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VOLUME V

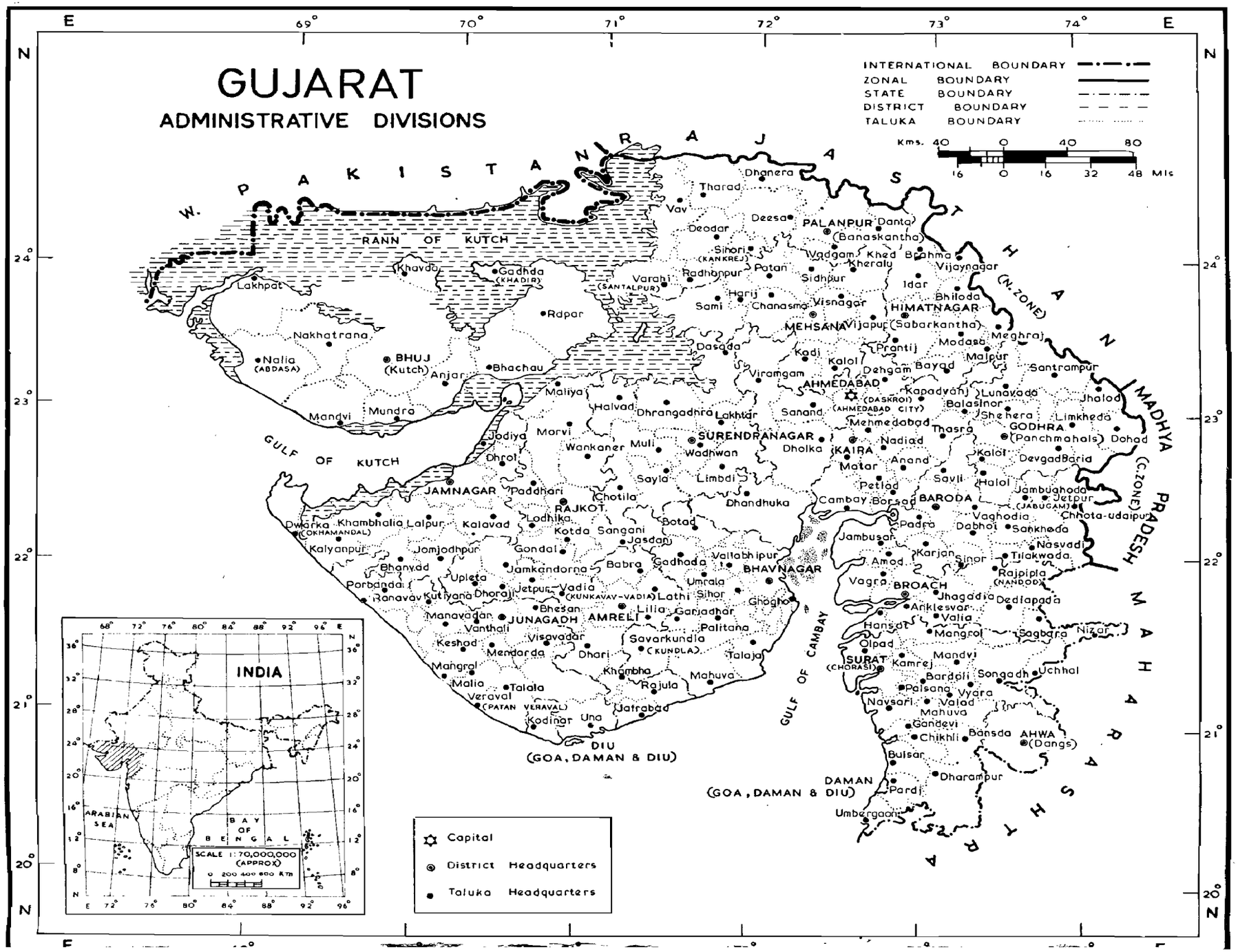
GUJARAT

PART I-A(ii)b
GENERAL REPORT ON THE CENSUS

R. K. TRIVEDI

Superintendent of Census Operations, Gujarat

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PREFACE

As explained in detail in Foreword to Sub-Part I-A(i), the General Census Report which is Part I-A of Census of India 1961, Volume V, Gujarat, is being published in three sub-parts. Sub-part I-A(i) contains the first five Chapters. Sub-part I-A(ii) is further split into two, viz., Sub-part I-A(ii)a and I-A(ii)b, because of the voluminous material on economic activity both statistical and analytical contained in Chapters X and XI. The Sub-part I-A(ii)a contains Chapters VI to IX and the present publication, viz, Sub-part I-A(ii)b Chapters X and XI. Sub-part I-A(iii) containing Chapter XII on Economic Trends and Projections has already been published earlier in view of its importance at this juncture when the country's Fourth Five Year Plan is on the anvil. A separate series of page numbers has been given to all the three sub-parts.

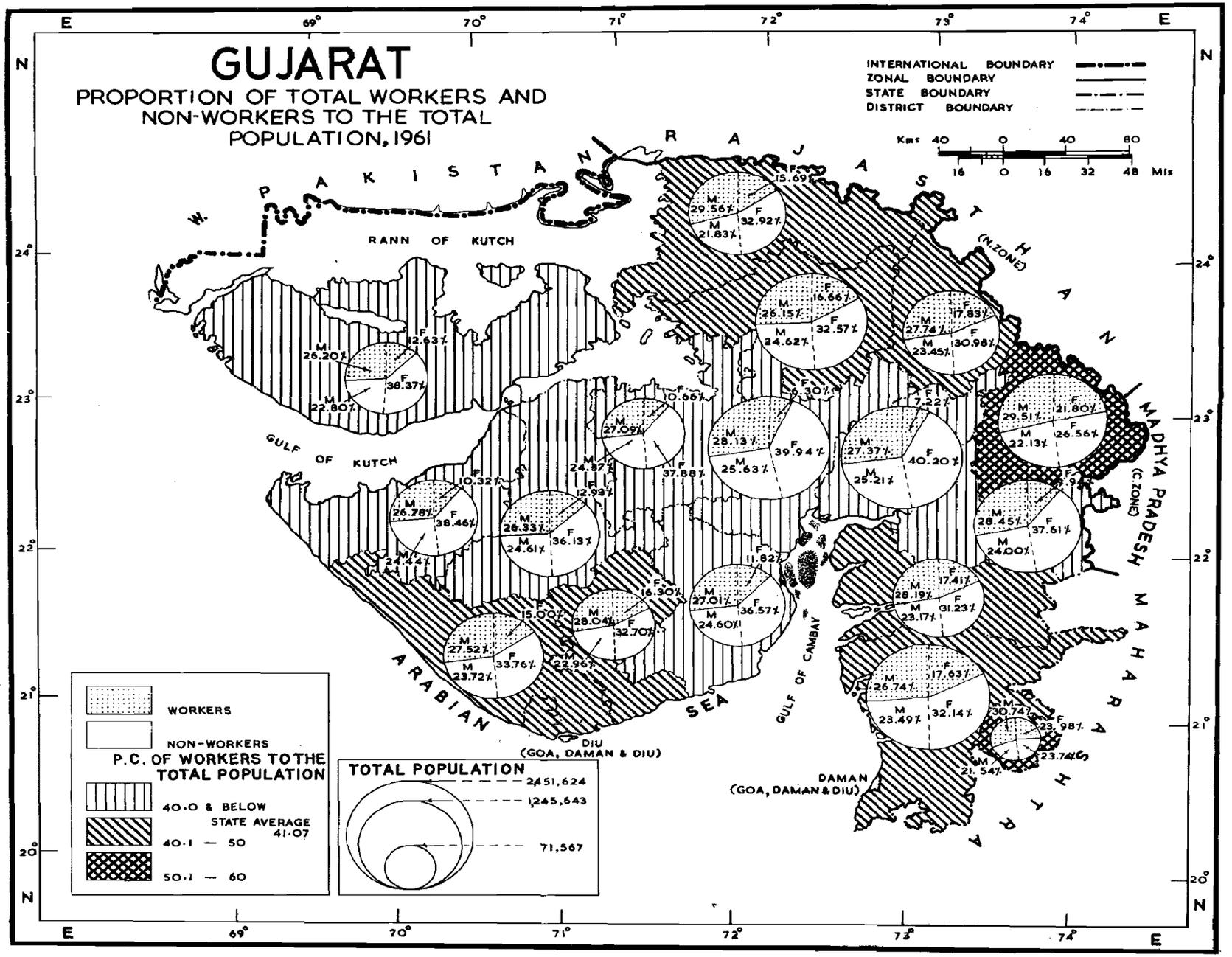
R. K. TRIVEDI,
Superintendent of Census Operations,
Gujarat.

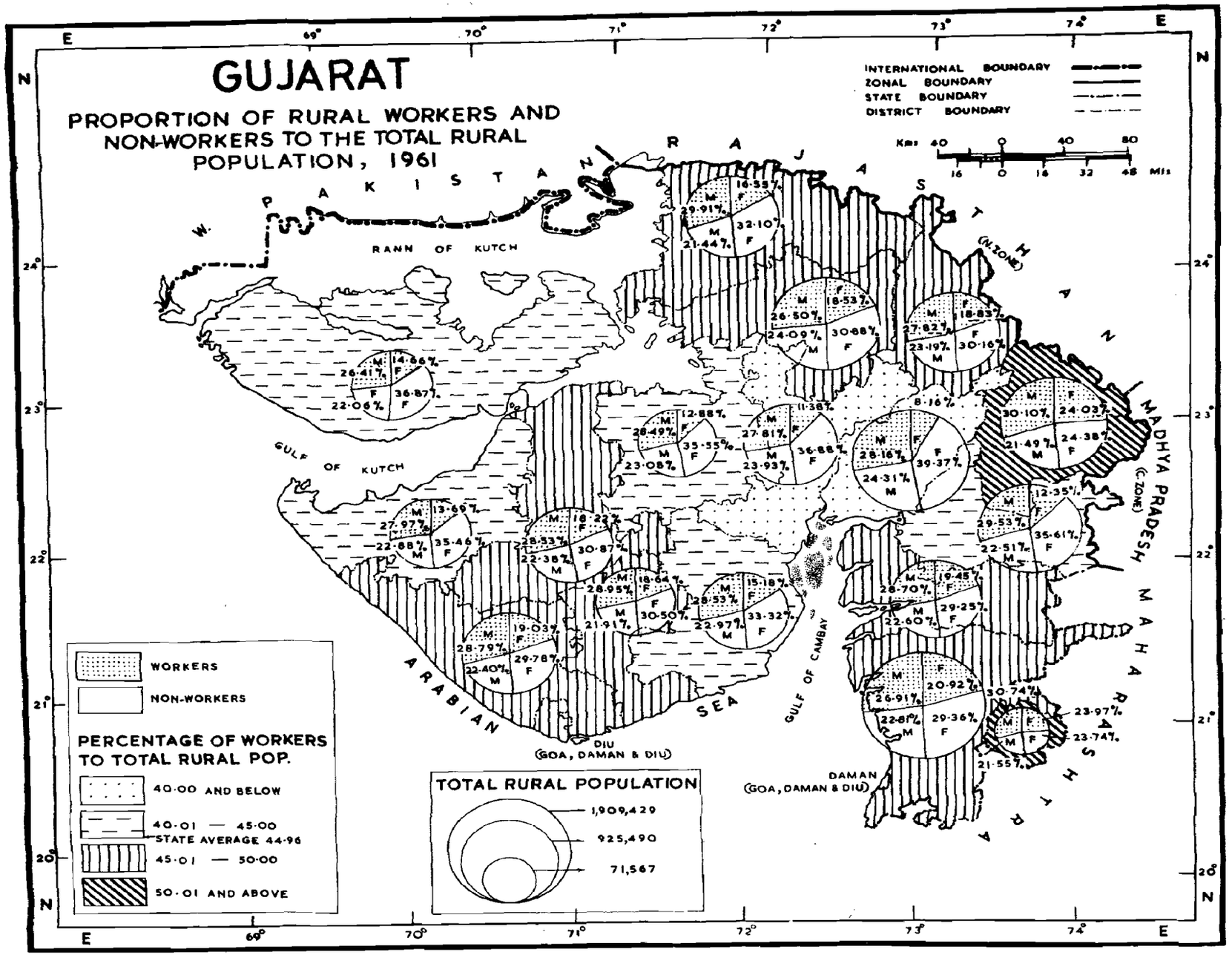
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8th July, 1965

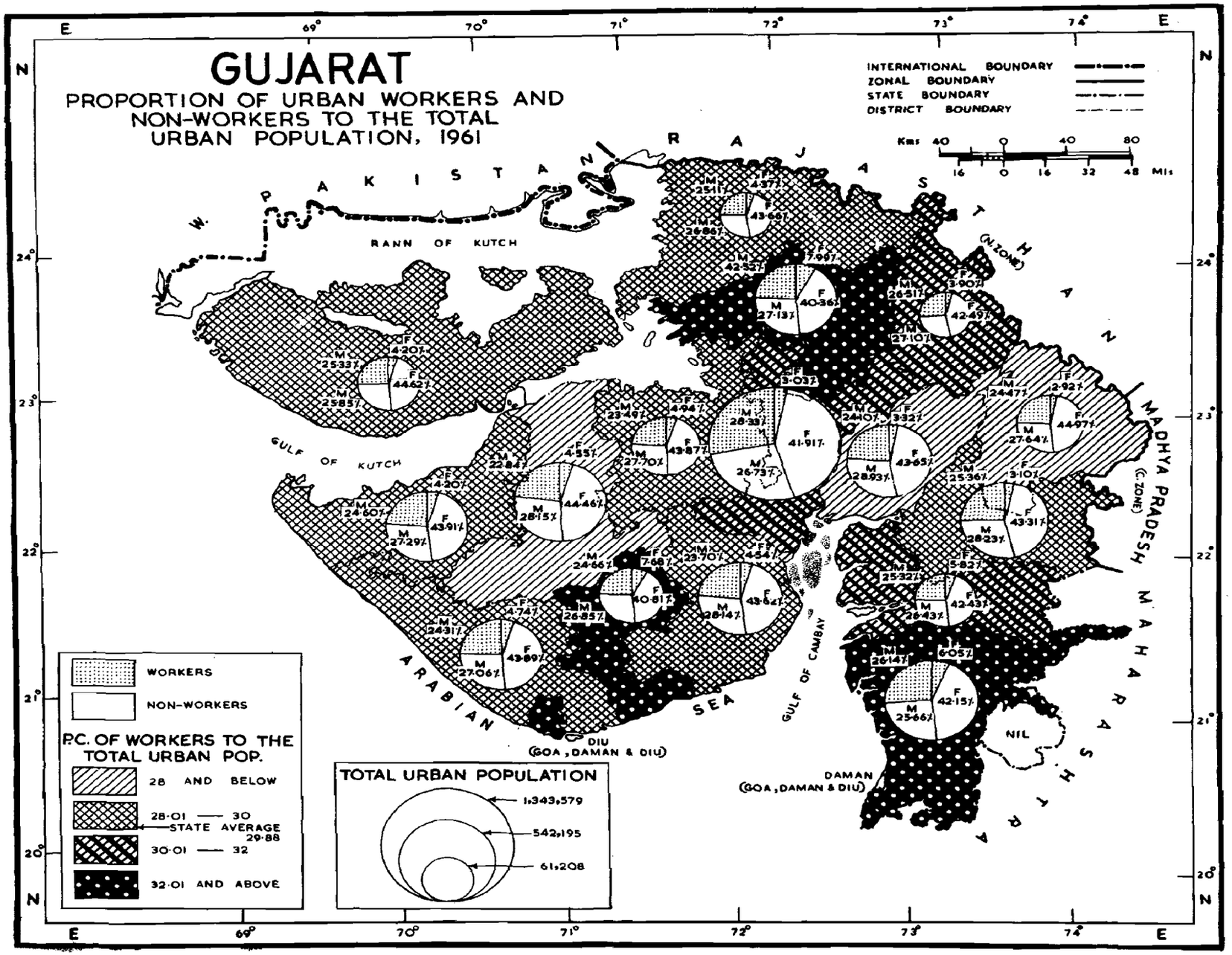
ERRATA

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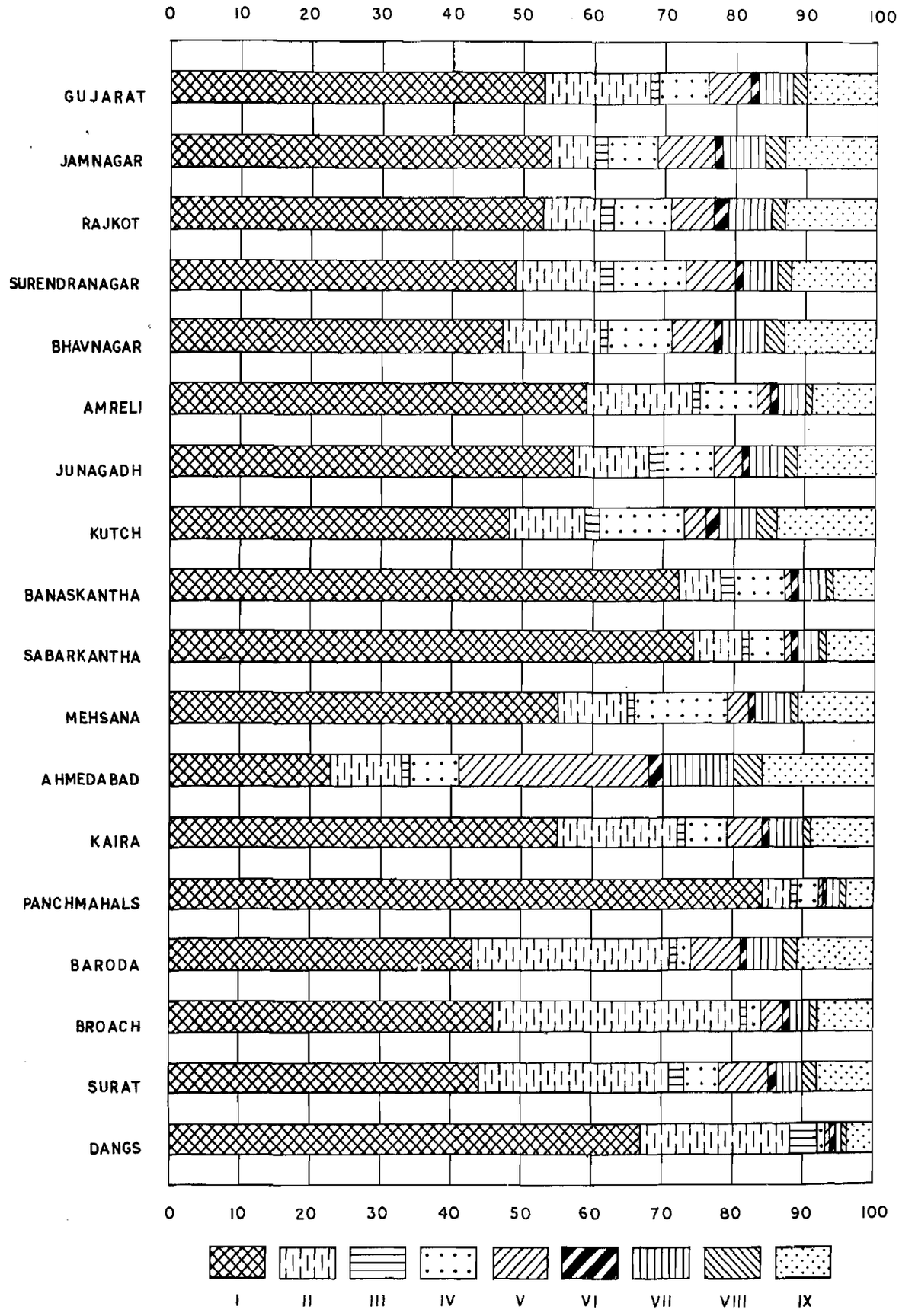

GUJARAT
PROPORTION OF TOTAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1961
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
ZONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Kms 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 Mls
W. PAKISTAN
RANN OF KUTCH
RAJASTHAN
(N.ZONE)
MADHYA PRADESH
(C.ZONE)
MAHARASHTRA
GULF OF KUTCH
GULF OF CAMBAY
ARABIAN SEA
DIU
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
P.C. OF WORKERS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION
40·0 & BELOW
STATE AVERAGE 41·07
40·1 — 50
50·1 — 60
TOTAL POPULATION
2,451,624
1,245,643
71,567


GUJARAT
PROPORTION OF RURAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL RURAL POPULATION, 1961
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
ZONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Kms 40 0 40 80
Mls 16 0 16 32 48
PAKISTAN
RANN OF KUTCH
RAJASTHAN (N. ZONE)
MADHYA PRADESH (C. ZONE)
MAHARASHTRA (S. ZONE)
GULF OF KUTCH
GULF OF CAMBAY
ARABIAN SEA
DIU (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS TO TOTAL RURAL POP.
40·00 AND BELOW
40·01 — 45·00
STATE AVERAGE 44·96
45·01 — 50·00
50·01 AND ABOVE
TOTAL RURAL POPULATION
1,909,429
925,490
71,567
69°
70°
71°
72°
73°
74°
E
N
20°
21°
22°
23°
24°


GUJARAT
PROPORTION OF URBAN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL URBAN POPULATION, 1961
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
ZONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Kms 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 Mls
PAKISTAN
RANN OF KUTCH
RAJASTHAN
(N. ZONE)
MADHYA PRADESH
(C. ZONE)
MAHARASHTRA
GULF OF KUTCH
GULF OF CAMBAY
ARABIAN SEA
DIU
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
NIL
WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
P.C. OF WORKERS TO THE TOTAL URBAN POP.
28 AND BELOW
28·01 — 30
STATE AVERAGE 29·88
30·01 — 32
32·01 AND ABOVE
TOTAL URBAN POPULATION
1,343,579
542,195
61,208
69°
70°
71°
72°
73°
74°
E
N
24°
23°
22°
21°
20°

PROPORTION OF INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES OF WORKERS

PER CENT OF TOTAL WORKERS OF DISTRICTS — 1961



CHAPTER X

THE WORKING POPULATION

SECTION 1

THE BASIS OF RETURNS

Preliminary Remarks

1. The data relating to the economically active and inactive population of a State or country are most essential for formulating programmes of social and economic development. This material is all the more important and essential in countries which are on the threshold of intensive industrialisation and require basic data for the formulation of plans for the development of different regions. The Census Schedule of 1961 has been so designed as to collect all the basic material affecting the various aspects of national economy, viz., the occupation of an individual, the industry or branch of industry in which he works, his status whether he is employer, employee, single worker or family worker, information about the unemployed and the type of activity of non-workers or those who do not work. While inquiry about the economic activity of an individual forms an integral part of the schedule since the census was taken for the first time in 1872, there have been frequent modifications from census to census in the concept and definition of the occupation pursued by an individual. Starting from a modest beginning in 1872, when certain types of callings were recorded against Q. 7—Occupation, there has been gradual evolution of the data till 1951, when emphasis was laid on income or earning on the one hand and dependency on the other. But in collecting the data for the Census of 1961 quite a different approach has been made with emphasis on work rather than income. Such an orientation in the collection of census data is all the more necessary and important, when the country has embarked upon a policy of balanced economic growth, by well defined stages determined in advance, as reflected in the successive Five Year Plans implemented in the country.

The Data

A—Individual Enumeration Slip

2. The Individual Slip of 1961 Census had the following five questions on working and non-working population.

Qs. 8 to 11 Working

Q. 8 Working as Cultivator
Q. 9 Working as Agricultural Labourer
Q. 10 Working at Household Industry
  (a) Nature of work
  (b) Nature of Household Industry
  (c) If Employee
Q. 11 Doing work other than 8, 9 or 10
  (a) Nature of work
  (b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service
  (c) Class of Worker
  (d) Name of Establishment
Q. 12 Activity, if not working

Definitions

3. The following were the instructions given for recording answers to these questions.

"*Qs. 8 to 11 Working*

These questions apply only to workers. A person who is working may be working as a Cultivator, as an Agricultural Labourer, at a Household Industry or may be doing any other work. You have to record the answers in Qs. 8, 9, 10, and 11 according as the person is working as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at household industry or doing any other work. He may be engaged in only one of the above four categories or in more than one. Thus a person can be working both as a cultivator and an agricultural labourer, in which case he should be entered both in Q. 8 and Q. 9. Or,

he may be working both as Cultivator and at Household Industry in which case he will be entered in Q. 8 and Q. 10. Or, he may be working in any possible combination of 8, 9, 10 and 11, in which case he will be entered in the appropriate places. Or, he may be doing just one kind of work in which case he will be entered in only one of the four Qs. 8 to 11.

Detailed instructions as to how the answers should be recorded against the individual questions are given against these questions below. For an undertrial prisoner enumerated in a jail he should be recorded for the work or kinds of work he was doing before he was apprehended. Similarly, for a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution he should be recorded for the kind of work he was doing before he was admitted into hospital or institution. But for a convict in a prison or for long term inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions, the person's previous work should not be recorded but 'I' should be recorded in Q. 12 below.

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 you visited the household. 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.*

Persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend or wages will be regarded as working.

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 purposes 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.

Persons like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or 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.

A public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service 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 in Q. 11.

Q. 8 Working as Cultivator

For a person working as cultivator write 'C'. For a person not working as cultivator and for a person not working at all put 'X'.

For purposes of the census a person is working as cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in (a) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government and (b) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and does not include fruit growing or keeping orchards or groves or working for plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations. Persons engaged in fruit growing or orchardry or plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations, should be entered in Q. 10 or Q. 11 as the case may be.

A person who has given out his 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 only as a labourer and has no right or lease or

contract on land on which he works, nor is responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation and is paid wages in cash, kind or share such as share of produce (Agricultural Labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

Q. 9 Working as Agricultural Labourer

Write 'AL' for a person working as agricultural labourer, i.e., a person who works in another person's land only as a Labourer without exercising any supervision or direction in cultivation, for wages in cash, kind or share such as share of produce. For others put 'X'. The labourer should have no right or lease or contract on land on which he works, nor should he be responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation. A share of the produce goes to him only as wages. He should have been working as Agricultural Labourer in the last or current cultivating season.

Qs. 10(a) and 10(b) Household Industry

If a person is working in a Household Industry write (1) the nature of work done by him in the Household Industry against Q. 10(a) and (2) the nature of the Household Industry against Q. 10(b). Otherwise put 'X' in both Qs. 10(a) and 10(b). A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. Thus the main criterion for a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household in rural areas. In the urban areas the industry should be confined to the house. You should carefully keep in mind the definition of Household Industry in the rural area if you are enumerating a rural area and the definition in the urban area if you are enumerating an urban area.

A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. It does not include professions such as pleader or doctor or barber or waterman or astrologer.

A person though he may not be working in his own Household Industry may be working as a paid 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 and if so, write the nature of the work done by him against Q. 10(a) and the nature of the Household Industry against Q. 10(b).

Q. 10(c) If Employee in Household Industry

This question will be filled up only for a person who is working as a paid employee in another person's Household Industry. In his or her case write 'EE'. For all others put 'X'.

Q. 11 Doing Work other than 8, 9 or 10

If a worker is not working as a Cultivator or as an Agricultural Labourer or at any Household Industry write the actual work he is doing. If a person is working as a Cultivator or as an Agricultural Labourer or at Household Industry and also does some other work (including dairying or livestock raising, orchard or plantation, etc., as distinct from cultivation of crops) which does not relate to any of the above categories, write the other work he does in this question. If he is engaged in more than one work and neither of them relates to any of the three categories mentioned above write here the work on which he devotes more time.

Q. 11(a) Nature of Work

In the case of persons not working or who work only as Cultivator or as Agricultural Labourer or at Household Industry, put 'X'.

Describe fully the nature of the work done by the person himself. Full and precise information as to the nature of work done by the person should be given either in the vernacular or in English or in vernacular transliteration of English. At previous censuses much trouble has been caused by inadequate answers, and if you do not succeed in obtaining satisfactory information on the individual slips, you will be required to make a further visit for that purpose.

Q. 11(b) Industry, Business, Trade, Profession or Service

In the case of a person who is working and the nature of whose own work has been recorded in Q. 11(a), you should write here the nature of

industry, business, trade, profession or service in which the person works.

As in the case of Q. 11(a), you should describe in detail the nature of industry, business, trade, profession or service in which the person works. Vague answers should be avoided. In the case of industries, the articles which are produced or serviced or repaired, should be given. If more than one article is produced the chief article produced or serviced or repaired should be given. In the case of business or trade the principal article of trade should be described. In the case of service describe the nature of the service to which the person's work belongs. The description should be such that it would be possible to classify the establishment in which the person is working for purposes of industrial classification of the population. The description should be either in the vernacular or in English or in vernacular transliteration of English.

In the case of person for whom 'X' is put in Q. 11(a), put 'X' in this question also.

Important points to remember in Qs. 11(a) and 11(b)

(1) Women or children who help with work, such as rice pounding or doing domestic service for wages or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes, grass, etc., should be described fully even if they work part-time. *In the case of married or grown-up women who do any of the work mentioned above in addition to the usual household duties such work should be fully described and 'HW' written in brackets after the full description.*

(2) If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as maker and seller of them.

(3) Wherever convenient, for complete description, the work should be expressed by the vernacular name by which it is known.

(4) The following are too vague and must not be used by themselves:

Scientist, technician, civil servant, clerk, engineer, inspector, checker, foreman, overseer, supervisor, labourer, machinist, assistant, contractor, polisher.

(5) *Labourers*—For an unskilled labourer usually employed on one sort of work alone, give also the sort of work done, e.g., railway porter, market or bazaar porter, labourer employed on road digging, bricklayer's labourer. If accustomed to work on various jobs, write general labourer.

(6) *Machine Operators*—Always state the kind of machine giving its recognized name, if any.

(7) *Shop-keepers, Retail Dealers, Shop Assistants*—If wholly or mainly engaged in selling, write 'Dealer' (if principal) or, 'Shop Assistant' or 'Salesman' (if assisting) and state whether the business is wholesale or retail or both. For shop assistants and salesmen in stores with several departments, state the particular department in which engaged (e.g., Ship and Railway Parts Fans and Sewing Machines, Grocers and Confectioners).

(8) *Transport Workers*—Describe fully the nature of the transport, e.g., air transport, rail transport, transport by motor car or motor cycle, or vehicles drawn by horse, etc.

(9) *Services*—For a person engaged in the Defence Services write 'Service of Central Government'.

(10) If the job is known in the trade or industry by a special name, use that name. Manager, Foreman, etc., should be given the department/branch wherever applicable, e.g., Sales Manager or a Manager of Hardware Department, Machine Shop Foreman or Boiler Room Foreman, etc. The following terms are insufficient by themselves:

Manufacturer, merchant, agent, broker, refractor, dealer, engineer and iron works, etc.

(11) *Domestic Services*—In the case of any private servant, e.g., a cook or domestic servant, write only 'private cook or domestic servant'. There is no industry in his case but in the case of persons employed in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, institutions, etc., the words hotel, restaurant, etc., should be added.

For persons in the employ of firms carrying on two or more businesses, if the businesses are carried on in separate premises then the business carried on at the premises in which the person is employed should be given. If the businesses are carried on in the same premises but each has a separate organisation (i.e., they have separate records of employment, production, etc.) then the appropriate business should be quoted. If, however, the two activities are carried on side by side then the major activity of the firm or

establishment should be given.

(12) *Commerce*—Special care should be taken to see that the distinction between retail and wholesale business is clear. As in industries, the goods handled should be clearly indicated.

Q.11(c) Class of Worker

For a person who is:

1 an *Employer*, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in Q. 11(a)	write MR
2 an *Employee*, that is, who does his work described in Q.11(a) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind	write EE
3 a *Single Worker*, that is, who is doing his work described in Q. 11(a) without employing others except casually, and without the help of other members of the family except casually. This will include workers working as members of cooperatives	write SW
4 a *Family Worker*, that is, who is doing his work described in Q. 11(a) in own family without wages or salary in cash or kind	write FW

For a person for whom 'X' is put in Q.11(a) and 11(b) put 'X' in this question also.

Explanation

(i) An *Employer* is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in Q. 11(a). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in the business mentioned in Q. 11(a). 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.

(ii) 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.

(iii) A *Single Worker* for the purpose of Q. 11(c) is a person who works by himself but not as Head of household in a Household Industry. 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 producers' cooperative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' cooperatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

(iv) A *Family Worker* is a member who works without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business or trade conducted mainly by members of the family and ordinarily does at least one hour of work everyday during the working season. For the purpose of the entire Q. 11 such an industry should be on a scale larger than what has been covered in 'Household Industry' in Q. 10 whether run at home or away from home in town or village and even away from village in rural area and should ordinarily be in the nature of a recognised partnership, joint stock company or registered factory. 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.

Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

Q. 11(d) Name of Establishment

Describe in detail the name of the factory, workshop, business house, company, shop, etc. If a person has no fixed place of work, write 'No fixed place of work'.

For a person for whom 'X' is put in Q. 11(a), 11(b) and 11(c) put 'X' in this question also."

4. Instructions to enumerators were finalised at the first conference of Superintendents of Census Operations, held between 24th September and 1st October, 1959. It was later noticed that distinction between principal and secondary work followed by the enumerated persons was not properly made out in these instructions. The following additional instructions were, therefore, issued.

"After you have filled up the answers to Qs. 8 to 11, if you find that in the case of any person

more than one productive activity has been recorded, i.e., more than one of the Qs. 8, 9, 10 or 11, has been filled up by some work you should ask him which one of the activities that has been recorded for him is his principal work. The principal work is the one on which the person spends most time. Put a ring round the number of the Qs. 8, 9, 10 or 11, according to the work on which the person says he spends most time. You should invariably ask for the principal work where more than one work is recorded and put a ring round the question relating to the principal work.

It may be that in a few cases you find that you have recorded more than two productive activities in Qs. 8 to 11, i.e., more than two of the Qs. 8 to 11, would have been filled up by some work. In such cases you should first ascertain the principal work, i.e., the one on which the person spends most time and put a ring round the number of the question. You should then ascertain the work which is the next in importance to his principal work, i.e., the work after his principal work which occupies most time. You should put a tick against the question number of that work on the right hand side of the question number. The ring and the tick should be put clearly so that any difficulty will not be felt to recognise them clearly."

5. The above instructions formed the basis for distinguishing principal work from subsidiary work. Wherever only one type of work was recorded in Qs. 8 to 11, that was treated as principal work without any subsidiary work. No ring or tick was required to be made in such cases. Whenever, two or more types of work was being done by any individual, the enumerator was required to find out the work on which he spent most time and treat it as a principal work and put a ring round that question. In case of only two types of work, the work other than principal work was automatically treated as secondary and tick was made against the other question. Whenever, more than two types of work was being done by any individual, the enumerator was required to find out the work next in importance to principal work or the work which occupied most time after principal work and tick that question. Thus, these additional instructions resulted in modifying the original instructions to the effect that enumerators were required to find out which types of work the person enumerated used to follow in order of their importance and then to record their replies and put a ring or tick accordingly. In addition he was required to find out specifically whether the person enumerated did any of the work to be recorded in the remaining questions. Thus these additional instructions were an improvement on the original instructions and helped to find out specifically whether any of the types of work to be recorded in Qs. 8, 9, 10 or 11 was being done or not. Moreover, these instructions did not conflict with the original instructions and concepts. Enumerators were, therefore, not confused on account of these additional instructions. Further, in absence of these instructions, it would not have been possible to collect data for Table B-IV, Parts A and B at the stage of tabulation.

"*Q. 12 Activity, if Not Working*

This question will apply to a person NOT Working.

Write 'X' in this question for a person who is working, that is for whom you have recorded the work in any of the Qs. 8 to 11 above.

The following activities should be recorded in the case of persons NOT Working.

1 For a full-time student or child attending school who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale, nor even help part-time in his own family cultivation, industry, trade or business	write	ST
2 For a person engaged in unpaid home duties (like housewife or other adult female) who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale or wages, nor help regularly even part-time in family cultivation, industry, trade or business	write	HW
3 For any dependent, including an infant or child not attending school, a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age	write	D
4 For a retired person who is not employed again, rentier, person 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 and who does no other work	write	R

5 For a beggar, vagrant or independent woman without indication of source of income and others of unspecified source of existence	write	B
6 For a convict in jail (an under-trial prisoner will be shown as a worker if he used to work before he was apprehended) or an inmate of a penal, mental or charitable institution	write	I
7 For a person who has not been employed before but is seeking employment for the first time	write	NE
8 For a person employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment	write	UN

Explanation

If a person, who does not work, cannot be readily classified in any of the above categories, put him in category 5 and write 'B' in this question. A retired person who has taken up regular work again should not be entered in this question as he would have been entered for his new work in Qs. 8 to 11.

A person who is not working but has been offered work which he has not joined should be included in item 3 and 'D' should be written. He should not be included in item 7 or 8."

B—Household Schedule

6. In addition to individual enumeration slip, the household schedule also provided for certain questions on cultivation and household industry followed by members of the household and hired workers. The household schedule provided for the following questions.

Household Schedule

A. Cultivation

	Local name of right on land	Area in acres
1. Land under cultivation by Household		
(i) owned or held from Government		
(ii) held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share		
(iii) Total of items (i) and (ii)		
2. Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share		

B. Household Industry

Household industry (not on the scale of a registered factory) conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas.	Nature of Industry	Number of months in the year during which conducted

C. Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry

Members including Head of family working and hired workers, if any, kept wholetime during current or last working season.	Members of family working:				Hired workers
	Head	Other males	Other females	Total	
1. Household Cultivation only					
2. Household Industry only					
3. Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry					

7. It is necessary to understand the distinction between a 'census house' and 'household', before going through the instructions given to the enumerator to fill in the different parts of the household schedule.

"Census House has been defined as a structure or part of a structure, a dwelling, a shop, workshop, factory or place of business, or shop-*cum*-dwelling giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate or enjoying a separate entrance."

"A household means the entire group of persons who commonly live together in the same census house and take their meals from a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevent them from doing so. In some census houses there may be one or more households."

8. Instructions for filling up different parts of the Household Schedule are reproduced below.

"Sub-part 'A' relating to Cultivation will have to be filled in only where the household cultivates land. (Land includes all land normally used for cultivation purposes including temporary

fallows). Three categories of land are given in items 1 (i), 1 (ii) and 2. Items 1 (i) and 1 (ii) relate to land actually cultivated by the household. Item 2 relates to land which is not cultivated by the household, but has been given by it to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share. In each of the three cases the total of separate plots or parcels of land in different places, owned or held, or taken or given should be made and entered. A number of lines has been provided for this purpose in 1(i) and 1 (ii) to account for separate plots or parcels of land held or owned or taken under different recognised local rights. If the household (a) cultivates land owned or held from Government or taken from private persons or institutions or (b) has given land to private persons for cultivation purposes you should ascertain the local name of the right on such land and record in the column relating to 'local name of right on land'. Category 1 (i) land owned or held from Government, will include the total of all pieces of land owned or held in owner-like possession, *e.g.*, land held directly from Government under a grant, lease or assignment, (i) with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession, (ii) with rights of permanent and heritable possession, but without the right of transfer and (iii) temporary or conditional leases of any kind with the Government. Category 1 (ii) land taken from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share, will include land (i) with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession; (ii) with rights of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer; (iii) held in a variety of tenancies or tenures which may be broadly classified as follows:

(a) tenants holding land with permanent and heritable rights whose land cannot be resumed by the owner on grounds of personal cultivation (such tenants may in some cases have the right of transfer also);

(b) tenants who have been given permanent rights subject to the right of resumption by the owner.(in some cases the tenant has the right to acquire ownership of the non-resumable area. In other cases he does not possess the right);

(c) tenants holding land in areas where interim measures have been enacted for stay of ejectment or for continuing the leases for a specified period;

(d) tenants holding land on temporary leases who are liable to ejectment; and

(e) areas held on condition of rendering service either to a village community or to Government (This also includes cases where labourers on plantations are given some land for cultivation with permanent rights); and

(iv) the following:

(a) land taken for a fixed amount of money,

(b) land taken for a fixed amount of produce,

(c) land taken for a share of the produce,

(d) land for which money is paid partly in one and partly in any other form mentioned above, and

(e) land held free of consideration.

Category 2 Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share will include the classifications mentioned in Category 1(ii).

Categories 1 (i) and (ii) will include only those plots or parcels of land which are cultivated by the household itself, that is, lands which lie within the village, or in adjacent villages, or within such a distance as enables the household to work on the land or actively supervise the cultivation. They will not include land owned or held in distant places where distance itself is a bar to active cultivation, constant supervision or direction. But Category 2 will include land in any part of the country whatsoever. You should ascertain the extent of land in each category of local right in acres and record it in acres corrected upto the first place of decimal in the column relating to 'Area in acres'. In case it is not possible to record the area in decimal, the figures of acres and *gunthas* may be recorded. It is not, however, necessary to write fractions of a *guntha.* A fraction being less than ½ *guntha* should be overlooked and a fraction of ½ *guntha* or more should be taken as one *guntha.* Figures for acres and *gunthas* should be written with a dash between them and not with '*c*' written in between. Write 15–22 and not 15 *c* 22. If the extent of holding is less than 1 acre, the

fraction of the acre should be recorded in the Household Schedule and if it is above '1' acre the whole number of acre (s) together with the approximately correct fraction such as 0-0.99 acre, 1-1.99 acres, 2-2.99 acres, etc., should be recorded. You should write the total of separate plots or parcels of land under the same right if they are situated in different places. If it is not possible to ascertain the extent of land in acres you should, if possible, make a conversion from the local measure given to you. Even if this is not possible write the area in local measure giving invariably the name of the measure adopted.

This sub-part will not apply to households which do not possess or cultivate any land. Thus, it will not apply to households which consist of only agricultural labourers without any land. In such cases put 'X' in all the spaces provided in the right hand side and put a bold cross on this sub-part.

Land under any of the items in sub-part 'A' includes rent free land, lands enjoyed in permissive possession or gifts without encumbrance or consideration. A household which is a member of a cooperative farm will record only that amount of land in the cooperative farm which had belonged to it before and under right enter 'cooperative farm'. Labour hired by such a cooperative farm should not be entered for this household.

NOTE:

As a result of the pre-tests held for filling up of Household Schedules it is experienced that sometimes the total of items AI(i) and AI (ii) required to be given in item AI (iii) is note made and sometimes only the total is given in item AI (iii) but the separate figures for AI (i) and AI (ii) are not given. Omission to give individual totals will render the classification impossible and omission to give final total will involve manual labour before tabulation. Enumerators are, therefore, requested to note correct answers against AI (i) and AI (ii) and also show their total against AI (iii) and supervisors may please check up that they are complied with and not omitted.

Sub-part 'B' relates to Household Industry. This part will be filled up only where there is a Household Industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly by members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. The participation of the Head of the household and/or members of the household is an essential feature of the Household Industry. In a rural area the Household Industry can be located either at home or within the village. But in an urban area the Household Industry or at least the major part of its work must be located only at home. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing or repairing and includes makers and sellers of goods.

The test for a Household Industry is mainly threefold:

(a) Household Industry should embrace manufacture, processing or servicing and may include sale but should not be confined simply to buying and selling. At least part of the goods offered for sale from the household should be manufactured or processed by members of the household.

(b) Household Industry should be on the household scale where the workers mainly will be the Head of the household himself and members of the household, the role of hired workers from outside being of secondary importance. Thus, in any Household Industry, members of the household should be in a position to lend a hand in the industry whenever they find the time in the course of their daily chores. Household Industry cannot, therefore, be on the scale of a registered factory but can use machinery and employ power like steam engine or oil engine or electricity to drive the machinery.

(c) Location also is important, for, proximity decides participation by members of the household. In a village this participation is possible if the Household Industry is located at home or within the village, because village organisation is such as makes it possible for members of the household to move about freely in the village to look after their work. In urban areas such a free movement is not possible and, therefore, for Household Industry

in urban areas we should consider only those industries which are located at home. Where, however, part of the work is done outside the house, *e.g.*, preparing and dyeing the yarn for weaving or winding into warp and wool or cleaning metal surfaces before electroplating in baths, it should still be considered a Household Industry, even in urban areas, as the main operation of weaving or of electroplating is conducted within the house and only one or two operations are conducted outside.

The following activities should also be regarded as illustrative of Household Industry. *Biri*-makers who either alone or with the help of members of the family roll *biris* at home, for wages at piece rates, while the contractor supplies the materials. Certain processes like buttoning and handsewing of tailored clothes, dyeing and printing of cloth, are carried out at home by members of the household both at residence and at 'place of work' or where womenfolk of the household fill in at home with lac gold ornaments prepared at the shop by male members of the household.

Ascertain from the Head of the household whether there are any Household Industries and write the nature of the industry(s) in the column provided, if there are any. Then ascertain for how many months in a year roughly they are conducted and put down the number of months in the appropriate column. If the industry is conducted throughout the year write '12'. If there is no Household Industry of any sort put 'X' in each of the places in the right hand corner where the answers will be written and put a bold cross on this sub-part.

Sub-part 'C' relates to workers in Cultivation or Household Industry.

In the case of households which are engaged only in Cultivation, if the Head of the household is working write '1' under the column 'Head', and ascertain how many other male and female members of the family are working. Write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers including the Head, if he is working, in the column relating to 'Total'. Then ascertain whether any hired workers are employed and, if so, write the number of such workers in the column allotted for it. The hired workers should have been in wholetime employment during last working season or should be in wholetime employment during current working season.

Similarly in the case of households engaged in Household Industry only, if the Head of the household is working write '1' in the column relating to the 'Head', and also ascertain how many male members and female members of the family are working and write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers including the Head, if he is working, in the column relating to 'Total' and then ascertain the number of hired workers, if any, and then write the number of hired workers in the appropriate column.

If a household is engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry ascertain whether the Head is working and write '1' under the column relating to the Head and also ascertain how many male and female members of the family are working both at Cultivation and the Household Industry and write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers in the column relating to Total. Ascertain the number of hired workers engaged by the family both for Cultivation and Household Industry and write the number in the appropriate column. In a household engaged both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry, you need not ascertain how many are engaged in Household Cultivation and Household Industry separately.

Even if any of the members of the family working or hired labourers are absent during the period of the census count they should be counted for the purpose of the Household Schedule.

In the case of household engaged in Cultivation only, put 'X' in the columns relating to 'Household Industry only' and 'Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry'. Similarly, in the case of Households engaged in Household Industry only, put 'X' in the columns relating to 'Household Cultivation only' and 'Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry'. If a household is engaged both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry put 'X' in the columns relating to 'Household Cultivation only'

and 'Household Industry only'. If a household is not engaged in either Household Cultivation or Household Industry or both put 'X' in all the columns and a bold 'X' on this sub-part.

The test for a worker is whether a person is actually working in Cultivation or Household Industry or supervising or directing work thereon."

9. However, it should be remembered that it is not correct to mention only 'hired workers' in this sub-part as in a family cultivation or household industry, members of the family should participate even though in the case of cultivation their participation may be limited to directing and supervision and no actual participation in the cultivation operations.

SECTION 2

SCHEME OF CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC DATA

Change in Concept

10. The following extract from the flyleaf to General Economic Tables explains the scheme of classification of the economic data collected at the Census of 1961.

> "Economic Tables of the 1961 Census cover a very large field of data and are more elaborate and comprehensive than any of their predecessors. The most important point to remember about the economic tables is that during the past censuses, income or economic independence was the test applied for measuring the economy of the country. Before 1961, economic activity was interpreted in terms of categories like economically independent or economically dependent, semi-dependent, earning dependents or non-earning dependents. In 1951, the economic classification was confined to the eight livelihood classes with stress on income rather than work or economic activity of the individual. The most significant departure that the Census of 1961 has made is the emphasis laid on work, so that all people who work, including family workers who are not in receipt of any income or working children who cannot earn enough for their maintenance have also been included as workers. Even the non-workers have been distributed into eightfold categories according to the activities pursued by them. This change in concept will help obtain a realistic picture of the economic activity of those important sections of household workers who were left out of account in the past.

Economic Tables

According to the Tabulation Plan for the 1961 Census, there are 17 Economic Tables in 'B' series as against 6 in 1951. This series is divided into two parts, viz., (i) General Economic Tables (B-I to B-IX) prepared from individual enumeration slips and (ii) Household Economic Tables (B-X to B-XVII) prepared from Household Schedules. According to the scheme of Census Publications, B-I to B-IX (General Economic Tables) are printed in Part II-B in two sub-parts. Sub-part II-B(1) contains Tables B-I to B-IV-C and Sub-part II-B(2) Tables B-V to B-IX. The Household Economic Tables published in Part III are an entirely new feature of the 1961 Census. They are prepared from household schedules by mechanical tabulation on the basis of 20 per cent sample and give all possible data relating to the extent of land under cultivation and household industry. Land under cultivation by household is classified according to interest in land, e.g., (i) owned or held from Government, (ii) held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share and (iii) given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share. They also give data relating to the nature of Household Industry, period of working of Household Industry and

persons employed in Household Cultivation only or Household Industry only or in both either as family workers or as hired workers.

INDUSTRIAL AND OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

Another noteworthy feature of the General Economic Tables is the systematic classification of industries and occupations. For, the one introduced in 1951 was, as truly pointed out by the Registrar General, neither a purely industrial nor occupational classification of the population but a combination of both. The National Classification of Industries and Occupations adopted by the Government of India and followed by the Census on the present occasion classifies the economic data into 9 divisions, 45 major groups and 343 minor groups of industries and 11 divisions, 75 groups and 331 families of occupations as against a conglomeration of 10 divisions and 88 subdivisions of industries and services in 1951. The description of divisions, major groups and minor groups of industries which appear in the General Economic Tables has been reproduced as Annexure I from the Standard Industrial Classification. The description of divisions, groups and families of occupations has been spelt out along with the code number in Table B-V, while the description of divisions appearing in Table B-VI has been given in the flyleaf to that table. The National Classification of Occupations is also reproduced as Annexure I to Table B-V.

The following statement gives the categories of industrial workers adopted in the current census and the eight livelihood classes of 1951.

1961 Industrial Categories		1951 Means of Livelihood	
		AGRICULTURAL CLASSES	
I	As Cultivator	I	Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents
II	As Agricultural Labourer	II	Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents
III	In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	III	Cultivating labourers and their dependents
IV	At Household Industry	IV	Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents
V	In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		
VI	In Construction	NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES	
VII	In Trade and Commerce		Persons (including dependents) who derive their principal means of livelihood from:
VIII	In Transport, Storage and Communications	V	Production other than cultivation
IX	In Other Services	VI	Commerce
X	Non-workers	VII	Transport
		VIII	Other services and miscellaneous sources

In 1951 the non-workers who were known as non-working dependents were classified according to the occupation of the person on whom they were dependent.

The non-working population is distributed separately for the first time according to eight types of activities, viz., (i) full-time students or children attending school who do no other work, (ii) housewives and persons engaged in unpaid home duties, (iii) infants and other dependents including permanently disabled or old persons, (iv) retired persons, rentiers and others who are in receipt of income without doing any work, (v) beggars, vagrants and others of unspecified source of existence, (vi) convicts in jails or inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions, (vii) persons not employed before but seeking employment for the first time and (viii) persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment.

Broadly speaking workers of 1961 represent self-supporting persons and earning dependents of 1951 taken together *minus* those in receipt of income without work such as rentiers, pensioners, beggars, etc. The groups or divisions of workers for previous censuses which are equivalent to workers and

non-workers according to 1961 broad industrial categories are given in Annexure II. The economic activity of persons who are workers was recorded in Qs. 8 to 11—Q. 8 Cultivators, Q. 9 Agricultural labourers, Q.10 Working at household industry and Q. 11 Working at non-household industry, profession, trade, business or service. Entries in respect of non-workers were made against Q. 12."

11. Another difficulty in the economic classification of the census data arises from the conceptual difference in the definitions of workers and non-workers adopted in 1961 which are different from those of earners and dependents adopted in 1951. The economic data compiled in 1961 are not, therefore, readily comparable with similar data of 1951. In 1951 all industries and services were classified into 10 divisions and 88 subdivisions under Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme, while in 1961, the classification is based on nine industrial categories of workers and non-workers. Some of these divisions and subdivisions of 3 subclasses in the 8 livelihood classes can be grouped together to make them comparable with the industrial categories of 1961. Despite some loss in comparability due to conceptual difference, the economic data of 1951 Census can be compared on the following basis with those compiled for the Census of 1961.

1961	1951
I Working as Cultivator	Livelihood Class I (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned) *plus* Class II (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned)
II Working as Agricultural labourer	Livelihood Class III (Cultivating Labourers)
III Working in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	Divisions 0+ Divisions 1 of Livelihood Class V
IV Working in Household Industry	..
V Working in Manufacturing other than Household Industry	Division 2+ Division 3+ Division 4 of Livelihood Class V *plus* Subdivision 5.5 of Livelihood Class VIII
VI Working in Construction	Subdivision 5.0 to Subdivision 5.4 of Livelihood Class VIII
VII Working in Trade and Commerce	Livelihood Class VI (Division 6)
VIII Working in Transport, Storage and Communication	Subdivisions 7.0 to 7.4 of Livelihood Class VII *plus* Subdivision 7.5 to Subdivision 7.9 of Livelihood Class VIII
IX Working in Other Services	Livelihood Class VIII *minus* Subdivision 5.0 to Subdivision 5.5 *minus* Subdivision 7.5 to Subdivision 7.9 *minus* persons in non-agricultural non-productive occupations (i.e., Subdivisions 5.6, 5.7, and Division 8 and Division 9)

Livelihood Classes of 1951

12. In 1951 Census, the economic classification was based more on a person's occupation than on his industry, while in 1961 it has been based on the industry irrespective of his own occupation. This departure in economic classification is mainly responsible for rendering comparison with the past census difficult inasmuch as the basic concept of economic activity in 1951 divided the entire population into those who were economically independent and economically dependent. Also the dependents whether earning or non-earning were classified according to the principal means of livelihood of the persons on whom they were dependent. Thus in 1951 Census the whole population was divided into 8 livelihood classes, 4 of which were agricultural classes and 4 non-agricultural classes as under :

Agricultural Classes

I Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly owned; and their dependents

II Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned; and their dependents

III Cultivating labourers and their dependents

IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers ; and their dependents

Non-Agricultural Classes

V Production other than cultivation
VI Commerce
VII Transport
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources.

Every individual in these livelihood classes was further subclassified into either of the 3 categories, namely,

I Self-supporting
II Earning dependent or
III Non-earning dependent.

13. It will be observed that the classification adopted in 1951 was comprehensive and presented a neat picture of the population in its broad industrial aspects. However, the strict application of the criterion of income or economic independence suppressed those who participated in the economic activities of the household but did not actually earn an income, like women of the family or children. The result was that the participation in family industries was eclipsed by the concepts of economic activity adopted in previous censuses. The 1961 Census brought such type of working dependents on the surface and treated them as workers, while persons earning income without work like pensioners, rentiers, earners of dividends and royalties on money securities, shares, etc., remittance holders, inmates of jails, asylums, alms-houses, recipients of doles, beggars, vagrants, etc., and other persons deriving income from non-productive activity were treated as non-workers.

INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES OF WORKERS

14. On the basis of work, the 1961 Economic Classification divided all people including family workers into nine industrial categories according to National Standard Industrial Classification as under:

I Working as Cultivator
II Working as Agricultural Labourer
III Working in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities
IV Working at Household Industry
V Working in Manufacturing other than Household Industry
VI Working in Construction
VII Working in Trade and Commerce
VIII Working in Transport, Storage and Communications
IX Working in Other Services.

15. The 1961 concept has, further, mitigated the comparability of the results between 1951 and 1961 Censuses by the fact that women in addition to house-keeping and other household chores are coming forward in significant proportions to help in the various sectors of industries. Furthermore, much of the participation is unskilled and a worker can move freely as unskilled labour from one category to another in search of employment, the absolute quantity of labour in organised industry being still quite low. This has also rendered computation of national income difficult as the 9 industrial classes in which workers have been classified in the Census of 1961 do not readily coincide with the heads so far used for basing the estimates of national income. It will be, therefore, necessary to find out appropriate minor groups under different major groups and divisions equivalent to each head for comparing the data of 1951 with those worked out for 1961. It will no doubt involve some labour in comparing the 1951 data with those obtaining in 1961 and to that extent economic data of 1961 will present some difficulty in working out the estimates of national income.

COMPARISON OF ECONOMIC DATA, 1951–1961

16. In the statement on page 273, an attempt is made to establish comparison of 1961 economic data with those of the preceding census. The self-supporting persons *plus* the earning dependants of the 1951 Census correspond with the total of actual workers *minus* those in receipt of income without work at the 1961 Census. Thus in 1951 owner cultivators, tenant cultivators, estate agents and managers and shifting cultivators are equal to workers in Category I of 1961 (Cultivators). Category IV is the novel feature of industrial classification of the 1961 Census, and has no precedent. Workers in generation

and transmission of electric energy and gas works have been included in Category V of 1961 (Manufacturing other than Household Industry). Persons employed on construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, harbours, canals, rivers, aerodromes, etc., have been shown under Category VI—Construction. Workers who operated such transport works were shown under Category VIII—Transport, Storage and Communications. Rent collectors, clerks, etc., of ex-Zamindars and Jagirdars have been transferred to Category IX—Other Services. This category also includes washing, cleaning and dyeing, barbers, hairdressers and scavenging which were listed in the previous census in industry and hotel-keeping shown under trade. Private motor-drivers and cleaners have been included in Category IX and not under transport.

17. Similarly non-workers of 1961 can be compared with similar data of 1951 Census as under:

1961	1951
X Non-workers	(i) All non-earning dependents,
	(ii) Self-supporting persons whose principal occupation was Class IV with no productive secondary occupation,
	(iii) Self-supporting persons with non-productive, non-agricultural occupations included in Class VIII,
	(iv) Earning dependents whose own occupation (Secondary means of livelihood) was agricultural rent under Class IV and
	(v) Earning dependents whose secondary occupation was non-agricultural non-productive.

Non-workers of 1961 represent different types of people such as self-supporting persons, earning dependents and non-earning dependents of different livelihood classes of 1951 Census. As stated earlier, non-workers in 1961 have been classified into 8 categories. While it is not possible to effect exact comparison of these different categories classified in 1961, a broad and working comparison as stated above is nonetheless possible and useful.

18. The concept and definition of worker in 1961 has been changed from that adopted at the earlier censuses, when income or economic independence was the criterion for measuring the economy of the country. Account was taken in the past of all persons who were economically independent and of those who were economically dependent. An intermediate category of economic semi-dependents was also introduced from the 1931 Census. This category was called 'working dependent' in 1931 Census, 'partly dependent' in 1941 and 'earning dependent' in 1951 based on earning or income. It was felt that the application of the criterion of income resulted in omitting a large number of those who participated in the economic activities of the household without actually earning any income, as in the case of men other than head of the household and women of the family or children working in cultivation or cottage industry of the household. With a view to remove this anomaly which failed to bring out a true and correct picture of the prevailing economic structure of the country, stress has been laid in the 1961 Census on work so that all people who work including family workers, who are not in receipt of income or working children, who cannot earn enough for their maintenance have also been included as workers. The concept of worker adopted in 1961 including as it does family workers, working children and persons who do not earn enough for their maintenance has resulted in slightly inflating the number of workers in each category as can be seen from the Statement X.1 next page giving percentage distribution of male workers and non-workers of 1951 and 1961 Censuses.

19. According to the Registrar General's instructions the comparison of 1961 economic data with those of 1951 has been made by relating the industrial groups of the 1951 Census to the groups of the Indian Standard Industrial Classification adopted in 1961 and then consolidating them into nine industrial categories of workers. The details of comparison of the economic data of these censuses are given in the preceding paragraph. During 1951 the

STATEMENT X.1

Percentage distribution of male workers among nine industrial categories in 1951 and 1961 Censuses

State/District	Year	Workers								
		Total	I	II	III	IV+V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GUJARAT	**1951**	**52.0**	**23.7**	**6.1**	**1.8**	**7.0**	**0.5**	**4.2**	**1.1**	**7.6**
	1961	**53.5**	**26.5**	**6.4**	**0.7**	**7.9**	**0.7**	**3.6**	**1.5**	**6.2**
1 Jamnagar	1951	52.1	21.8	4.4	4.0	7.1	0.5	4.7	1.9	7.7
	1961	52.3	24.9	2.7	1.3	9.1	0.7	4.0	2.2	7.4
2 Rajkot	1951	52.3	22.1	2.8	3.3	7.0	0.6	5.4	1.4	9.7
	1961	51.7	23.4	3.5	0.9	8.9	0.9	4.5	1.9	7.7
3 Surendranagar	1951	52.6	20.7	4.6	4.1	7.0	0.5	4.4	1.4	9.9
	1961	52.6	24.6	5.4	1.0	9.6	0.6	3.5	1.2	6.7
4 Bhavnagar	1951	49.9	19.5	4.3	2.5	6.9	0.4	5.2	1.4	9.7
	1961	52.3	22.6	6.1	0.7	8.5	0.8	4.3	2.0	7.3
5 Amreli	1951	51.7	20.8	7.2	2.3	7.1	0.3	4.1	1.4	8.5
	1961	55.0	29.9	7.2	1.1	6.6	0.6	3.1	0.7	5.8
6 Junagadh	1951	52.9	22.5	5.9	2.5	6.2	0.4	5.1	1.4	8.9
	1961	53.7	26.6	5.2	1.3	7.1	0.8	4.3	1.5	6.9
7 Kutch	1951	53.8	19.9	3.7	4.8	6.5	1.0	5.0	1.9	11.0
	1961	53.5	22.8	4.5	1.1	8.9	1.4	4.0	2.0	8.8
8 Banaskantha	1951	53.4	37.0	2.1	2.0	3.5	0.5	3.2	0.6	4.5
	1961	57.5	39.7	3.6	0.8	4.7	0.9	2.8	0.7	4.3
9 Sabarkantha	1951	50.4	32.2	4.6	0.9	3.9	0.3	2.8	0.5	5.2
	1961	54.2	37.0	4.0	0.7	3.8	0.8	2.7	0.5	4.7
10 Mehsana	1951	49.4	25.8	4.1	1.9	5.4	0.5	4.1	0.9	6.7
	1961	51.5	28.4	4.9	0.3	6.3	0.5	3.4	1.2	6.5
11 Ahmedabad	1951	53.9	10.2	3.4	1.8	19.0	0.6	7.5	1.7	9.7
	1961	52.3	11.3	3.7	0.3	19.2	0.9	6.2	2.3	8.4
12 Kaira	1951	50.0	28.0	6.8	0.8	4.6	0.4	3.0	0.6	5.8
	1961	52.1	29.8	7.2	0.3	5.3	0.5	2.9	0.9	5.2
13 Panchmahals	1951	53.5	41.5	3.0	0.6	2.2	0.2	1.8	0.6	3.6
	1961	57.1	45.9	2.1	0.5	2.1	0.2	1.8	1.3	3.2
14 Baroda	1951	54.5	22.3	11.4	0.6	5.3	0.4	4.0	1.2	9.3
	1961	54.2	24.3	11.3	0.4	6.3	0.5	3.3	1.6	6.5
15 Broach	1951	51.7	19.4	16.3	0.8	3.5	0.3	2.8	0.7	7.9
	1961	54.9	25.4	15.9	0.7	3.9	0.5	2.6	0.9	5.0
16 Surat	1951	51.4	20.5	10.0	1.3	7.2	0.9	3.5	1.2	6.8
	1961	53.2	21.7	11.2	1.1	8.4	0.8	2.9	1.7	5.4
17 Dangs	1951	54.5	41.0	1.5	3·1	2.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	5.4
	1961	58.8	36.9	11.5	3.5	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	3.7

NOTE:

Category I = As Cultivator, II = As Agricultural labourer, III = In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities, IV = At Household Industry, V = In Manufacturing other than Household Industry, VI = In Construction, VII = In Trade and Commerce, VIII = In Transport, Storage and Communications, IX = In Other Services

number of workers was 6,573,901 persons which in 1961 rose to 8,464,588 registering an increase of 1,890,687 or 28.76 per cent over 1951. Analysing the gains and losses during the decade in each of the categories apiece, it is noticed that there is an increase in all the categories barring a decline in the Categories III—Mining and Quarrying, VII—Trade and Commerce and IX—Other Services. The loss in the Category III is explained by the fact that receivers of rent and royalties of mines and quarries are treated as non-workers at the present census. Similarly the decline in Category VII—Trade and Commerce and Category IX—Other Services in 1961 is ascribed to classifying (a) persons living on pensions or remittances; (b) inmates of jails, asylums, alms-houses; (c) beggars, vagrants, etc., and (d) those living principally on non-productive activity, as non-workers, who were taken under Category VII or IX, as the case may be, in 1951. Excepting the districts of Rajkot, Kutch, Ahmedabad and Baroda where the proportion of workers has declined during the decade, the rest of the districts display a rising trend. The *status quo* in Surendranagar district and a trifling increase in Jamnagar and Junagadh districts bring out a peculiar characteristic of economy in the region.

Clarification of Doubts and Difficulties

20. Although intensive training was organised by holding 6 training classes for each enumerator, it was noticed at the time of training sample census that the concept of worker was not very clear to several enumerators. The District Census Officers, Charge Officers, Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations and Superintendent himself carried out intensive touring during the period of training as well as during the period of holding sample census when doubts raised and difficulties experienced by census workers were explained and resolved. In spite of this, several references for further clarification were received in the Superintendent's office from practically all the districts. All of them were clarified and replied to within 24 hours. Those worth notice are given below.

The definition of household industry is different for rural areas from that for urban areas. The question was raised as to whether the area of the village extended to the village site only or covered the area of the entire revenue village including fields also. It was clarified that it meant the latter for the purpose of location of household industry in rural areas. Thus, *gur* making, poultry raising and fishing, if done for sale and not for personal consumption were considered household industry. Persons employed for carrying out *pooja* on payment of remuneration were found to have been recorded as non-workers in Q. 12. Instructions had to be given to treat them as workers in Q. 11. Cases had also come to notice during training in which an entry was made in item No. AI (i) cultivation in Household Schedule, though nobody was shown as cultivator against Q. 8 in the individual slips of the members of the household. In some cases teachers were treated as non-workers instead of workers. All such misunderstanding was removed by circulars issued from time to time and replies to queries raised during oral test of enumerators at the time of training classes and training sample census before enumeration.

Confusion of Concept of Non-workers

21. At times the enumerators confused the concept of non-workers and were found to commit the following types of mistakes during the sample census.

(1) Students doing part-time job who should have been classified as workers in Q. 11 were recorded as full-time students in Q. 12 pertaining to non-workers.

(2) Housewives who were engaged in home duties without following any productive activities were some times shown against Q. 11 instead of Q. 12 and *vice versa*. In the tabulation offices it was noticed that entries of non-workers were made against Q. 10 or 11 and household work was recorded in Q. 10(a). In case of beggars, entries were found to have been made in Q. 11. Some of the priests subsisting on the charity of the community were shown in Q. 11 instead of Q. 12. Old persons not doing anything were found to have been recorded in Q. 11 instead of Q. 12. Even unsocial occupation such as committing theft by house breaking was noted in one of the slips from Ahmedabad City in Q. 11. The slip was treated to pertain to Category 'B' among non-workers in Q. 12. In 5 out of 6 slips of Rajkot City the entries in Q. 11 which were found to have been recorded as following

the profession of prostitutes, were all treated as non-workers and marked 'B' in Q. 12. Old persons over the age of 60, attending adult literacy classes were treated as full-time students by the enumerators and recorded in Q. 12. In several slips males were shown as engaged in household duties and rightly. The concept of non-workers was not very clear in some cases, but their number was insignificant and did not affect the tabulation as most of them could be rectified by cross-reference to other entries.

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

22. The definition of Household Industry given for individual slip and household schedule is given in juxtaposition in the sub-joined table.

Definition of Household Industry, 1961

Individual Slip	*Household Schedule*
A household industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. Industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. Thus the main criterion of household industry is the participation of one or more members of the household in rural areas and in the urban areas the industry should be confined to the house. In addition, the household industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. It did not include professions like pleader, doctor, barber, waterman or astrologer.	It is an industry conducted by the head of the household himself and/or mainly by members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. The participation of the head of the household and/or members of the household is an essential feature of the household industry. It should relate to production, processing, servicing or repairing and includes makers and sellers of goods.

23. Although the definition of household industry is the same both for the individual slip and the household schedule, instructions were given to record exact work in household industry returned in the enumeration slip of persons working as paid employees in another person's household industry. In case of household schedule, however, no such entry could be made unless the household itself had a household industry of its own. In the household schedule the number of months in the year during which the household industry was being conducted had to be entered. No such entry was made in the individual slip. As a result of a slightly different nature of entry made in the household schedule, the data abstracted from both the census documents slightly varied.

24. Before the actual enumeration was taken, several questions pertaining to the concept of household industry were raised. It was, however, made clear to all the District Census Officers that manufacturing concerns employing more than 10 persons and run by motive power were not to be treated as household industries, although they may be satisfying all the other criteria of a household industry. In spite of all these efforts mistaken entries were found to have been made at the time of the scrutiny of slips in the tabulation offices. Entries of masons made in Q. 10 had to be changed to Q. 11. There were certain slips in which entries about the occupation and the nature of work done by an individual were the same both in Q. 10 as well as in Q. 11. At times household work was recorded in Q. 10(a). Such entries had to be ignored. In some slips abbreviations to be recorded in Q. 11(c) were found to have been recorded in Q. 10(c). All such entries were appropriately corrected in the tabulation offices.

PROBLEMS OF NATIONAL INCOME COMPUTATION

25. The term national income has been defined in a number of ways. Broadly speaking, it is a yardstick to measure the economic welfare of people by assessing their income in terms of the totality of goods and services produced per head with reference to a particular period divided by the total population during that period. Such a measure requires for the purposes of estimation of national income an estimate of the working force and its distribution in different branches of economic activity *plus* the value of products in terms of goods and services they produce. While the census concerns itself with the measure of actual working force and their occupational division into various industrial categories, the data required to tackle the product and income aspect have to be obtained from a variety of sources, Government, semi-Government, private and institutional. It is true that the decennial changes in the definition, collection and compilation of occupational data at the various censuses render their interpretation and analysis difficult not only in arriving at a proper estimate

of the working force but also in assigning it to the appropriate industrial category of work or services. Apart from the changes in the definition of workers or persons economically active or gainfully occupied, the variation in the classification of dependents in the past has introduced another element of uncertainty in the census data. Due to the liberal construction put at the Census of 1961 on the term 'worker' by laying emphasis on work rather than on dependency and earning as in the past censuses, the strength of labour force in the country might appear to be somewhat inflated by the inclusion of unpaid family workers, who work part-time in household industry and cultivation. While the inflation suggested cannot be totally eliminated, it would not be so much as to materially influence the utility of the data. *Per contra* the latest definition would be a distinct advance on the previous position by the inclusion of an important section of the economically active population in the country whose contribution to the national income could not be properly estimated owing to their elimination from the working force. It may further be pointed out that such a contingency is likely to arise in two branches of industry, namely, agriculture and household industry. As for the former, it may be observed that the inflation would not be so heavy as may be generally believed to be, as there is a tendency on the part of the cultivator to suppress the working status of the womenfolk for reasons of social prestige, particularly in the areas which are fairly advanced agriculturally. In the field of household industry the resetting of the definition of the worker will be a positive gain, as it will help a proper appraisal of the contribution to national income by that sector of economy which is next in importance only to agriculture.

26. Further, the classification of and demarcation between manufacturing and household industry which has been introduced for the first time at the 1961 Census is a welcome improvement which will remove a lacuna which was so keenly felt by the National Income Committee in the absence of data relating to the working force engaged in household industry. It must, however, be pointed out that the inherent defect in the statistical data in this sector, resulting as it does, from the unorganised nature of this industry and its operation on a household basis, is a matter which the census cannot help and has tried its best to amend by distinguishing the two sets of economic activity, household and non-household. For, the only alternative during the past censuses to estimate the extent of employment in household industry was through a process of elimination of factory employment from the total persons engaged under industries and then arriving at the number of persons engaged in household industry. The clear-cut distribution, however, of working force between household industry and manufacturing industry other than household, which is now available from the census data collected in 1961 is a notable advance over the past in that it will help closer and better estimation of national income than what has been hitherto possible.

27. The change-over from the classification of economic data according to means of livelihood to their classification into nine industrial categories of workers and the distinction drawn between the industry and occupation of an individual, will help in no small measure a proper assessment of the distribution of working force into various branches of economic activities for which the national income is computed. These nine industrial categories along with the National Standard Classification of industries adopted by the Census of 1961 will go a long way in facilitating the computation of national income on the basis of distribution of working force under the various heads laid down by the National Income Committee. The work of estimation will be further facilitated by the classification of workers according to their employment status in the accepted categories of employer, employee, single worker and family worker, which would give sufficient material to the experts engaged in the computation of national income. All these innovations introduced for the first time in 1961 in conformity with the principles prescribed by the United Nations Organisation for census taking will not only remove the defects from which census data used to suffer in the past but will also promote accuracy and ensure comparability of estimates of national income.

28. Finally, it should be realised that whereas the census is concerned with collecting statistical

data relating to the economic activity or passivity of the population and the distribution of the country's working force into various branches of industry, national income aims at measuring economic welfare of a nation by estimating the value of goods and services produced in terms of income and products and their distribution per head to ascertain the level of economic development attained. In view of the differential character of their objectives, no one would expect that the census should provide readily acceptable slices of population to national income categories. For what it can really provide is only the volume and extent of working force engaged in the production of goods and services derived from the various branches of economic activity. Difficulties in the classification of income and the problems of finding out ways and means to collect statistics required for the purposes of estimation will have to be faced by tapping sources on which it may have legitimate claim for their collection and compilation. For, any census classification howsoever minute and exact will and cannot exactly fit in with national income categorisation which will have always to complement and supplement the data thrown out by the census.

SECTION 3

ECONOMIC DATA FROM 1872 TO 1961

29. The mode of collecting and presentation of economic data has varied at every decennial census. The changes reassuringly show that Indian census has not followed any set pattern but always tried to move with the times by shifting the emphasis from caste to community and from dependency to work to suit the needs and strategy of planning and development.

The questions posed in the census schedule or enumeration slip at each census from 1872 to 1961 will be examined below with a view to have an idea of the conceptional changes and nature of data collected from time to time. The following statement gives the occupational and economic questions asked at various censuses from 1872 to 1961.

STATEMENT X.2

Questions relating to occupation at Censuses, 1872–1961

Census year					
1872	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6
Q. 15 Males occupation	Q. 10 Occupation of men, also of boys and females who may do work	Q. 11 Occupation, or means of subsistence	Qs. 9&10 Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers 9 Principal 10 Subsidiary 11 Means of subsistence of dependants on actual workers	Qs. 9&10 Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers 9 Principal occupation 10 Subsidiary occupation, if any 11 If dependent, principal occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers on whom dependent	Qs. 9&10 Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers 9 Principal 10 Subsidiary 11 For dependents, the occupation of the worker by whom supported

STATEMENT X.2-*contd.*

Census year

1931	1941	1951	1961
7	8	9	10
Q.	Q.	Q.	Q.
9 Earner or dependent	9 Are you wholly or partly dependent on any one else?	9 Economic Status Part one Dependancy Part Two Employment	8 Working as Cultivator
10 Principal occupation (this will be blank for dependent)	10 If so, means of livelihood of person on whom dependent	10 Principal means of livelihood	9 Working as Agricultural labourer
11 Subsidiary occupation (occupation of dependents may be given)	11 Do you employ (a) paid assistants, (b) members of household? If so, how many?	11 Secondary means of livelihood	10 Working at Household Industry (a) Nature of work (b) Nature of Household Industry (c) If employee
12 Industry in which employed (for organised employees only)	12 Are you in employment now?		11 Doing work other than 8, 9 or 10 (a) Nature of work (b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service (c) Class of worker (d) Name of Establishment
	13 (only to those who reply in the negative to question 12) Are you in search of employment? To those who reply in the affirmative the further question will be put— How long have you been in search of it?		12 Activity if not working
	14 Means of livelihood in order of importance		
	15 (only to be asked in regard to means of livelihood of a person shown as partly dependent against question 9 or any subsidiary means of livelihood returned by other persons against question 14) Does this means of livelihood exist throughout the year? If not, for what part of the year?		
	16 If you are employed by some one else, what is his business?		

QUESTIONS ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

1872—1921 Censuses

30. There was only one question on economic data relating to occupation, in the Censuses of 1872, 1881 and 1891. In 1872 and 1881 the number of actual workers was recorded and classified according to occupation. In the 1891 Census the concept was changed. Occupation was recorded in case of every individual male and female. While in the case of workers their actual occupation was recorded, in the case of dependents the occupation of the person on whom they were dependent was recorded. Thus, instead of recording the activity of the dependents who were non-workers, they were treated as following the occupation of the person on whom they were dependent. 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

31. 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

32. In the Census of 1941, population was divided into 3 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 person on whom they were dependent was recorded.

1951 Census

33. In the 1951 Census the concepts were the 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. In the case of earning dependents, the means of livelihood of the persons on whom they were dependent was recorded as the principal means of livelihood and their own means of livelihood was recorded under secondary means of livelihood. In the case of non-earning dependents, the means of livelihood of the person on whom they were dependent was recorded under principal means of livelihood.

1961 Census

34. The Census of 1961 has made a significant departure from all the previous censuses. The classification of self-supporting persons and earning and non-earning dependents has been dispensed with and the concept of worker and non-worker introduced for the first time. Separate questions have been provided for recording different categories of workers such as cultivators, agricultural labourers, at household industry and those doing any other work. In the case of a person working at household industry, the nature of his work, the nature of household industry and whether he was an employee were recorded. In the case of a person engaged in non-agricultural pursuits the nature of his work, the nature of industry, profession, trade or service in which he was employed were recorded. Separate columns have for the first time been provided for recording occupation and industry. Again, types of activity of non-workers have been recorded and classified into 8 different categories.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

35. The question on status of employment was first introduced in 1941 primarily to find out relation between employer and employee in industrial concerns, the kind and number of employees and the nature of enterprises. No tabulation of the data was, however, carried out. In 1951, the concept was carried further and all self-supporting persons in the non-agricultural classes have been classified according to their secondary economic status, viz., 'employer', 'employee' and 'independent worker.'

36. In 1961, the classification of the status of employment has been carried out for (1) household industry and (ii) non-household industry other than agriculture. In regard to household industry only employees have been classified separately from others; while in non-household industry other than agriculture, the status of employment has been classified as 'employer,' 'employee,' 'family worker', or 'single worker.' All these terms have been explained in the section dealing with definitions.

DEPARTING GROUNDS OF 1961 CENSUS

37. The 1961 Census has set forth new dimensions and trends for measuring the growth of working force by applying the test of productivity or gainful employment in work. It is unique in striving for elaboration and details. The next important departure relates to the presentation of economic data by the adoption of nine industrial categories of workers in place of the eight livelihood classes subdivided into agricultural and non-agricultural as already noticed at the outset. Non-workers have also been distributed into eight types according to their activity. Another noteworthy feature is the systematic classification of industries and occupations which have been respectively distinguished into branch of industry and function or work of the individual. This distinction which was

lacking in the past censuses has helped clear differentiation of personal skills and impersonal sectors of production and services. Looking to the present-day industrial and technological advancement in various sectors, this classification will serve as a distinctive bench-mark for future series without impairing its comparability with the past censuses.

38. Prosperity of a nation depends on the number of persons following different types of economic activity. Progress in building up the economy of the country can be assessed by comparing the data of economically active persons returned at different censuses in different sectors of economic activity. As stated earlier, the difference in the concepts adopted in defining 'gainfully occupied' population, either by means of 'occupation' or 'means of livelihood' present difficulties in ensuring comparability of economic data obtained in the census. Different interpretations given to the word 'occupation' at different periods create confusion and difficulty. While the census data on occupation given until 1941, relate to gainfully occupied persons, those given in 1951 relate to 'economic status' and 'means of livelihood'. The concept and definition of 'dependents' adopted at different censuses also render the comparability with the previous data difficult. The concept of dependents was first introduced in 1901; but distinction between working and non-working dependents was not drawn. The working dependents of 1931 are not comparable with 'partly dependents' of 1941 or 'earning dependents' of 1951. Added to these are the difficulties arising from changes in the systems of classification of economic data adopted in the past which differ from that at the current census. Even with these limitations of comparability, the classification of economic data adopted at different censuses, gives a fair idea of the bulk of economically active persons working in different sectors of economic activity for a particular area. Although cent per cent comparability cannot be ensured, the detailed classification adopted at different censuses has proved very useful in pointing out the trends in the economic field and changes in the pattern of different activities pursued. It would, therefore, be useful to examine the various systems of classification adopted in the past censuses and consider the innovations introduced by the present.

Evolution of Economic Classification

39. The classification of economic data adopted in the Census of 1872 was drawn by General Strachey, R.E. and was based upon that used and suggested in Mr. Plouden's Report on the Census of North-West Provinces. It provided for 7 Classes, 57 Orders and 261 Sub-orders. In 1881 the classification of occupations adopted by Mr. Baines followed that devised by Dr. Farr for the English census. The productive occupations were classified under 5 heads to which a sixth head—unproductive occupation was added. In all, there were 6 Classes, 24 Orders, 77 Sub-orders and 478 Occupational Groups. The dependents were all grouped together and returned under 'occupation indefinite'. In 1891 a new departure was made. No attempt was made to separate workers and those dependent on them. Thus the wife of a private soldier was entered as a soldier and Viceroy's son entered as Viceroy. The classification comprised 7 Classes, 77 Sub-orders and 488 Occupational Groups. As the classification adopted in 1891 gave prominence to the families of actual workers rather than to pursuits followed by different sections of the people in earning their daily bread, a departure was made in the classification of economic data in 1901. The data were divided into three categories: (1) workers, (2) dependents and (3) subsidiary occupations. Occupations were classified into 7 Classes, 24 Orders, 79 Sub-orders and 521 Groups of Occupations. Thus the totals of workers and dependents of 1901 could be compared with the entries under similar heads in 1891 and only with workers of 1881. The groupings of occupations varied but slightly between 1881 and 1891 but considerably between 1881 and 1901.

40. A scheme propounded by the eminent French Statistician, Dr. Jacques Bertillon, was adopted for the classification of economic data in 1911, when the number of groups was reduced from 521 to 169. The number of classes has also been reduced from 8 to 4 and subdivided into 12 subclasses, which have further been subdivided into 55 Orders and 169 Groups. Dr. Bertillon's arrangement being very logical was

accepted by the International Statistical Institute. The elaborate scheme of classification evolved in 1901 was thus simplified in 1911. In 1921 the main classification system used in 1911 was retained but the number of groups was raised to 191. It comprised 4 Classes, 12 Subclasses, 56 Orders and 191 Groups of Occupations. In 1931 also Bertillon's Scheme of Classification as introduced in 1911 was continued with a slight variation. It gives 4 Classes, 12 Subclasses, 55 Orders and 195 Groups. There was no complete tabulation of the results of the 1941 Census, though economic tables were prepared on the basis of a small sample for Bombay Province. The classification scheme consisted of 4 Classes, 12 Subclasses, 55 Orders and 229 Groups.

41. In 1951 as stated earlier, the population was divided into (i) self-supporting persons, (ii) earning dependents and (iii) dependents. They were further classified into 4 agricultural livelihood classes, and 4 non-agricultural livelihood classes. In 1951, the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme based on the 1931 scheme of occupations was adopted. It comprised 10 Divisions, 88 Subdivisions and 217 Groups. The classification made, however, related to self-supporting persons belonging to non-agricultural classes only.

42. Occupational and economic classification is thus much interrelated with the changes in the economy of the nation and no one type of classification can rule for all times to come at every census. It is to be modified, revised, altered and expanded, according to the dictates of time and circumstances prevailing at that particular period.

43. The following table compares the changes in classes, orders, sub-orders and occupational groups into which occupations and means of livelihood were distributed between 1872–1951.

Classification of occupations or means of livelihood, 1891-1951

Year	Classes	Subclasses	Orders	Sub-orders	Occupational groups
1	2	3	4	5	6
1891 . .	7	..	24	77	478
1901 . .	8	..	24	79	521
1911 . .	4	12	55	..	169
1921 . .	4	12	56	..	191
1931 . .	4	12	55	..	195
1941 . .	4	12	55	..	229
1951* . .	4	..	10 (divisions)	88 (subdivisions)	217 (groups)

*There were in all 8 livelihood classes of which only 4 classes (non-agricultural) were further subdivided into divisions, subdivisions and groups.

44. As discussed above, the concepts adopted for the collection of economic data at different censuses have not been uniform and, therefore, absolute comparability of the data cannot be ensured. They, however, indicate definite trends in the employment pattern of the State and show inherent consistencies of some of the categories, as reviewed later in details in Part A of this Chapter.

NATURE OF ECONOMIC QUESTIONS AT 1961 CENSUS

45. In the previous censuses such information as was practicable and needed in the conditions obtaining in the country at each census was collected at the time of enumeration. During the Census of 1961, it was thought that as the country had embarked on a phased programme of planned development, more emphasis should be laid on the collection of economic data. It was also decided that necessary changes in the concepts and definitions adopted in the past should be made, even at the risk of non-comparability of data. The Government approved of this

decision which resulted in significant changes in the nature and number of economic questions incorporated in the individual slip. The most important change the 1961 Census has introduced relates to the change in the concept of income or dependency, adopted at the earlier Indian censuses which has now been replaced by that of work as the former had a tendency to suppress the important sector of the economically active persons engaged in agriculture and traditional cottage industries and services wherein unpaid family workers are mainly employed. With a view to make the census data meaningful and also useful to the administration and the public, the previous concepts such as earners, self-supporting persons, earning dependents and dependents were substituted by simpler concepts which could be well understood by the people and for which reliable response could be expected.

46. Previous censuses distinguished between the main and subsidiary occupations of an individual. It was, however, felt that in the Indian economy where more than 70 per cent of the population are engaged in cultivation or household industry, the recording of the main and subsidiary work may not bring out the correct picture. In most cases cultivation and household industry are not carried out during the same part of the year and it is not always possible to distinguish which of the two is the primary and which is the secondary. In many households the products of household industry are consumed by the members of the household themselves and do not enter the market. At times, in view of the importance of cultivation, even if a household industry was being conducted, only cultivation was recorded. It was, therefore, considered necessary that in the Census of 1961 cultivation and household industry or business should be separately recorded in the case of persons engaged in cultivation and household industry. Such a division would also conduce to a proper appraisal of the volume of employment in household industries the need for whose development has been stressed in successive Five Year Plans. Four separate questions, namely, 8, 9, 10, 11 were, therefore, inserted in the individual slip for obtaining information on economic activity of every person in the country.

47. Arrangement of questions in logical sequence, using precise and accurate wording to be printed on the slip and providing for sufficient space for recording replies go a long way in facilitating collection of correct data. The arrangement of questions in the individual slip of 1961 Census is quite logical as principal activity of cultivation is noted down in Q. 8 followed by its ancillary occupation (Q. 9) agricultural labour. In rural areas, major part of the population is covered by these two questions and the rest by the next following, Q. 10 pertaining to household industry. Q. 11 provided for recording of information pertaining to persons doing work other than 8, 9 or 10. This arrangement proved very helpful in eliciting replies from the respondents and also facilitated recording of requisite information by the enumerators.

Evaluation of Returns

48. The nature of difficulties, incompleteness, and vagueness, if any, noticed in the filling up of the various economic questions will now be examined below.

Questions 8 and 9

49. The questions on agriculture are of primary importance to national bodies concerned with problems of agricultural production and food supply. The 1961 Census, therefore, provided Q. 8 (cultivator) and Q. 9 (agricultural labourer) in the individual slip for collecting data on the population dependent on agriculture. The conceptual aspect of cultivation was that a person could be treated as a cultivator, if he was supervising or directing cultivation of land held from the Government or private persons and was also responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when. The plantation industries like fruit growing and keeping of orchards, groves or plantations like coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations did not come under the purview of cultivation and were, therefore, taken under Q. 11.

50. During the period of training several queries were raised seeking clarification as to whether land under fruits, tobacco, orchards, grass, etc., were to be excluded or not while entering the acreage of holding in Part A—Cultivation of the

household schedule. Decision was taken in consultation with the Registrar General that lands where tobacco was grown along with some cereal crop were to be treated as under cultivation and brought into the household schedules, but lands exclusively used for fruit growing, orchards, grass, etc., were not to be entered in the household schedule. A very interesting question was raised regarding grasslands in Pardi taluka of Surat district. No crops are raised in these lands. Only seeds of grass are broadcast and grass cut after monsoon. Holders of such lands were not treated as cultivators but were entered as doing work other than cultivation and taken to Q. 11 of the individual slip. There was no question of filling of the household schedule in such cases. In view of this clarification, if a man was recorded as a cultivator against Q. 8 in the individual slip, the details of his holdings were to be recorded in Sub-part-A of the household schedule and *vice versa*. Enumerators had, therefore, to be very careful while recording entries in Q. 8. Persons who had given out their lands to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share, the details of which were entered at item 2 of Sub-part-A in the household schedule were not to be treated as cultivators.

51. Examination of the filled in individual slips in the tabulation offices disclosed that some of the enumerators had also entered household work (HW) along with (C) in case of women participating in family cultivation, though the additional entry HW was not to be made. Instances also came to notice where landlords were entered as cultivators. Such obvious errors were rectified at the time of scrutiny of slips, as such instances could be detected from details shown against item 2 pertaining to landlords in the household schedule, and corrected as doing work other than cultivation, etc., with reference to entries in Q. 11 of the slip.

52. Abbreviation 'AL' was to be entered against Q. 9 of the individual slip for a person working as agricultural labourer. Agricultural labour was also followed as a subsidiary occupation by some persons for supplementing the income derived principally from cultivation. In recording principal and subsidiary work under this question, enumerators were at times found to confuse agricultural labour with household industry and record the former in Q. 10 instead of in Q. 9. Such entries along with stray cases of agricultural labourer found in Q. 11(a) and 'in the field' in Q. 11(d)—name of establishment—were rectified by transferring them to Q. 9.

53. On the whole, both these questions did not present much difficulty for enumerators once they had grasped the basic principles involved, as it was easy and simple to distinguish cultivation and agricultural labourer.

Geometrical Designs

54. Geometrical designs given against Qs. 10(c), 11(c) and 12 have been introduced for the following purposes:

1. to pinpoint the main feature of the questions every time to the enumerator and citizens,
2. to divide the slip into well-defined segments and focus attention on question where abbreviations have to be used, and
3. to help manual sorting and tabulation after the census is over.

All these designs were very helpful at the time of enumeration as they reminded the enumerators to record prescribed abbreviations. They were very helpful at the time of tabulation as they saved the time of sorters and compilers a great deal.

Question 10

55. Question 10 of the individual slip was to be filled in for a person engaged in household industry. While his actual occupation was to be entered in Q. 10(c), the nature of the household industry was to be entered in Q. 10(b). The two concepts, viz., industry and occupation are quite distinct, though often mistaken for each other. Industry means that sector of economic activity in which the earner is engaged, i.e., textile industry, automobile industry, etc., whereas occupation describes the exact function of that individual in that economic activity, i.e., fitter, carpenter, etc.

56. Enumerators confused the concept of industry with occupation and *vice versa*. Entries to be made against Q. 10(a) were sometimes entered against Q. 10(b) and *vice versa* and had to be changed at the time of coding in the

tabulation offices. Entries relating to household industries were also found to have been made against Q. 11 which was meant for non-household industries. They had to be carefully examined in the tabulation offices and transferred to appropriate question. The abbreviation 'EE' was to be entered in the triangle given against Q. 10(c), only if a person concerned was working as a full-time employee in another person's household industry. No other employment status was to be entered in this question and yet enumerators at times wrote all the various classification of worker like employer, employee, single worker or family worker, although these details were required to be entered only in Q. 11(c) in respect of non-household industry. While such extra entries showed the enthusiasm of the enumerator for details, they did not affect the returns as unwanted entries were ignored and correct ones retained on ascertained.

Question 11

57. The details of persons doing work other than cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry were to be entered against Q. 11 subdivided in four parts, viz., (a) nature of work, (b) nature of industry, profession, trade or service, (c) class of worker and (d) name of establishment. Nature of work, i.e., the occupation of person concerned was to be entered against space provided at Q. 11(a), and nature of industry, i.e., the sector of economic activity was to be entered against Q. 11(b). This was found to have been interchanged in some slips as in Qs. 10(a) and (b). Name of establishment in which the person was employed was to be entered in Q. 11(d). For the purpose of correct industrial as well as occupational classification full details of a person's work describing the nature of work done by him and the nature of industry in which he is employed are essential. General terms like service, business, fisherman, doctor, engineer, are not helpful in classifying them properly into industrial and occupational classifications. Incomplete and ambiguous replies were thus found to have been recorded against Qs. 10(a), 10(b), 11(a) and 11(b) as in the past, the extent of which was appreciably reduced owing to intensive training and practice in test enumeration. In case of household industry Q. 10(a), vague terms like goldsmith, carpenter, etc., were entered without giving the exact nature of work, i.e., whether a person is engaged in drawing wires, foils, leaves of gold and silver, in filling in gold and silver ornaments with lac or as a gold curer. The work a carpenter does was not at times distinguished by stating whether he was engaged in wood polishing, lacquering, cabinet or picture frame making, etc. Nature of household industry [Q. 10(b)] was in some cases inadequately described as 'rearing livestock' without showing the exact nature of work. The occupation in case of non-household industry [Q. 11(a)] was sometimes confused and vague. Unskilled labourers employed on a particular work or as general labourer were merely reported as doing miscellaneous labour. In such cases, the exact nature of work was ascertained wherever possible from the description in Q. 11(b) or 11(d). Unskilled labourers like railway porter, market or bazaar porter, etc., shown as mere labourers had to be identified from the place of work written in Q. 11(d). Similarly in case of dealers, shop assistants or salesmen, when only the term 'business' was recorded, the correct classification was made in light of replies recorded in Qs. 11(b) and 11(c) relating to the status of employment. The industry in Q. 11(b) was also at times shown as 'service' without mentioning the actual nature of profession or service. In case of trade and commerce, only the word 'trade' was written in Q. 11(b) without mentioning whether it related to wholesale or retail, as also the type of goods handled. All such entries were rectified as above and by reference to replies in other questions, Qs. 6 and 11(d) in particular.

58. The class of worker as to whether the person concerned was an employer, employee, single worker or family worker was to be entered in abbreviated form in the geometrical design given against Q.11(c). There were some omissions against this question which were supplied from the description found against Q.11(a). Single workers were found to have been wrongly recorded as employers; and family workers were found to have been wrongly entered as single workers. All such mistakes could be rectified in the tabulation offices according to the definite instructions given on each point after

referring to other details given in the slip. In certain cases local colloquial terms were used in the enumeration of this question. In such cases classification had to be made after obtaining clarification as to their correct meaning from the Charge Officers.

INCOMPLETENESS OF RINGING AND TICKING IN THE SLIP

59. In the tabulation offices some instances either of omissions or duplications of ringing or ticking the questions were noticed. The following instructions were given by the Registrar General to rectify the errors in ringing and ticking entries made in Qs. 8 to 11 of individual slip.

"Rural Slips: Where there is an entry against Q. 8 (working as Cultivator) and also against Q. 9, 10 or 11, Q. 8 (working as Cultivator) may be taken as the principal work. Similarly, when there is an entry against Q. 10 (working at Household Industry) and also Q. 9 or 11, Q. 10 (working at Household Industry) may be taken as the principal work. When there are entries against Qs. 9 and 11 only, Q. 11 (doing other work) may be taken as the principal work.

Urban Slips: Where there is an entry against Q. 11 (doing other work) and also in any of the questions 8 to 10, Q. 11 (doing other work) may be taken as the principal work.

When there are entries against Qs. 8 to 10 only the procedure for rural slips mentioned above may be followed".

60. Cases were not few where more than two occupations were recorded by the enumerator without encircling the number of question to indicate the principal work. At the time of sorting of slips for industrial classification, the principal occupation was determined in the light of the above instructions. There were also a few cases in which ring or tick was made against Q.12 pertaining to non-workers which was ignored.

Question 12

61. Question 12 of the individual slip was to be filled up for persons not working. Activity of non-workers which has been later on classified into 8 categories has been recorded for the first time in the Census of 1961. Prescribed abbreviations had to be entered in the geometrical design given against Q.12. Some of the enumerators failed to grasp the correct concept of a non-worker particularly of dependents and retired persons. They thought that a pensioner was not a non-worker as he had income of his own, which did not necessitate dependence on others. Likewise rentiers, beggars and prostitutes who were to be treated as non-workers were found to have been treated as workers by making entires in Q.11 instead of 12. In spite of clear instructions and subsequent clarification, instances were noticed where children, students, females doing household work, rentiers, beggars, etc., who are non-workers were wrongly shown as workers. Such returns had to be corrected in several slips in the tabulation offices. Wherever Qs. 8 to 11 were found to have been blank, it was incumbent to draw an inference that the person concerned was a non-worker and appropriate details had to be filled in against Q.12. This was done after reference to the description recorded in Part 2 of the household schedule. Wherever entries were made against any of the Qs. 8 to 11 the description entered against Q.12 had to be dropped as *prima facie* the person concerned was a worker and not a non-worker.

THE STATISTICAL DATA

62. The following are the economic tables prepared at the 1961 Census.

Primary Census Abstract

B-I—Workers and Non-workers Classified by Sex and Broad Age-groups

B-II—Workers and Non-workers in Cities, Town-groups and Towns Arranged Territorially Classified by Sex and Broad Age-groups

B-III Part-A—Industrial Classification of Workers and Non-workers by Educational Levels in *Urban Areas only*

B-III Part-B—Industrial Classification of Workers and Non-workers by Educational Levels in *Rural Areas only*

B-IV Part-A—Industrial Classification by Sex and Class of Worker of Persons at Work at Household Industry

B-IV Part-B—Industrial Classification by Sex and Class of Worker of Persons at Work in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service

B-IV Part-C—Industrial Classification by Sex and Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups of Persons at Work other than Cultivation

B-V—Occupational Classification by Sex of Persons at Work other than Cultivation

B-VI—Occupational Divisions of Persons at Work other than Cultivation Classified by Sex, Broad Age-groups and Educational Levels in *Urban Areas only*

B-VII Part-A—Persons Working Principally (i) as Cultivators (ii) As Agricultural Labourers or (iii) At Household Industry Classified by Sex and by Secondary Work (i) At Household Industry (ii) As Cultivator or (iii) As Agricultural Labourer

B-VII Part-B—Industrial Classification by Sex of Persons Working in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service who are also Engaged in Household Industry

B-VIII Part-A—Persons Unemployed Aged 15 and Above by Sex, Broad Age-groups and Educational Levels in *Urban Areas only*

B-VIII Part-B—Persons Unemployed Aged 15 and Above by Sex and Educational Levels in *Rural Areas only*

B-IX—Persons not at Work Classified by Sex, Broad Age-groups and Type of Activity

B-X—Sample Households (i) Engaged neither in Cultivation nor Household Industry (ii) Engaged either in Cultivation or Household Industry but not in both and (iii) Engaged Both in Cultivation and Household Industry for All Areas (Based on 20% Sample)

B-XI—Sample Households Engaged in Cultivation Classified by interest in Land and Size of Land Cultivated in Rural and Urban Areas Separately (Based on 20% Sample)

B-XII—Sample Households Engaged in Cultivation only Classified by Size of Land Cultivated and Number of Family Workers and Hired Workers in Rural and Urban Areas Separately (Based on 20% Sample)

B-XIII—Sample Households Engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry Showing Size of Land Cultivated Classified by Principal Household Industry in Rural and Urban Areas Separately (Based on 20% Sample)

B-XIV—Sample Households Engaged only in Household Industry Classified by Principal Household Industry in all Areas (Based on 20% Sample)

Part-A—Households Classified by Major Groups of Principal Household Industry and Number of Persons Engaged

Part-B—Households Classified by Minor Groups of Principal Household Industry

B-XV—Sample Households Engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry Classified by Size of Land in Rural and Urban Areas Separately (Based on 20% Sample)

B-XVI—Sample Principal Household Industry Classified by Period of Working and Total Number of Workers Engaged in Household Industry in All areas (Based on 20% Sample)

C-VIII—Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Part-A—Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Castes

Part-B—Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Tribes

D-IV—*Migrants to Cities Classified by* Sex, Broad Age-groups, Educational Levels and in case of Workers also by Occupational Divisions and Groups

D-VI—Distribution of Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-workers by Place of Birth

E-III—Census Houses used as Factories and Workshops Classified by Industry, *Power* and *no Power* used and Size of Employment

SCT-I Part-A—Industrial Classification of Persons at Work and Non-workers by Sex for Scheduled Castes

Part-B—Industrial Classification of Persons at Work and Non-workers by Sex for Scheduled Tribes

SCT-V Part-A—Sample Households Engaged in Cultivation Classified by Interest in Land and Size of Land Cultivated in *Rural Areas only* for Members of Scheduled Castes (Households of Members of Scheduled Castes in a 20% Sample of All Households)

Part-B—Sample Households Engaged in Cultivation Classified by Interest in Land and Size of Land Cultivated in *Rural Areas only* for Members of Scheduled Tribes (Households of Members of Scheduled Tribes in a 20% Sample of All Households)

SC-I—Persons not at Work Classified by Sex, Type of Activity and Educational Levels for Scheduled Castes

ST-II—Persons not at work Classified by Sex and Type of Activity for Scheduled Tribes

63. Numerous inset tables given in the midest of the text and subsidiary tables separately printed have been compiled to facilitate the discussion that follows.

The Chapter on Working Population has been divided into 5 Parts, namely,

Part-A—The Broad Industrial Classification *of Workers and Non-workers,*

Part-B—Population in Agriculture and Primary Sector of Industry,

Part-C—Household Industry,

Part-D—Workers in Manufacturing other than Household Industry, Construction, Trade and Commerce, Transport, Storage and Communication and Other Services and

Part-E—Employer, Employee, Single Worker, Family Worker.

PART A—THE BROAD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

SECTION 4

WORKERS BY SECTOR OF INDUSTRY

SECTORS OF INDUSTRY

64. Before attempting economic classification of workers in different industrial sectors, it would be necessary to have an idea of the grouping of various industrial categories into different sectors of economic activity, namely, (1) primary, (2) secondary and (3) tertiary.

PRIMARY

I Cultivator
II Agricultural Labourer and
III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities (except Mining and Quarrying)

SECONDARY

III Mining and Quarrying only
IV Household Industry
V Manufacturing other than Household Industry
VI Construction and
IX Other Services (Gas and Electricity only)

TERTIARY

VII Trade and Commerce
VIII Transport, Storage and Communications and
IX Other Services (except Gas and Electricity)

65. The following table distributes workers by industrial sector in the State and the districts and also gives ratios of (1) secondary to primary, (2) secondary *plus* tertiary to primary and (3) secondary *plus* tertiary to tertiary. Percentages of urban population to the total population of the State and districts are also given in column 2 with a view to assess the extent to which urbanisation governs the distribution of workers into different sectors of industry.

STATEMENT X.3

Distribution per cent of workers by industrial sector in each district, 1961

State/District	Percentage of urban population to total population	Workers in			Per cent		
		Primary Sector A.	Secondary Sector B	Tertiary Sector C	B to A	B+C to A	Percentage of (B+C) to C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GUJARAT	**25.77**	**69.10**	**14.32**	**16.58**	**20.73**	**44.73**	**186.37**
1 Ahmedabad	60.79	34.11	36.10	29.79	105.85	193.17	221.22
2 Kutch	19.39	60.61	17.38	22.01	28.67	64.98	178.94
3 Jamnagar	35.45	61.61	17.28	21.11	28.05	62.32	181.83
4 Rajkot	38.72	62.52	16.35	21.13	26.15	59.95	177.39
5 Bhavnagar	31.48	62.54	16.25	21.21	25.99	59.89	176.65
6 Surendranagar	27.99	62.99	18.49	18.52	29.35	58.76	199.79
7 Mehsana	17.75	65.53	17.13	17.34	26.14	52.60	198.82
8 Junagadh	28.24	69.61	12.56	17.83	18.04	43.66	170.44
9 Baroda	26.03	71.48	10.64	17.88	14.88	39.90	159.49
10 Kaira	19.41	72.56	12.16	15.28	16.75	37.81	179.55
11 Surat	22.12	73.27	12.95	13.78	17.68	36.49	193.96
12 Amreli	21.35	75.29	11.36	13.35	15.09	32.83	185.12
13 Banaskantha	7.09	79.82	9.56	10.62	11.98	25.29	189.99
14 Sabarkantha	6.66	81.72	7.54	10.74	9.23	22.37	170.21
15 Broach	15.00	82.03	6.23	11.74	7.60	21.91	153.08
16 Panchmahals	10.54	88.49	4.36	7.15	4.92	13.00	160.94
17 Dangs	..	91.74	2.57	5.69	2.80	9.00	145.22

The percentages given above establish the importance of primary activities in the State which account for 69.10 per cent of the economically active population in Gujarat as against 14.32 per cent in secondary sector or industrial production and 16.58 per cent in tertiary sector or services. In other words, as many as 83 per cent are engaged in production, agricultural as well as non-agricultural and about 17 per cent in services. Further, those engaged in agricultural pursuits are twice as many as those engaged in non-agricultural pursuits which appropriate 31 per cent of the total working population in the State. But agricultural production employs five times as many as those in industrial production which has yet to take much larger strides to bring about a healthy balance between different sectors of the State economy.

REGIONAL GROUPING BY SECTOR

66. Analysing the figures for the various districts of the State, it is noticed that they align themselves into 3 distinct groups. The district of Ahmedabad forms a group by itself. It is the one and only district wherein non-agricultural pursuits account for two-third of its working population, a picture which differs not only from the general pattern of distribution for the State as a whole but also from that exhibited by all the remaining districts. These ratios which claim a relatively very high proportion of workers in industrial production and services, establish the industrial nature of the economy of this highly urbanised tract, where 60.79 per cent of the total population lives in towns and also contains the highly industrial area of the metropolitan city of Ahmedabad, where textile and other industries together with various fields of services associated therewith tend to minimise the percentage of those working in agricultural production. Another group includes 5 districts of Peninsular Gujarat, namely, Kutch, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Surendranagar *plus* Mehsana from Mainland Gujarat, wherein the State average is exceeded in the secondary and tertiary sectors of industry, whereas in the primary sector the district proportions fall below that for the State. These districts represent the effects of a high level of urbanisation, which is absent in Kutch and Mehsana, where other factors operate to reduce the percentage of those working in the primary sector and bring it down below the State level. While industrialisation is important in some parts of Mehsana district, tertiary sector assumes significance in Kutch, where the migrant population from Pakistan and the existence of the major port of Kandla, raise the ratio of those engaged in other services. The third group of districts comprises all the districts of Mainland Gujarat except Mehsana *plus* Junagadh from Peninsular Gujarat. It is significant to note that the variation in the percentages of those engaged in primary sector is in inverse relation to the extent of urbanisation in the different districts, as evidenced by 91.74 per cent of the primary workers in the exclusively rural and tribal district of the Dangs. This observation equally holds good for the districts of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Broach and the Panchmahals, which include large backward tracts and tribal population with very little of industrialisation. In this group Junagadh and Baroda which may as well be considered to be border districts, lying between groups 2 and 3, have relatively larger proportions of workers in agricultural pursuits despite a comparatively higher extent of urbanisation due to their having some of the forest areas inhabited by the tribals. These percentages are significant in more ways than one as denoting the varying extent not only of urbanisation but also of industrial expansion and services, the latter being significantly important also in Junagadh and Baroda. The ratios given in columns 6,7 and 8 of the foregoing table are equally revealing in reinforcing these conclusions and disclosing the different levels of economic development in the districts of the State.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY

(a) *States and Union Territories*

67. In the total population of 20,633,350 in Gujarat, 8,474,588 or 41.07 per cent are workers or economically active, of whom, 5,685,776 are males and 2,788,812 females. Thus in every 1,000 of the total population 411 are workers and 589 are non-workers.

68. Statement X.4 on the next page gives the distribution of 1,000 persons in India and each State among the 9 industrial categories and non-workers, 1961.

STATEMENT X.4

Distribution of 1,000 persons in India and each State among the nine industrial categories and non-workers, 1961

State/Union Territory	Total	Workers									Non-workers
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
INDIA . . .	**1,000**	**227**	**72**	**12**	**27**	**18**	**5**	**17**	**7**	**45**	**570**
STATES											
1 Andhra Pradesh .	1,000	208	148	16	51	13	6	22	7	48	481
2 Assam . .	1,000	280	16	44	24	9	3	15	6	36	567
3 Bihar . . .	1,000	223	95	14	23	9	2	11	5	32	586
4 Gujarat . .	*1,000*	*219*	*61*	*5*	*27*	*26*	*4*	*20*	*8*	*41*	*589*
5 Jammu and Kashmir	1,000	324	5	7	27	9	3	9	4	40	572
6 Kerala . .	1,000	70	58	29	29	31	4	19	9	84	667
7 Madhya Pradesh .	1,000	328	87	15	26	10	5	13	5	34	477
8 Madras . .	1,000	192	84	13	36	25	6	22	8	70	544
9 Maharashtra .	1,000	221	114	10	21	33	6	22	11	41	521
10 Mysore . .	1,000	246	75	14	30	18	8	17	4	43	545
11 Orissa . .	1,000	248	74	8	30	5	2	8	3	59	563
12 Punjab . .	1,000	197	27	3	27	17	7	19	7	46	650
13 Rajasthan . .	1,000	350	20	8	30	9	5	14	6	34	524
14 Uttar Pradesh .	1,000	250	44	2	25	11	3	14	5	37	609
15 West Bengal .	1,000	128	51	17	14	38	4	25	11	44	668
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS											
1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,000	102	5	115	73	19	86	17	6	68	509
2 Delhi . .	1,000	21	3	3	6	64	13	55	19	137	679
3 Himachal Pradesh	1,000	496	9	7	33	5	10	5	2	29	404
4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands . .	1,000	6	0	24	427	15	10	5	6	23	484
5 Manipur . .	1,000	300	3	1	102	1	3	15	4	30	541
6 Tripura . .	1,000	246	29	11	22	9	4	16	4	42	617
7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli . .	1,000	445	85	34	11	2	5	4	2	12	400
8 Goa, Daman and Diu . .	1,000	177	63	50	0	30	6	22	26	38	588
9 North-East Frontier Agency . .	1,000	4	0	9	12	0	44	11	23	573	324
10 Nagaland . .	1,000	524	7	1	0	2	1	3	2	54	406
11 Pondicherry .	1,000	60	105	21	20	47	10	36	9	67	625
12 SIKKIM . .	1,000	573	14	1	2	0	11	10	1	29	359

NOTE:

1. In case of North-East Frontier Agency the classification of only 38,705 persons was available. This figure has, therefore, been taken as 1,000.
2. Category I=As Cultivator, II=As Agricultural labourer, III—In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities, IV=At Household Industry, V=In Manufacturing other than Household Industry, VI=In Construction, VII=In Trade and Commerce, VIII=In Transport, Storage and Communications, IX=In Other Services

In every 1,000 persons living in this country 227 are found to be working as cultivators, 72 as agricultural labourers, 12 in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities, 27 at household industry, 18 in manufacturing other than household industry, 5 in construction, 17 in trade and commerce, 7 in transport, storage and communications and 45 in other services. The rest (570) are non-workers. Cultivation thus stands out prominently as the major economic activity of this country, whose economy is for the most part agrarian-based, as it has started only recently on a career of industrialisation. Agricultural labour which is ancillary to cultivation is the next important industrial category, followed at a long distance by 'other services'. Other industrial categories which are important are in order household industry, manufacturing other than household industry, trade and commerce, mining, quarrying, etc., the strength of the economically active population in construction as well as in transport, storage and communications being insignificant. This pattern of distribution of population persists in all the States of India except Kerala, where other services have the highest proportion (84) of the economically active population. The States where the proportion of those engaged in cultivation exceeds the all-India average are Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The State which has the largest number of workers engaged in cultivation is Rajasthan (350) and the least Kerala (70). The variation in the strength of workers in various industrial categories is partially influenced by the extent of household and manufacturing industries, and other services on the one hand and of non-workers on the other. Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra have comparatively larger number of workers in Category II–Agricultural labourers, but Assam and Kerala where tea, coffee and rubber plantations are important, account for relatively large percentage of persons engaged in Industrial Category III and the least in Uttar Pradesh, which has only 2 in every 1,000 working in this category. Household industries as offering greater opportunities for work are noteworthy in Andhra Pradesh, which has the highest number of workers (51) in this category as against West Bengal which has 14, Gujarat with 27 standing on par with the all-India average. West Bengal (38), Maharashtra (33), Kerala (31), Gujarat (26) and Madras (25), are the States which have a relatively greater proportion of workers in manufacturing industries. Construction activities occupy the largest proportion in Mysore (8), trade and commerce in West Bengal (25), Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra (22 each) and Gujarat (20). But the highest proportion of those engaged in transport, storage and communications is to be found in West Bengal and Maharashtra (11 each), others which exceed the all-India average of 7 being Kerala (9), Gujarat and Madras (8 each). For other services, Kerala tops the list with 84, Bihar being at the bottom with 32. While Madhya Pradesh has the least proportion (477) of non-workers in every 1,000 of its population and Andhra Pradesh (481), West Bengal has the largest proportion of economically inactive population (668), followed closely by Kerala (667) and Punjab (650).

69. The foregoing distribution of workers and non-workers forcefully brings out farming as the major economic activity in the different States of the country. The distribution among other industrial categories, however, varies according to the absence or existence of specialised farming as in Assam and Kerala, of household industries as in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa and Rajasthan, and the extent of industrialisation which in turn influence the strength of workers in other industrial categories. For, construction activity, trade and commerce, facilities of transport and requirement of other services and goods would be relatively greater in those States where the extent of industrialisation is higher, as in West Bengal, Maharashtra, Madras, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat.

Distribution of Workers and Non-workers by Sex and Industrial Category

70. The table on the next page gives sex-wise distribution of the population of the country and each State into workers and non-workers.

STATEMENT X.5

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in India and each State among the nine industrial categories and non-workers, 1961

State/Union Territory		Total	Workers									Non-workers
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
INDIA	M	**1,000**	**294**	**77**	**18**	**32**	**32**	**8**	**30**	**13**	**67**	**429**
STATES	F	**1,000**	**156**	**67**	**6**	**22**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**0**	**20**	**720**
1 Andhra Pradesh	M	1,000	256	135	26	63	21	10	33	13	65	378
	F	1,000	159	162	5	37	5	3	12	0	30	587
2 Assam	M	1,000	346	25	46	4	14	6	28	12	60	459
	F	1,000	204	5	41	46	2	0	2	0	9	691
3 Bihar	M	1,000	297	111	23	26	17	4	19	10	49	444
	F	1,000	148	80	5	20	2	0	3	0	13	729
4 Gujarat	*M*	*1,000*	*265*	*64*	*7*	*32*	*47*	*7*	*36*	*15*	*62*	*465*
	F	*1,000*	*170*	*57*	*3*	*21*	*4*	*2*	*3*	*0*	*19*	*721*
5 Jammu and Kashmir	M	1,000	421	9	10	23	16	4	17	7	71	422
	F	1,000	213	1	4	32	1	0	0	1	4	744
6 Kerala	M	1,000	108	62	48	22	47	8	36	17	124	528
	F	1,000	32	54	10	35	16	0	3	1	46	803
7 Madhya Pradesh	M	1,000	358	84	23	32	18	9	21	9	48	398
	F	1,000	296	90	7	20	2	2	3	0	20	560
8 Madras	M	1,000	250	85	20	40	44	10	39	15	94	403
	F	1,000	133	83	6	31	6	2	6	0	46	687
9 Maharashtra	M	1,000	232	103	17	28	58	10	38	21	64	429
	F	1,000	209	125	3	14	6	2	5	1	16	619
10 Mysore	M	1,000	312	74	20	37	30	13	27	9	62	416
	F	1,000	178	76	8	22	5	3	6	0	22	680
11 Orissa	M	1,000	363	92	11	33	8	3	13	6	79	392
	F	1.000	133	57	4	28	2	0	4	0	38	734
12 Punjab	M	1,000	274	44	6	39	31	12	35	13	75	471
	F	1,000	107	6	1	13	2	1	0	0	12	858
13 Rajasthan	M	1,000	398	22	11	38	14	9	26	11	52	419
	F	1,000	297	17	5	21	2	1	2	0	14	641
14 Uttar Pradesh	M	1,000	370	53	4	34	20	5	26	10	60	418
	F	1,000	117	35	1	14	1	0	2	0	12	818
15 West Bengal	M	1,000	209	78	24	16	67	8	45	21	72	460
	F	1,000	35	20	9	11	5	0	2	0	12	906

NOTE:

Category I = As Cultivator, II = As Agricultural labourer, III = In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities, IV = At Household Industry, V = In Manufacturing other than Household Industry, VI = In Construction, VII = In Trade and Commerce, VIII = In Transport, Storage and Communications, IX = In Other Services

STATEMENT X.5-*contd.*

State/Union Territory		Total	Workers									Non-workers
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS												
1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	M	1,000	133	9	178	52	29	138	27	10	102	322
	F	1,000	51	0	13	108	2	1	1	0	12	812
2 Delhi	M	1,000	23	3	5	9	110	22	97	33	221	477
	F	1,000	18	2	1	3	6	2	2	1	30	935
3 Himachal Pradesh . .	M	1,000	476	11	12	39	8	19	10	4	52	369
	F	1,000	519	6	1	26	1	1	0	0	4	442
4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands . .	M	1,000	11	0	49	345	29	19	9	12	42	484
	F	1,000	1	0	0	508	3	1	0	0	4	483
5 Manipur	M	1,000	365	3	1	19	2	5	14	8	56	527
	F	1,000	237	2	0	183	1	1	17	0	4	555
6 Tripura	M	1,000	337	50	13	12	15	7	30	8	73	455
	F	1,000	148	7	8	33	3	0	1	0	9	791
7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli .	M	1,000	432	82	50	15	3	8	7	4	20	379
	F	1,000	458	89	18	6	0	3	1	0	4	421
8 Goa, Daman and Diu . .	M	1,000	191	42	77	0	56	13	29	50	55	487
	F	1,000	165	82	25	0	6	0	14	3	23	682
9 Pondicherry . . .	M	1,000	98	117	40	23	83	19	55	18	98	449
	F	1,000	22	94	2	18	11	1	17	0	36	799
10 North-East Frontier Agency* .	M	1,000	3	0	11	1	0	56	13	29	697	190
	F	1,000	7	0	0	57	2	0	0	0	106	828
11 Nagaland	M	1,000	480	6	3	0	3	2	6	4	101	395
	F	1,000	571	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	418
12 SIKKIM	M	1,000	563	16	2	2	1	20	17	2	46	331
	F	1,000	583	12	0	2	0	2	2	0	10	389

*In case of North-East Frontier Agency the classification of only 38,705 (30,580 males and 8,125 females) persons was available.

Sex-wise distribution of the population among the 9 industrial categories of workers and non-workers conforms to the general pattern noticed above in case of the total population. Here again farming activities play an important role in offering greater employment both to males and females, as seen from their proportion in every 1,000 of each sex. Other industrial categories, which are important for both the sexes, are household industry (32 males and 22 females) and other services (67 males and 20 females). The remaining industrial categories except orchards, plantations, etc., offer very little scope of employment to women from the very nature of work that they involve. While as a general rule employment potential is greater for males than for females in all the industrial categories, there are a few exceptions to be noted in case of Category IV–Household Industries, wherein the proportionate strength of female workers is greater than the corresponding strength of male workers as in Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Kerala, and among Union Territories in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Manipur. Barring these exceptions, males preponderate over females in

all the categories. But women are particularly deficient so as to be insignificant in Categories VI, VII and VIII in a number of States like Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, where they do not usually work in construction, trade and commerce and transport, storage and communications. Another feature of the economic structure prevalent in the State and the country is the preponderance of non-workers among females. As against 429 male non-workers in every 1,000 of that sex, there are as many as 720 non-workers among females. While the ratio of male non-workers varies from 378 in Andhra Pradesh to 528 in Kerala, similar proportions for non-working females range between 560 for Madhya Pradesh and 906 for West Bengal. Other States where non-participation rate of females is relatively high and exceeds the general average of 720 are Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The branches of economic activity which have the largest amount of female workers are farming, other services and household industry. While orchards and plantations and other services do have some attraction for the weaker sex, their strength in construction, transport and storage is negligible, and worth notice in trade, commerce, and manufacturing industries in some of the States. The best way, however, to ascertain the differential ratio of women at work will be to recast these figures in the following table which distributes them in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industries.

STATEMENT X.6

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in India and each State among the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry and non-workers, 1961

State/Union Territory		Total	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector Categories III (only Mining and Quarrying) +IV+V+VI +IX (only Gas and Electricity)	Tertiary Sector Categories VII+ VIII + IX (excluding Gas and Electricity)	Non-workers
			Categories I + II	Category III (excluding Mining and Quarrying)			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	**M**	**1,000**	**370**	**14**	**77**	**110**	**429**
	F	**1,000**	**222**	**5**	**28**	**25**	**720**
STATES							
1 Andhra Pradesh	M	1,000	391	22	99	110	378
	F	1,000	321	4	46	42	587
2 Assam	M	1,000	371	45	26	99	459
	F	1,000	210	41	48	10	691
3 Bihar	M	1,000	408	14	57	77	444
	F	1,000	228	3	24	16	729
4 Gujarat	*M*	*1,000*	*329*	*6*	*89*	*111*	*465*
	F	*1,000*	*227*	*3*	*27*	*22*	*721*
5 Jammu and Kashmir	M	1,000	430	9	45	94	422
	F	1,000	214	4	33	5	744
6 Kerala	M	1,000	170	45	81	176	528
	F	1,000	86	10	52	49	803

NOTE:

Category I = As Cultivator, II = As Agricultural labourer, III = In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities, IV = At Household Industry, V = In Manufacturing other than Household Industry, VI = In Construction, VII = In Trade and Commerce, VIII = In Transport, Storage and Communications and IX = In Other Services

STATEMENT X.6-*contd.*

State/Union Territory		Total	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector Categories III (only Mining and Quarrying) +IV+V+VI +IX (only Gas and Electricity)	Tertiary Sector Categories VII+ VIII + IX (excluding Gas and Electricity)	Non-workers
			Categories I + II	Category III (excluding Mining and Quarrying)			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
STATES-*contd.*							
7 Madhya Pradesh . .	M	1,000	442	19	64	77	398
	F	1,000	386	6	25	23	560
8 Madras	M	1,000	336	18	99	145	402
	F	1,000	215	6	40	52	687
9 Maharashtra . . .	M	1,000	336	15	98	122	429
	F	1,000	334	3	23	21	619
10 Mysore	M	1,000	385	17	85	97	416
	F	1,000	254	7	32	27	680
11 Orissa	M	1,000	455	9	47	97	392
	F	1,000	190	3	31	42	734
12 Punjab	M	1,000	319	5	84	121	471
	F	1,000	113	1	15	13	858
13 Rajasthan . . .	M	1,000	420	9	64	88	419
	F	1,000	314	5	25	15	641
14 Uttar Pradesh . . .	M	1,000	423	4	60	95	418
	F	1,000	152	1	15	14	818
15 West Bengal . . .	M	1,000	287	16	100	137	460
	F	1,000	55	7	17	15	906
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS							
1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	M	1,000	142	172	227	137	322
	F	1,000	51	13	111	13	812
2 Delhi	M	1,000	27	3	143	350	477
	F	1,000	20	N	12	33	935
3 Himachal Pradesh . .	M	1,000	486	12	69	64	369
	F	1,000	524	1	28	5	442
4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands . .	M	1,000	11	48	393	64	484
	F	1,000	N	N	512	5	483
5 Manipur . . .	M	1,000	368	1	27	77	527
	F	1,000	239	1	184	21	555
6 Tripura	M	1,000	387	13	34	111	455
	F	1,000	155	8	36	10	791
7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	M	1,000	514	50	26	31	379
	F	1,000	547	18	9	5	421
8 Goa, Daman and Diu .	M	1,000	233	27	120	133	487
	F	1,000	247	3	28	40	682
9 Pondicherry . . .	M	1,000	215	39	128	169	449
	F	1,000	116	2	30	53	799
10 North-East Frontier Agency	M	1,000	4	11	57	738	190
	F	1,000	7	0	59	106	828
11 Nagaland	M	1,000	486	1	7	111	395
	F	1,000	579	N	N	3	418
12 SIKKIM	M	1,000	579	1	24	65	331
	F	1,000	595	N	4	12	389

N= Negligible

Rate of Participation

A-INDIA AND STATES

71. Primary sector has been subdivided into two parts, namely, (i) cultivation and agricultural labour comprised in Industrial Categories I and II, and (ii) Industrial Category III relating to livestock, forestry, fishing, etc., excluding mining and quarrying; secondary sector includes Industrial Category III (only mining and quarrying) *plus* Industrial Categories IV, V, VI and IX (only Gas and Electricity); and tertiary sector is composed of Industrial Categories VII, VIII and IX (excluding Gas and Electricity).

Primary Sector

Cultivation and Agricultural Labour

72. In every 1,000 males in the country, 370 are engaged in that part of the primary sector which relates to farming, reduced to 222 for females. Animal husbandry, plantation, orchard, etc., which are the other counterpart of the primary sector have 14 males against 5 females. While the secondary sector has 77 males and 28 females, the corresponding proportions in tertiary sector are 110 and 25. Primary sector is thus the most important sector in the national economy, followed by tertiary and secondary in order. The lesser importance of industrialisation compared to other sectors is seen from there being the least proportion of persons at work in household and manufacturing industries, construction, gas and electricity. This is but natural as industrialisation is only a recent phase of development and the prevalent economy of the country is primarily agricultural, which receives a supporting hand from trade and commerce and other services for the disposal of raw material produced. Orissa has the largest number of male workers (455) in Categories I and II. Other States where primary sector occupies larger numbers exceeding the general average of 370 are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, with corresponding decrease in secondary and tertiary sectors. The participation of females, however, in the primary sector relating to farming including agricultural labour is the highest in Madhya Pradesh (386), but the least in West Bengal (55). The States where participation rate of females exceeds the national average are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and Rajasthan. But Kerala joins hands with West Bengal in returning the lowest participation rate for females working at cultivation and agricultural labour. Plantations and orchards have for Assam a very high participation rate for both the sexes (45 males and 41 females) which is also favourable to Kerala (45 males and 10 females).

Secondary Sector

73. The only exception to the general rule of male majority is afforded by Assam, which has 26 males against 48 females working in the secondary sector. The female participation rate in this sector is worthy of notice as exceeding the all-India average of 28 in Assam, Andhra Pradesh (46), Jammu and Kashmir (33), Kerala (52), Madras (40), Mysore (32) and Orissa (31). The States where the rate of participation is adverse to females working in the secondary sector are Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, which also are the States having a larger proportion of non-working females.

Tertiary Sector

74. Like other sectors, the tertiary sector also has a relatively poorer female participation, as revealed by the fact that there are in every 1,000 of each sex 110 males working in this sector against 25 females. Female participation rate is, however, exceeded in this sector in Madras (52), Kerala (49), Orissa (42), Andhra Pradesh (42) and Mysore (27). States where the female participation rate falls much below the country's average are Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The distribution of female workers in the tertiary sector as well as in the secondary sector is regulated by social and economic conditions prevalent in different parts of the country. Areas where the *parda* system was in vogue in the past, areas where the standard of literacy is low, areas where the extent of urbanisation is not high, areas where industrialisation has not made much headway and the areas where numerous Indian States and Estates existed are the areas where the rate of female participation in secondary and tertiary sectors is comparatively

low and non-participation rate correspondingly high.

B-DISTRICTS

75. Having seen the strength of working and non-working population in the State and the country, we shall now turn our attention to the State and the districts and examine the position as regards the economically active and inactive population, as revealed by the following table.

STATEMENT X.7

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each district among the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry and non-workers, 1961

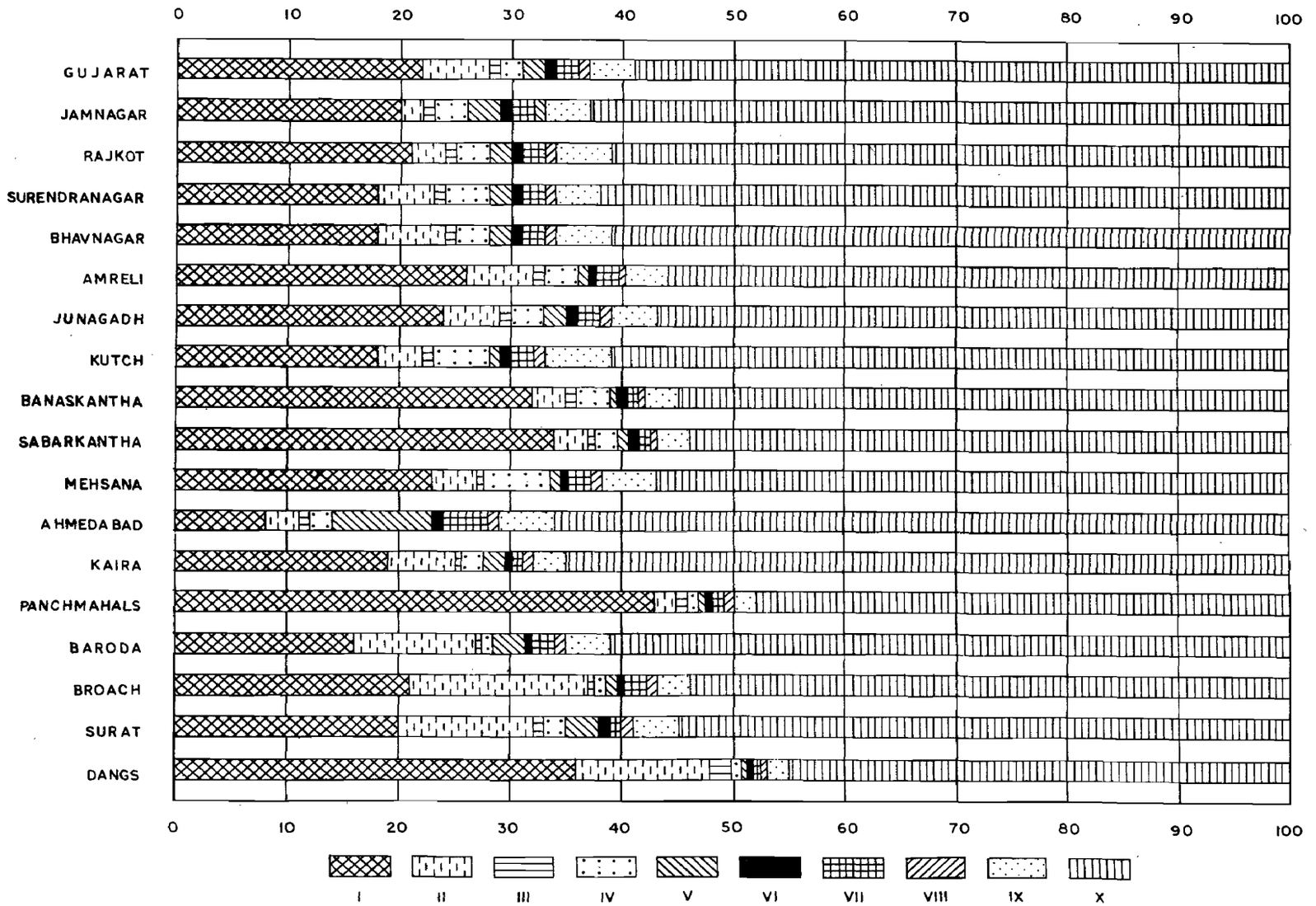
State/District	Total Males Females	Workers				Non-workers
		Primary Sector		Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	
		Categories I+II	Category III (Division 0 only)	Categories III (Division 1)+IV+V+VI+IX (Major Group 50 only)	Categories VII+VIII+IX (excluding Major Group 50)	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GUJARAT . . .	**T 1,000**	**280**	**4**	**59**	**68**	**589**
	M 1,000	**329**	**6**	**89**	**111**	**465**
	F 1,000	**228**	**2**	**27**	**22**	**721**
1 Jamnagar . .	T 1,000	223	6	64	78	629
	M 1,000	276	10	102	135	477
	F 1,000	167	2	24	19	788
2 Rajkot . . .	T 1,000	240	6	64	83	607
	M 1,000	269	7	102	139	483
	F 1,000	210	4	26	24	736
3 Surendranagar . .	T 1,000	233	5	70	70	622
	M 1,000	300	7	107	113	473
	F 1,000	162	2	31	24	781
4 Bhavnagar . .	T 1,000	239	4	63	82	612
	M 1,000	287	6	96	134	477
	F 1,000	187	2	28	27	756
5 Amreli . . .	T 1,000	329	5	50	59	557
	M 1,000	371	8	75	96	450
	F 1,000	286	1	25	21	667
6 Junagadh . .	T 1,000	291	5	53	76	575
	M 1,000	317	8	86	126	463
	F 1,000	263	2	19	23	693
7 Kutch . . .	T 1,000	230	6	67	85	612
	M 1,000	273	10	105	147	465
	F 1,000	189	1	31	27	752

NOTE:

Category I=As Cultivator, II=As Agricultural labourer, III=In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities, IV=At Household Industry, V=In Manufacturing other than Household Industry VI=In Construction, VII=In Trade and Commerce, VIII=In Transport, Storage and Communications, IX=In Other Services

PROPORTION OF INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES OF WORKERS & NON—WORKERS

PER CENT OF POPULATION OF DISTRICTS — 1961



STATEMENT X.7-*contd.*

State/District	Total Males Females	Workers				Non-workers
		Primary Sector		Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	
		Categories I+II	Category III (Division 0 only)	Categories III (Division 1)+IV+V+VI+IX (Major Group 50 only)	Categories VII+VIII+IX (excluding Major Group 50)	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8 Banaskantha	T 1,000	352	9	43	48	548
	M 1,000	433	7	57	78	425
	F 1,000	266	11	29	17	677
9 Sabarkantha	T 1,000	369	3	35	49	544
	M 1,000	409	5	49	79	458
	F 1,000	327	1	19	18	635
10 Mehsana	T 1,000	278	3	73	74	572
	M 1,000	332	3	69	111	485
	F 1,000	222	2	77	37	662
11 Ahmedabad	T 1,000	116	1	124	103	656
	M 1,000	150	2	204	167	477
	F 1,000	76	1	32	27	864
12 Kaira	T 1,000	249	2	42	53	654
	M 1,000	369	2	61	89	479
	F 1,000	116	1	21	14	848
13 Panchmahals	T 1,000	452	2	22	37	487
	M 1,000	480	3	26	62	429
	F 1,000	423	1	18	9	549
14 Baroda	T 1,000	272	2	41	69	616
	M 1,000	356	4	69	113	458
	F 1,000	179	1	9	20	791
15 Broach	T 1,000	370	4	28	54	544
	M 1,000	413	6	45	85	451
	F 1,000	325	1	11	21	642
16 Surat	T 1,000	318	7	58	61	556
	M 1,000	329	10	94	99	468
	F 1,000	307	4	20	23	646
17 Dangs	T 1,000	484	18	14	31	453
	M 1,000	484	33	20	51	412
	F 1,000	483	3	8	9	497

In Gujarat, 8,474,588 or 41.1 per cent are workers and 12,158,762 or 58.9 per cent are non-workers. The general conclusions arrived at in respect of the different States also hold good as regards the distribution of the people of the State and its various districts in the different sectors and non-workers. In Gujarat, as in the rest of the country, primary sector is the most important and provides work to a majority of the working population, both male and female, the employment offered by the remaining two sectors being comparatively much less, though tertiary sector has greater employment potential than the secondary.

PRIMARY SECTOR

76. Out of a total population of 20,633,350 persons, 5,771,060 work in the primary sector of whom 3,496,263 are males and 2,274,797 are females, engaged in cultivation of land and agricultural labour. The other sub-part of this sector relating to animal husbandry, dairying, fishing, forestry, etc., which are complementary to agriculture, accounts for 84,551 persons, of

whom 60,555 are males and 23,996 females. The State average of 280 workers in agriculture per 1,000 population is exceeded by the Dangs (484), the Panchmahals (452), Broach (370), Sabarkantha (369), Banaskantha (352), Amreli (329), Surat (318) and Junagadh (291). The variation in the distribution of workers in this sector is influenced by the extent of urbanisation and pace of industrialisation, which in turn affect the proportions in the secondary and tertiary sectors and reinforce as well the ranks of non-workers. Ahmedabad which is a highly urbanised and industrialised district of the State has the least proportion of workers in the primary sector. Likewise districts like Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Baroda, which have cities with population over 100,000 have comparatively less number of persons working in the primary sector, in contrast to districts with backward and forest areas like the Dangs, Broach, the Panchmahals, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Amreli, where the degree of ruralisation is greater, industrialisation much less and tribals predominate. Animal husbandry is more important and has proportionately higher numbers engaged in Peninsular Gujarat than in Mainland Gujarat, with the exception of Banaskantha, Surat and the Dangs. Female participation rate in agriculture, though much higher as compared to other sectors, is lower than that of male in all the districts of the State. The rate of female participation varies from 76 for Ahmedabad district to 483 for the Dangs. The districts, however, where the participation rate of women for the State as a whole (228) is exceeded, are the Dangs (483), the Panchmahals (423), Sabarkantha (327), Broach (325), Surat (307), Amreli (286), Banaskantha (266), and Junagadh (263). These figures show the varying extent to which females participate in the primary sector comprising the major industry of the State, namely, agriculture. The rate is higher in areas which are predominantly agricultural or tribal.

SECONDARY SECTOR

77. The disparity in the rate of male and female participation is greater in this sector than in the primary. The districts where secondary sector affords greater opportunities for employment above the average (59 for the State) are Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Kutch, Mehsana and Ahmedabad. Participation of females in this sector is, however, important in Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Kutch, Banaskantha, Mehsana and Ahmedabad, where the State average of 27 female workers is exceeded. The districts where male participation in this sector exceeds 100 are Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Kutch and Ahmedabad which is the highest with 204.

TERTIARY SECTOR

78. The distribution per 1,000 persons, males and females returned as working in this sector is 68, 111 and 22. Here again, male participation is far greater than female and is noteworthy in Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Baroda. The rate of female participation in this sector is below the State average in Jamnagar, Amreli, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Kaira, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach and the Dangs.

Non-workers

79. In the total population of the State, persons not at work include 4,948,126 males and 7,210,636 females, which respectively account for 46.5 per cent of the male and 72.1 per cent of the female population of the State. Districts where the State average of non-workers (589) is exceeded are Jamnagar (629), Rajkot (607), Surendranagar (622), Bhavnagar (612), Kutch (612), Ahmedabad (656), Kaira (654) and Baroda (616). In the rest of the districts the economically inactive population falls below the State average. In the traditional social structure in Gujarat participation of females in economic activity is mainly confined to agriculture. Those who participate in any branch of activities in other sectors do so because of economic stress created by modern conditions of living and rising level of prices. Examination of non-workers by sex shows that the strength of non-workers varies directly with the extent of urbanisation and industrialisation in different districts. Districts where the strength of male non-workers falls below that for the State (465) are Amreli, Junagadh, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach and the Dangs. The

ratio of male non-workers is comparatively higher in those districts which are on the way to industrialisation and lower in areas which are economically backward as in the forest tracts on the eastern border. The economically inactive among women are relatively higher in Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Kutch, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Baroda. Areas which are predominantly agricultural and backward receive greater help from women than do areas where either the level of farming is high and pursuit of non-agricultural occupations relatively greater. Thus, in the ultimate analysis it is the economic condition of a region or tract which determines the participation of women at work.

DEGREE OF PARTICIPATION IN DIFFERENT CATEGORIES

Agriculture

80. In the table that follows districts are arranged according as they are within 100, 250 or more points either way of the State figure in the primary sector.

STATEMENT X.8

Districts arranged according as they are within 100, 250 or more points either way of the State figure in the primary sector (Categories I+II) only, 1961

Primary Sector (Categories I+II)					Secondary Sector Categories III			
					Category III			
More than 250 above State average	100 to 250 above State average	100 ± of the State average	Less than 100 to 250 below State average	More than 250 below State average	Division 0 only	(Division 1) & IV to VI +IX (Major Group 50 only)	Tertiary Sector Categories VII to IX (excluding Major Group 50)	X Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
..	Dangs	..	..	..	18	14	31	453
..	Panchmahals	..	..	..	2	22	37	487
..	..	+Broach	..	..	4	28	54	544
..	..	+Sabarkantha	..	..	3	35	49	544
..	..	+Banaskantha	..	..	9	43	48	548
..	..	+Amreli	..	..	5	50	59	557
..	..	+Surat	..	..	7	58	61	556
..	..	+Junagadh	..	..	5	53	76	575
..	..	—Mehsana	..	..	3	73	74	572
..	..	—Baroda	..	..	2	41	69	616
..	..	—Kaira	..	..	2	42	53	654
..	..	—Rajkot	..	..	6	64	83	607
..	..	—Bhavnagar	..	..	4	63	82	612
..	..	—Surendranagar	..	..	5	70	70	622
..	..	—Kutch	..	..	6	67	85	612
..	..	—Jamnagar	..	..	6	64	78	629
..	..	..	Ahmedabad	..	1	124	103	656

NOTE :

Category I=As Cultivator, II=As Agricultural labourer, III=In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities, IV=At Household Industry, V=In Manufacturing other than Household Industry, VI=In Construction, VII=In Trade and Commerce, VIII=In Transport, Storage and Communications, IX=In Other Services

Out of the 5 ranges given in the foregoing table, those which are relevant to our purpose are only 3, but the most representative of them all is the group of districts which are within 100 points *plus* or *minus* of the State average, which includes 14 out of 17 districts in the State. Among the 3 that remain, the Dangs and the Panchmahals are 100 to 250 above the

State average for the simple reason that they are predominantly tribal and the majority of their population are engaged in cultivation and agricultural labour with least proportions in secondary and tertiary sectors. Speaking in a general way, the districts with 100 per cent of the State average are found to align themselves in such a way that their proportion of workers in the secondary and tertiary sectors as well as of non-workers increases while the strength in the primary sector correspondingly decreases. This is but natural. For, those living in backward areas where females are prone to give a helping hand in the family cultivation, which is their main source of subsistence, engage relatively greater proportion of workers in the primary sector of economic activity. As urbanisation and industrialisation appear, strain on land *pro rata* declines with corresponding increase in the strength of persons engaged in secondary as well as tertiary sectors, bringing about reduction in the number of female helpers and corresponding increase in the total strength of non-workers. These indeed are the salient features of the economic structure prevalent in the State, which is at present passing through a developing economy gradually shifting from agricultural to non-agricultural pursuits.

81. In the following table districts are arranged in descending order of participation of workers per 1,000 of population in Category III and the secondary and tertiary sectors and of non-workers, 1961.

STATEMENT X.9

Districts arranged in descending order of participation of workers per 1,000 of population in Category III and the secondary and tertiary sectors and of non-workers, 1961

	Category III (Division 0 only)		Secondary Sector Categories III (Division 1) + IV+V+VI+IX (Major Group 50 only)		Tertiary Sector Categories VII+VIII+IX (excluding Major Group 50)		Non-workers	
	State/District	No. per 1,000	State/District	No. per 1,000	State/District	No. per 1,000	State/District	No. per 1,000
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	GUJARAT	**4**	**GUJARAT**	**59**	**GUJARAT**	**68**	**GUJARAT**	**589**
1	Dangs	18	Ahmedabad	124	Ahmedabad	103	Ahmedabad	656
2	Banaskantha	9	Mehsana	73	Kutch	85	Kaira	654
3	Surat	7	Surendranagar	70	Rajkot	83	Jamnagar	629
4	Jamnagar	6	Kutch	67	Bhavnagar	82	Surendranagar	622
5	Rajkot	6	Rajkot	64	Jamnagar	78	Baroda	616
6	Kutch	6	Jamnagar	64	Junagadh	76	Kutch	612
7	Junagadh	5	Bhavnagar	63	Mehsana	74	Bhavnagar	612
8	Surendranagar	5	Surat	58	Surendranagar	70	Rajkot	607
9	Amreli	5	Junagadh	53	Baroda	69	Junagadh	575
10	Bhavnagar	4	Amreli	50	Surat	61	Mehsana	572
11	Broach	4	Banaskantha	43	Amreli	59	Amreli	557
12	Sabarkantha	3	Kaira	42	Broach	54	Surat	556
13	Mehsana	3	Baroda	41	Kaira	53	Banaskantha	548
14	Baroda	2	Sabarkantha	35	Sabarkantha	49	Sabarkantha	544
15	Panchmahals	2	Broach	28	Banaskantha	48	Broach	544
16	Kaira	2	Panchmahals	22	Panchmahals	37	Panchmahals	487
17	Ahmedabad	1	Dangs	14	Dangs	31	Dangs	453

NOTE :

Category III=Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities, IV=At Household Industry, V=In Manufacturing other than Household Industry, VI=In Construction, VII=In Trade and Commerce, VIII=In Transport, Storage and Communications, IX=In Other Services

Forestry, fishing, livestock, etc.

Category III, Division 0 only, which includes workers in forestry, fishing, livestock, hunting, plantations and orchards, has the largest number (18) of workers in the rural and forest district of the Dangs and the smallest (1) in the highly urbanised and metropolitan district of Ahmedabad. Taken as a whole, the districts of Peninsular Gujarat have proportionately greater number of persons working in this category as compared to the rest of the State. The variation from one district to another is brought about by the varying extent of employment in livestock, animal husbandry and forestry, which claim the highest proportion in Banaskantha, Surat and the Dangs in Mainland Gujarat. These proportions are also influenced to some extent by the degree of industrialisation and other services as well as by the social conditions prevalent in the State, which affect the participation of women, which is comparatively less where agriculture has advanced, as in the districts of Mainland Gujarat. The worker participation rate is higher in those districts which are either agriculturally backward or have the supplementary occupation of livestock and animal husbandry as in the districts of Peninsular Gujarat. Ahmedabad district being highly urbanised has the least proportion of participants in this category. The position is, however, different in the secondary and tertiary sectors in all of which Ahmedabad stands first and the district of the Dangs the last. In between, the position of the different districts is interchanged according to the strength of participants in non-agricultural pursuits aiming at production of goods and services. The higher strength in these two sectors also tends to influence and raise the quota of non-workers to a corresponding extent. While the inset table for the State and districts appears at the commencement of this paragraph, break-down for talukas is printed at the end of the Chapter.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

82. The distribution of workers in different sectors and of non-workers per 1,000 of population reveals geographical contiguity marked by certain features or common characteristics like rainfall, crop pattern, ratio of cultivated area, land-man ratio, irrigation and the extent of urbanisation, all of which conjointly affect the strength of workers in the primary sector. Similar characteristics which influence the proportions of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors are urbanisation, concentration of cities and towns, road density, railway density, educational characteristics and electricity. The influence of these characteristics on different sectors will be examined below.

Primary Sector

83. Statement X.10 on the next page works out the various characteristics whose similarity tends to bring about low or high worker participation ratio in the different groups of districts of the State.

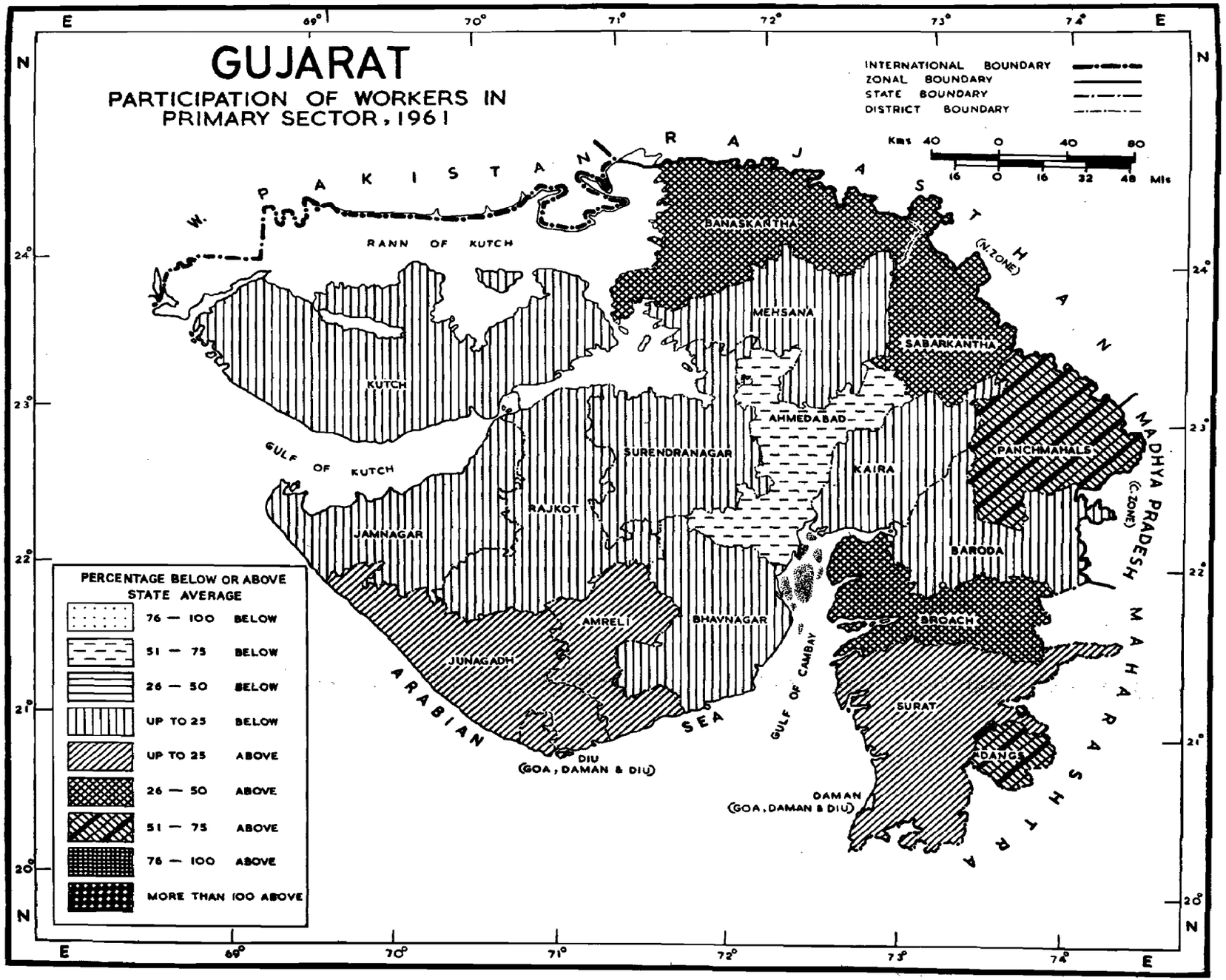
The State average of 280 workers in Industrial Categories I and II—Cultivators and Agricultural labourers, in every 1,000 of the State population is exceeded by Amreli, Junagadh, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals, Broach, Surat and the Dangs. In the rest of the districts it falls below the State average, the lowest being 116 in the district of Ahmedabad, which has the highly urbanised and industrialised city of that name. Similarity of rainfall conditions do influence the grouping of districts into distinct zones according to the proportion of workers which is seen to vary generally according to the extent of rainfall in different districts. Higher rainfall as in the group of districts like the Panchmahals, Broach, Surat and the Dangs is responsible for a comparatively larger number of workers in the primary sector. The opposite effects of lower rainfall are noticeable in the compact region of Peninsular Gujarat, particularly the district of Kutch, where the number of workers in this sector is the least, a result which is in conformity with the lowest rainfall of 32.22 cms. Amreli, however, singles out itself in Peninsular Gujarat as returning a comparatively higher participation rate of workers, despite smaller average rainfall, probably due to the high extent of rural population in this district (78.65 per cent) which reduces the proportion of workers in the remaining two sectors. It must also be noted that higher average rainfall in Gujarat is for the most part received in the border districts with large tracts of forest areas,

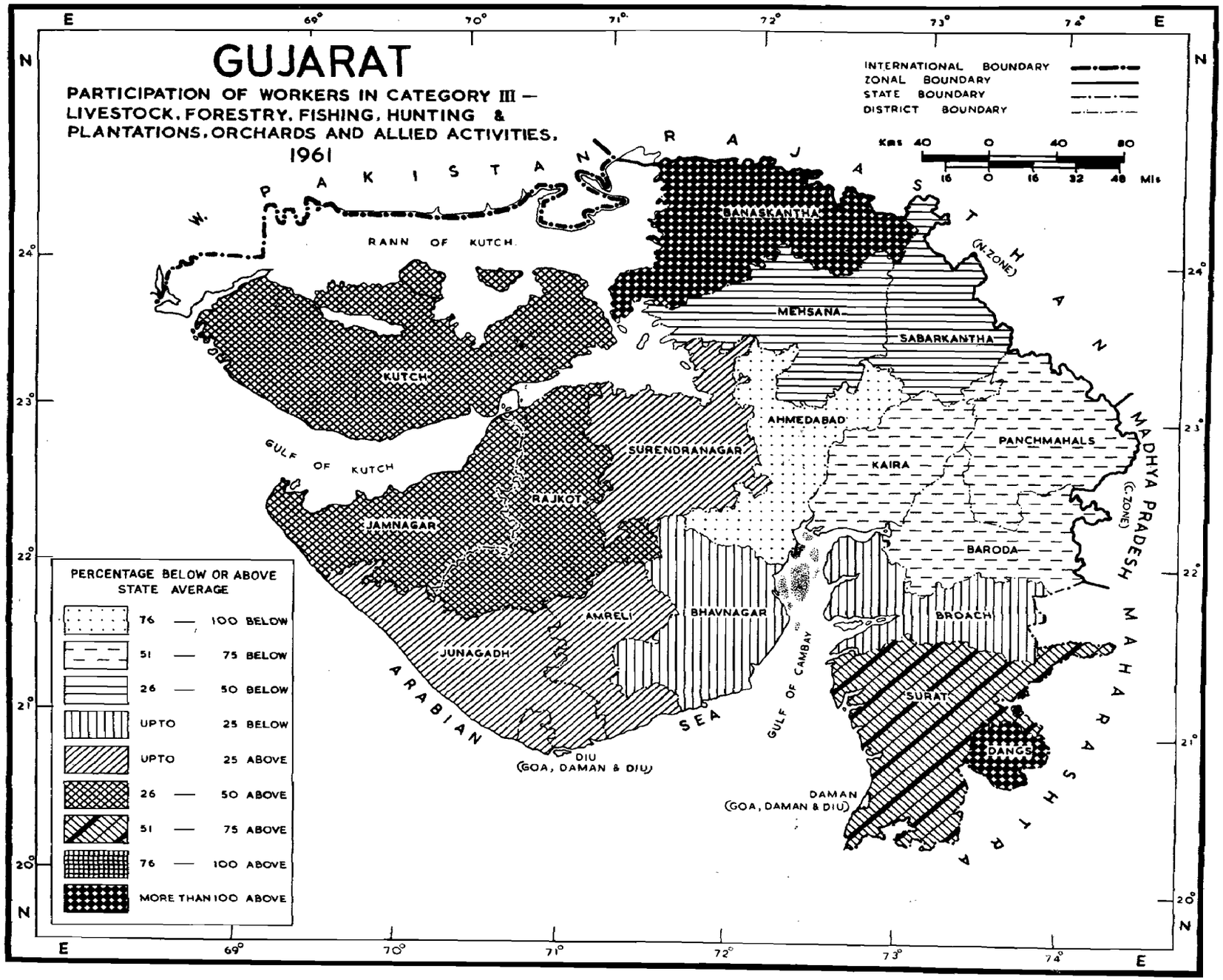
STATEMENT X.10

Ratio of workers in Categories I and II, rainfall, crop pattern, ratio of cultivated area and distribution of villages by class size in rural areas, 1961

State/District	Percentage of rural population to total population	Number of workers in Categories I & II per 1,000 population	Average rainfall (in cms.)	Percentage of cultivated area devoted to		Percentage of cultivated area to total area	Cultivated area *per capita*	Percentage of irrigated land to net area sown
				Food crop	Non-food crop			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GUJARAT	**74.23**	**280**	..	**49.14**	**50.86**	**51.35**	**1.52**	**7.3**
1 Jamnagar	64.55	223	47.11	37.04	62.96	56.20	2.62	5.0
2 Rajkot	61.28	240	58.97	33.58	66.42	66.84	2.41	5.8
3 Surendranagar	72.01	233	50.68	39.52	60.48	63.67	3.42	2.2
4 Bhavnagar	68.52	239	59.33	48.61	51.39	66.97	1.98	9.6
5 Amreli	78.65	329	50.09	40.76	59.24	72.75	2.29	7.2
6 Junagadh	71.76	291	62.33	33.69	66.31	58.50	1.64	9.4
7 Kutch	80.61	230	32.22	58.17	41.83	12.47	2.41	14.3
8 Banaskantha	92.91	352	62.65	79.06	20.94	58.17	1.83	8.3
9 Sabarkantha	93.34	369	81.08	43.99	56.01	61.19	1.24	8.5
10 Mehsana	82.25	278	60.90	64.79	35.21	72.86	1.19	20.6
11 Ahmedabad	39.21	116	62.58	39.13	60.87	70.32	1.78	7.4
12 Kaira	80.59	249	81.51	55.17	44.83	77.59	0.81	7.7
13 Panchmahals	89.46	452	98.80	76.40	23.60	53.66	0.89	2.4
14 Baroda	73.97	272	91.66	40.89	59.11	69.79	1.18	2.6
15 Broach	85.00	370	94.97	35.29	64.71	57.65	1.47	1.0
16 Surat	77.88	318	152.11	50.40	49.60	64.41	0.96	2.7
17 Dangs	100.00	484	199.88	72.66	27.34	22.20	1.31	0.1

State/District	Number and per cent of villages classified by population							
	0–499		500–1,999		2,000–4,999		5,000+	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
GUJARAT	**8,504**	**45.76**	**8,600**	**46.27**	**1,332**	**7.17**	**148**	**0.80**
1 Jamnagar	292	41.65	372	53.07	33	4.71	4	0.57
2 Rajkot	326	38.13	481	56.26	42	4.91	6	0.70
3 Surendranagar	318	48.11	306	46.29	36	5.45	1	0.15
4 Bhavnagar	316	35.87	497	56.41	67	7.61	1	0.11
5 Amreli	182	30.59	369	62.02	42	7.06	2	0.33
6 Junagadh	415	38.82	572	53.51	76	7.11	6	0.56
7 Kutch	553	61.11	305	33.70	43	4.75	4	0.44
8 Banaskantha	658	48.42	645	47.46	52	3.83	4	0.29
9 Sabarkantha	952	63.47	490	32.67	54	3.60	4	0.26
10 Mehsana	289	26.06	632	56.99	168	15.15	20	1.80
11 Ahmedabad	172	23.34	457	62.01	98	13.30	10	1.35
12 Kaira	205	21.25	488	50.57	227	23.52	45	4.66
13 Panchmahals	1,033	53.94	795	41.51	80	4.18	7	0.37
14 Baroda	949	56.12	650	38.44	83	4.91	9	0.53
15 Broach	723	59.41	437	35.91	52	4.27	5	0.41
16 Surat	818	38.73	1,096	51.89	178	8.43	20	0.95
17 Dangs	303	97.12	8	2.56	1	0.32	..	0


GUJARAT
PARTICIPATION OF WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR, 1961
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
ZONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Kms 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 Mls
PERCENTAGE BELOW OR ABOVE STATE AVERAGE
76 — 100 BELOW
51 — 75 BELOW
26 — 50 BELOW
UP TO 25 BELOW
UP TO 25 ABOVE
26 — 50 ABOVE
51 — 75 ABOVE
76 — 100 ABOVE
MORE THAN 100 ABOVE
PAKISTAN
W.
RANN OF KUTCH
RAJASTHAN
(N ZONE)
BANASKANTHA
MEHSANA
SABARKANTHA
KUTCH
AHMEDABAD
SURENDRANAGAR
KAIRA
PANCHMAHALS
MADHYA PRADESH
(C. ZONE)
GULF OF KUTCH
RAJKOT
JAMNAGAR
BARODA
AMRELI
BHAVNAGAR
BROACH
JUNAGADH
ARABIAN SEA
GULF OF CAMBAY
SURAT
DANGS
DIU
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
MAHARASHTRA
69°
70°
71°
72°
73°
74°
24°
23°
22°
21°
20°
N
E


GUJARAT
PARTICIPATION OF WORKERS IN CATEGORY III — LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING & PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES, 1961
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
ZONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Kms 40 0 40 80
Mls 16 0 16 32 48
PERCENTAGE BELOW OR ABOVE STATE AVERAGE
76 — 100 BELOW
51 — 75 BELOW
26 — 50 BELOW
UPTO 25 BELOW
UPTO 25 ABOVE
26 — 50 ABOVE
51 — 75 ABOVE
76 — 100 ABOVE
MORE THAN 100 ABOVE
PAKISTAN
RANN OF KUTCH
RAJASTHAN (N. ZONE)
MADHYA PRADESH (C. ZONE)
MAHARASHTRA
BANASKANTHA
MEHSANA
SABARKANTHA
KUTCH
AHMEDABAD
PANCHMAHALS
SURENDRANAGAR
KAIRA
RAJKOT
JAMNAGAR
BARODA
AMRELI
BHAVNAGAR
BROACH
JUNAGADH
SURAT
DANGS
GULF OF KUTCH
GULF OF CAMBAY
ARABIAN SEA
DIU (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
69°
70°
71°
72°
73°
74°
24°
23°
22°
21°
20°
N
E

where the fertility of soil is poor and area under irrigation comparatively much less with corresponding increase in areas under food crops as non-food crops by their very nature require fertile soil. Land-man ratio is comparatively higher in Peninsular Gujarat than in Mainland Gujarat owing to the difference in the political conditions existing in these two areas. Fragmentation of land is found to have been greater in the districts of Mainland Gujarat owing to the prevelance of ryotwari system. Among other factors, the fertility of soil, as in Kaira, Surat, Baroda and Mehsana districts, gives to these districts relatively higher proportion of workers than in other districts where the land-man ratio is higher. But the effects of better farming conditions as raising the prosperity of the peasantry, whose womenfolk do not participate as workers to the extent to which they do in tracts where the return from land is comparatively less, is shown by such districts as Kaira, Baroda and Mehsana. The higher participation rate in the Panchmahals (452) and the Dangs (484) reveals the greater extent of participation not only due to the higher participation rate of women workers but also due to the absence of urbanisation and industrialisation. The influence of their existence is, however, discernible in the lower number of workers in districts like Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad and Baroda, all of which have cities with population over 100,000. Of all the factors examined above, the most important one which influences the proportion of workers in the primary sector as resulting in geographical grouping due to similarity of certain characteristics is found to be the extent of urbanisation which is in fact governed by the pace of industrialisation in the different districts of the State, the conjoint influence of other factors varying from one area to another, as already noticed above.

Category III—Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, etc.

84. This category including as it does such economic activities as livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities is by its very nature limited to certain areas and regional groups where grazing facilities exist and absence of better farming conditions and inferior quality of soil make people take up livestock and animal husbandry. Forestry is possible only in jungle areas. While fishing will be mainly resorted to on the seacoast, plantation and orchards can be raised only in regions which possess fertile garden lands as in Surat, and some of the coastal areas where favourable climatic conditions exist. By the very nature of these industries their importance would be insignificant in such industrialised areas as Ahmedabad, Kaira and Baroda districts, the two districts last named being also the districts where the level of cultivation being high, persons working solely in Category III would be comparatively much less. This fact will be better understood by referring to the map given on the page opposite, which shows participation of workers in Category III per 1,000 of population and depicts the conjoint effect of all the varied occupations falling under it. The State average of workers in this category is exceeded in all the districts except Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Bhavnagar, Mehsana and Sabarkantha, which go to make up a distinct geographical group. Category III is thus found to be the most important in the two border districts, Banaskantha on the north and the Dangs to the south, where the extent of forest workers seems to be the highest. Surat district, however, is subject to the operations of two sets of causes, namely, exploitation of forest produce on the one hand and plantations and orchards in its garden lands on the other. Kutch, Jamnagar and Rajkot present a bunch of districts where livestock rearing and fishing seem to be particularly important. Junagadh assumes importance not only because of its coastal fisheries but also because of forestry and livestock in the Gir, and plantations and orchards in some of its coastal areas. The districts of Surendranagar and Amreli have proportions of workers above the State average because of their having mining, quarrying and livestock, to which should be added fishing in case of Amreli, which has an important fishery at Jafrabad.

Secondary and Tertiary Sectors

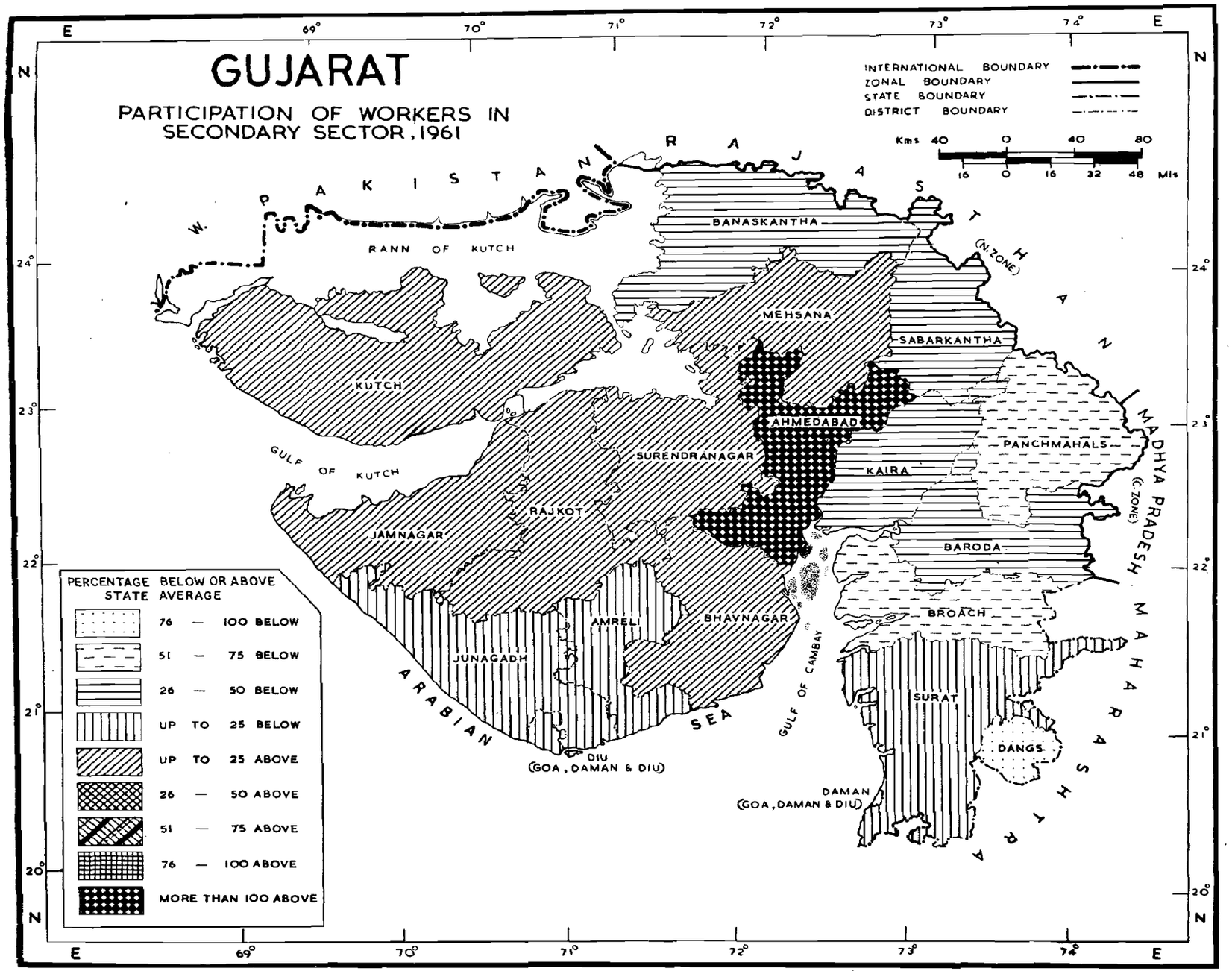
85. Statement X.11 on the next page gives number of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors per 1,000 of population, extent of urbanisation, road and railway densities, educational levels and the extent of availability of electrical power in the State and each of its districts.

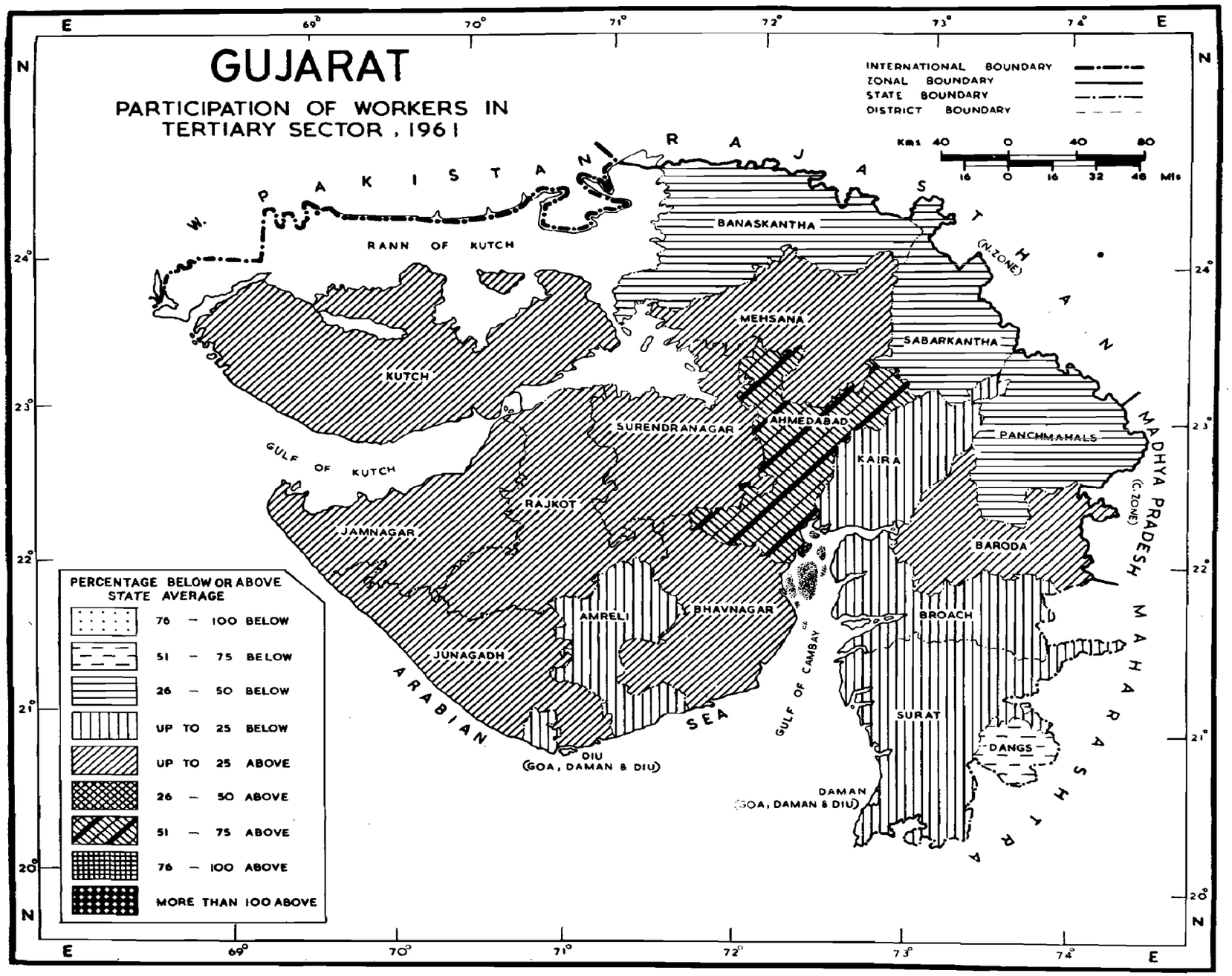
STATEMENT X.11

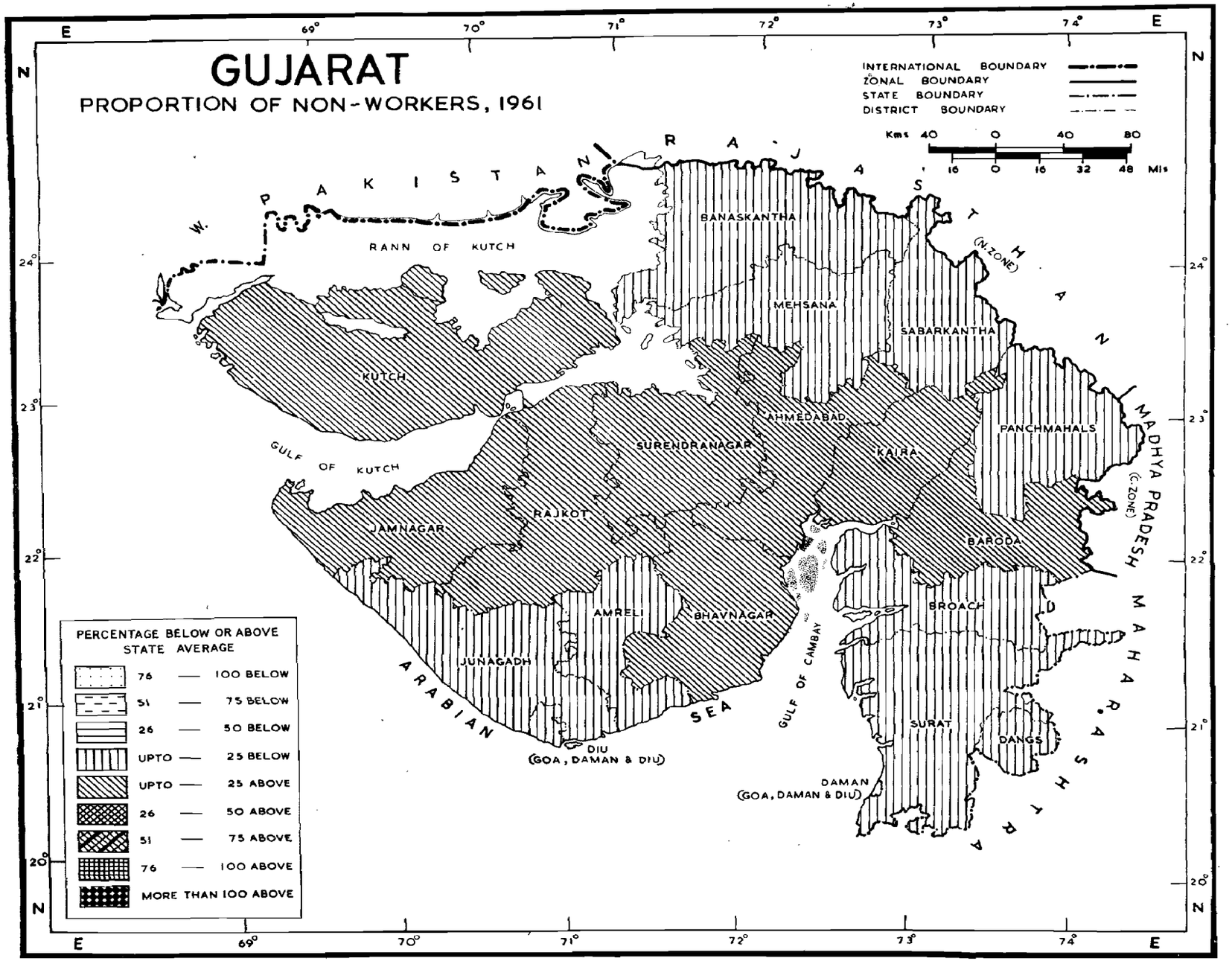
Ratio of workers in secondary sector and tertiary sector, concentration of cities and towns, road density, railway density, educational levels and electricity in urban areas, 1961

State/District	Percentage of urban population to total	No. of workers in Secondary Sector per 1,000 of population	Number of workers in Tertiary Sector per 1,000 of population	Number of cities and towns		Density of road mileage per 100 sq. miles
				City	Town	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GUJARAT	**25.77**	**59**	**68**	**6**	**175**	**20.41**
1 Jamnagar	35.45	64	78	1	14	21.39
2 Rajkot	38.72	64	83	1	13	29.46
3 Surendranagar	27.99	70	70	..	11	19.83
4 Bhavnagar	31.48	63	82	1	12	29.57
5 Amreli	21.35	50	59	..	13	31.76
6 Junagadh	28.24	53	76	..	17	30.39
7 Kutch	19.39	67	85	..	6	6.75
8 Banaskantha	7.09	43	48	..	4	8.07
9 Sabarkantha	6.66	35	49	..	5	16.95
10 Mehsana	17.75	73	74	..	14	15.47
11 Ahmedabad	60.79	124	103	1	13	24.29
12 Kaira	19.41	42	53	..	17	28.41
13 Panchmahals	10.54	22	37	..	8	19.72
14 Baroda	26.03	41	69	1	8	31.49
15 Broach	15.00	28	54	..	4	15.83
16 Surat	22.12	58	61	1	16	40.20
17 Dangs	..	14	31	..	..	50.03

State/District	Density of road mileage per 100,000 persons	Railway miles per 100 sq. miles	Railway miles per 100,000 persons	Educational levels		Electric supply per 100,000 persons
				Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation and above	
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
GUJARAT	**70.29**	**4.67**	**16.07**	**3,964,843**	**303,550**	**6.60**
1 Jamnagar	103.81	6.02	29.20	117,628	11,067	8.66
2 Rajkot	104.09	6.40	22.61	317,661	20,350	2.00
3 Surendranagar	117.42	5.67	33.60	93,618	6,891	0.75
4 Bhavnagar	94.44	6.26	19.99	203,473	14,350	2.66
5 Amreli	117.87	7.60	28.22	138,957	3,511	0.22
6 Junagadh	100.04	6.16	20.27	220,257	10,955	3.94
7 Kutch	160.62	0.75	17.88	76,411	6,853	0.86
8 Banaskantha	37.64	3.37	15.71	44,889	3,866	0.14
9 Sabarkantha	50.46	2.46	7.32	97,445	5,631	0.02
10 Mehsana	32.99	7.10	15.13	279,705	16,104	0.36
11 Ahmedabad	37.85	6.90	10.75	480,431	80,720	34.27
12 Kaira	38.37	7.93	10.71	480,948	31,655	0.79
13 Panchmahals	46.32	4.56	10.72	197,223	8,456	0.34
14 Baroda	62.12	11.00	21.67	284,961	35,409	7.65
15 Broach	52.97	4.55	15.22	252,045	8,716	0.33
16 Surat	79.95	4.77	9.48	674,298	38,642	11.02
17 Dangs	481.65	0.44	4.19	4,893	374	0


GUJARAT
PARTICIPATION OF WORKERS IN SECONDARY SECTOR, 1961
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
ZONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Kms 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 Mls
PAKISTAN
W.
RANN OF KUTCH
RAJASTHAN
(N. ZONE)
BANASKANTHA
MEHSANA
SABARKANTHA
KUTCH
AHMEDABAD
PANCHMAHALS
MADHYA PRADESH
(C. ZONE)
SURENDRANAGAR
KAIRA
GULF OF KUTCH
RAJKOT
JAMNAGAR
BARODA
BROACH
AMRELI
BHAVNAGAR
JUNAGADH
ARABIAN SEA
GULF OF CAMBAY
SURAT
MAHARASHTRA
DANGS
DIU
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
PERCENTAGE BELOW OR ABOVE STATE AVERAGE
76 — 100 BELOW
51 — 75 BELOW
26 — 50 BELOW
UP TO 25 BELOW
UP TO 25 ABOVE
26 — 50 ABOVE
51 — 75 ABOVE
76 — 100 ABOVE
MORE THAN 100 ABOVE
69° 70° 71° 72° 73° 74° E
24° 23° 22° 21° 20° N


GUJARAT
PARTICIPATION OF WORKERS IN TERTIARY SECTOR , 1961
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
ZONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Kms 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 Mls
PERCENTAGE BELOW OR ABOVE STATE AVERAGE
76 — 100 BELOW
51 — 75 BELOW
26 — 50 BELOW
UP TO 25 BELOW
UP TO 25 ABOVE
26 — 50 ABOVE
51 — 75 ABOVE
76 — 100 ABOVE
MORE THAN 100 ABOVE
PAKISTAN
RAJASTHAN
(N.ZONE)
MADHYA PRADESH
(C.ZONE)
MAHARASHTRA
(W.ZONE)
RANN OF KUTCH
BANASKANTHA
MEHSANA
SABARKANTHA
KUTCH
AHMEDABAD
SURENDRANAGAR
PANCHMAHALS
KAIRA
GULF OF KUTCH
RAJKOT
JAMNAGAR
BARODA
AMRELI
BHAVNAGAR
BROACH
JUNAGADH
ARABIAN SEA
GULF OF CAMBAY
SURAT
DANGS
DIU
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
69°
70°
71°
72°
73°
74°
E
N
24°
23°
22°
21°
20°


GUJARAT
PROPORTION OF NON-WORKERS, 1961
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
ZONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Kms 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 Mls
PERCENTAGE BELOW OR ABOVE STATE AVERAGE
76 — 100 BELOW
51 — 75 BELOW
26 — 50 BELOW
UPTO — 25 BELOW
UPTO — 25 ABOVE
26 — 50 ABOVE
51 — 75 ABOVE
76 — 100 ABOVE
MORE THAN 100 ABOVE
PAKISTAN
RANN OF KUTCH
RAJASTHAN
(N.ZONE)
BANASKANTHA
MEHSANA
SABARKANTHA
KUTCH
AHMEDABAD
PANCHMAHALS
SURENDRANAGAR
KAIRA
GULF OF KUTCH
JAMNAGAR
RAJKOT
BARODA
MADHYA PRADESH
(C.ZONE)
MAHARASHTRA
BROACH
AMRELI
BHAVNAGAR
JUNAGADH
ARABIAN SEA
GULF OF CAMBAY
SURAT
DANGS
DIU
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
69°
70°
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72°
73°
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24°
23°
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21°
20°

It is significant to note that the strength of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors is to some extent correlated to the extent of urbanisation in the various districts of the State, the highest extent of urbanisation in Ahmedabad (60.79 per cent) giving to that district the highest number of workers in secondary (124) and tertiary (103) sectors and the lowest in Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals, Broach and the Dangs giving to these districts a relatively smaller proportion of workers in both these sectors. As has been observed elsewhere, in a developing economy road and railway densities have no particular influence on the strength of workers in these two sectors. *Per contra* districts with higher road density, as in Amreli, Junagadh, Surat and the Dangs have lower participation rate of workers in these sectors. The same is also true to some extent in the case of railway density also as revealed by Ahmedabad, which has higher proportions of workers in these two sectors despite the lower railway density, though some distant correlationship does exist in this regard in the group formed by the districts of Peninsular Gujarat except Kutch and by the districts like Mehsana and Baroda in Mainland Gujarat.

86. The rate of participation of workers in the secondary and tertiary sectors will be better understood by a study of two maps given opposite, which bear out the observations made above. They further go to show that the districts where the participation rate in the secondary sector is higher are also the groups of districts where the participation rate in the tertiary sector is so.

Non-workers

87. Non-workers distribute themselves in two distinct contiguous geographical groups, namely, comprising the districts of Banaskantha, Mehsana, Sabarkantha in the north and Junagadh, Amreli, Broach, Surat, the Panchmahals and the Dangs in the south, where the percentage of non-workers is below the general average for the State. In the rest of the districts it is above the State average. The factors which tend to reduce or raise the extent of non-workers in the general population have already been discussed above and need not, therefore, be repeated.

SECTION 5

PARTICIPATION BY SEX AND SECTOR OF INDUSTRY

(a) PARTICIPATION OF MEN

88. The participation rate of men in three sectors as well as of non-workers will be available from the following table elaborated from that given under para. 75.

STATEMENT X.12

Districts in descending order of men's participation in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry, 1961

A—Participation of men

Primary Sector (Categories I+II only)			Secondary Sector Categories III (Mining & Quarrying), IV to VI+IX (Gas and Electricity)		Tertiary Sector Categories VII, VIII and IX (except Gas and Electricity)	Non-workers
100-250 points above State average	100 ± of State average	100-250 points below State average	100-250 points above State average	100 ± of State average	100 ± of State average	100 ± of State average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dangs	+Broach	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	+Surendranagar	+Ahmedabad	+Mehsana
Panchmahals	+Sabarkantha	..	..	+Kutch	+Kutch	+Rajkot
Banaskantha	+Amreli	..	..	+Jamnagar	+Rajkot	+Kaira
..	+Kaira	..	..	+Rajkot	+Jamnagar	+Jamnagar
..	+Baroda	..	..	+Bhavnagar	+Bhavnagar	+Ahmedabad
..	+Mehsana	..	..	+Surat	+Junagadh	+Bhavnagar
..	+Surat	..	..	—Junagadh	+Baroda	+Surendranagar
..	—Junagadh	..	..	—Amreli	+Surendranagar	+Surat
..	—Surendranagar	..	..	—Mehsana	—Mehsana	—Kutch
..	—Bhavnagar	..	..	—Baroda	—Surat	—Junagadh
..	—Jamnagar	..	..	—Kaira	—Amreli	—Sabarkantha
..	—Kutch	..	..	—Banaskantha	—Kaira	—Baroda
..	—Rajkot	..	..	—Sabarkantha	—Broach	—Broach
..	..	..	..	—Broach	—Sabarkantha	—Amreli
..	..	..	..	—Panchmahals	—Banaskantha	—Panchmahals
..	..	..	..	—Dangs	—Panchmahals	—Banaskantha
..	..	..	..	..	—Dangs	—Dangs

NOTE:

The districts are arranged according to 5 ranges under each sector, viz., (1) more than 250 points above State average, (2) 100-250 points above State average, (3) 100 ± of State average, (4) 100-250 points below State average and (5) more than 250 points below State average. Blank columns are omitted.

Each sector is divided into 5 subdivisions according as the strength of male participation is:

(a) more than 250 points above the State average,

(b) 100 to 250 points above the State average,

(c) 100± of State average,

(d) 100 to 250 points below the State average and

(e) more than 250 points below the State average.

While the primary sector relates only to Industrial Categories I, II and III (excluding Mining and Quarrying), the secondary sector includes Industrial Category III—Mining and Quarrying, Categories IV, V, VI and IX—Gas and Electric Supply. While subdivisions (b), (c) and (d) are material for the purposes of our analysis so far as the primary sector goes, and categories (b) and (c) in respect of secondary sector, subdivision (c) alone is significant for analysing the rate of participation in tertiary sector as well as among non-workers. As already observed above, while discussing participation rate of general population in the primary sector, the Dangs and the Panchmahals have 100 to 250 points above the State average adding Banaskantha, another tribal and backward area in the category of higher rate of male participation. Ahmedabad falls in the subdivision 100 to 250 points below the State average, but the rest of the districts are included under (c), where 100± of State average is the rate of male participation. In the secondary sector, Ahmedabad with 100 to 250 points above the State average isolates itself from the rest of the districts where the participation rate varies from one district to another. Districts like Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Broach, the Panchmahals and the Dangs in order, which are predominantly tribal and also have within their territorial limits forest areas on the eastern boundaries of the State, form the lowest rungs of the ladder. The districts of Peninsular Gujarat, namely, Surendranagar, Kutch, Jamnagar, Rajkot and Bhavnagar form a distinct regional group with similar rate of participation as distinguished from the non-tribal and non-forest districts of Mainland Gujarat, to which should be added the district of Junagadh of the Saurashtra region, which also has returned a low rate of male participation because of its having the forest area of Gir. The relatively higher male participation in the secondary sector of manufacturing industries in Ahmedabad shows the outstanding position which that district enjoys because of its having the highly industrialised and urbanised area of the city of Ahmedabad, which is one of the six in the country having more than 1,000,000 population. The greater extent of industrialisation in this district gives it the pride of place in this sector. Tertiary sector has all the districts with 100 points ± of the State average in very nearly the same order as that in the secondary sector except for some transposition of places within the 3 main groups with Ahmedabad at the top and the district of the Dangs at the bottom. The 3 groups into which the districts align themselves are (i) the districts of Ahmedabad and Peninsular Gujarat, (ii) the districts of Mehsana, Surat, Amreli and Kaira and (iii) the districts of Broach, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, the Panchmahals and the Dangs, all with predominant tribal population.

Non-workers

89. The position taken up by the different districts so far as the strength of economically inactive male population is concerned is a little different from that in case of the economically active as the interchange of places is quite appreciable in that Mehsana has the largest number of non-workers in subdivision (c) and the Dangs the least. Among non-workers, the forest areas do reveal a tendency to return a relatively smaller number of male non-workers as indicated by the order occupied by Junagadh, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Broach, Amreli, the Panchmahals, Banaskantha and the Dangs.

(b) PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN

90. The rate of participation of women in the various sectors is given in Statement X.13 given on page 312 wherein the number of female workers per 1,000 of female population is shown against each district.

Primary Sector

The participation rate is the highest in the Dangs which has more than 250 points above the State average and the lowest in Kaira and Ahmedabad districts with 100 to 250 points below the State average, in case of females

STATEMENT X.13

Districts in descending order of women's participation in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry, 1961

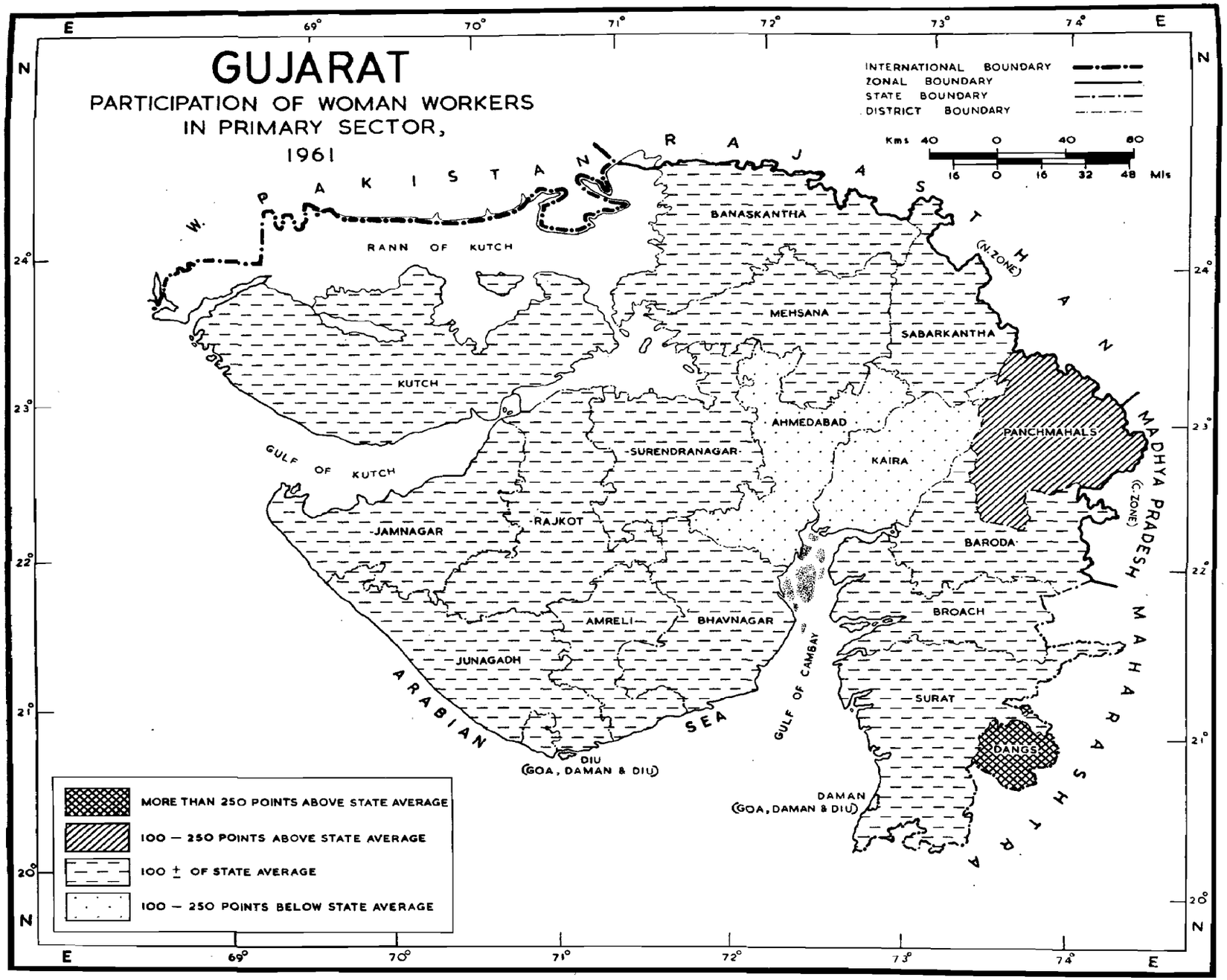
B—Participation of women

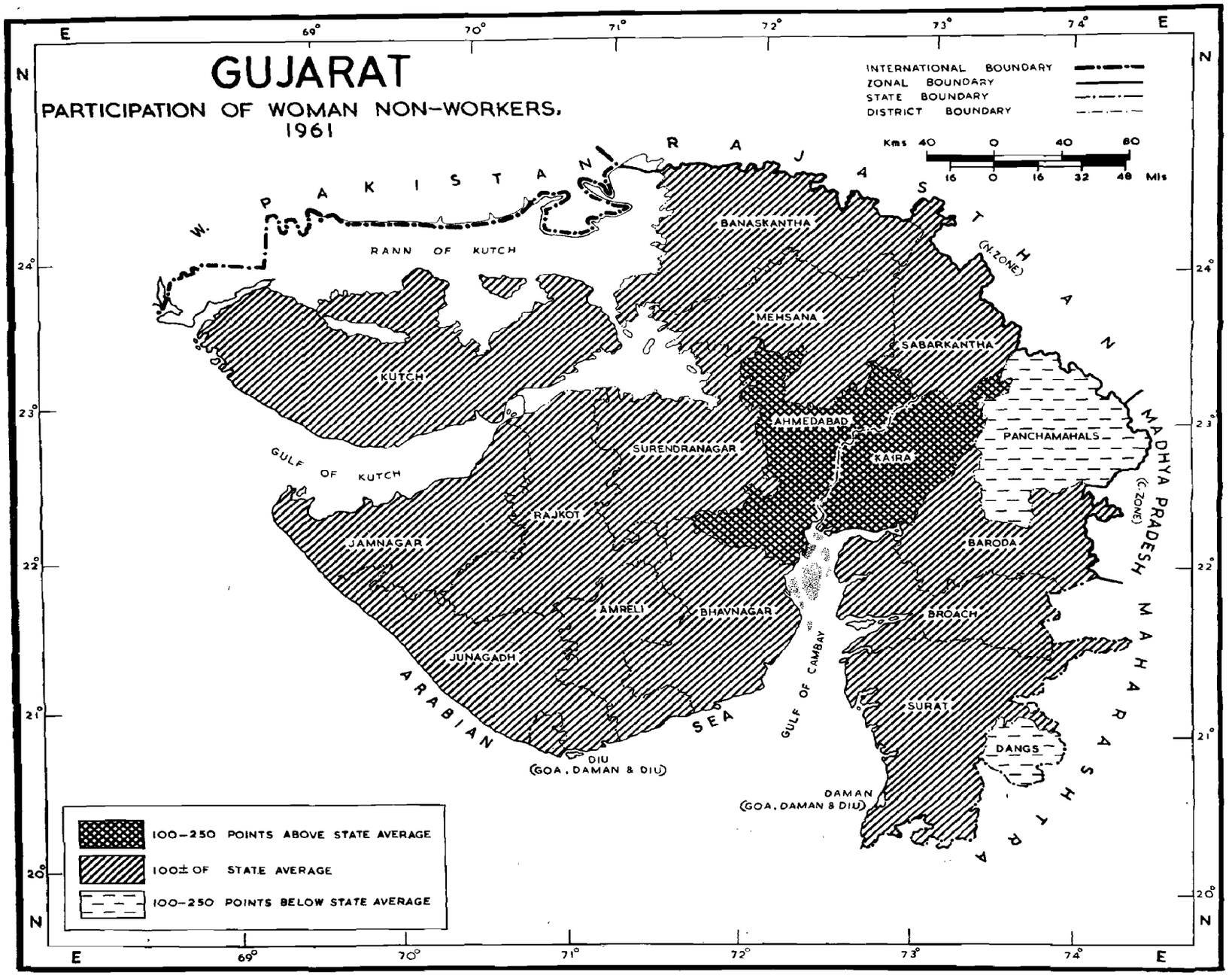
Primary Sector (Categories I+II only)				Secondary Sector
More than 250 points above State average	100–250 points above State average	100 ± of State average	100–250 points below State average	100 ± of State average
1	2	3	4	5
Dangs (483)	Panchmahals (423)	+Sabarkantha (327)	Kaira (116)	+Mehsana (77)
..	..	+Broach (325)	Ahmedabad (76)	+Ahmedabad (32)
..	..	+Surat (307)	..	+Kutch (31)
..	..	+Amreli (286)	..	+Surendranagar (31)
..	..	+Banaskantha (266)	..	+Banaskantha (29)
..	..	+Junagadh (263)	..	+Bhavnagar (28)
..	..	—Mehsana (222)	..	—Rajkot (26)
..	..	—Rajkot (210)	..	—Amreli (25)
..	..	—Kutch (189)	..	—Jamnagar (24)
..	..	—Bhavnagar (187)	..	—Kaira (21)
..	..	—Baroda (179)	..	—Surat (20)
..	..	—Jamnagar (167)	..	—Junagadh (19)
..	..	—Surendranagar (162)	..	—Sabarkantha (19)
..	..	..	..	—Panchmahals (18)
..	..	..	..	—Broach (11)
..	..	..	..	—Baroda (9)
..	..	..	..	—Dangs (8)

Tertiary Sector	Non-workers		
100 ± of State average	100–250 points above State average	100 ± of State average	100–250 points below State average
6	7	8	9
+Mehsana (37)	Ahmedabad (864)	+Baroda (791)	Panchmahals (549)
+Ahmedabad (27)	Kaira (848)	+Jamnagar (788)	Dangs (497)
+Bhavnagar (27)	..	+Surendranagar (781)	..
+Kutch (27)	..	+Bhavnagar (756)	..
+Rajkot (24)	..	+Kutch (752)	..
+Surendranagar (24	..	+Rajkot (736)	..
+Junagadh (23)	..	+Junagadh (693)	..
+Surat (23)	..	—Banaskantha (677)	..
—Amreli (21)	..	—Amreli (667)	..
—Broach (21)	..	—Mehsana (662)	..
—Baroda (20)	..	—Surat (646)	..
—Jamnagar (19)	..	—Broach (642)	..
—Sabarkantha (18)	..	—Sabarkantha (635)	..
—Banaskantha (17)	..	..	..
—Kaira (14)	..	..	..
—Dangs (9)	..	..	..
—Panchmahals (9)	..	..	..

NOTE:

1. Figures in bracket indicate female workers per 1,000 female population.
2. The districts are arranged according to 5 ranges under each sector, viz., (1) more than 250 points above State average, (2) 100–250 points above State average, (3) 100 ± of State average, (4) 100–250 points below State average and (5) more than 250 points below State average. Blank columns are omitted.


GUJARAT
PARTICIPATION OF WOMAN WORKERS
IN PRIMARY SECTOR,
1961
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
ZONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Kms 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 Mls
PAKISTAN
RAJASTHAN (N. ZONE)
MADHYA PRADESH (C. ZONE)
MAHARASHTRA
BANASKANTHA
RANN OF KUTCH
MEHSANA
SABARKANTHA
KUTCH
AHMEDABAD
PANCHMAHALS
SURENDRANAGAR
KAIRA
GULF OF KUTCH
JAMNAGAR
RAJKOT
BARODA
AMRELI
BHAVNAGAR
BROACH
JUNAGADH
SURAT
ARABIAN SEA
GULF OF CAMBAY
DANGS
DIU (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
MORE THAN 250 POINTS ABOVE STATE AVERAGE
100 — 250 POINTS ABOVE STATE AVERAGE
100 ± OF STATE AVERAGE
100 — 250 POINTS BELOW STATE AVERAGE
69° 70° 71° 72° 73° 74° E
20° 21° 22° 23° 24° N


GUJARAT
PARTICIPATION OF WOMAN NON-WORKERS, 1961
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
ZONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Kms 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 Mls
PAKISTAN
W.
RANN OF KUTCH
RAJASTHAN
(N. ZONE)
BANASKANTHA
MEHSANA
SABARKANTHA
KUTCH
AHMEDABAD
PANCHAMAHALS
KAIRA
SURENDRANAGAR
GULF OF KUTCH
MADHYA PRADESH
(C. ZONE)
RAJKOT
JAMNAGAR
BARODA
AMRELI
BHAVNAGAR
BROACH
JUNAGADH
ARABIAN SEA
GULF OF CAMBAY
SURAT
DANGS
MAHARASHTRA
DIU
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
100-250 POINTS ABOVE STATE AVERAGE
100± OF STATE AVERAGE
100-250 POINTS BELOW STATE AVERAGE
69°
70°
71°
72°
73°
74°
E
N
20°
21°
22°
23°
24°

working in the primary sector. Subdivision (b) of this sector with 100 to 250 points above the State average claims only one district, namely, the Panchmahals, where also the rate of female participation is relatively higher than in other districts of the State numbering 13, which fall under subdivision (c) which has 100 points ± of the State average. The distribution of districts in the various divisions as well as within the same subdivision does show some geographical contiguity and common features. Among female workers, the Dangs and the Panchmahals which have comparatively high rates of female participation have predominantly tribal and forest areas, on the eastern border of the State, joined by Sabarkantha, Broach, Surat and Banaskantha also on the border, with a relatively higher rate of female participation in subdivision (c). It is, however, not possible to trace any geographical contiguity between remaining districts of this subdivision except in the case of Jamnagar and Surendranagar on the one hand and Rajkot and Bhavnagar on the other. But the districts of Kaira and Ahmedabad which have the lowest rate of female participation are not only contiguous but possess the same social characteristics. In these areas, participation by women of higher status is at a discount because of the advancement of agriculture in one and industrialisation in another, where the strength of those working in the primary sector will evidently be the least as the major portion of the participants even among women would be in non-agricultural pursuits.

Secondary Sector

91. The secondary sector mostly includes household and manufacturing industries which are essentially urban pursuits. In this sector while Mehsana district leads in returning a proportionately larger number of female workers, the Dangs occupies the lowest position. The rate of female participation in the secondary sector in the different districts varies from 8 for the Dangs to 77 for Mehsana. Mehsana, which has the highest number of females in household industry in the State and also has a number of manufacturing industries, textile in particular at Kalol and Sidhpur, tops the list of female participation in this sector. Mehsana excepted, the highest female participation rate is returned by Ahmedabad, Kutch and Surendranagar, which have greater participation of females in the secondary sector. Whereas the intermediate group includes Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Amreli, Jamnagar, Kaira and Surat, the lowest group consists of the districts of Junagadh, Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals, Broach, Baroda and the Dangs.

Tertiary Sector

92. In this sector also Mehsana leads as having proportionately larger number of females working in the tertiary sector, the last place being occupied by the Dangs and the Panchmahals. All the districts of the State fall within subdivision (c) with 100 points ± of the State average. Female participation in this sector is relatively greater in Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar and Kutch districts, the intermediate position being occupied by Rajkot, Surendranagar, Junagadh, Surat, Amreli, Broach and Baroda and the last group being formed by the districts of Jamnagar, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Kaira, the Dangs and the Panchmahals. There is thus a distinct geographical contiguity in the distribution of districts so far as the rate of female participation in the tertiary sector is concerned. The geographical distribution in this sector is also governed by such factors as industrialisation, urbanisation, tribal or backward character of the region, stage of agricultural development and economic growth as affording opportunities of service to women.

93. The role of women in the social structure is well-defined and confined primarily to the management of the household. Whereas it is the men who are the bread-winners, women do offer a helping hand, the extent of which varies among different sectors of industry and population. The primary sector which is for the most part confined to rural areas and is essentially concerned with cultivation of land draws female workers to a much larger extent than any other sector, their participation rate being high in those tracts which are economically and agriculturally backward. Those who are materially better off because of their having better returns from the cultivation of land disfavour the participation of their womenfolk in the one and only industry which the countryside has, as a mark of social superiority. Women do participate in secondary as well as tertiary sectors, but not to

that extent to which they do in the primary. The secondary sector is mostly concerned with production of goods in household and manufacturing industries, and the tertiary with services. Both these sectors have greater female participation in urban areas, as industrial categories to which they relate are those which are for the most part to be found in towns. The secondary sector in industrial areas, which have scope for female employment, has appreciable numbers working as labourers in the textile and other industries coming up in urban areas. This sector naturally draws its strength of female participation from the lower strata of society coming from outside the place where they are located. In the tertiary sector, woman workers are mostly drawn from the middle and higher middle classes which are feeling the pinch of economic stress and rising level of prices more acutely than the other strata of society. Educated women belonging to these classes are, therefore, coming forward in increasing numbers to supplement the family income either in the parental household before marriage or in the household of the husband after marriage.

Non-workers

94. Female non-workers array themselves in three subdivisions. Subdivision (b) with 100 to 250 points above the State average, includes the two neighbouring districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira, which have the largest number of female non-workers. Subdivision (d) having 100 to 250 points below the State average, includes the forest and tribal districts of the Panchmahals and the Dangs, but the most representative subdivision (c) 100± points includes the rest of the 13 districts, wherein the strength of female non-workers ranges between 791 for Baroda and 635 for Sabarkantha. The variation in the extent of female non-workers is thus found to be governed by such factors as higher extent of urbanisation and non-agricultural pursuits as in Ahmedabad, Baroda, Kaira, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Rajkot and Junagadh, and social status precluding women from gainful employment which operate the least in case of females inhabiting backward and forest areas as in the Panchmahals, the Dangs, Banaskantha, Broach and Surat. Thus, consideration of ethnic, cultural and social diversity brings about variations in the strength not only of workers and non-workers in the different sectors of industry but also among female workers and non-workers in the State.

95. Non-working females for the reasons noted are proportionately greater in economically advanced tracts than in those which are backward and where considerations of social prestige do not come in the way of females working on the field in addition to their performing usual domestic duties. The rate of female participation is thus found to be influenced by causes which are different from those which determine the rate of male participation. But the factors which operate to bring about the variation in the rate of participation from one sector to another or from one region to another are basically the same.

TYPE OF ACTIVITY OF NON-WORKING FEMALES

96. The type of activity pursued by girls and women who do not work will be examined in Statement X.14 given at the end of this Chapter. The entries for the State are, however, reproduced on page 315 wherein are reproduced proportions of such population by broad age-groups.

Before we proceed to analyse the proportionate increase, it would be useful to consider the strength of females not at work for each type of activity in the total, rural and urban areas of the State extracted from Table B-IX for the State as a whole.

Girls of age-group 0–14 per 1,000 women not at work classified by type of activity, 1961

	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	**551**	**598**	**448**
Full-time students	888	938	831
Housewives	102	131	55
Dependents, etc.	900	903	890
Retired persons, etc.	7	1	18
Beggars	64	74	47
Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	103	57	126
Persons seeking employment for the first time	73	156	30
Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	42	77	23

97. Out of a total number of 7,210,636 females not at work, 4,929,980 or 68.37 per cent live in villages and 2,280,656 or 31.63 per cent in towns. Their distribution by different types of activities shows that housewives and dependents respectively account for 3,047,651 or 42.27 per cent and 3,282,132 or 45.52 per cent.

While girls who are full-time students number 793,782 or 11.01 per cent, retired persons, etc., among women constitute 74,326, their strength in other categories such as beggars, inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions and unemployed being quite insignificant. Their numerical strength is obviously greater in rural areas than in urban except in the case of inmates of certain institutions and the unemployed who outnumber in towns.

98. The distribution of girls and women not at work classified by broad age-groups and type of activity shows that a little over 55.1 per cent

STATEMENT X.14

Girls and women not at work classified by sex, broad age-groups and type of activity, 1961

(Each age-group being expressed as number per 1,000 of all age-groups taken together)

State	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working females	Full-time students	House-wives	Dependents, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GUJARAT . . .	**T**	0–14	551	888	102	900
		15–34	240	112	525	11
		35–59	147	N	318	21
		60+	62	N	55	67
		Age not stated	N	N	N	1
	R	0–14	598	938	131	903
		15–34	200	62	493	9
		35–59	135	N	317	20
		60+	66	N	59	67
		Age not stated	1	N	N	1
	U	0–14	448	831	55	890
		15–34	325	169	578	16
		35–59	174	N	319	27
		60+	53	N	48	67
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N

State	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired persons, etc.	Beggars	Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	Persons seeking employment for first time	Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12
GUJARAT . .	T	0–14	7	64	103	73	42
		15–34	18	203	333	760	377
		35–59	249	370	350	103	349
		60+	726	362	211	62	231
		Age not stated	N	1	3	2	1
	R	0–14	1	74	57	156	77
		15–34	22	199	319	516	301
		35–59	221	354	385	167	285
		60+	756	373	230	161	337
		Age not stated	N	N	9	0	0
	U	0–14	18	47	126	30	23
		15–34	10	210	340	886	418
		35–59	307	400	333	70	383
		60+	665	341	201	11	174
		Age not stated	N	2	0	3	2

N=Negligible

are girls below 15 years as against 38.7 per cent in the working force age-group 15–59 and 6.2 per cent in the older age-group 60 and over. In every 1,000 full-time students 888 are aged 0–14 and 112 aged 15–34. The proportion of children attending school rises to 938 for rural areas and decreases to 831 for urban areas. The decrease, however, of full-time students in the age-group 15–34 for rural areas and increase in case of towns reveal the absence of higher education in one and its availability in the other for those above 15 years. In every 1,000 housewives 102 belong to the age-group 0–14, 525 are aged 15–34, 318 are aged 35–59 and 55 are aged 60 and over. While the proportion of housewives below 15 years is very much reduced for urban areas, where the age at marriage has substantially advanced, it rises in villages where the age at marriage is relatively lower than that in towns. For the same reason the proportion of housewives in the subsequent age-group is higher in towns than in villages. Among dependents, etc., 900 in every 1,000 females are girls aged 0–14, the proportion rising a little in rural areas and dropping down appreciably in urban areas owing to the difference in age at marriage in villages and towns. In every 1,000 females retired, 18 are aged 15–34, 249 are women aged 35–59 and 726 are aged 60 and over. The corresponding proportions for rural areas are 22, 221 and 756 but 10, 307 and 665 for the urban. Beggars, inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions and the unemployed do not present any significant problem in case of females as their strength in these activities is not appreciable. For, unemployment as such is not much of a problem for women in the existing social conditions and the rate of beggars and inmates in this sex is also relatively much less and numerically unimportant. These figures reflect the prevalent social and economic condition of the society, wherein female non-workers contribute the largest numerical and proportionate strength of non-workers among dependents and home-makers. Though the burden of female dependency appears to be greater, it is confined for the most part to younger and older ages in rural areas, as women after they get married are engaged in household duties which claim their primary attention. As home-makers, housewives though classified as economically inactive, the duties they perform in the household have economic value even though their work may not be considered to be economically productive. The division of labour between man and woman which assigns to the fair sex the responsibility of managing the household and to the stronger sex the responsibility of maintaining the family has a distinct economic value as the services which women perform at home would have to be paid for, if females did not shoulder the responsibility of home-making and went out for job. The existing social structure thus influences the proportion of non-workers among females to a considerable extent by depleting the rank of economically active population in spite of their doing work which, though possessing economic value is regarded unproductive.

SECTION 6

WORKING FORCE

99. The overall picture of working force will be available from the table that follows.

STATEMENT X.15

Population (1) which is in the working force, (2) which is not in the working force but should be included in it, (3) which is not available for the working force but is in the working force age-groups and (4)which is in the working force but according to some opinion should not be in it, classified by sex and 4 broad age-groups, 1961

Categories Total population of the State	Total Rural Urban	Males				
		Total	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GUJARAT						
I Total population in the working force (B-I, cols. 3, 7 & 8)	T	5,684,546	334,315	2,938,001	2,093,259	318,971
		(100.00)	(5.88)	(51.69)	(36.82)	(5.61)
	R	4,328,462	310,759	2,207,110	1,547,970	262,623
		(100.00)	(7.18)	(50.99)	(35.76)	(6.07)
	U	1,356,084	23,556	730,891	545,289	56,348
		(100.00)	(1.74)	(53.90)	(40.21)	(4.15)
II Total population which is not in the working force but should be included in it (Table B-IX, cols. 20, 21, 22 & 23, Never Employed and Unemployed Categories, Age-groups 15–34, 35–59, 60+ only) . .	T	62,479	..	48,672	12,110	1,697
		(100.00)	(0)	(77.90)	(19.38)	(2.72)
	R	17,870	..	14,315	3,032	523
		(100.00)	(0)	(80.10)	(16.97)	(2.93)
	U	44,609	..	34,357	9,078	1,174
		(100.00)	(0)	(77.02)	(20.35)	(2.63)
III Total population which is not available for the working force but is in the working force age-groups (Exclude persons engaged wholly in household duties) (Age-groups 15–34, 35–59—cols. 8 and 9, 12 and 13, 14 and 15, 16 and 17, 18 and 19 of Table B-IX)	T	454,721	..	387,384	67,337	..
		(100.00)	(0)	(85.19)	(14.81)	(0)
	R	221,670	..	187.333	34,337	..
		(100.00)	(0)	(84.51)	(15.49)	(0)
	U	233,051	..	200,051	33,000	..
		(100.00)	(0)	(85.84)	(14.16)	(0)
IV Total population which is in the working force but should not be in it, which is 0–14 Age-group of Table B-I (cols. 7 & 8)	T	334,315	334,315	..	..	..
		(100.00)	(100.00)	(0)	(0)	(0)
	R	310,759	310,759	..	..	..
		(100.00)	(100.00)	(0)	(0)	(0)
	U	23,556	23,556	..	..	..
		(100.00)	(100.00)	(0)	(0)	(0)
V Sum of I+II	T	5,747,025	334,315	2,986,673	2,105,369	320,668
		(100.00)	(5.82)	(51.97)	(36.63)	(5.58)
	R	4,346,332	310,759	2,221,425	1,551,002	263,146
		(100.00)	(7.15)	(51.11)	(35.69)	(6.05)
	U	1,400,693	23,556	765,248	554,367	57,522
		(100.00)	(1.68)	(54.63)	(39.58)	(4.11)
VI Sum of I+II—IV	T	5,412,710	..	2,986,673	2,105,369	320,668
		(100.00)	(0)	(55.18)	(38.90)	(5.92)
	R	4,035,573	..	2,221,425	1,551,002	263,146
		(100.00)	(0)	(55.05)	(38.43)	(6.52)
	U	1,377,137	..	765,248	554,367	57,522
		(100.00)	(0)	(55.57)	(40.25)	(4.18)

NOTE:

1. Figures for 'Age not stated' have not been given.
2. Figures in bracket are percentages.

STATEMENT X.15-*contd.*

Categories Total population of the State	Total Rural Urban	Females				
		Total	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+
1	2	8	9	10	11	12
GUJARAT-*contd.*						
I Total population in the working force (B-I, Cols. 3, 7 & 8)	T	2,788,327	278,747	1,497,907	919,805	91,868
		(100.00)	(10.00)	(53.72)	(32.99)	(3.29)
	R	2,556,082	269,179	1,381,336	824,148	81,419
		(100.00)	(10.53)	(54.04)	(32.24)	(3.19)
	U	232,245	9,568	116,571	95,657	10,449
		(100.00)	(4.12)	(50.19)	(41.19)	(4.50)
II Total population which is not in the working force but should be included in it (Table B-IX, cols. 20, 21, 22 & 23, Never Employed and Unemployed Categories, Age-groups 15–34, 35–59, 60+ only)	T	1,368	..	761	367	240
		(100.00)	(0)	(55.63)	(26.83)	(17.54)
	R	450	..	193	121	136
		(100.00)	(0)	(42.89)	(26.89)	(30.22)
	U	918	..	568	246	104
		(100.00)	(0)	(61.87)	(26.80)	(11.33)
III Total population which is not available for the working force but is in the working force age-groups (Exclude persons engaged wholly in household duties) (Age-groups 15–34, 35–59—cols. 8 and 9, 12 and 13, 14 and 15, 16 and 17, 18 and 19 of Table B-IX)	T	220,849	..	127,927	92,922	..
		(100.00)	(0)	(57.93)	(42.07)	(0)
	R	115,952	..	52,013	63,939	..
		(100.00)	(0)	(44.86)	(55.14)	(0)
	U	104,897	..	75,914	28,983	..
		(100.00)	(0)	(72.37)	(27.63)	(0)
IV Total population which is in the working force but should not be in it, which is 0–14 Age-group of Table B-I (cols. 7 & 8)	T	278,747	278,747	..	..	..
		(100.00)	(100.00)	(0)	(0)	(0)
	R	269,179	269,179	..	..	..
		(100.00)	(100.00)	(0)	(0)	(0)
	U	9,568	9,568	..	..	..
		(100.00)	(100.00)	(0)	(0)	(0)
V Sum of I+II	T	2,789,695	278,747	1,498,668	920,172	92,108
		(100.00)	(9.99)	(53.72)	(32.99)	(3.30)
	R	2,556,532	269,179	1,381,529	824,269	81,555
		(100.00)	(10.53)	(54.04)	(32.24)	(3.19)
	U	233,163	9,568	117,139	95,903	10,553
		(100.00)	(4.10)	(50.24)	(41.13)	(4.53)
VI Sum of I+II—IV	T	2,510,948	..	1,498,668	920,172	92,108
		(100.00)	(0)	(59.69)	(36.64)	(3.67)
	R	2,287,353	..	1,381,529	824,269	81,555
		(100.00)	(0)	(60.40)	(36.04)	(3.56)
	U	223,595	..	117,139	95,903	10,553
		(100.00)	(0)	(52.39)	(42.89)	(4.72)

The foregoing table gives absolute figures of the working force as returned by the census and at the same time takes account of those who should be included therein as also of those who should have been legitimately excluded, as in the case of children aged 0–14.

MALES

100. The total male population classified as workers is 5,684,546 males and 2,788,327 females. Of the total males classified as workers, 4,328,462 dwell in villages and 1,356,084 in towns. If never employed and unemployed categories which account for 62,479 males aged 15 and above are added, the total working force would be 5,747,025. But since the working male population thus arrived at includes children below 15 years of age numbering 334,315 who should not be regarded as workers, the true working force among males by subtracting this figure would come to 5,412,710. The true extent of working force can, however, be ascertained only by taking into account those aged 15 and over returned as non-workers. Since the strength of such persons is 454,721, the total male working force which is depleted to that extent would come to 5,867,431.

FEMALES

101. Compared to males, workers among

females are relatively much less, the ratio of male to female workers being 2:1. The total strength of female working force including the unemployed comes to 2,789,695 which is reduced to 2,510,948, if child population at work is omitted. The strength, however, of those aged 15 and over who are not available for the working force is found to be 220,349. The addition of this number will raise the total working force among women to 2,731,297.

102. The analysis of this table will be facilitated by recasting the figures in the proportionate form given below for each sex and broad age-groups.

STATEMENT X.16

Persons (1) available for the working force and (2) not available for the working force by sex and broad age-groups expressed as proportion of 1,000 of total population

	Total Rural Urban	Males				Females			
		0–14	15–34	35–59	60+	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population of the State	**T**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	R	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Population available for the working force	T	73	884	968	667	66	465	464	171
	R	90	921	978	710	84	583	553	200
	U	21	791	943	520	9	137	195	80
Population not available for the working force	T	0	115	31	0	0	40	47	0
	R	0	78	22	0	0	22	43	0
	U	0	207	56	0	0	89	59	0
Working population in age-group 0–14 which should be excluded from the labour force	T	73	0	0	0	66	0	0	0
	R	90	0	0	0	84	0	0	0
	U	21	0	0	0	9	0	0	0

Males

In every 1,000 males aged below 15 years, 73 are available for the working force. The rate of availability rises to 90 for rural areas and declines to 21 for urban areas. These figures reveal that the utilisation of child labour in villages which have cultivation for their primary occupation is greater among villagers than among town-dwellers who are keen to avail of the greater facilities of education provided in urban areas. But in every 1,000 males aged 15–34, 884 are available for working force, a proportion which rises to 968 for males aged 35–59 and is reduced to 667 for those aged 60 and over. Examining these proportions for rural and urban areas, it is noticed that the rural proportions are throughout higher than the urban, revealing that children and older people continue to work on farm even in advanced ages as their services cannot be dispensed with.

Females

103. Female proportions are lesser than male throughout all the ages, a phenomenon which persists also in respect of population available or not available for working force as also in case of child labour, which should be excluded from the labour force. The factors which tend to reduce these proportions have already been referred to in the preceding paragraphs, which are social as well as economic. The lesser number of women available for work as compared to males is due to the social structure which has assigned a definite role to women as makers of the household. But, when we compare the

relative strength of women workers between rural and urban areas, we find that women in villages are economically more active than in towns. These observations hold good in respect of all the age-groups. In addition to social factors, economic conditions also influence the relatively smaller proportion of women at work in towns, where better income, urban outlook and greater facilities for education act as deterrent to women seeking work. Another distinguishing feature in case of employment of females is the different pattern of occupations in rural and urban areas. For unlike towns, villages have such activities as agriculture and livestock wherein there will be work not only for those in the working force age-groups but also for children and older people. Thus taken as a whole, the proportions of females who are economically active vary in towns and villages inversely to the extent of urbanisation and socio-economic development in the State. Participation of both the sexes is relatively greater in villages than in towns which are economically as well as socially more advanced. Female labour force is proportionately larger in villages than in towns, where women after marriage have come to regard home-making as their only occupation. Further, the conditions of work in both these areas being different, it is not possible for urban women to give that helping hand which rural females can by attending to household duties and at the same time working on the farm.

Child Employment

104. Child employment as revealed by the proportion of boys and girls aged 0–14 establishes one patent fact of our economy that it cannot do away with child labour, particularly in cultivation and household industry. The result is that 7.3 per cent of the total population aged below 15 years are at work as against 9 per cent in rural and 2.1 per cent in urban areas. That the need for employment of children is greater in villages is strikingly brought out by these proportions which emphasise the predominantly agrarian nature of economic structure in the State, which necessitates the employment of children of school-going ages. In this connection it would be instructive to refer to the remarks of the Royal Commission on population in Great Britain, to the effect that the provision of compulsory school-going for this age at the end of the last century acted as a great fillip to family limitation, because parents found that non-earning children were getting to be a great burden on their incomes and so they wished to limit the number of their children. The Constitution of the country provides for free and compulsory primary education upto the age of 14. But it has not been possible so far to make primary education free and compulsory owing to the huge financial implications involved in implementing this programme. It is, therefore, not possible to say what effect such a course would have in limiting the size of family in this country. But the extension of facilities for schooling would certainly reduce the rate of child employment as can be seen from the great disparity between the proportions of child labour in villages and towns, the greater facilities of education in the urban areas and lesser in the rural regulating the proportions of child employment in an inverse manner. This factor cannot be ignored in any future assessment of man-power available in the country as further advance in education is bound to influence the ratio of man-power adversely, as will be seen from the great disparity among male workers aged 15–34 living in villages and towns, 921 for rural and 791 for urban, corresponding proportions for females being 583 and 137. The smallness of the proportions of urban workers in this age-group must be attributed to the greater opportunities for higher education in towns and cities which last generally upto the age of 25 and bring about appreciable reduction in the number of workers of both the sexes at these ages.

105. It is also to be noted that the proportion of women not available to the working force is greater in urban areas than in the rural. A similar trend is also noticeable in case of working population in age-group 0–14, which is more active in villages than in towns.

106. The two Statements X.17/A and X.17/B given at the end of this Section have been worked out to study the distribution of workers by broad age-groups in each of the three sectors of industries. This will enable us to have an idea of the essential similarity and differences between the two.

The participation rate of the two sexes differs in different age-groups. The proportions of working force of both the sexes are the least for children and older people, as the most of the economically active population are concentrated in the working force ages 15–59. Even in the latter age-groups, the participation rate for both the sexes is higher for younger ages 15–34 than for the subsequent age period 35–59. There is, however, only one category in which the position is reversed in case of urban females who work in trade and commerce, as they have returned relatively much larger proportion (502) of female workers aged 35–59 as against 399 for those aged 15–34. Another salient characteristic in the distribution of working force is that the proportions of girls in rural areas (105) are higher than those for males and also higher for both the sexes aged 0–14 in rural areas than in the urban areas owing to the difference in the social and economic conditions prevalent in these two sectors.

Working Force by Sector and Sex

107. We shall now examine the relative strength of working force in the different sectors by sex. The numerical importance of primary sector and the greater importance of tertiary sector as compared to the secondary have already been noticed before. It has also been observed that while the primary sector identifies itself with rural areas, the secondary and the tertiary sectors are mainly concerned with urban areas.

Primary Sector

108. In every 1,000 of male workers occupied in the primary sector, 77 are aged 0–14, 500 are aged 15–34, 358 aged 35–59 and 65 aged 60 and over. Corresponding proportions among female workers are 107, 542, 320 and 31. The pattern of distribution in this sector varies both in rural and urban areas in the much younger and older age periods. The greater participation of girls whose proportions are also higher in rural than in urban areas shows that the tendency to utilise the services of girls is greater in this sector. Examining this sector according to the industrial categories of which it is composed, namely, cultivation, agricultural labour, forestry, livestock, dairying, etc., it is noticed that the participation of boys and girls is the highest in Category III relating to forestry and animal husbandry, which accounts for 230 girls and 180 boys in every 1,000 of their sex in rural areas. Minding of cattle is the usual occupation of children and more of girls than of boys, as evidenced by these proportions. The most important category, however, is cultivation, wherein also the participation rate for females is higher in case of those aged 15–34.

Secondary Sector

109. In the secondary sector, the general participation rate for children and the older people is low with corresponding increase in the proportion of workers of both the sexes aged 15–34. The most important category in this sector for these ages is Category V—Manufacturing which accounts for 630 male workers in every 1,000 male workers in this sector living in rural areas. The greater use, however, of children in household industry is revealed by higher proportion of girls and boys working therein.

Tertiary Sector

110. In the tertiary sector the rate of employment is the highest in Category VIII for those aged 15–34 and the least for the younger and older people. The difference between the two age-groups of the working force ages and the relatively greater strength of those aged 15–34 as compared to those aged 35–59 may reasonably lead us to conclude that the higher proportions in the former are adequate enough to reinforce the depletion of workers in the succeeding ages.

Distribution of the total population in the working force will now be examined for each sex and broad age-groups in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industries.

Males

111. In every 1,000 of male population, 535 are workers who are distributed in the three sectors, as primary (336), secondary (86) and tertiary (113). In every 1,000 females, 279 are workers distributed between the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in the proportions of 230, 27 and 22 respectively. Prior to Independence the general economy of the country was mainly agrarian and industrialisation in the modern sense of the term had hardly made any

significant advance. The successive Five Year Plans, however, aiming at a balanced economy of the country through the development of other sectors show some change in the employment pattern and yet the predominance of agriculture in the national economy still remains the prominent feature of the economic condition in the State and the country. Between the two sectors, secondary and tertiary, which account for non-agricultural pursuits, the tertiary has higher proportions of males than the secondary, the reverse being the case for females. The greater strength of male workers in the tertiary sector is due to a number of development schemes undertaken by the State which has returned a large proportion of male workers in the tertiary sector in urban areas (259) of whom 132 are occupied in Category IX—Other Services, as a result of higher employment potential created in this category. In the secondary sector Category V—Manufacturing Industries other than Household Industry—accounts for 147 male workers in towns out of a total of 181 urban male workers in this industrial sector. Examining the age composition of male workers, it is noticed that child employment in the general population is 7.3 per cent which rises to 9 in rural areas and declines to 2.1 per cent in urban areas. Employment of boys is the highest in primary sector and in villages and is for the most part confined to cultivation. The employment of both the sexes, however, in other sectors is insignificant. While there are more boys working in tertiary sector in urban areas, the proportions of boys are greater among boys working in secondary sector in rural areas, for whom the most important category is household industries. Among those aged 15–34, 869 in every 1,000 of these ages are workers, as against 963 aged 35–59. These proportions respectively rise to 915 and 976 for males living in rural areas but drop down to 755 and 927 respectively for males living in urban areas. The reduction in the proportion of working force ages is greater in case of urban males aged 15–34, as this age period has a substantial section of student population which goes to swell the ranks of urban non-workers. Thus, the facilities for education which exist in towns materially influence the proportion of urban male workers aged 15–34. But the disparity is not great for ages 35–59 so far as the male workers in rural and urban areas are concerned, though rural proportions of working force are a little higher (976) than urban (927). Primary sector being essentially rural, the proportions of workers in working ages are strikingly high, 717 for those aged 15–34 and 777 for those aged 35–59, as against 59 and 81 respectively working at these ages in the primary sector in urban areas. That the most important category for age-group 15–34 in the primary sector is cultivation of land is revealed by the fact that out of 717 in every 1,000 of the village workers, 549 are engaged in farming, 156 work as agricultural labourers and only 12 in livestock, forestry, etc. Similar variations are also noticeable for the age-group 35–59 as also for those aged 60 and over. Importance of land in the national economy is brought out by these proportions of workers among males living in villages and the insignificant proportions of those living in towns. The relative importance of secondary and tertiary sectors in urban areas is also brought out by the proportions of the economically active population in the working force age-groups of these two sectors. In the secondary sector, which has 287 workers in every 1,000 of the total population aged 15–34, as many as 237 are engaged in Category V—Manufacturing other than Household Industry as against 287 aged 35–59. Of all the 3 categories in the secondary sector, Industrial Category VI—Construction is the least important, as revealed by its having the smallest proportion of male workers in all the age-groups. In the tertiary sector Industrial Categories which are important in order are IX—Other Services, VII—Trade and Commerce and VIII—Transport, Storage and Communications. Of all the ages, proportionately larger number of male workers are claimed by those aged 35–59. The strength of workers aged 60 and over living in urban areas is also appreciable, though it is not so high as in the primary sector which accounts for 596 males in rural areas in every 1,000 aged 60 and over. As against 267 in the tertiary sector, 145 work in the secondary sector in urban areas. These figures also reveal the most patent fact of our economy that older people keep themselves employed in cultivation to a far greater extent than in any other economic activity, as they

cannot help avoiding work so long as they are physically fit.

112. As already noticed above, in the existing national economy, primary sector which includes farming, agricultural labour, animal husbandry, forestry, etc., forms the real back-bone of the economic structure in Gujarat. That the primary sector is synonymous with rural areas is evident from the fact that in every 1,000 males living in villages, 441 are engaged in primary sector as against 44 living in towns. The importance likewise of the secondary and tertiary sectors in towns is apparent from the proportions of workers in these sectors in urban areas, which account for 181 in every 1,000 males in the secondary sector and 259 in the tertiary sector as against 52 and 60 respectively in villages. While the category which is the most important in case of males working in the secondary sector is that relating to manufacturing other than household, it is Industrial Category IX—Other Services, which is important in the tertiary sector.

Females

113. Going through the proportions of workers of females in different sectors and for different age-groups, it is noticeable that the only sector which is important as offering employment to women is the primary sector. Even in this sector it is the cultivation of land which is the most important, though the strength of female workers is also worth notice in Category II—Agricultural labour, as compared to any other industrial category either in the secondary or tertiary sector. The difference in the rate of employment of males and females already noticed above is also confirmed by statistics given in Statement X.17/A, viz., relatively greater employment of boys than of girls and relatively greater employment in rural areas than in urban areas, where the child population is diverted to schooling and higher education. Relatively greater employment of females aged 60 and over as compared to other categories is also brought out by those working in cultivation. So far as the working force age is concerned, though there is some difference in the proportion of male and female workers, the difference is not much, as female proportions are only a little less than males aged 15–34. Category IV in the secondary sector which enables females to participate in the household industry has relatively greater proportions at all ages as compared to Categories V and VI. Category IX—Other Services has also assumed significance in recent times in case of females as seen from their having an appreciable proportion of workers in this industrial category, which is next only to farming and household industry. The female proportions thus reveal that primary sector in rural areas still remains the field of occupation for the weaker sex, their encroachment on other sectors being little and limited only to traditional household industries in rural as well as urban areas and to Category IX—Other Services in towns only which has opened fresh avenues of employment as a result of the various development schemes implemented in the State after Independence.

114. The analysis of statistics by each of the main sectors of industry has brought out the most patent aspect of our economy, which is greatly imbalanced towards primary sector and calls for redistribution of the working force so very needed for a healthy growth and development of the economic structure in the State. As it is, the economy being predominantly agrarian there is much underdevelopment in the countryside as a result of constant lowering down of the land-man ratio. Planned economic development of other sectors, namely, secondary and tertiary, is the only alternative to ensure balanced development of the State.

STATEMENT X.17/A

Distribution of the total population in the working force per 1,000 of total population for each sex and five age-groups in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industries, 1961

A—All ages in each sex and category, Total, Rural, Urban separately=1,000

Category of workers	Total Rural Urban	Males					
		Total	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Total population	**T**	**1,000**	**432**	**318**	**205**	**45**	**N**
	R	**1,000**	**442**	**308**	**203**	**47**	**N**
	U	**1,000**	**405**	**345**	**210**	**40**	**N**
2 Total population in working force	**T**	**1,000**	**59**	**517**	**368**	**56**	**N**
	R	**1,000**	**72**	**510**	**357**	**61**	**N**
	U	**1,000**	**17**	**539**	**402**	**42**	**N**
A—Primary Sector	*T*	*1,000*	*77*	*500*	*358*	*65*	*N*
	R	*1,000*	*78*	*501*	*357*	*64*	*N*
	U	*1,000*	*51*	*470*	*390*	*89*	*N*
I—As Cultivator	T	1,000	70	484	375	71	N
	R	1,000	71	485	374	70	N
	U	1,000	51	442	403	104	N
II—As Agricultural labourer	T	1,000	95	568	296	41	N
	R	1,000	96	569	294	41	N
	U	1,000	53	542	352	53	N
III—In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	T	1,000	153	489	312	46	N
	R	1,000	180	479	296	45	N
	U	1,000	53	523	373	51	N
B—Secondary Sector	*T*	*1,000*	*39*	*544*	*378*	*39*	*N*
	R	*1,000*	*72*	*541*	*339*	*48*	*N*
	U	*1,000*	*13*	*546*	*410*	*31*	*N*
IV—At Household Industry	T	1,000	83	503	353	61	N
	R	1,000	93	505	343	59	N
	U	1,000	38	497	400	65	N
V—In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	T	1,000	11	569	395	25	N
	R	1,000	20	630	328	22	N
	U	1,000	9	557	409	25	N
VI—In Construction	T	1,000	23	561	382	34	N
	R	1,000	36	606	332	26	N
	U	1,000	8	506	442	44	N
C—Tertiary Sector	*T*	*1,000*	*20*	*547*	*390*	*43*	*N*
	R	*1,000*	*28*	*548*	*377*	*47*	*N*
	U	*1,000*	*15*	*545*	*399*	*41*	*N*
VII—In Trade and Commerce	T	1,000	12	507	422	59	N
	R	1,000	16	512	410	62	N
	U	1,000	9	504	429	58	N
VIII—In Transport, Storage and Communications	T	1,000	6	604	375	15	N
	R	1,000	8	590	384	18	N
	U	1,000	5	609	372	14	N
IX—In Other Services	T	1,000	28	556	375	41	N
	R	1,000	38	558	359	45	N
	U	1,000	22	554	387	37	N

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.17/A-*contd.*

Distribution of the total population in the working force per 1,000 of total population for each sex and five age-groups in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industries, 1961

A—All ages in each sex and category, Total, Rural, Urban separately=1,000

Category of workers	Total Rural Urban	Females					
		Total	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 Total population	**T**	**1,000**	**425**	**323**	**198**	**54**	**N**
	R	**1,000**	**430**	**317**	**199**	**54**	**N**
	U	**1,000**	**411**	**341**	**196**	**52**	**N**
2 Total population in working force	**T**	**1,000**	**100**	**537**	**330**	**33**	**N**
	R	**1,000**	**105**	**540**	**323**	**32**	**N**
	U	**1,000**	**41**	**502**	**412**	**45**	**N**
A—Primary Sector	*T*	*1,000*	*107*	*542*	*320*	*31*	*N*
	R	*1,000*	*108*	*542*	*319*	*31*	*N*
	U	*1,000*	*72*	*529*	*360*	*39*	*N*
I—As Cultivator	T	1,000	109	540	320	31	N
	R	1,000	110	540	319	31	N
	U	1,000	77	535	350	38	N
II—As Agricultural labourer	T	1,000	98	548	321	33	N
	R	1,000	98	549	320	33	N
	U	1,000	53	522	383	42	N
III—In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	T	1,000	212	471	288	29	N
	R	1,000	230	471	273	26	N
	U	1,000	75	474	404	47	N
B—Secondary Sector	*T*	*1,000*	*82*	*524*	*359*	*35*	*N*
	R	*1,000*	*96*	*528*	*343*	*33*	*N*
	U	*1,000*	*42*	*515*	*404*	*39*	*N*
IV—At Household Industry	T	1,000	90	512	361	37	N
	R	1,000	98	512	355	35	N
	U	1,000	52	514	386	48	N
V—In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	T	1,000	40	549	386	25	N
	R	1,000	64	641	276	19	N
	U	1,000	27	500	445	28	N
VI—In Construction	T	1,000	77	634	273	16	N
	R	1,000	97	652	236	14	1
	U	1,000	31	590	359	19	1
C—Tertiary Sector	*T*	*1,000*	*45*	*506*	*401*	*48*	*N*
	R	*1,000*	*64*	*532*	*360*	*44*	*N*
	U	*1,000*	*24*	*478*	*446*	*52*	*N*
VII—In Trade and Commerce	T	1,000	27	451	455	67	N
	R	1,000	33	494	416	57	N
	U	1,000	20	399	502	79	N
VIII—In Transport, Storage and Communications	T	1,000	33	606	337	24	0
	R	1,000	73	541	359	27	0
	U	1,000	21	626	330	23	0
IX—In Other Services	T	1,000	48	513	394	45	N
	R	1,000	69	538	351	42	N
	U	1,000	24	486	441	49	N

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.17/B

Distribution of the total population in the working force per 1,000 of total population for each sex and five age-groups in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industries, 1961

B—Total population in any particular age-group for all categories by Total, Rural, Urban separately=1,000

Category of workers	Total Rural Urban	Males					
		Total	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Total population	**T**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	R	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
2 Total population in working force	**T**	**535**	**73**	**869**	**963**	**663**	**353**
	R	**553**	**90**	**915**	**976**	**709**	**371**
	U	**484**	**21**	**755**	**927**	**509**	**248**
A—Primary Sector	*T*	*336*	*60*	*528*	*589*	*481*	*244*
	R	*441*	*78*	*717*	*777*	*596*	*278*
	U	*44*	*5*	*59*	*81*	*97*	*44*
I—As Cultivator	T	265	43	403	486	416	186
	R	349	56	549	644	517	213
	U	31	4	39	59	80	26
II—As Agricultural labourer	T	64	14	114	92	58	51
	R	84	19	156	122	72	58
	U	7	1	11	12	10	10
III—In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	T	7	3	11	11	7	7
	R	8	3	12	11	7	7
	U	6	N	9	10	7	8
B—Secondary Sector	*T*	*86*	*8*	*148*	*159*	*74*	*47*
	R	*52*	*8*	*91*	*87*	*53*	*37*
	U	*181*	*6*	*287*	*354*	*145*	*68*
IV—At Household Industry	T	32	6	51	55	43	24
	R	36	8	58	61	45	26
	U	22	2	33	42	37	10
V—In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	T	47	1	85	91	26	14
	R	11	N	23	18	5	8
	U	147	4	237	287	95	54
VI—In Construction	T	7	1	12	13	5	3
	R	5	N	10	8	3	3
	U	12	N	17	25	13	4
C—Tertiary Sector	*T*	*113*	*5*	*193*	*215*	*108*	*68*
	R	*60*	*4*	*107*	*112*	*60*	*56*
	U	*259*	*10*	*409*	*492*	*267*	*136*
VII—In Trade and Commerce	T	36	1	57	74	47	16
	R	17	1	29	35	23	14
	U	87	2	127	179	128	28
VIII—In Transport, Storage and Communications	T	15	N	28	27	5	6
	R	6	N	11	11	2	4
	U	40	1	70	70	14	18
IX—In Other Services	T	62	4	108	114	56	46
	R	37	3	67	66	35	38
	U	132	7	212	243	125	90

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.17/B-*contd.*

Distribution of the total population in the working force per 1,000 of total population for each sex and five age-groups in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industries, 1961

B—Total population in any particular age-group for all categories by Total, Rural, Urban separately=1,000

Category of workers	Total Rural Urban	Females					
		Total	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 Total population	**T**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	R	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
2 Total population in working force	**T**	**279**	**65**	**464**	**464**	**171**	**168**
	R	**341**	**84**	**583**	**553**	**200**	**182**
	U	**92**	**9**	**136**	**195**	**79**	**93**
A—Primary Sector	*T*	*230*	*58*	*387*	*372*	*134*	*136*
	R	*300*	*76*	*513*	*480*	*172*	*157*
	U	*24*	*4*	*37*	*44*	*18*	*24*
I—As Cultivator	T	170	44	285	275	97	100
	R	222	57	378	355	125	116
	U	17	3	27	31	13	15
II—As Agricultural labourer	T	57	13	98	93	35	35
	R	75	17	130	120	45	40
	U	5	1	8	10	4	7
III—In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	T	3	1	4	4	2	1
	R	3	2	5	5	2	1
	U	2	N	2	3	1	2
B—Secondary Sector	*T*	*27*	*5*	*43*	*48*	*17*	*17*
	R	*26*	*6*	*44*	*45*	*16*	*14*
	U	*27*	*3*	*41*	*56*	*20*	*30*
IV—At Household Industry	T	21	5	34	39	15	13
	R	23	5	37	41	15	11
	U	16	2	24	31	14	20
V—In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	T	4	N	6	7	2	2
	R	2	N	4	2	1	1
	U	9	1	14	21	5	6
VI—In Construction	T	2	N	3	2	N	2
	R	1	1	3	2	N	2
	U	2	N	3	4	1	4
C—Tertiary Sector	*T*	*22*	*2*	*34*	*44*	*20*	*15*
	R	*15*	*2*	*26*	*28*	*12*	*11*
	U	*41*	*2*	*58*	*95*	*41*	*39*
VII—In Trade and Commerce	T	3	N	4	7	4	1
	R	2	N	4	5	2	1
	U	5	N	6	14	8	2
VIII—In Transport, Storage and Communications	T	N	N	N	N	N	0
	R	N	N	N	N	N	0
	U	1	N	2	2	N	0
IX—In Other Services	T	19	2	30	37	16	14
	R	13	2	22	23	10	10
	U	35	2	50	79	33	37

N=Negligible

SECTION 7

WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY, 1901-61

115. Having examined the relative proportions of male and female workers in the 3 sectors, we shall now take up one after another the different industrial categories which go to make up the three main sectors under which they are grouped.

1901-61

116. The following table compares the strength of workers in each industrial category and non-workers between 1901 and 1961 for the State as a whole. It must be noted that for the past censuses the total number of earners, self-supporting persons and earning dependents has been taken to be equivalent to workers in 1961.

STATEMENT X.18

Number of earners, self-supporting persons, earning dependents and workers in each of the 1961 industrial categories of workers for 1901-61

Year	Persons Males Females	Number of earners, self-supporting persons, earning dependents and workers in each of the 1961 industrial categories							
		I	II	III	IV+V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1901	P	716,094	1,162,417	167,543	584,213	43,837	358,829	35,737	473,255
	M	489,877	556,988	116,321	401,857	31,395	265,273	32,230	373,023
	F	226,217	605,429	51,222	182,356	12,442	93,556	3,507	100,232
1911	P	1,449,596	1,447,120	191,669	528,709	44,514	269,745	59,991	386,219
	M	1,205,207	590,057	148,361	375,731	33,713	220,926	53,982	321,866
	F	244,389	857,063	43,308	152,978	10,801	48,819	6,009	64,353
1921	P	1,565,608	1,026,086	201,402	511,487	45,566	255,781	58,422	361,682
	M	1,294,739	415,914	148,704	376,824	36,085	212,306	48,405	302,489
	F	270,869	610,172	52,698	134,663	9,481	43,475	10,017	59,193
1931	P	2,819,140	557,367	213,049	497,855	54,706	275,423	67,756	353,906
	M	1,761,255	306,295	157,350	376,844	44,760	231,030	59,965	306,474
	F	1,057,885	251,072	55,699	121,011	9,946	44,393	7,791	47,432
1951	P	2,951,939	1,225,452	236,256	674,471	50,245	409,501	99,849	926,188
	M	1,974,371	507,411	152,972	580,001	42,559	349,319	93,735	634,389
	F	977,568	718,041	83,284	94,470	7,686	60,182	6,114	291,799
1961	P	4,519,060	1,252,000	104,850	1,091,765	90,043	411,156	159,061	846,653
	M	2,816,996	679,267	76,290	843,272	73,492	381,287	155,867	659,305
	F	1,702,064	572,733	28,560	248,493	16,551	29,869	3,194	187,348

NOTE:

1. Category I = As Cultivator, II = As Agricultural labourer, III=In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities, IV = At Household Industry, V = In Manufacturing other than Household Industry, VI = In Construction, VII = In Trade and Commerce, VIII = In Transport, Storage and Communications, IX = In Other Services
2. Figures for the year 1941 are not available.

Excepting the Census of 1921, there has been a progressive and continuous increase in the number of workers returned between 1901 and 1961. As against 3,541,925 persons returned as economically active in 1901, there are as many as 8,474,588, more than double, in 1961. There has been a corresponding rise also in the number of non-workers who have risen from 5,552,823 to 12,158,762 during the same period. These figures while following the movement of population from one census to another also confirm the general trends of growth of numbers in the State. This increase in population is not uniformly distributed among workers in different industrial categories. The most important category which has shown a disproportionately high increase is cultivation, where the strength of workers has grown nearly 6 times, but growth in other categories is very irregular and uneven. Even in cultivation, the increase which is 100 per cent between 1901 and 1911 is not all due to revival from the *chhapania* famine. A disproportionately large increase in those engaged in agriculture without corresponding increase in agricultural labour between 1901–11 shows difference in the concept of those working at cultivation at these two censuses. The general trend of movement of population is also reflected in such categories as agricultural labour, manufacturing, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications and other services, which have shown decline in numbers in 1921, when plague and influenza epidemics exacted a heavy toll of lives among working population. While studying the rise and fall in the strength of different industrial categories the lack of absolute comparability in these data should also be borne in mind, as the concepts adopted for the collection of economic data at Indian censuses have not been uniform and have varied from census to census. While these handicaps do not make the data strictly comparable, they do indicate definite trends in the employment pattern of the State and show the inherent consistencies of some of the categories. The large increase in the number of those engaged in cultivation in 1961 as compared to 1951 and at some of the previous censuses is due to the difference in the approach in the collection of economic data at various censuses. While prior to 1961, the approach was what might be termed 'usual status' based on earning and income correlated to dependency, 1961 Census has made a notable departure from the preceding censuses by adopting 'working force' as the basis which takes into account unpaid family workers who should be considered as employed, if they were gainfully employed in household cultivation and industry for a specified period of time during the working season. Thus conceptual difference in the definition of workers who include all those who work even part-time and give a helping hand in the family occupation is responsible for a large increase of workers in cultivation revealed by the current census, as compared to those classified as such at any of the preceding ones. Other factors at work in reinforcing the ranks of cultivators during the past decennium are implementation of tenancy and land reforms in the State which have converted a number of those who were tenants and their family workers into cultivators, besides adding a large number of absentee landlords who have taken up cultivation as a result of land allotted to them for *gharkhed* or personal cultivation. Further, those living in villages whose ranks are swelling from census to census have agriculture as their only occupation which alone can absorb them through fragmentation and subdivision of holdings created by inheritance and succession and transfer by purchase, lease, mortgage, etc. For, their employment in non-agricultural pursuits is out of question owing to the absence of diversification of work in rural areas. This growing pressure of population on land creates greater employment of family labour and less of hired labour, as will be seen from the decrease in the ranks of agricultural labourers in 1961 as against those recorded in 1911. Decline in the numbers of those working in household and manufacturing industries between 1901–31 might be taken to indicate that traditional craftsmen and artisans found it increasingly difficult to put up against mechanised industries which are increasingly displacing handicrafts and household industries which have to withstand the competition of machine-made goods. While the decline in the number of persons working in manufacturing industries from 584,213 in 1901 to 497,855 in 1931 may be ascribed to the slump period during 1921–31, substantial increases

in 1951 and 1961 are real, though partially due to the change in concept in 1961. The major part of increase is genuine and testifies to the rapid growth of industrialisation in the State during post-Independence period. Construction shows on the whole a steady increase from census to census till it employed in 1961-90,043 as against 43,837 in 1901. While trade and commerce have suffered between 1911-31, they show an upward swing in between 1941-51 and 1951-61. While workers in transport, storage and communications have registered a steady rise in their numbers between 1911-31, large increases registered between 1951 and 1961 are in keeping with the alround progress made by manufacturing industries, trade and commerce. In other services, the increase in 1951 and 1961 over those in 1901 is quite phenomenal, the variation between 1951 and 1961 being partly attributable to the classification of those under this head in 1951 under some of the other industrial categories in the secondary sector in 1961.

117. An analysis of the above figures shows a general and alround increase in the economically active population from one census to another since 1901. Distribution of this increase between the different industrial categories is, as already observed, irregular and uneven, the largest increase being accounted for by cultivation, which claims 3,802,966 or 77.10 per cent of the excess workers between 1901 and 1961. Secondly, the increase in manufacturing industries, trade and commerce and even other services after 1931 and particularly during the intercensal period can be reasonably apportioned between economic progress and change in the concept and approach from 'usual status' to 'work force' which brings the economic data of 1961 in line with standards prescribed by various international bodies. The most patent fact that, however, emerges is the growth of workers and reduction in the number of non-workers, the highest increase in cultivation being the concrete results of changes in the agrarian economy of Gujarat after the attainment of freedom by the people.

STATEMENT X.19

Distribution of earners, self-supporting persons, earning dependents and workers in each of the 1961 industrial categories of workers per 1,000 of total population, 1901-61

Year		Total Population	Earners, self-supporting persons, earning dependents and workers in each of the 1961 industrial categories of workers							
			I	II	III	IV+V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1901	M	1,000	105	120	25	86	7	57	7	80
	F	1,000	51	136	11	41	3	21	1	23
1911	M	1,000	239	117	29	75	7	44	11	64
	F	1,000	51	180	9	32	2	10	1	14
1921	M	1,000	247	80	28	72	7	41	9	58
	F	1,000	55	123	11	27	2	9	2	12
1931	M	1,000	298	52	27	64	7	39	10	52
	F	1,000	189	45	10	22	2	8	1	9
1951	M	1,000	237	61	18	70	5	42	11	76
	F	1,000	123	90	10	12	1	8	1	37
1961	M	1,000	265	64	7	79	7	36	15	62
	F	1,000	170	57	3	25	2	3	1	18

NOTE :

1. Category I=As Cultivator, II=As Agricultural labourer, III=In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities, IV=At Household Industry, V=In Manufacturing other than Household Industry, VI=In Construction, VII=In Trade and Commerce, VIII=In Transport, Storage and Communications, IX=In Other Services

2. Figures for the year 1941 are not available.

EMPLOYMENT PATTERN 1901–61

118. The foregoing table will help examine the employment pattern of workers and non-workers during the last 60 years. The economy of the country for the most part being agrarian-based, cultivation of land remains the principal economic activity of the people of the State which engages the largest proportion of workers on land. The proportion of male workers in every 1,000 of their sex has risen from 487 in 1901 to 535 in 1961. But the same trend is not observed in case of female workers who have gone down a little from 287 in 1901 to 279 in 1961, though their absolute strength has more than doubled during the last sixty years by returning 1,274,064 in 1901 against 2,788,812 in 1961. Male workers in cultivation have risen from 105 in 1901 to 265 in 1961, corresponding female proportions being 51 and 170. Agricultural labour shows a downward in the strength of both the sexes from census to census, except for a slight revival in 1951, illustrating the growing pressure on land, resulting in greater use of family labour and lesser use of hired labour. The fact that livestock, animal husbandry and forestry have suffered appreciably in recent times is borne out by reduction in the proportions of male and female workers which have gone down from 25 to 7 in case of males and from 11 to 3 in case of females between 1901 and 1961. Though numerically in a much stronger position, manufacturing industries have registered a decline in the proportion of workers of both the sexes, males having fallen from 86 in 1901 to 79 in 1961, and females to 25 from 41 during the same period. The proportion of persons engaged in construction has remained more or less steady, but that of those working in trade and commerce has declined for both the sexes as in the case of manufacturing industries. But transport, storage and communications show appreciable increase in male proportions which have risen from 7 to 15 during the last 60 years. The proportions of those engaged in other services have also fallen from 80 to 62 for males and from 23 to 18 for females. Among non-working population male non-workers in every 1,000 have been reduced from 513 to 465, but have risen a little in case of females from 713 to 721. While the overall picture shows an increase in the economically active population over the figures of 1901, there have been noticeable fluctuations in the various industrial categories during the interim period when increase in the working force between 1911 and 1931 may be attributed to demographic factors affecting the age and sex structure of the population as also to the changes in the concepts in vogue in collecting economic data at different censuses. The salient characteristic, viz., the predominance of agriculture in the national economy, however, persists throughout all the censuses and materially affects the proportions in other sectors. In other words the greater pressure of population on land and proportionately lesser number of workers in other industrial categories despite increase in their numerical strength is the general employment pattern in Gujarat revealed by these statistics.

PART B—POPULATION IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIMARY SECTOR OF INDUSTRY

SECTION 8

CONCEPTUAL DIFFERENCES IN ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

GENERAL

WORKERS ON LAND

119. Upto 1951 Census the dependents on land were divided into four main classes, viz., (a) landlords who did not cultivate, (b) owner cultivators, (c) tenants-at-will and (d) agricultural labourers. The 1961 Census on the basis of the definition adopted for workers compressed the first three legalistic concepts into two: (a) rentiers who did not work and (b) cultivators, while it kept intact the last as agricultural labourers. The basis of work in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, etc., was satisfied, if the person had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of working season. But in the case of regular employment in any trade, business, profession or service, the basis of work was satisfied had the person been employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which he was enumerated. Unlike the Censuses of 1901 and 1931, persons growing fruits and keeping orchards or groves and working on plantations such as tea, betel, cinchona, rubber, etc., were treated as other than cultivators or agricultural labourers. It would be interesting to note that detailed information on agricultural population is obtained in many countries through agricultural census on a separate questionnaire, as the scope of getting information on this score is limited for the population census, wherein the questionnaire is used to obtain information on a variety of other topics. The information for the same individual as obtained on both the questionnaires is then collected separately and tabulated for providing maximum amount of data on agricultural population. Thus the Census Commission eagerly looked forward to an agricultural census in 1960, but unfortunately it did not come off. The Census Commission, therefore, introduced household schedule, an attempt without any precedent, to get additional data of the extent of tenancy as a survival of land reforms as also of input of labour provided by the family as well as by hire into cultivation. The idea underlying the enquiry through household schedule was to bring out the fact that cultivation or household industry is more of household than of individual effort and hence household is the unit of measurement of these economic activities. Besides, the household schedule has been designed to elicit the broad categories of rights in land and sizes of holdings cultivated and to bring out the reality and the legal position obtaining in a particular tract. As regards comparability of concepts of 1961 Census with those of the past, too much refinement or departure from the previous censuses was not made in 1961 in view of maintaining uniformity and rendering international comparability to the census statistics. Secondly, since the census has to confront people from all walks of life, it had to rest content with definitions and concepts less intricate, based more on common sense and even on rule of thumb nature which can be easily conveyed and quickly understood and answered by the people. However, every census, remaining within its limitations has striven through subterfuges to bring out the distinction in the status of persons dependent on cultivation, keeping the broad classes of agricultural workers constant. The conceptual oscillations from census to census have been brought out in the following paragraphs.

120. Prior to 1901, principal occupation of the person was to be returned in the only column prescribed for it. The 1901 concept in classifying agricultural population into rent receivers, actual cultivators including sharers and field labourers turned out to be a landmark in the classification of population depending on land. Among field labourers distinction was made between those

who were regularly employed and those who were working by the job. Persons cultivating special products such as tea, betel, etc., were to be entered separately. Whereas in 1911 and 1921 only broad divisions of persons who paid rent and those who received rent were prescribed, in 1931 there was a fall-back on the concept of 1901. In 1941 the criteria adopted in 1931 for agricultural population were continued and an additional item in respect of persons working land on *batai* (share cropping) was introduced. The 1941 Census, falling in the period of Second World War, had had no significant departure from the previous censuses but for a terminological change in the main question which was posed as 'Principal means of livelihood'. This was adhered to in 1951 also. The expansion of economy and mixed type of economic activities actuated the 1951 Census to give much more elucidation on the scope and implication of these questions. A fine distinction between cultivation of land and performance of labour necessary for the cultivation of land had, therefore, to be drawn and illustrated. For instance, a person, even though a lady, a blind person or a boy, having a right to lease or contract his land and supervising cultivation of land or giving direction as to when and where to plough, when and what to sow, and when to reap and so on, was treated as a cultivator. The person working as labourer in another person's land and not responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when and having no right to contract or lease land was treated as agricultural labourer. It was immaterial whether the person performed both the above functions of supervision or direction and labour himself. In that case also he was termed as a cultivator. Similarly a lessee or a manager combining in himself the above two functions was treated as a cultivator-tenant. An owner-cultivator was he who held land on any tenure involving right of permanent occupancy of land for purposes of cultivation. Such right was to be heritable and not necessarily transferable. The concept of 1961 compared favourably with those of 1951 and past censuses but for a little difference in treating gardeners and fruit growers as other than cultivators, inasmuch as the cultivator owners or tenants were taken up without any distinction, while agricultural rent-receivers were shunted off as economically inactive or non-workers.

VARIATION IN ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

121. Dependency or livelihood dominated the economic classification in previous censuses upto 1951. Despite the concepts involving work and earning, the main concern of economic classification of population was to divide the population into dependents and the livelihoods of their supporters. Though the classification, served the purpose of distributing population into water-tight and mutually exclusive remifications the strict application of the criterion of income or economic independence suppressed those who worked in family economic activities but did not actually earn an income, like men other than the head of the household and women of the family and children working at cultivation or cottage industries of the household. The tripartite division of the economic status, viz., earners, earning dependents and independent workers, was, therefore, left in favour of the new division of population into workers and non-workers, which laid stress on work embracing all people who work, together with family workers who are in receipt of any income or working children who cannot earn enough for their maintenance.

COMPARISON WITH PAST CENSUSES, 1881–1961

122. From decade to decade census organisation has tried to make elaboration in the matter of classification of economically active population, since statistics on economic activities of the population are valuable for demographic and social as well as economic analysis, reflecting the characteristics not only of the economy but also of the people. Such statistics are also useful in studying differences in the social position of various ethnic groups, social and economic differences in fertility, relationships between family limitation and employment of women and relationship between employment or occupation and other indices of social and economic status. Besides, knowledge of these facts gives insight into the factors and processes of social, economic and demographic change, which is of practical importance for the formulation of policy and the effective planning and administration of any concrete programme for economic and social development. The criterion of economic classification of population based on work is made more generous in 1961 in respect

of duration of work and nature of participation than that obtaining in the past. It conforms to the international concept of economically active population by including that potential of working population, forming part of the population which furnished the supply of labour for the production of goods and services. "It comprised all persons of either sex engaged or seeking to be engaged in productive work in some branch of economic activity during a given period of time".[1]

123. We need not explain here the concept of work as adopted in 1961 as it has already been discussed in detail at the outset while describing the nature of various economic questions put by the enumerator and instructions given to him to elicit appropriate answers from the respondent.

1881–1931

124. In 1881 and 1891, what was recorded was occupation or means of subsistence, a classification which was continued till 1921. In 1911, principal occupation was distinguished from subsidiary, whereas between 1901–1921, the concept of dependency was also introduced. The stress on dependency continued till 1951 with a further orientation in 1941 when a question on unemployment was added, and that on status in 1941 and 1951. In 1881, the economic data related only to those persons who contributed to the family income. Although an extra column for dependants (*nisbat*) was added for all such workers who were not actual workers, it was not tabulated for fear of extra work. It tried to obtain only the sex break up of persons actually engaged in occupations. The 1891 census went a step further and collected the number of persons supported by each occupation. There was only one column for recording occupation. If, however, a person had two or more occupations, only the chief one was to be recorded. An exception to this general rule was made by recording both the occupations when a person owned or cultivated land in addition to another occupation. No attempt was made to separate workers and those dependent on them. Thus the wife of a private soldier would be entered as a soldier and a Viceroy's son would appear as a Viceroy. This classification though calculated to bring out statistical details of the number of persons supported by each separate occupation gave prominence to the families of actual workers which would be more in keeping with a caste classification or social stratification than an attempt to arrive at the pursuits followed by different sections of the people in earning their bread. On the experience of 1881 and 1891 Censuses, the 1901 Census devised a break up of the column prescribed for single occupation into three distinct parts, each dealing with a separate and distinct topic. It also provided for the record of actual workers with their principal and additional occupations and dependants like children and women who do no work. But in case of these dependants who were working at any occupation with wages, name of the occupation was recorded separately. The economic classification mainly provided the differentiation of industry and trade, the manufacturer and the seller. In 1911 and 1921, in addition to the population census a special census of industrial establishments was conducted. An innovation introduced in 1931 made comparison with past censuses impossible, as occupations were shown in case of workers (earners and working dependants) only, and the classification of dependants by occupation of the head of the household adopted in previous censuses was dispensed with. The old twofold division of the population into workers and dependants was replaced by a threefold division of earners, working dependants and non-working dependants. The intermediate category of working dependants was continued in 1941 and 1951. They were termed partly dependants in 1941 and earning dependants in 1951. The earners of previous censuses did not correspond to the earner of 1931 as the former included family members, termed working dependants, and treated as earners. A whole time and regular worker in the family occupation, however, was treated as an earner. In 1931 for reasons of economy necessitated by the great depression, an idea of conducting a separate industrial census as was done in 1911 and 1921 was abandoned, as population census provided very extensive information in respect of industry.

1. *United Nations Demographic Yearbook*, 1956, p. 35

1941

125. In 1941 an innovation was made by renaming occupations as means of livelihood. It comprised all forms of gainful activity besides other sources of income which may or may not involve any labour at all. The object was to cover persons having income without any ostensible activity.

1951

126. In 1951, the entire population was divided into eight livelihood classes grouped under agricultural and non-agricultural classes and further subdivided into self-supporting persons, earning dependants and non-earning dependants. The economically semi-active people, termed as earning dependants were again classified according to their secondary means of livelihood. The economically inactive people or dependants on the other hand were distributed on the basis of livelihood classes of persons on whom they were dependent. Self-supporting persons not engaged in cultivation were classified according to their economic status, viz., employer, employee and independent worker.

1961

127. In 1961, an entirely new concept based on work as elucidated in the earlier paragraphs was adopted, in the first instance, for achieving an unorthodox and viable economic classification which would meet the needs of changing economic conditions. During the present census, the concepts of industry and occupation of economically active persons were made distinct. Industry meant that sector of economic activity in which the earner was engaged, while occupation was termed as the exact function he performed in that sector.

128. The concept of work adopted in 1961 resulted in sifting out the following categories of persons included in the economic classification of past censuses.

(a) Independent persons who are not economically active, such as heads of households living on pensions, rents, interest, relief or charity, etc., and their dependants.

(b) Persons not economically active and not members of households, such as inmates of penal, mental, charitable and religious institutions, hospitals, etc.

(c) Unemployed persons seeking their first jobs, who are included in the economically active group according to the recommendations of the Population Commission and other international bodies but are not classified by industry, occupation or occupational status, together with their dependants, if any.

129. Despite these variations, the concepts of 1961, as will be seen presently, afforded good intercensal comparability of economic data. In 1961 the actual workers of the previous censuses can be equated with workers and those classified as working or partly dependant. But actual workers who pursued unproductive occupations are, however, equivalent to non-workers in 1961. A summary of osmosis prevailing in working and non-working population of past censuses is given as Annexure to this Chapter.

130. The economic data on the composition of active population coupled with occupational status afford a valuable analysis of the incidence of unemployment. Employees have been observed as the group most susceptible to unemployment, while employers, persons working on their own account (single worker) and unpaid family workers suffer comparatively less risk of being totally unemployed. These data are, therefore, considered to be an index of economic prosperity or depression in any country. The collection of these results as obtained through a regular census and through 1 per cent sample census to be taken every year would enable the Planning authorities to draw off accurate prognostications about employment potential in the country. They would in their turn formulate effective schemes of full employment in the country ultimately drawing nearer to the fulfilment of the cherished goal of a Welfare State.

An attempt is made below to show in a comparative statement

Questions on and definitions of interest in land

1961	1951	1941
1	2	3
Question—Working as Cultivator *Definition & Instructions*	*Question—Principal Means of Livelihood* *Definition & Instructions*	*Question—Means of Livelihood* *Definition & Instructions*
For a person working as Cultivator write 'C'. For a person not working as Cultivator and for a persons not working at all put 'X'. For purposes of the census a person is working as cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in (a) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government and (b) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation involves ploughing sowing and harvesting and does not include fruit growing or keeping orchards or groves or working for plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations. Persons engaged in fruit growing or orchardry or plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations, should be entered in Q. 10 or Q. 11 as the case may be. A person who has given out his 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 only as a labourer and has no right or lease or contract on land on which he works, nor is responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation and is paid wages in cash, kind or share such as share of produce (Agricultural Labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question. Write 'AL' for a person working as agricultural labourer, i.e., a person who works in another persons land only as a Labourer without exercising any supervision or direction in cultivation, for wages in cash, kind or share such as share of produce. For others put X. The labourer should have no right or lease or contract on land on which he works, nor should he be responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivations. A share of the produce goes to him only as wages. He should have been working as Agricultural Labourer in the last or current cultivating season.	Use the following contractions—Write 1 for a person who cultivates land owned by him; 2 for a person who cultivates land owned by another person; 3 for a person who is employed as a labourer by another person who cultivates land; 4 for a person who receives rent in cash or kind in respect of land which is cultivated by another person. For all other means of livelihood write fully and clearly what the person does in order to earn his livelihood and where he does it. (NOTE:—The word 'owned' used in relation to land includes every tenure which involves the right of permanent occupancy of land for purposes of cultivation. Such right should be heritable; it may be, but need not necessarily be also transferable). Further elucidation of the scope and implications of these questions has been provided in supplementary instructions in the form of question and answer. *Question (8)*—What is the category of a minor, a blind person or a lady who has land in his or her name but gets it cultivated by labourers.—Category 1 or Category 4? *Answer*—Learn to distinguish between "cultivation of the land", and "performance of labour necessary for cultivating the land". There are, of course, millions of persons who perform both functions but the functions are distinguishable and should be distinguished. The man who takes the responsible decisions which constitute the direction of the process of cultivation (e.g., when and where to plough, when and what to sow, where and when to reap and so on); it is this person who should be referred to as the cultivator, even though he does not perform any manual labour whatever. The man who ploughs, or sows, or reaps, under the directions of someone else is not the cultivator—but a cultivating labourer a different thing altogether. The cultivator may be the owner of the land cultivated. In that case he is Category 1, whether or not he also combines himself in the functions of a cultivating labourer. Alternatively, the cultivator may be a lessee, an agent or manager (paid or unpaid). Even in this case it is immaterial whether this lessee or agent or manager also combines in himself, the functions of a cultivating labourer; he (the cultivator) is Category 2, and the other person (the owner) is Category 4. Applying these principles, the answer to the question put depends whether, the minor, blind person, or lady does or does not actually direct the process of cultivation. If the person does this the answer is Category 1, otherwise the answer is Category 4.	In the case of agriculture distinguish between persons who do not cultivate personally, who cultivate their own land, who cultivate rented land and who are hired labourers. Distinguish also persons who work land on *batai* (sharecroppers).

the questions asked on livelihood in land from 1901–61.

asked in the Indian Censuses, 1901-61

1931	1921	1911	1901
4	5	6	7
Question—Principal Occupation of Actual Workers Definition & Instructions	*Question—Principal Occupation of Actual Workers Definition & Instructions*	*Question—Principal Occupation of Actual Workers Definition & Instructions*	*Question—Principal Occupation of Actual Workers Definition & Instructions*
In the case of agriculture distinguish between persons who do not cultivate personally, who cultivate their own land, who cultivate rented land and who are hired labourers. Persons living on an income derived from agriculture must be distinguished as owners (i.e., non-cultivating), cultivating owners, cultivating tenants (whether the rent is paid in kind or in cash) or agricultural labourers. Where a person cultivates part of his land and sublets part, he should be shown in column 10, as a cultivator and in column 11 as a landlord but if he gets the greater part of his income from land which he cultivates himself, then he should be shown as cultivating owner in column 10. Gardeners and growers of special products such as pan, etc., must be clearly described as pan grower, etc. Persons whose income is derived from the rent of the houses or land in towns should be distinguished from those who derive it from agricultural land.	In the case of agriculture distinguish between persons who receive rent and those pay rent. If any further subdivision of agriculturists is contemplated in any province, provision will have to be made for it in this rule.	In the case of agriculture distinguish between persons who receive rent and those who pay rent.	In the case of agriculture distinguish—(1) Rent-receivers, (2) actual cultivators, including sharers and (3) field labourers, separating those regularly employed from those who work by the day or by the job. Gardeners and growers of special products such as tea, betel, etc., should be entered separately.

A comparative idea of the concepts of cultivator and agricultural labourer followed in different census years 1901-61 is given in the following statement.

Cultivators and agricultural labourers with their corresponding categories, 1901 to 1961

Category of 1961	1951	1941	1931
1	2	3	4
I Working as cultivator	Self-supporting persons and earning dependants (Secondary means) Livelihood Classes I & II	Independent workers and partly dependants; Livelihood Class I-Exploitation of animals and vegetation, Cultivators and cultivation of special crops	Earners in principal occupations and working dependaets; Group 2—Estate Agents and Managers of Owners; Group 3—Estate Agents and Managers of Government; Group 5—Cultivating Owners; Group 6—Tenant cultivators and Group 8—Cultivators of Jhum, taungya and shifting areas
II Working as agricultural labourer	Self-supporting persons and earning dependants (Secondary means) Livelihood Class III (Cultivating labourers)		Earners in principal occupations and working dependants Group 7-Agricultural labourers

Category of 1961	1921	1911	1901
1	5	6	7
I Working as cultivator	Actual workers and dependants; Group 2—Ordinary Cultivators including cultivating owners, cultivating tenants, and cultivators unspecified and Group 3-Agents, Managers of landed estates (not planters) Clerks, rent collectors, etc.	Actual workers (agriculturists and partially agriculturists) and dependants; Group 2—Ordinary Cultivators and Group 3—Agents, Managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	Actual workers (agriculturists and partially agriculturists) and dependants; Group 37—Rent payers; Group 37/1—Cultivators; Group 40—Taungya and jhum cultivators Group 52—fruit and vegetable growers; Group 56-Agents and Managers of landed estates (not planters)
II Working as agricultural labourer	Actual workers and dependants Group 4—Farm Servants Group 5—Field Labourers	Actual workers (Agriculturists and partially agriculturists) and dependants Group 4—Farm Servants and Field Labourers	Actual workers (Agriculturists and partially agriculturists) and dependants Group 38—Farm Servants Group 39—Field Labourers

SECTION 9

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS

Persons Working as Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers

131. Given on page 340 are two tables comparing proportion of persons working (i) at cultivation and (ii) as agricultural labourer to 1,000 of total population. While figures for the State as a whole have been worked out for all the censuses since 1901, those for the districts have been shown only for 1951 and 1961 as comparable data for the other censuses are not available.

These tables show a gradual increase in the proportion of persons working at cultivation and a corresponding decline in that of agricultural labourers. Unusual deviation in both these categories in 1931 should be mainly ascribed to the changes in definition and concept introduced at that census. While the causes which have influenced the rise in the proportion of cultivators and reduction in that of agricultural labourers between 1951 and 1961 will be surveyed later in detail, it will suffice to say that the increase in the number of cultivators is brought about by the implementation of land reforms and tenancy legislation in Gujarat, whereunder a large number of tenants acquired the status of an occupant. The resultant reduction in the size of holdings both of tenants and Girasdars and Talukdars who were allowed to retain certain acreage of land for personal cultivation has been in the main responsible for a decline in the proportion of agricultural labourers replaced by family labour. Scrutiny of these tables show well-marked groupings resulting from such causes as either geographical contiguity, similarity in the pattern of rainiall, soil and climatic conditions, cultivated and itrigated areas, ethnic composition, rural/urban ratio ro agricultural/non-agricultural ratio. So far as workers at cultivation are concerned, districts of Peninsular Gujarat form a group by themselves, a picture which is disturbed a little in 1961 as compared to that in 1951 by the two neighbouring districts of Amreli and Junagadh where the ratio goes up unduly high. The highly industrial district of Ahmedabad forms a class by itself by returning the lowest proportion of persons (80) working at cultivation. But the predominance of tribal areas, the relative inferiority of soil, backwardness in farming practices and the absence of non-agricultural pursuits operate to give to Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals and the Dangs a comparatively higher proportion of cultivators in the general population of these districts varying from 324 to 431. Broach, Surat and Kaira form themselves into another well-defined zone in view of their greater fertility and better level of farming.

132. Examining the proportions of agricultural labourers, it is noticed that as in the case of cultivation of land, districts of Peninsular Gujarat including Kutch form a distinct group, where the ratio of agricultural labourers varies from 23 for Jamnagar to 66 for Amreli. But the districts of Baroda, Broach, Surat and the Dangs, where the proportion per 1,000 exceeds 100, separate themselves from others by showing a comparatively higher proportion of attached labour. Among the rest of the districts, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad and the Panchmahals form another group where the employment of agricultural labour is comparatively much less than that in Mehsana and Kaira which distinguish themselves by returning a slightly higher proportion. The necessity and extent of employment of agricultural labour are determined by the size of holding, cropping pattern and level of farming, whereas it is in the least demand in tribal areas like Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and the Panchmahals where family labour excludes such a possibility. Its greater demand in Surat, Baroda and Broach is

STATEMENT X.20

Proportion of persons working at cultivation to 1,000 of total population, 1901–61

State/District	Year	Cultivators
GUJARAT	**1961**	**219**
	1951	**182**
	1941	**N.A.**
	1931	**245**
	1921	**154**
	1911	**148**
	1901	**79**
1 Jamnagar	1961	199
	1951	156
2 Rajkot	1961	209
	1951	190
3 Surendranagar	1961	185
	1951	160
4 Bhavnagar	1961	182
	1951	160
5 Amreli	1961	263
	1951	142
6 Junagadh	1961	244
	1951	141
7 Kutch	1961	185
	1951	137
8 Banaskantha	1961	324
	1951	341
9 Sabarkantha	1961	338
	1951	293
10 Mehsana	1961	235
	1951	209
11 Ahmedabad	1961	80
	1951	71
12 Kaira	1961	190
	1951	184
13 Panchmahals	1961	431
	1951	390
14 Baroda	1961	166
	1951	147
15 Broach	1961	208
	1951	112
16 Surat	1961	197
	1951	140
17 Dangs	1961	365
	1951	294

N.A.=Not available

NOTE:

District-wise data for the years 1901 to 1941 are not available.

STATEMENT X.21

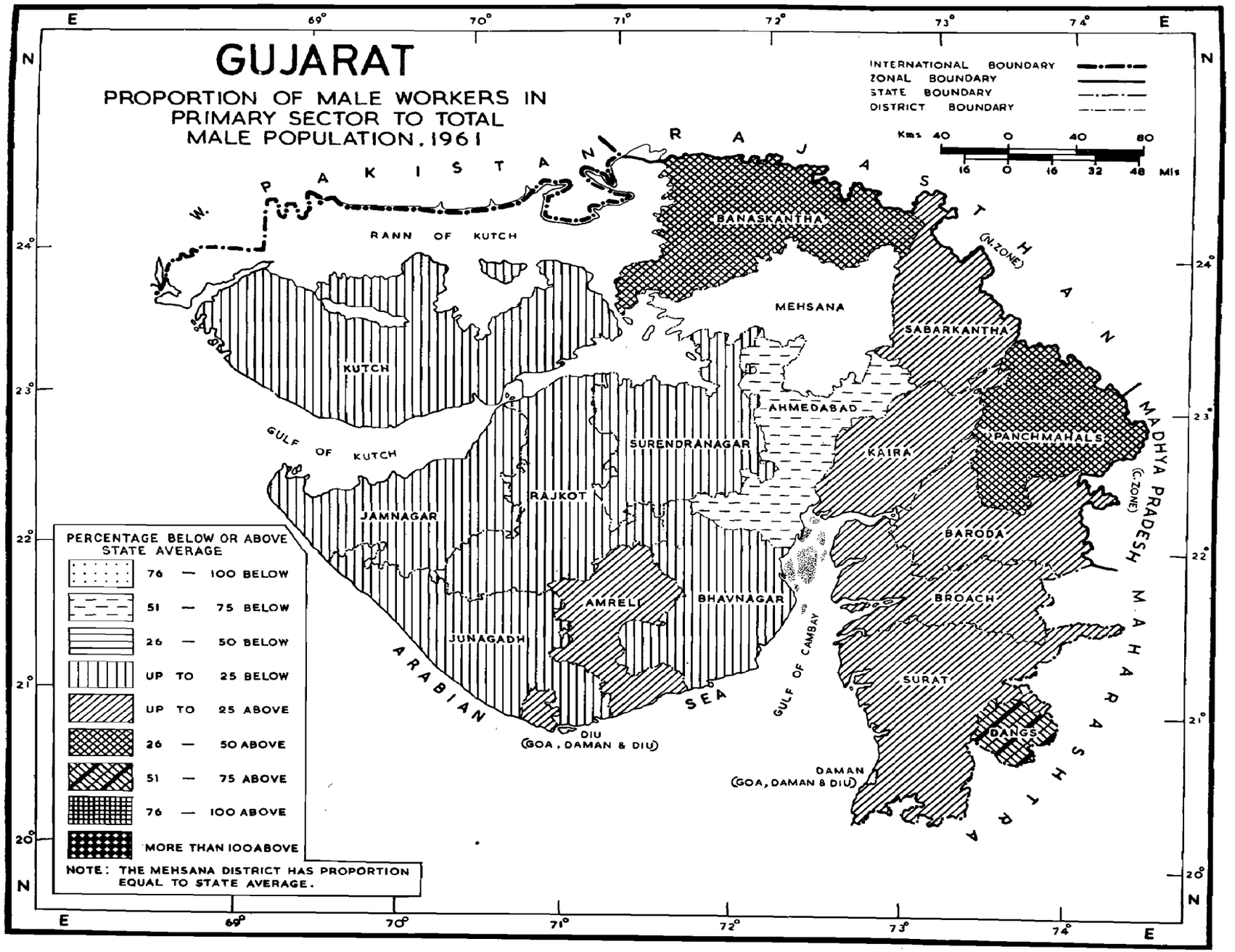
Proportion of persons working as agricultural labourer to 1,000 of total population, 1901–61

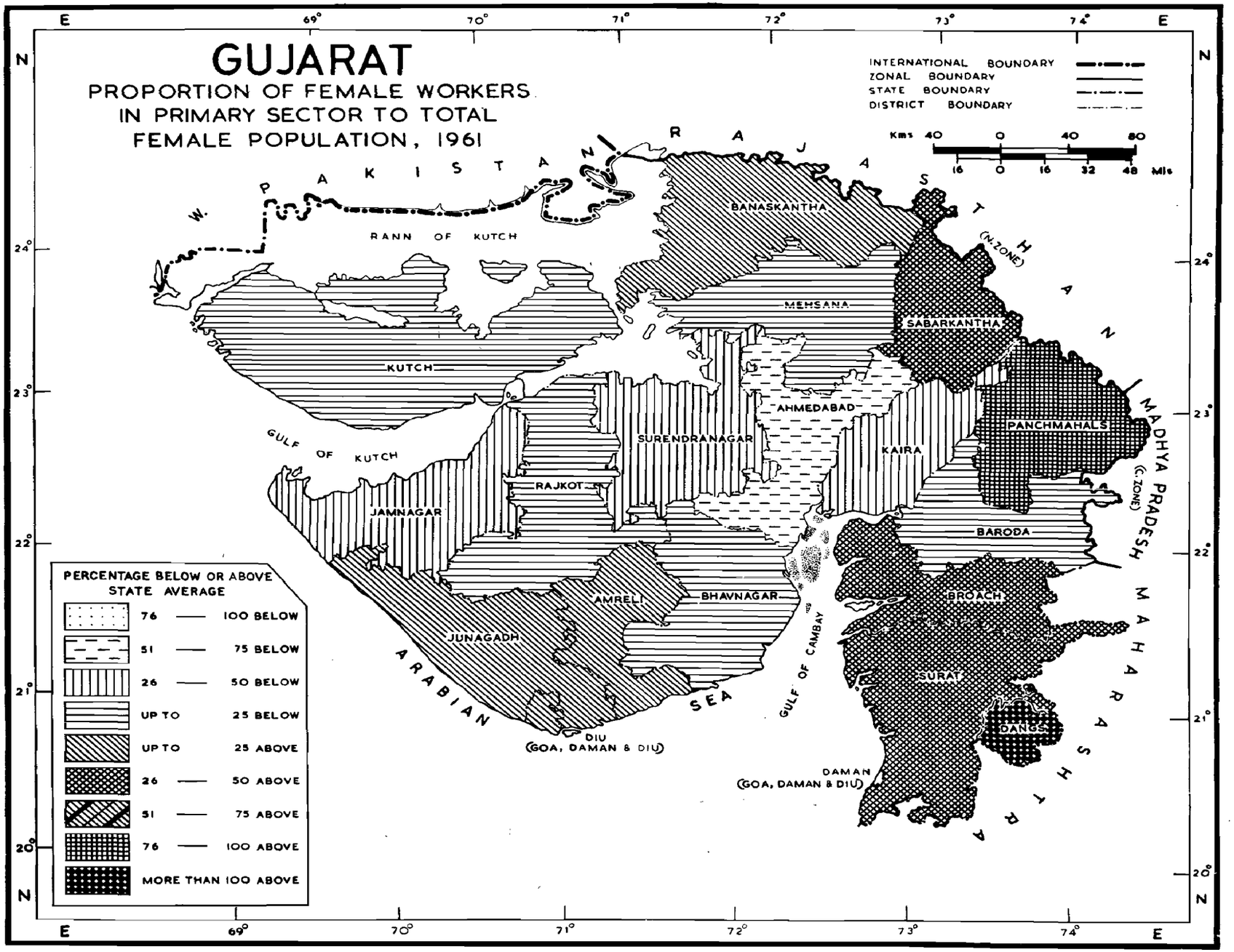
State/District	Year	Agricultural labourer
GUJARAT	**1961**	**61**
	1951	**75**
	1941	**N.A.**
	1931	**49**
	1921	**101**
	1911	**148**
	1901	**128**
1 Jamnagar	1961	23
	1951	79
2 Rajkot	1961	31
	1951	32
3 Surendranagar	1961	48
	1951	60
4 Bhavnagar	1961	57
	1951	48
5 Amreli	1961	66
	1951	80
6 Junagadh	1961	47
	1951	115
7 Kutch	1961	45
	1951	56
8 Banaskantha	1961	28
	1951	18
9 Sabarkantha	1961	31
	1951	57
10 Mehsana	1961	43
	1951	46
11 Ahmedabad	1961	35
	1951	41
12 Kaira	1961	59
	1951	92
13 Panchmahals	1961	21
	1951	36
14 Baroda	1961	106
	1951	128
15 Broach	1961	162
	1951	182
16 Surat	1961	121
	1951	113
17 Dangs	1961	119
	1951	25

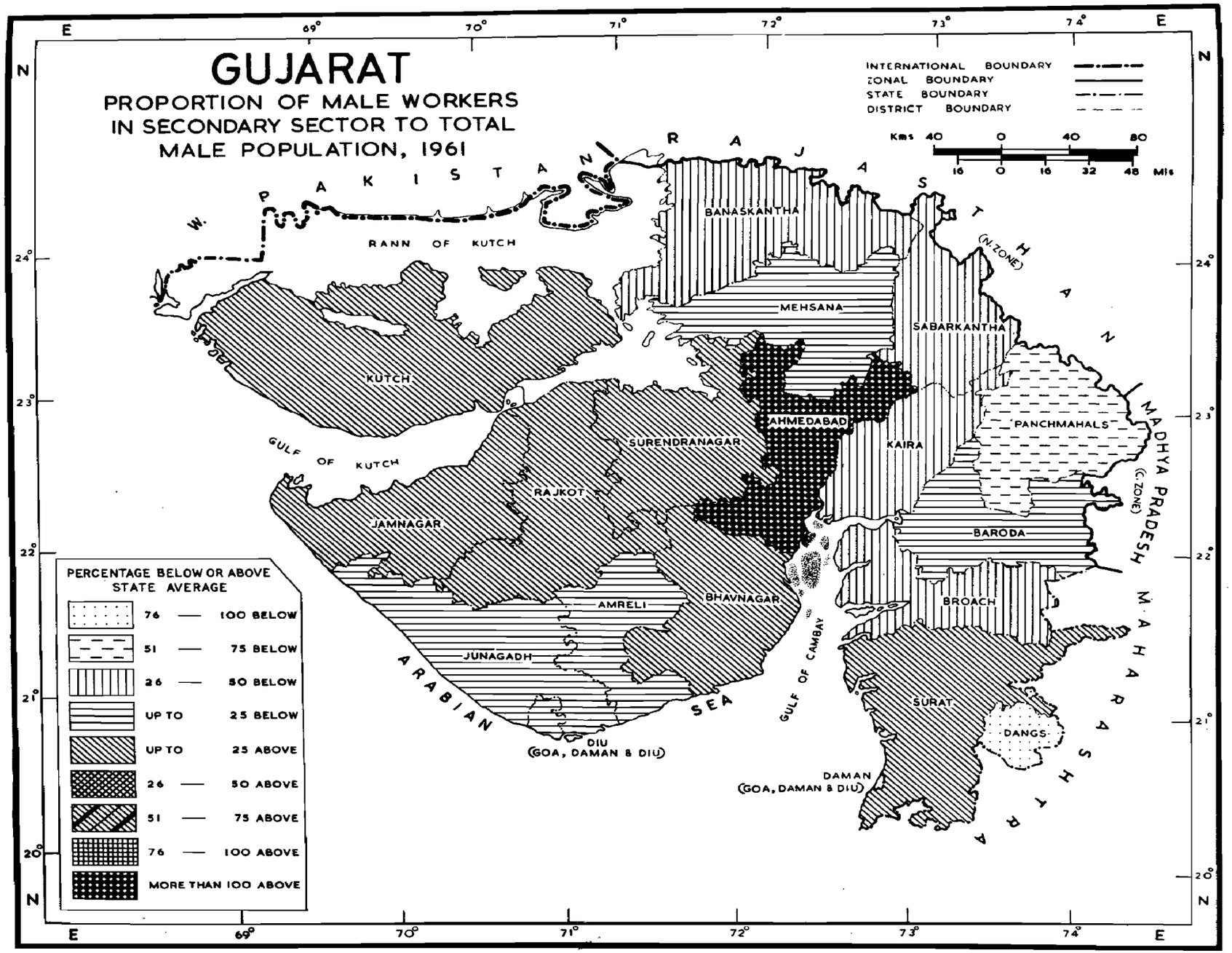
N.A. = Not available

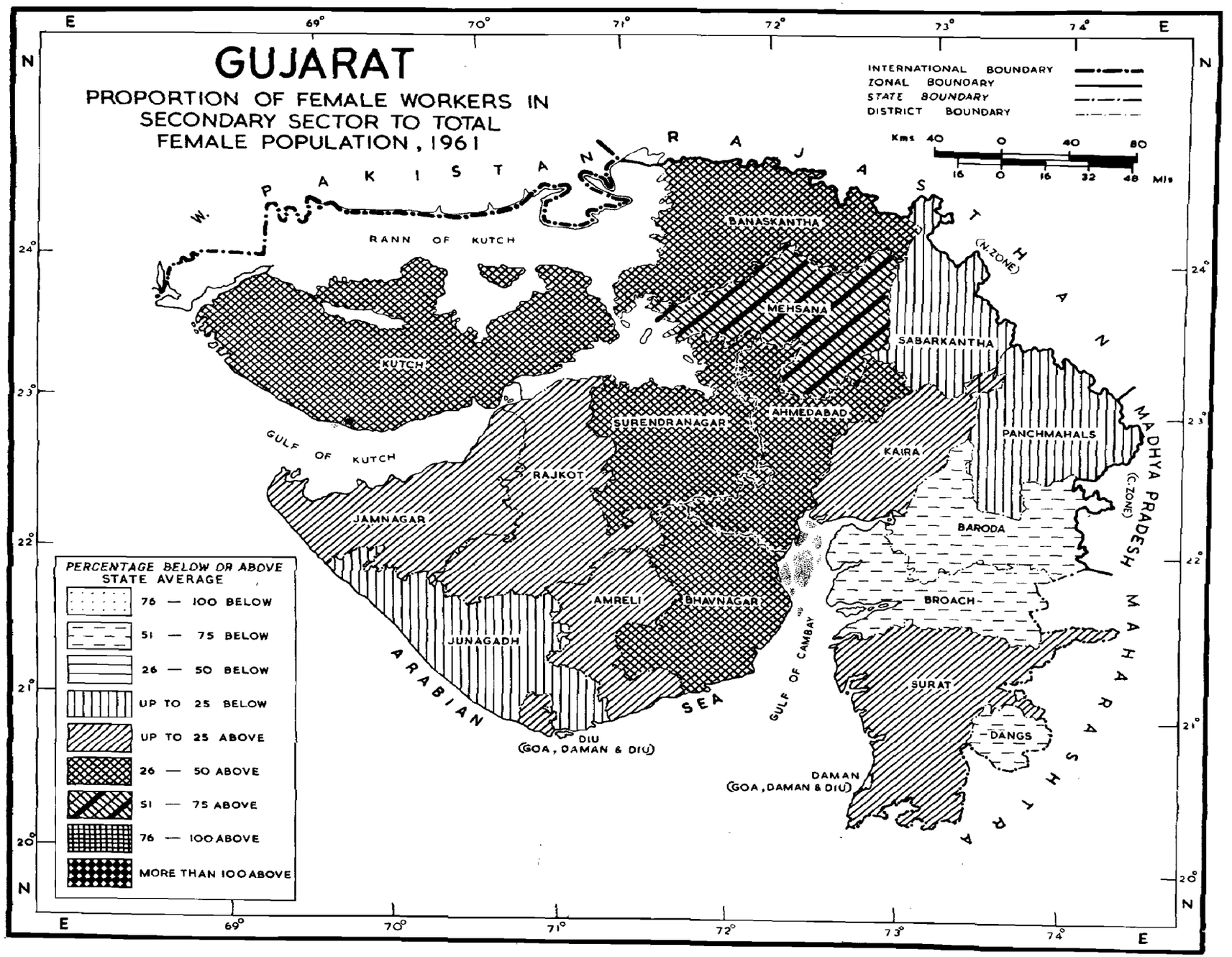
NOTE:

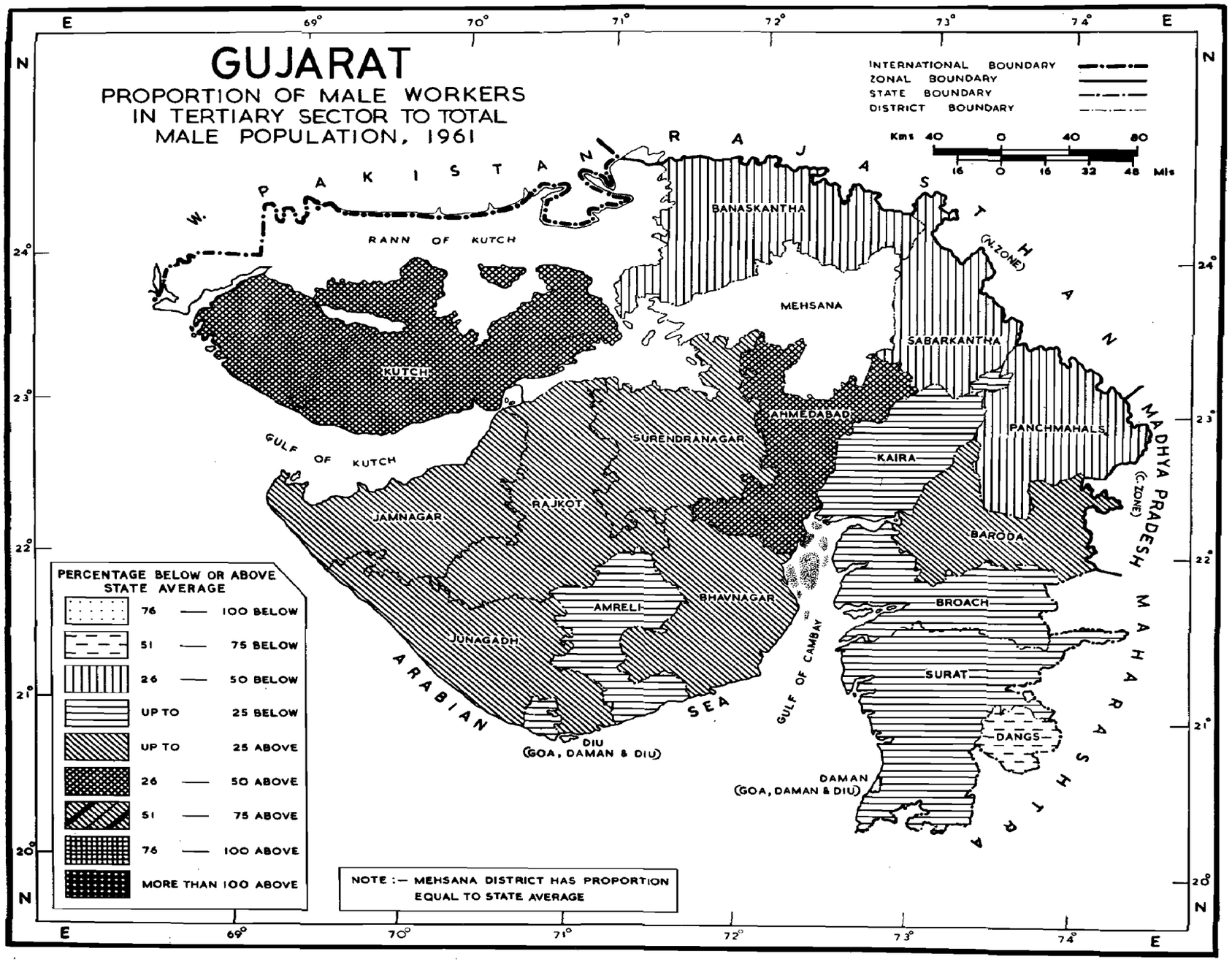
District-wise data for the years 1901 to 1941 are not available.

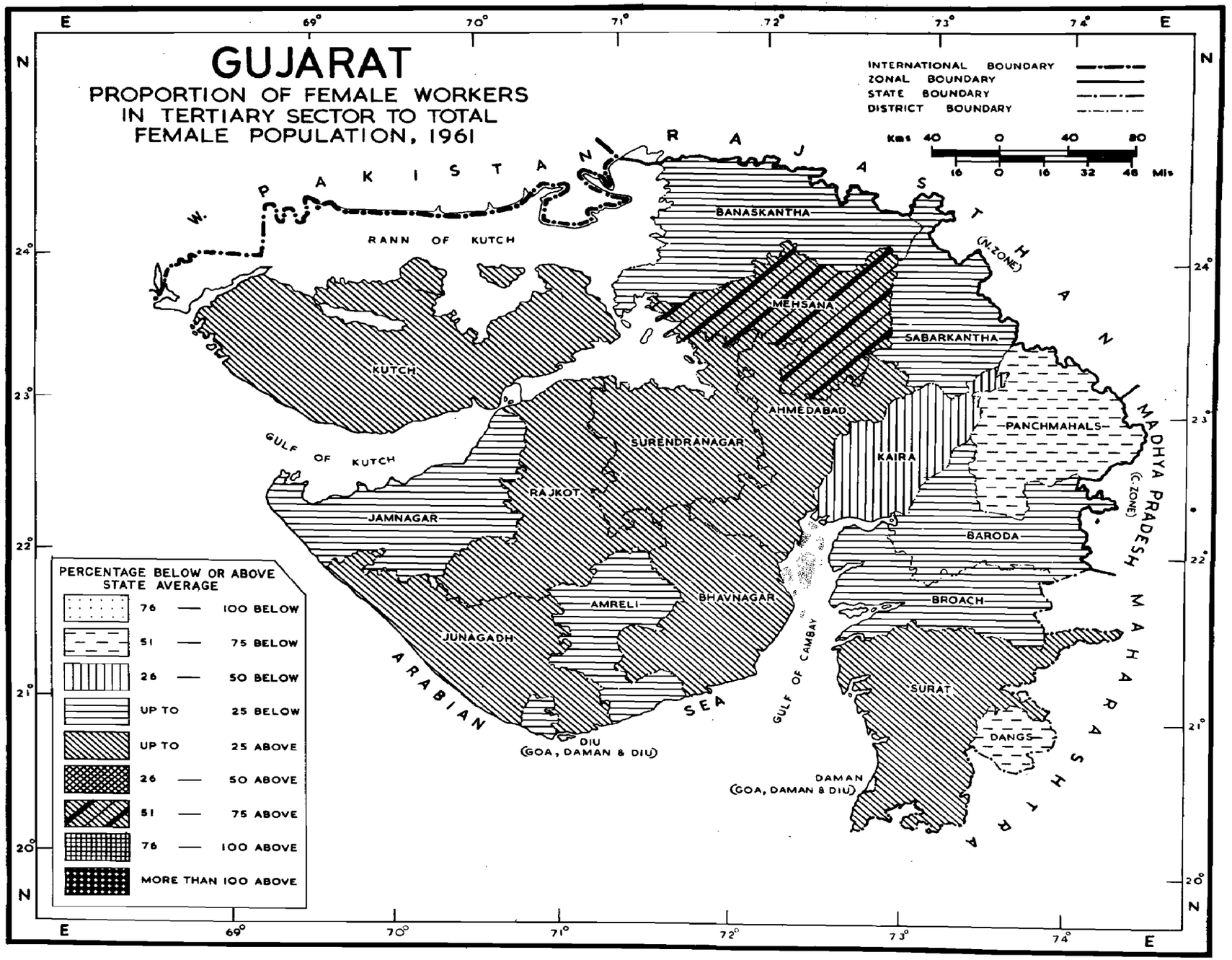

GUJARAT
PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION, 1961
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
ZONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Kms 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 Mls
PAKISTAN
W.
RANN OF KUTCH
RAJASTHAN
(N. ZONE)
BANASKANTHA
MEHSANA
SABARKANTHA
KUTCH
AHMEDABAD
PANCHMAHALS
MADHYA PRADESH
(C. ZONE)
GULF OF KUTCH
SURENDRANAGAR
KAIRA
RAJKOT
JAMNAGAR
BARODA
AMRELI
BHAVNAGAR
BROACH
JUNAGADH
GULF OF CAMBAY
MAHARASHTRA
(S. ZONE)
ARABIAN SEA
SURAT
DANGS
DIU
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
PERCENTAGE BELOW OR ABOVE STATE AVERAGE
76 — 100 BELOW
51 — 75 BELOW
26 — 50 BELOW
UP TO 25 BELOW
UP TO 25 ABOVE
26 — 50 ABOVE
51 — 75 ABOVE
76 — 100 ABOVE
MORE THAN 100 ABOVE
NOTE: THE MEHSANA DISTRICT HAS PROPORTION EQUAL TO STATE AVERAGE.
69°
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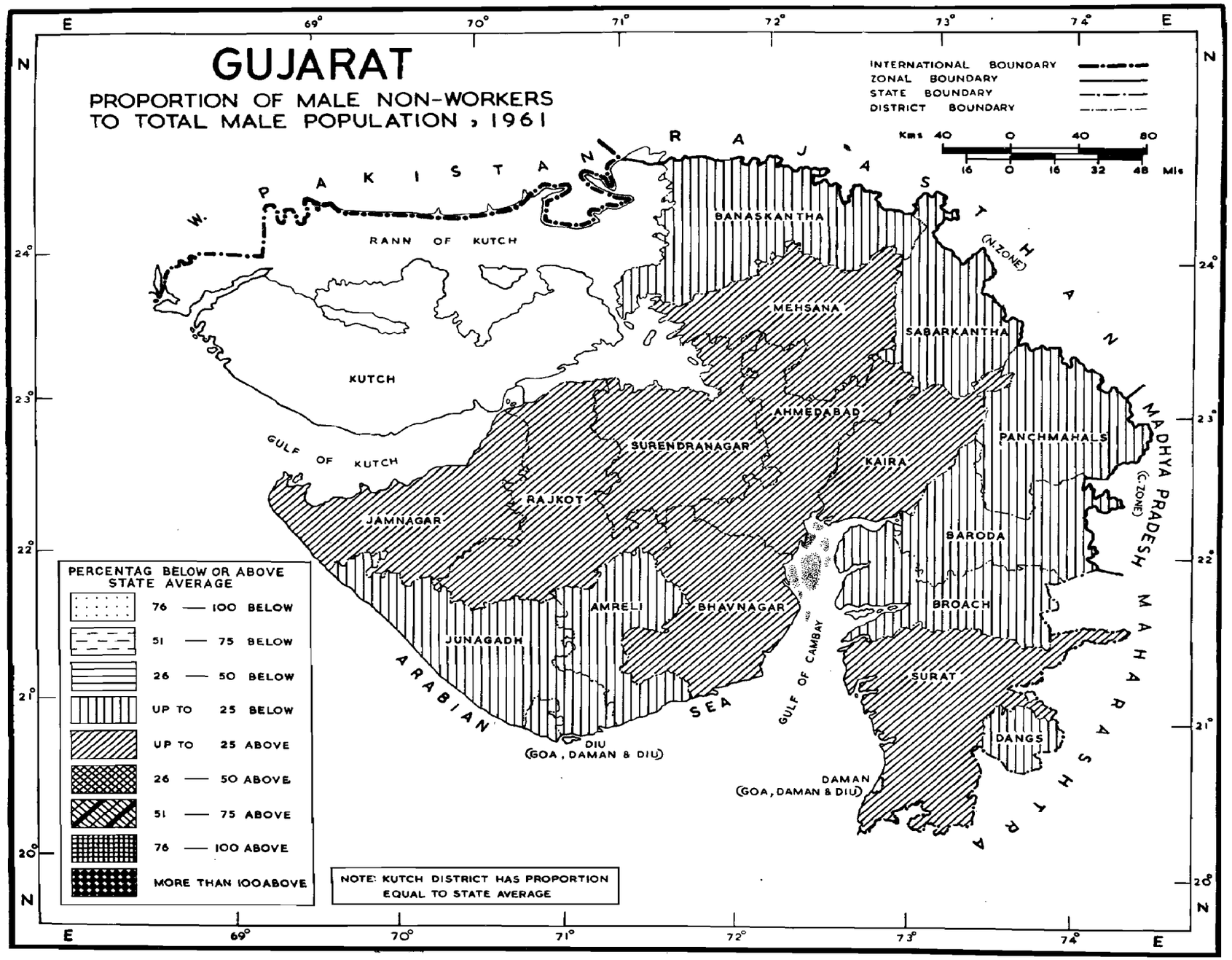

GUJARAT
PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION, 1961
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
ZONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Kms 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 Mls
PERCENTAGE BELOW OR ABOVE STATE AVERAGE
76 — 100 BELOW
51 — 75 BELOW
26 — 50 BELOW
UP TO 25 BELOW
UP TO 25 ABOVE
26 — 50 ABOVE
51 — 75 ABOVE
76 — 100 ABOVE
MORE THAN 100 ABOVE
PAKISTAN
RANN OF KUTCH
RAJASTHAN
BANASKANTHA
MEHSANA
SABARKANTHA
KUTCH
AHMEDABAD
PANCHMAHALS
SURENDRANAGAR
KAIRA
GULF OF KUTCH
RAJKOT
JAMNAGAR
BARODA
AMRELI
BHAVNAGAR
BROACH
JUNAGADH
ARABIAN SEA
GULF OF CAMBAY
SURAT
DANGS
DIU (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
(N. ZONE)
(C. ZONE)
69° 70° 71° 72° 73° 74°
20° 21° 22° 23° 24°

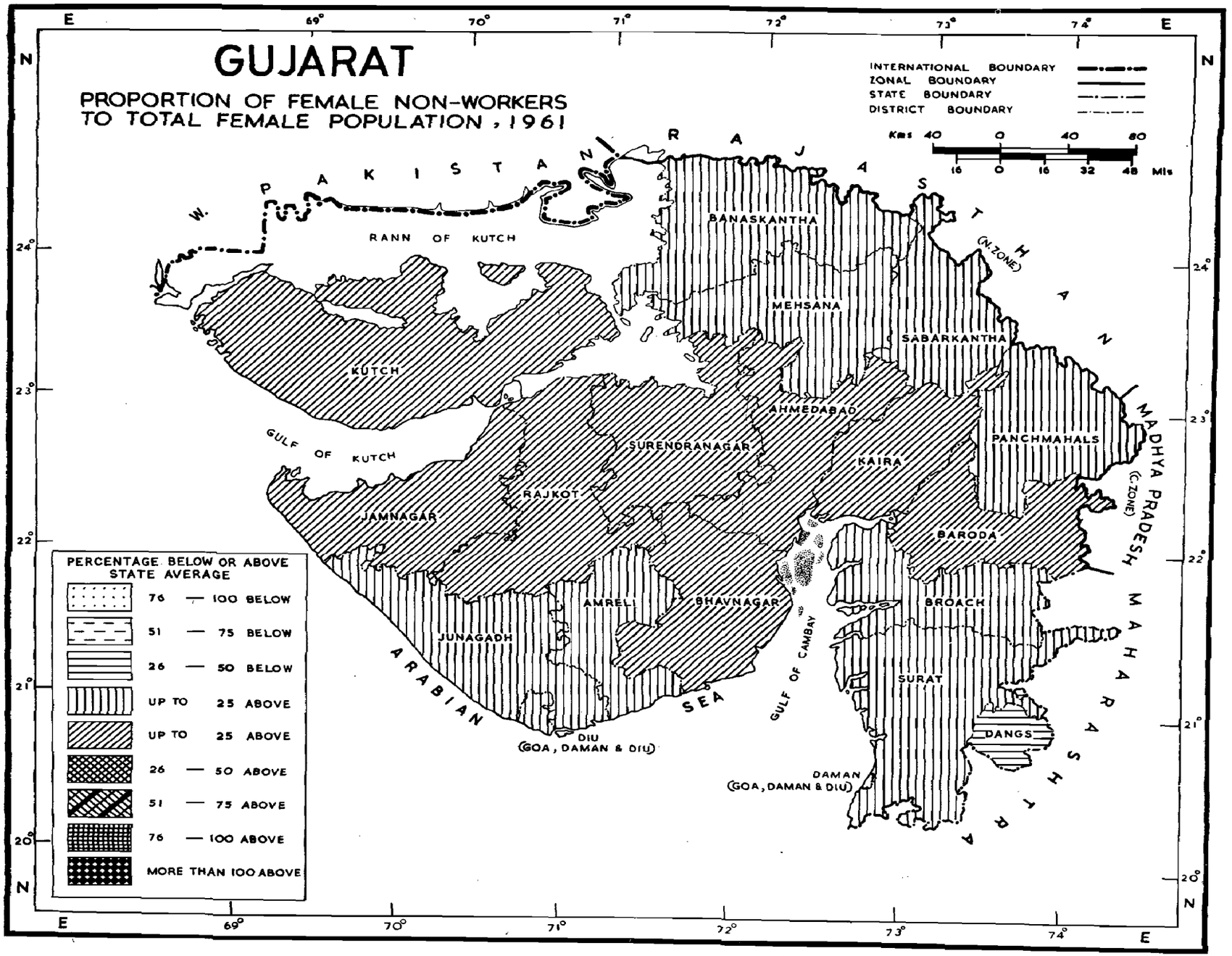

GUJARAT
PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS IN SECONDARY SECTOR TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION, 1961
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
ZONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Kms 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 Mls
PAKISTAN
RANN OF KUTCH
RAJASTHAN
BANASKANTHA
(N.ZONE)
MEHSANA
SABARKANTHA
KUTCH
AHMEDABAD
PANCHMAHALS
SURENDRANAGAR
KAIRA
GULF OF KUTCH
RAJKOT
MADHYA PRADESH
(C.ZONE)
JAMNAGAR
BARODA
AMRELI
BHAVNAGAR
BROACH
JUNAGADH
ARABIAN SEA
GULF OF CAMBAY
SURAT
DANGS
MAHARASHTRA
DIU
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
PERCENTAGE BELOW OR ABOVE STATE AVERAGE
76 — 100 BELOW
51 — 75 BELOW
26 — 50 BELOW
UP TO 25 BELOW
UP TO 25 ABOVE
26 — 50 ABOVE
51 — 75 ABOVE
76 — 100 ABOVE
MORE THAN 100 ABOVE
69° 70° 71° 72° 73° 74° E
24° 23° 22° 21° 20° N


GUJARAT
PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS IN SECONDARY SECTOR TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION, 1961
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
ZONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Kms 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 Mls
PERCENTAGE BELOW OR ABOVE STATE AVERAGE
76 — 100 BELOW
51 — 75 BELOW
26 — 50 BELOW
UP TO 25 BELOW
UP TO 25 ABOVE
26 — 50 ABOVE
51 — 75 ABOVE
76 — 100 ABOVE
MORE THAN 100 ABOVE
PAKISTAN
W.
RANN OF KUTCH
RAJASTHAN
(N. ZONE)
BANASKANTHA
MEHSANA
SABARKANTHA
KUTCH
AHMEDABAD
SURENDRANAGAR
GULF OF KUTCH
KAIRA
PANCHMAHALS
MADHYA PRADESH
(C. ZONE)
RAJKOT
JAMNAGAR
BARODA
AMRELI
BHAVNAGAR
BROACH
JUNAGADH
ARABIAN SEA
GULF OF CAMBAY
SURAT
MAHARASHTRA
DANGS
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(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
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GUJARAT
PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS IN TERTIARY SECTOR TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION, 1961
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
ZONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Kms 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 Mls
PERCENTAGE BELOW OR ABOVE STATE AVERAGE
76 — 100 BELOW
51 — 75 BELOW
26 — 50 BELOW
UP TO 25 BELOW
UP TO 25 ABOVE
26 — 50 ABOVE
51 — 75 ABOVE
76 — 100 ABOVE
MORE THAN 100 ABOVE
NOTE :— MEHSANA DISTRICT HAS PROPORTION EQUAL TO STATE AVERAGE
PAKISTAN
RAJASTHAN (N ZONE)
MADHYA PRADESH (C ZONE)
MAHARASHTRA
RANN OF KUTCH
BANASKANTHA
MEHSANA
SABARKANTHA
KUTCH
AHMEDABAD
PANCHMAHALS
SURENDRANAGAR
KAIRA
GULF OF KUTCH
JAMNAGAR
RAJKOT
BARODA
AMRELI
BHAVNAGAR
BROACH
JUNAGADH
SURAT
ARABIAN SEA
GULF OF CAMBAY
DANGS
DIU (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
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71°
72°
73°
74°
20°
21°
22°
23°
24°


GUJARAT
PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS IN TERTIARY SECTOR TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION, 1961
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
ZONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Kms 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 Mls
PERCENTAGE BELOW OR ABOVE STATE AVERAGE
76 — 100 BELOW
51 — 75 BELOW
26 — 50 BELOW
UP TO 25 BELOW
UP TO 25 ABOVE
26 — 50 ABOVE
51 — 75 ABOVE
76 — 100 ABOVE
MORE THAN 100 ABOVE
PAKISTAN
RAJASTHAN (N. ZONE)
MADHYA PRADESH (C. ZONE)
MAHARASHTRA
BANASKANTHA
MEHSANA
SABARKANTHA
AHMEDABAD
PANCHMAHALS
KAIRA
BARODA
BROACH
SURAT
DANGS
RANN OF KUTCH
KUTCH
GULF OF KUTCH
SURENDRANAGAR
RAJKOT
JAMNAGAR
AMRELI
BHAVNAGAR
JUNAGADH
GULF OF CAMBAY
ARABIAN SEA
DIU (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
69°
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73°
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21°
22°
23°
24°


GUJARAT
PROPORTION OF MALE NON-WORKERS
TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION , 1961
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
ZONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Kms 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 Mls
PAKISTAN
W.
RANN OF KUTCH
KUTCH
GULF OF KUTCH
RAJASTHAN
(N.ZONE)
BANASKANTHA
MEHSANA
SABARKANTHA
AHMEDABAD
SURENDRANAGAR
KAIRA
PANCHMAHALS
MADHYA PRADESH
(C.ZONE)
RAJKOT
JAMNAGAR
BARODA
AMRELI
BHAVNAGAR
BROACH
JUNAGADH
SURAT
ARABIAN SEA
GULF OF CAMBAY
DANGS
DIU
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
MAHARASHTRA
PERCENTAG BELOW OR ABOVE STATE AVERAGE
76 — 100 BELOW
51 — 75 BELOW
26 — 50 BELOW
UP TO 25 BELOW
UP TO 25 ABOVE
26 — 50 ABOVE
51 — 75 ABOVE
76 — 100 ABOVE
MORE THAN 100ABOVE
NOTE: KUTCH DISTRICT HAS PROPORTION EQUAL TO STATE AVERAGE
69° 70° 71° 72° 73° 74° E
24° 23° 22° 21° 20° N


GUJARAT
PROPORTION OF FEMALE NON-WORKERS TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION, 1961
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
ZONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Kms 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 Mls
PERCENTAGE BELOW OR ABOVE STATE AVERAGE
76 — 100 BELOW
51 — 75 BELOW
26 — 50 BELOW
UP TO 25 ABOVE
UP TO 25 ABOVE
26 — 50 ABOVE
51 — 75 ABOVE
76 — 100 ABOVE
MORE THAN 100 ABOVE
PAKISTAN
W.
RANN OF KUTCH
RAJASTHAN
BANASKANTHA
(N. ZONE)
MEHSANA
SABARKANTHA
KUTCH
AHMEDABAD
PANCHMAHALS
GULF OF KUTCH
SURENDRANAGAR
KAIRA
MADHYA PRADESH
(C. ZONE)
RAJKOT
JAMNAGAR
BARODA
AMRELI
BHAVNAGAR
BROACH
JUNAGADH
ARABIAN SEA
GULF OF CAMBAY
SURAT
MAHARASHTRA
DANGS
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(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
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partly due to fertility of soil and better level of farming and partly due to the need for working as hired labourers on the part of tribals who have no land or insufficient land. The high increase, however, in the Dangs in the proportions of agricultural labourers as well as cultivators during the past decade is noteworthy, as suggesting not only greater resort to hired labour, but also a corresponding increase in the hunger for land.

Distribution of Workers by Sector

133. We shall now take up the distribution of population by sex among workers in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors and non-workers for each district in 1961, and find out whether there is any regional difference in their distribution.

STATEMENT X.22

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors and non-workers, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total population		Primary Sector Categories I+II + III (Division 0 only)		Secondary Sector Categories III (Division 1) +IV+V+VI & IX (Major Group 50 only)		Tertiary Sector Categories VII+ VIII+IX (excluding Major Group 50)		Non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
GUJARAT	**T**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**335**	**230**	**89**	**27**	**111**	**22**	**465**	**721**
	R	**1,000**	**1,000**	**439**	**299**	**54**	**27**	**60**	**15**	**447**	**659**
	U	**1,000**	**1,000**	**42**	**24**	**186**	**27**	**256**	**41**	**516**	**908**
1 Jamnagar	T	1,000	1,000	285	169	103	24	135	19	477	788
	R	1,000	1,000	416	246	77	22	57	11	450	721
	U	1,000	1,000	53	26	148	27	273	34	526	913
2 Rajkot	T	1,000	1,000	276	214	102	26	139	24	483	736
	R	1,000	1,000	416	325	80	31	64	15	440	629
	U	1,000	1,000	56	37	134	17	258	39	552	907
3 Surendranagar	T	1,000	1,000	307	165	107	31	113	24	473	780
	R	1,000	1,000	398	216	88	32	66	18	448	734
	U	1,000	1,000	69	34	155	28	235	39	541	899
4 Bhavnagar	T	1,000	1,000	293	189	96	28	134	27	477	756
	R	1,000	1,000	407	263	73	30	74	20	446	687
	U	1,000	1,000	46	28	146	24	265	42	543	906
5 Amreli	T	1,000	1,000	379	287	75	25	96	21	450	667
	R	1,000	1,000	449	343	63	22	57	14	431	621
	U	1,000	1,000	123	78	121	32	235	48	521	842
6 Junagadh	T	1,000	1,000	325	265	86	19	126	23	463	693
	R	1,000	1,000	425	353	73	22	64	15	438	610
	U	1,000	1,000	72	40	119	13	282	44	527	903
7 Kutch	T	1,000	1,000	283	190	105	31	147	27	465	752
	R	1,000	1,000	349	231	103	32	93	21	455	716
	U	1,000	1,000	19	12	115	25	361	49	505	914

NOTE :

Category I=As Cultivator, II=As Agricultural labourer, III=In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities, IV=At Household Industry, V=In Manufacturing other than Household Industry, VI=In Construction, VII=In Trade and Commerce, VIII=In Transport, Storage and Communications, IX=In Other Services

STATEMENT X.22-*contd*

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total population		Primary Sector Categories I+II + III (Division 0 only)		Secondary Sector Categories III (Division 1) +IV+V+VI & IX (Major Group 50 only)		Tertiary Sector Categories VII+ VIII+IX (excluding Major Group 50)		Non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8 Banaskantha .	T	1,000	1,000	441	277	57	29	77	17	425	677
	R	1,000	1,000	471	296	53	29	59	15	417	660
	U	1,000	1,000	52	30	109	18	322	43	517	909
9 Sabarkantha .	T	1,000	1,000	415	328	49	19	78	18	458	635
	R	1,000	1,000	442	349	44	19	59	16	455	616
	U	1,000	1,000	47	13	115	28	332	43	506	916
10 Mehsana . .	T	1,000	1,000	335	224	69	77	111	37	485	662
	R	1,000	1,000	392	257	54	83	78	35	476	625
	U	1,000	1,000	77	69	140	51	258	45	525	835
11 Ahmedabad .	T	1,000	1,000	153	77	203	32	167	27	477	864
	R	1,000	1,000	388	182	73	33	76	21	463	764
	U	1,000	1,000	10	4	282	32	222	31	486	933
12 Kaira . .	T	1,000	1,000	371	118	61	21	89	13	479	848
	R	1,000	1,000	445	143	40	21	52	8	463	828
	U	1,000	1,000	69	13	146	21	240	37	545	929
13 Panchmahals .	T	1,000	1,000	482	424	27	18	62	9	429	549
	R	1,000	1,000	534	472	18	18	31	6	417	504
	U	1,000	1,000	45	11	96	13	329	37	530	939
14 Baroda . .	T	1,000	1,000	360	180	69	9	113	20	458	791
	R	1,000	1,000	481	239	34	8	53	10	432	743
	U	1,000	1,000	25	6	168	14	280	47	527	933
15 Broach . .	T	1,000	1,000	419	326	45	11	85	21	451	642
	R	1,000	1,000	485	379	28	8	46	12	441	601
	U	1,000	1,000	51	26	139	25	299	70	511	879
16 Surat . .	T	1,000	1,000	339	311	94	20	99	23	468	646
	R	1,000	1,000	430	389	53	14	58	14	459	583
	U	1,000	1,000	30	23	236	45	239	58	495	874
17 Dangs* . .	R	1,000	1,000	517	486	20	8	51	9	412	497

* Entirely rural

As in the State as a whole, so also in the different districts, participation rate of males and females is greater in the primary sector than in the other two sectors, as the districts partake of the general economy of the State, which is primarily agricultural. The composition of various sectors will now be examined by sex, sector and for total, rural and urban.

PRIMARY SECTOR

134. Participation of both the sexes in primary activities varies from district to district. The general participation rate is the highest for both the sexes in the Dangs, 517 for males and 486 for females, and the lowest in Ahmedabad, which is a highly urbanised and industrial district of the State. Since rural areas are generally coterminous with primary sector, the employment rate in the primary sector for both the sexes is higher for rural than for the urban as already observed in the case of the State as a whole. The disparity in the rate of participation for males and females noticed in case of the State also persists among rural areas of different districts, among which, the district of the Panchmahals has the highest rate of male participation (534) in every 1,000 of the population and 486 in case of female for the Dangs. The fluctuation in the rate of male and female participation is brought about by the extent of urbanisation as well as by the social and economic conditions prevalent in the district. In the forest and tribal areas which are economically backward, the male participation is relatively high as in the Panchmahals, the Dangs, Banaskantha and low in case of districts which are either industrially advanced as in Ahmedabad. For the same reason, urban male proportions are the least in Ahmedabad (10) and comparatively low in Kutch (19), Baroda (25) and Surat (30), the highest participation rate for males in urban areas being returned in Amreli district 123, where urbanisation is relatively insignificant and the proportion of those following agricultural pursuits greater also in towns which are functionally highly agricultural. Participation rate of females is the highest in the rural areas of the Dangs followed closely by the Panchmahals, Surat, Broach, Junagadh, Sabarkantha and Amreli. It is comparatively low in such districts as Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Kutch, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Baroda where social conditions are adverse to female participation. The backward areas appear to be more liberal in this regard than those where agriculture is relatively advanced and returns from land are better. For, improvement in economic condition acts as a deterrent to the employment of females.

SECONDARY SECTOR

135. In the State as a whole, secondary sector which includes households, manufacturing and construction industries is less important than the tertiary sector in case of males, but a little more important in case of females. Further, these two sectors being predominantly connected with urban occupations relating to industrial production and services show greater participation rate for both the sexes living in towns as compared to those living in villages throughout all the districts. The highest male participation in the secondary sector occurs in the urban areas of Ahmedabad district (282), which is highly industrialised, followed by Surat (236), where household industries thrive to a far greater extent than in any other district of the State. The least proportions are returned by the exclusively rural district of the Dangs. Participation rate for males in the secondary sector is also low in the urban areas of the Panchmahals (96). In the rest of the urban areas, it exceeds 100 and varies between 109 for Banaskantha and 168 for Baroda. Participation of females in the secondary sector is comparatively much less and varies between 13 each for the Panchmahals and Junagadh and 51 for Mehsana and 45 for Surat. Other urban areas which show relatively greater participation of females and exceed the State average of 27, are Surendranagar, Amreli, Sabarkantha and Ahmedabad. But in districts like Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and the Panchmahals, female participation rate in the secondary sector in rural areas is higher than that for urban areas.

TERTIARY SECTOR

136. The State rate of male participation in this sector which is 111 is exceeded by all the districts except Amreli, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha

Kaira, the Panchmahals, Broach, Surat and the Dangs. The average rate of female participation in the tertiary sector which is 22 is exceeded by all the districts but Jamnagar, Amreli, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Kaira, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach and the Dangs. Participation rate for both the sexes is higher in the urban areas than in rural of all the districts. The districts where urban participation in this sector is proportionately greater are Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals and Broach. Female participation in tertiary sector is the highest in the urban areas of Broach (70) and the lowest in the urban areas of Ahmedabad (31), but in case of rural females working in this sector, the proportion is the least in the Panchmahals (6) and the highest (35) in Mehsana.

NON-WORKERS

137. In every 1,000 of each sex 465 males are non-workers as against 721 females. These proportions fall down to 447 in rural areas and rise to 516 in urban areas in case of males, corresponding variations for females being 659 in villages and 908 in towns. Thus the non-participation rate of females is far greater in towns than in villages where they work in a number of ways, particularly in the household cultivation and industry to augment the produce of the family occupation. In the general population of each district, the proportions of male non-workers fall below the State average in Amreli, Junagadh, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach and the Dangs. Districts where female proportion of non-workers in the State (721) is exceeded are Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Kutch, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Baroda. The proportion of non-workers in every 1,000 living in rural areas is 447 for males and 659 for females. The male proportion is exceeded by Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Kutch, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Surat. In case of females, the average of non-working females (659) is exceeded by Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Kutch, Banaskantha, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Baroda. Coming to urban areas where the strength of male non-workers is 516, the districts which fall below this average are Kutch, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat and the Dangs, but in case of females where the proportion of urban non-workers for the State is exceeded are Jamnagar, Kutch, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panchmahals and Baroda.

138. The foregoing analysis of the participation rate of both the sexes in different sectors as also in the rural and urban areas of different regions shows that it is governed by a number of factors such as the nature of industrial category and the sector to which it is assigned, extent of urbanisation, degree of economic development and social customs and traditions which determine the relative rate of their economic activity. These figures also bring out the most fundamental fact of our social structure, wherein the greater part of the economically active population is composed of males on whom the burden of the maintenance of other members of the family falls. It is still not customary for women to go out in search of jobs, except under economic pressure. But women in the countryside do offer their helping hand to males in family cultivation and household industry during their spare time, and thus do some gainful work which is productive in addition to their normal domestic duties. In urban areas, their employment can only be in the secondary sector in case of those willing to do physical labour and in the tertiary sector in case of those capable of working in other services. But taken as a whole, the circumstances are not yet favourable to their employment to any appreciable extent, as the demand for their employment in any industrial category other than 'other services' is very much at a discount. For, these categories would naturally prefer male labour to female, particularly in a country which is still industrially developing. The relatively large proportion of working force in the primary sector stresses the need for redistribution of the employment pattern which is lop-sided in favour of agricultural pursuits by shift towards secondary and tertiary sectors, which should simultaneously develop, if the existing imbalance in the occupational pattern is to disappear. These figures also stress the greater pressure of population on land which can only be averted by balanced development of all other sectors and

gradual industrialisation of the State and the country. Large proportions of females who are economically inactive are also lost to profitable production as chances for their employment in other sectors are still limited owing to the prevalent social and economic conditions and the low level of literacy and technical skill needed for their employment in secondary as well as tertiary sectors.

MINING, QUARRYING, LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS

139. The following table for the State which relates to workers in Industrial Category III relating to mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities included in the primary sector of industry will now be studied separately. The detailed table giving data for districts is given at the end of this Chapter.

STATEMENT X.23

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the Indian industrial classification by division, major group and minor group for State in the primary sector, 1961

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	GUJARAT			
I-Cultivators	**2,816,996**	**1,702,064**	**4,954**	**6,103**
II-Agricultural labourers	**679,267**	**572,733**	**1,195**	**2,054**
Division 0	*60,555*	*23,996*	*107*	*86*
Major Gr. 00	13,380	5,370	24	19
Minor Gr. 005	9,652	4,631	17	16
006	2,086	465	4	2
007	178	33	N	N
008	4	7	N	N
009	1,46	234	3	1
Major Gr. 01	915	145	2	1
Minor Gr. 010	44	14	N	N
012	3	1	N	N
013	180	28	1	N
014	8	5	N	N
01	680	97	1	1
Major Gr. 02	5,702	1,558	10	6
Minor Gr. 020	2,067	76	4	N
021	2,169	741	4	3
022	27	..	N	0
023	677	268	1	1
024	85	19	N	N
025	307	95	N	1
026	370	359	1	1
Major Gr. 03	9,267	2,608	16	9
Minor Gr. 030	5,928	1,635	10	6
031	3,286	971	6	3
032	53	2	N	N
Major Gr. 04	31,291	14,315	55	51
Minor Gr. 040	29,829	13,989	52	50
041	940	76	2	N
042	278	75	1	N
043	55	41	N	N
044	8	1	N	N
046	29	36	N	N
047	15	..	N	0
048	137	97	N	1

N=Negligible

Since there are no plantations such as tea, coffee, rubber, etc., as exist in other parts of the country, the economic activity which is important in this sector of industry is mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry and fishing, as will be seen from the statistics given in the foregoing table. The total number of workers under this industrial category is 60,555 males and 23,996 females, who respectively form 107 and 86 per 10,000 of all workers of each sex. The importance which this activity thus occupies in the economic structure of the State is not appreciable. The major group which is the most important is 04—Livestock and Hunting, which accounts for 31,291 males and 14,315 females. Others which are important in order are (i) Major Group 00—Field Produce and Plantation Crops, which claim 13,380 male and 5,370 female workers; (ii) Major Group 03—Fishing 9,267 males and 2,608 females; (iii) Major Group 02—Forestry and Logging, 5,702 males and 1,558 females; and (iv) Major Group 01—Plantation Crops coming at the end account for 915 males and 145 females. These figures bring out the ancillary nature of livestock and animal husbandry, which engage more than 50 per cent of the workers of each sex, whose economic activity in the primary sector is other than cultivation and agricultural labour. Within these major groups, important minor groups

which offer employment to the largest number are in order (i) Minor Group 040—Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and for animal power, such as cow, buffalo and goat (29,829 males, 13,989 females); and (ii) Minor Group 005—Production of other crops (including vegetables) other than cereals, pulses and cash crops, not covered by other minor groups. Under forestry, logging, etc., the two minor groups which are important are (a) Minor Group 020—Planting, replanting and conservation of forests and (b) Minor Group 021—Felling and cutting of trees and transportation of logs. Under 'Fishing' minor groups which are important are Minor Group-030—Production of fish by fishing in sea and 031—Production of fish by fishing in inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries. Thus, next to animal husbandry, economic activities other than agriculture which are important in the primary sector are livestock, dairying, fishing and production of other crops in the nature of plantation crops. We shall now examine the relative importance of this category in the various districts of the State.

Field Produce and Plantation Crops

140. This major group employs 13,380 males and 5,370 females. The districts where the numerical strength of persons engaged in this economic activity is noteworthy are Jamnagar, Rajkot, Junagadh, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Surat, which jointly account for 8,955 males and 4,088 females.

Plantation Crops

141. Since there are no plantations, crops like tobacco, coconut, etc., which are usually grown in the State are mixed with other field produce, the number of persons solely engaged in this activity being 915 males and 145 females. Ahmedabad, Kaira and Surat are the three districts which jointly account for the most of the persons engaged in the production of tobacco and other plantation crops. It is likely that in view of the general absence of plantations as also in view of their being raised along with the field produce, the two Major Groups 00 and 01 are likely to have been intermixed, though the unimportant nature of plantation crops is truly brought out by the distribution of workers between these two major groups.

Forestry and Logging

142. This sector employs 5,702 males and 1,558 females. By the very nature of this industry, it would give work only in those areas where forests are situated. The districts which are most important in this respect are the Dangs (M 1,008; F 72); Surat (M 1,186; F 129) and the Panchmahals (M 525; F 16). Other districts where this industry is also of some consequence are Baroda, Broach, Kaira, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha in Mainland Gujarat and Junagadh, Bhavnagar and Kutch in Peninsular Gujarat. The two important Minor Groups in this industry are 020—Planting, replanting and conservation of forests on the one hand and felling and cutting of trees and transportation of logs on the other. Production of fuel including charcoal by exploitation of forest is also important, and occupies 677 males and 268 females.

Fishing

143. Out of 9,267 males and 2,608 females working at fishing, 5,928 males and 1,635 females are employed in production of fish by fishing in sea and 3,286 males and 971 females in production of fish by fishing in inland waters, but those engaged in production of pearls, conch, shells, etc., number only 53 males and 2 females.

Livestock and Hunting

144. This is the most important group which comes next only to cultivation and agricultural labour, as being complementary to farming which is the primary industry in the State. The most important Minor Group under this category is 040—Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power such as cow, buffalo, goat wherein 29,829 out of a total of 31,291 males and 13,989 females out of 14,315 under this major group are employed. Rearing of sheep and production of wool has 940 male workers and 76 female workers, whereas rearing and production of other animals mainly for slaughter

has 278 males and 75 females, as against 137 males and 97 females working in the production of other animal husbandry products, such as skin, bone, etc.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

145. The distribution of workers in different districts of the State illustrates the complementary nature of livestock and animal husbandry which go hand in hand with agriculture. Males outnumber females in all the districts of the State except Banaskantha (M 3,106; F 5,329) and Mehsana (M 1,279; F 1,515) where females outnumber males. This economic activity is generally of such a nature that the females would participate with males to a much greater extent than in any other activity, but there are certain districts like Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Ahmedabad, Baroda and Broach, where very low participation of females so as to be considered insignificant is noteworthy. While low participation in districts like Ahmedabad and Baroda can be usually understood because of their highly urbanised character, which would operate in favour of greater male employment in this industry, the great disparity in other districts, particularly of Peninsular Gujarat, is not easily understood. There is reason to believe that womenfolk working at livestock have not been truly accounted for in this region, where female participation in this economic activity is known to be comparatively high. The subjective nature of the returns, wherein the householder supplies the information on economic data seems to have influenced these returns giving low participation rate to females. The districts, however, where livestock industry employs comparatively more persons are Jamnagar (M 2,005; F 195); Surendranagar (M 1,794; F 388); Bhavnagar (M 2,609; F 711); Kutch (M 2,805; F 152); Ahmedabad (M 1,189; F 191); Sabarkantha (M 1,766; F 578) and Kaira (M 1,154; F 981); but those among which female employment is far greater than in others are Banaskantha (M 3,106; F 5,329) and Mehsana (M 1,279; F 1,515).

OCCUPATIONS OF WORKERS IN THE PRIMARY SECTOR

146. The above analysis which has been made in respect of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities, Category III may be pursued further in respect of their classification by occupations of workers engaged therein. Statement X.24 given at the end of this Chapter gives distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by important division, group and family only. The entries for the State are, however, given on pages 348-349.

Workers in mining, quarrying, livestock, etc., engaged in all the various occupational divisions account for 76,290 males and 28,560 females. The most important occupational divisions are in order (i) Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers, (ii) Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, and (iii) Division 7–8, relating to Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified. While Divisions 2 and 9 have some working in this industrial category, other divisions appear to be unimportant and insignificant.

Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers, and Related Workers

147. This division occupies 56,353 males and 23,268 females and accounts for 75.94 per cent of the total male and female workers in Category III. In this occupational division, Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers, and Group 41—Farm Workers are the most numerous and jointly account for 43,327 males and 19,536 females. The next important group in this division relates to Group 43—Fishermen and Related Workers, who claim 8,447 males and 2,534 females. Among fishermen, those working in inland and coastal waters are more numerous than those who go in for deep-sea fishing. Loggers have also their own importance because of the forest areas on the State border and account for 4,551 males and 1,198 females in Group 44.

Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers

148. The next important occupational division in order is miners and quarrymen and related

STATEMENT X.24

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by division, group and family, 1961

Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
GUJARAT				
Total workers	**2,189,513**	**514,015**	**10,000**	**10,000**
All Divisions	**76,290**	**28,560**	**348**	**556**
Division 0	*198*	*27*	*1*	*N*
Group 00	78	..	1	0
Family 001	16	..	N	0
Group 01	15	..	N	0
02	44	..	N	0
03	2	..	N	0
Family 030	2	..	N	0
Group 04	27	15	N	N
Family 040	1	..	N	0
043	2	..	N	0
049	24	15	N	N
Group 05	4	-	N	0
Family 052	2	..	N	0
053	1	..	N	0
059	1	..	N	0
Group 07	7	12	N	N
09	18	..	N	0
0X	3	..	N	0
Division 1	*551*	*1*	*2*	*N*
Group 10	93	..	N	0
Family 101	74	..	N	0
102	2	..	N	0
104	16	..	N	0
Group 13	458	1	2	N
Family 131	39	..	N	0
133	3	..	N	0
135	2	..	N	0
136	2	..	N	0
139	11	..	0	0
Division 2	*1,143*	*76*	*5*	*1*
Group 20	238	..	1	0
Family 200	226	..	1	0
201	12	..	N	0
Group 21	17	52	N	1
Family 211	13	1	N	N
Group 22	2	..	N	0
28	606	23	3	N
Family 280	348	3	2	N
289	258	20	1	N
Group 29	280	1	1	N
Family 290	280	1	1	N
Division 3	*117*	*144*	*1*	*3*
Group 30	105	143	1	3
Family 300	1	..	N	0
301	104	143	N	3
Group 33	12	1	N	N
Family 330	6	1	N	N
331	5	..	N	0
339	1	..	N	0
Division 4	*56,353*	*23,268*	*257*	*453*
Group 40	27,792	16,835	127	328
Family 404	19,562	12,630	89	246
409	7,583	3,944	35	77
Group 41	15,535	2,701	71	53
Family 411	11,230	1,832	51	36
412	2,080	330	9	6
Group 42	28	..	N	0
43	8,447	2,534	38	49
Family 430	3,546	52	16	1
431	4,787	1,032	22	20
Group 44	4,551	1,198	21	23
Division 5	*11,550*	*3,479*	*53*	*68*
Group 50	10,405	2,933	47	57
Family 500	857	22	4	N
501	8,770	2,819	40	55
502	200	..	1	0
509	555	89	3	2
Group 51	126	1	1	N
Family 511	28	1	N	N
Group 52	1	..	N	0
59	1,018	545	5	11
Family 590	1,018	545	5	11
Division 6	*593*	*4*	*3*	*N*
Group 60	16	..	N	0
63	2	..	N	0
Family 630	2	..	N	0

N=Negligible

NOTE:

Females having less than 1% of workers of the respective division (less than 0.5% in case of families of divisions 7-8) have not been shown in the table.

STATEMENT X.24-*contd.*

Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
GUJARAT-*contd.*				
Group 64	569	4	3	N
Family 641	529	..	2	0
643	21	..	N	0
649	19	4	N	N
Group 67	3	..	N	0
69	3	..	N	0
Family 691	1	..	N	0
692	1	..	N	0
Division 7-8	*4,303*	*1,467*	*20*	*29*
Group 70	1	..	N	0
Family 700	1	..	N	0
Group 73	6	..	N	0
Family 733	5	..	N	0
Group 75	282	..	1	0
Family 750	51	..	N	0
753	57	..	N	0
Group 76	19	..	N	0
Family 760	17	..	N	0
Group 77	32	..	N	0
Family 770	5	..	N	0
Group 79	149	60	1	1
Family 791	13	..	N	0
Group 81	1	..	N	0
82	122	101	1	2
Family 820	1	..	N	0
821	..	1	0	N
822	112	100	1	2

Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
GUJARAT-*concld.*				
Group 83	1	..	N	0
85	35	17	N	1
Family 850	9	5	N	N
853	5	7	N	N
859	1	5	N	N
Group 86	1	3	N	N
87	183	..	1	0
89	3,471	1,286	16	25
Family 890	525	139	2	3
899	2,946	1,147	13	22
Division 9	*1,389*	*91*	*6*	*2*
Group 90	1,158	9	5	N
Family 901	1	..	N	0
903	1,143	9	5	N
909	7	..	N	0
Group 91	94	20	N	1
Family 910	3	..	N	0
911	82	20	N	N
912	6	..	N	0
919	3	..	N	0
Group 92	4	..	N	0
Family 920	4	..	N	0
Group 93	124	62	1	1
Family 931	124	62	1	1
Group 94	1	..	N	0
Family 940	1	..	N	0
Group 99	8	..	N	0
Division X	*93*	*3*	*N*	*N*
Group X8	93	3	N	N
Family X80	93	3	N	N

N=Negligible

workers which accounts for 11,550 males and 3,479 females. Since mining industry has not so far made any significant headway in Gujarat, the majority of the workers are occupied in quarrying, which accounts for 8,770 males and 2,819 females, with an appreciable number of miners, quarrymen and related workers not elsewhere classified (M 1,018; F 545).

Division 7-8—**Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere Classified**

149. The lesser importance of craftsmen, production process workers, etc., in Industrial Category III is noticeable from there being only 4,303 males and 1,467 females occupied in Division 7–8, wherein loaders and unloaders as well as labourers not elsewhere classified account for 3,471 males and 1,286 females. The rest of the occupational divisions are not worth notice, as the number of workers occupied therein is very insignificant.

PROPORTIONATE STRENGTH

150. The table also gives proportions per

10,000 of all workers occupied in this industrial category which has 348 males against 556 females, revealing the fact that women account for proportionately greater strength of all workers of their sex, which is 556 per 10,000 of all woman workers in Category III, as against the corresponding proportion of 348 for males. The proportionate distribution, however, in the different occupational groups and families shows the overall importance of the Occupational Division 4 relating to farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers, which claims 257 males and 453 females per 10,000 of all workers of each sex. The families 404 and 409 which are the most important in this division relate to farmers and farm managers, animals, birds, insects rearing, etc., classified and unclassified and account for 124 males and 323 females. Family 411—Farm Workers are also worth notice in that they account for 51 males and 36 females. These two families in fact relate to those engaged in livestock and animal husbandry wherein women have greater scope for gainful employment. While the corresponding ratios for those occupied in fishing are 38 males and 49 females, loggers, and other forestry workers account for 21 males and 23 females. Miners and quarrymen claim 53 males and 68 females as against 20 males and 29 females per 10,000 occupied as craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified.

151. While the pattern of distribution in the districts conforms to that revealed by the State as a whole, there are certain significant departures resulting from the importance of one occupation or the other in the different areas of the State according as they contain forest tracts, coastal areas, or mines and quarries. This would be better illustrated by the proportions of workers in forestry and logging which are the highest for the forest area of the Dangs, where 2,780 males and 1,282 females per 10,000 workers are engaged in this occupation. That forestry and logging are also important in Junagadh, Kutch, the Panchmahals, Broach and Surat will be apparent from the relatively larger numbers occupied in the exploitation of the forest produce in these areas. As may be expected, deep-sea as well as inland fishing is important in the coastal areas, particularly in the districts of Jamnagar, Junagadh, Amreli, Broach and Surat. But the districts where quarrying assumes importance are Surendranagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Sabarkantha, Kaira, the Panchmahals and Surat.

152. The above analysis shows the relative importance of different occupations of workers in Industrial Category III—Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities which appears to be for the most part governed by the existence or otherwise of the natural resources in the form of forest produce, quarrying and fishing.

SECTION 10

SECONDARY WORK

PRINCIPAL AND SECONDARY WORK AT CULTIVATION OR AGRICULTURAL LABOUR OR HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

153. The secondary work of persons whose principal work is cultivation or agricultural labour or household industry will be examined by means of Statement X.25 at the end of the Chapter worked out from Table B-VII Part A. The entries for India and Gujarat are, however, reproduced below.

STATEMENT X.25

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have second work in any of the three categories, 1961

India/State	Principal work		Total Rural Urban	Secondary work: At Household Industry Males	At Household Industry Females	As Cultivator Males	As Cultivator Females	As Agricultural labourer Males	As Agricultural labourer Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	**Cultivation**	**T**	**1,000**	**168**	**92**	**0**	**0**	**454**	**286**
		R	1,000	168	93	0	0	453	286
		U	1,000	151	60	0	0	512	277
	Agricultural labour	**T**	**1,000**	**50**	**40**	**551**	**359**	**0**	**0**
		R	1,000	50	40	552	358	0	0
		U	1,000	44	51	538	367	0	0
	Household Industry	**T**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**	**538**	**202**	**154**	**106**
		R	1,000	0	0	535	203	156	106
		U	1,000	0	0	633	187	93	87
Gujarat	*Cultivation*	*T*	*1,000*	*286*	*214*	*0*	*0*	*312*	*188*
		R	1,000	287	210	0	0	314	189
		U	1,000	250	375	0	0	244	131
	Agricultural labour	*T*	*1,000*	*75*	*81*	*477*	*367*	*0*	*0*
		R	1,000	75	77	479	369	0	0
		U	1,000	88	304	365	243	0	0
	Household Industry	*T*	*1,000*	*0*	*0*	*397*	*402*	*109*	*92*
		R	1,000	0	0	399	400	110	91
		U	1,000	0	0	367	432	92	109

A—Gujarat and States

The pattern of distribution in the country as a whole shows that the industry which has the greatest attraction as well as possibilities of part-time employment by offering second work to those engaged in agricultural labour or household industry is cultivation. For, cultivation is the secondary work of 910 out of 1,000 whose principal work is agricultural labour, corresponding proportions of those whose principal work is household industry being 740 in cultivation and 260 as agricultural labourers. Thus, it is cultivation and agricultural labour which are really important as means of secondary work in case of all the three categories which account for the secondary work of 75 per cent of those whose principal work is any of these 3 categories.

Household industry is indeed important as secondary work, but it goes more with cultivation and less with agricultural labour. This pattern of distribution of secondary work of those who are principally at work in cultivation, as agricultural labourer or in household industry is mirrored in almost all the States of the country including Gujarat except Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan, where household industry as secondary work is more important than agricultural labour in case of those whose principal work is cultivation. Household industry in these States goes also with agricultural labour in villages showing its importance as second work in addition to the principal work of cultivation. The proportion of persons doing secondary work in addition to their principal work varies for different States and in different categories. So far as Gujarat is concerned, for every 1,000 males who principally work as cultivators and also have secondary work are respectively distributed between household industry and agricultural labour, in the proportion of 286 in household industry and 312 as agricultural labourers as against 214 females in household industry and 188 females as agricultural labourers. The rural proportions rise a little higher and the urban proportions drop down except in the case of females having household industry as secondary work, revealing that there are more females than males in urban areas who have secondary work in household industry in addition to the principal work of cultivation. Agricultural labourers who have secondary work are for the most part engaged in cultivation which accounts for nearly 84 per cent of such workers. The picture is also the same in case of principal workers at household industry, 80 per cent of whom have cultivation as their secondary work and the rest working as agricultural labourers. Thus, the alround importance of cultivation is noticeable from these figures which is reflected to a varied extent in the different States of the country. Another characteristic of secondary work in the State is that females outnumber males in case of those whose principal work is household industry and secondary work is cultivation. They also outnumber males when household industry is secondary to agricultural labour. The greater possibility of female employment in household industries and cultivation as secondary workers is significantly brought out by these figures. In other words, where females are engaged in two activities, those among them who work at household industry, either as principal or secondary work, outnumber males when their principal occupation is household industry, as also when they have household industry or cultivation as secondary industry. Among all the States, Assam shows a very peculiar pattern in the distribution of the secondary workers, namely, preponderance of females, particularly in the rural areas having household industry as secondary work with cultivation as principal work and *vice versa*. This phenomenon is also observed in case of agricultural labourers as principal workers with household industry as secondary work and *vice versa*, where also females outnumber males. Thus, household industry provides greater female employment when coupled either with cultivation or agricultural labour as principal work. Females outnumber males also in cultivation and agricultural labour as secondary work when the principal work is the household industry. The proportions of those having cultivation as secondary work with agricultural labour as principal work are found to be very high in all the States and particularly noticeable in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras, Kerala and Bihar, which account for 90 per cent as having cultivation as secondary work. The importance of household industry as secondary work is, however, worth notice in Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh where the all-India averages are exceeded.

154. While no specific characteristic is noticeable in the distribution of secondary workers in rural and urban areas, it may be generally stated that the proportions of those working at household industry as secondary work are a little higher in rural areas than in the urban, particularly in those States where its importance as secondary industry is greater. Rural proportions are generally higher for cultivation as secondary industry though a contrary tendency is also indicated in some of the States.

B—State and Districts

155. The distribution of persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry, but also have second work in any of the 3 categories, is given in Statement X.26 at the end of this Chapter. The entries for the State are, however, extracted below.

STATEMENT X.26

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have second work in any of the three categories, 1961

State	Principal work		Total Rural Urban	Secondary work: I At Household Industry Males	I Females	II As Cultivator Males	II Females	III As Agricultural labourer Males	III Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GUJARAT	**Cultivation**	**T**	**1,000**	**286**	**214**	**0**	**0**	**312**	**188**
		R	1,000	287	210	0	0	314	189
		U	1,000	250	375	0	0	244	131
	Agricultural labour	**T**	**1,000**	**75**	**81**	**477**	**367**	**0**	**0**
		R	1,000	75	77	479	369	0	0
		U	1,000	88	304	365	243	0	0
	Household Industry	**T**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**	**397**	**402**	**109**	**92**
		R	1,000	0	0	399	400	110	91
		U	1,000	0	0	367	432	92	109

Out of 288,662 persons whose principal work is cultivation, 82,633 males and 61,602 females also work in household industry and 90,174 males and 54,253 Females as agricultural labourers. Among those who principally work as agricultural labourers and also have some secondary work number 65,929, of whom 4,964 males and 5,361 females work at household industry and 31,420 males and 24,184 females work as cultivators. Principal workers at household industry with secondary work account for 61,186 persons, of whom 24,319 males and 24,599 females have second work in cultivation and 6,667 males and 5,601 females work as agricultural labourers. In all the 3 categories the numbers of those who live in rural areas are comparatively very high, while the numbers of those living in towns are strikingly low. These figures bring out that household industry, cultivation or agricultural labour are important as secondary work only in rural areas, whereas their importance in towns is insignificant.

156. In the State as a whole cultivation and agricultural labour as secondary industry are more important than household industry which goes more with cultivation and less with agricultural labour. The position is, however, somewhat different when we come to examine the pattern of distribution of secondary work for the different districts of the State. Districts where household industry as secondary work is coupled more with cultivation than agricultural labour, are Rajkot, Surendranagar, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana and the Panchmahals. In the remaining districts except Jamnagar where household industry and agricultural labour are equally important, it is the agricultural labour which has precedence over household industry, when combined with cultivation as principal work. But when agricultural labour is the principal work, the most important secondary work is cultivation as it is the second work of nearly 84 per cent of such workers. But relatively larger proportions of agricultural labourers go in for household industry as secondary work in preference to cultivation in the districts of Rajkot, Surendranagar and Mehsana which depart from the general trend. Household industries as secondary work have comparatively larger proportions of persons in cultivation and lesser numbers in agricultural labour. The districts, however, that appear to depart from this tendency are Junagadh

and the Dangs, where agricultural labour as secondary work claims relatively larger proportion in preference to cultivation, which is the general pattern for the State and the districts. The foregoing analysis brings out the inter-dependence of cultivation on the one hand and agricultural labour and household industry on the other, particularly in the rural areas of the State where the only industry which provides means of livelihood to the majority of the people of the State is agriculture. Cultivation as secondary industry goes more with agricultural labour and agricultural labour goes more with cultivation as secondary work because of their complementary nature and the agrarian nature of the economy, wherein large proportion of land is distributed among persons living below the margin of subsistence. Thus, persons are not few whose principal work is cultivation but cannot maintain themselves from the produce of their land and have, therefore, to resort to field labour by working as agricultural labourer or engage themselves in some household industry. Proportions of such persons are far greater than that of those whose principal work is agricultural labour or household industry. For, agricultural labourer first prefers to go in for cultivation rather than go in for household industry because of the superior social status which land-holding is capable of bestowing on the occupant. Even those whose principal work is household industry and are also required to find out some second work, first attempt to purchase some land rather than work as agricultural labourer. It is only those who are not fortunate to purchase land go in for agricultural labour to make both ends meet. These statistics bring out forcefully the attraction that land has for those working in rural areas. It also shows that household industry is equally important as agricultural labour to those whose principal work is cultivation and whose income from land is not sufficient to maintain the members of their family.

Household Industry by Division and Selected Major Groups of Industry

157. The following statement gives the largest number of workers at household industry and also shows their distribution by sex.

STATEMENT X.27

Workers at household industry by division and selected major group and the distribution thereof, 1961

Branch of Industry with description	Total No. of workers		Distribution into 1,000	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
GUJARAT				
Total workers	**343,163**	**212,443**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Division 0 Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	*119,177*	*124,683*	*347*	*587*
Major Group 04 Livestock and Hunting	115,590	120,127	337	565
Division 1 Mining and Quarrying	*303*	*63*	*1*	*N*
Major Group 10 Mining and Quarrying	303	63	1	N
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*223,683*	*87,697*	*652*	*413*
Major Group 20 Foodstuffs	10,109	3,522	29	17
22 Tobacco Products	8,926	1,950	26	9
23 Textile-Cotton	29,475	27,786	86	131
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	37,077	16,454	108	77
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	42,923	9,823	125	46
31 Leather and Leather Products	26,690	5,763	78	27
34-35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	32,936	17,756	96	84
36 Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	15,768	1,229	46	6
39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	15,404	916	45	4

N=Negligible

The two most important divisions of household industry are (1) Division 2&3–Manufacturing, which claims 223,683 male and 87,697 female workers, and (2) Division 0—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting which accounts for 119,177 male and 124,683 female workers. These are very significant statistics which indicate the household industries important in Gujarat and also reveal the relative extent to which they attract workers of either sex. Livestock and hunting is the most numerous major group in the State and the districts, wherein 235,717 persons—115,590 males and 120,127 females are engaged. As already observed, these figures show that in every 1,000 workers of each sex working in household industry, 337 males and 565 females are engaged in livestock and hunting. The complementary nature of stock raising and animal husbandry in the State is confirmed by these statistics, which reveal that the part women play in this household industry is relatively greater than that by males. Under the prevalent agrarian economy, agriculture and livestock are so interlinked that one cannot exist without the other. Even apart from those solely engaged in stock-raising, there would hardly be a farmer who would not have some milch cattle–cows and buffalos—which would supply his family with milk and curds and also save him from the expense of purchasing draught animal required for cultivation. Among household industries under Division 2&3—Manufacturing, those that are the most important are connected with rural crafts and artisans whose services are essential both for the agricultural as well as non-agricultural classes. These are foodgrain processors, weavers, carpenters, shoemakers, blacksmiths, etc., whose services have not yet ceased to be essential either to the village folk or to the town-dweller. Among important household industries noticed above, the proportionate strength of male and female employment in every 1,000 households in all areas of the State varies from one major group to another and is higher for males than for females, the only exception in favour of females being textile–cotton involving spinning, weaving, carding, etc., wherein the–assistance of women in spare hours would be particularly useful.

158. Statement X.28 giving the distribution of workers at household industry by division and selected major groups in each district is given at the end of this Chapter.

Analysing the distribution of workers at household industry in different districts of the State, it is noticed that the highest proportion (17.05 per cent) is contributed by Mehsana which claims 94,736 persons. Next in order are the districts of Ahmedabad (9.16), Surat (8.90), Kaira (7.52), Rajkot (7.03), Bhavnagar (6.87) and Junagadh (6.35). Ratio of male and female workers shows preponderance of male workers in all the districts except Mehsana where female workers are in excess of males. Livestock and Hunting—Major Group 04—claims the largest number of persons working at household industry in each district, as it is invariably combined with cultivation as a supplementary source of income. In Junagadh and the Dangs, workers engaged in the manufacture of wood and wooden products predominate on account of the location of forest areas in these districts.

159. Comparison of secondary means of livelihood in agricultural as well as in non-agricultural classes would have been really useful and interesting. An attempt was, therefore, made to compile these data but without success, as comparable data for the previous censuses could not be obtained for the reasons which have already been examined at the outset of this report, owing to changes in territorial jurisdiction not only of the State but also of the districts and variation in the presentation of data for different administrative units in existence in the past. We have, therefore, confined ourselves to the data furnished by the current census based upon Tables B-X and B-XIII from which the two Statements X.29 and X.30 given on pages 356–358 have been compiled.

160. The conclusions which Statement X.29 yields reinforce the observations already arrived at in one of the preceding paragraphs that the household industry which goes most with cultivation is livestock and hunting which accounts for 20,811 households or 70.34 per cent of 29,587 engaged in all household industries worked in villages. Other household industries which are combined with cultivation are foodstuffs, tobacco products and those in which the village artisans like weavers, carpenters, cobblers and blacksmiths

STATEMENT X.29

Total number of households, on a 20 % sample of all households in rural areas, engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961

Household industry by Division and Major group of I.S.I.C.	Total number of households
1	2
GUJARAT	
All Industries	**29,587**
Division 0	*20,861*
Major Gr. 00	5
02	13
03	32
04	20,811
Division 1	*5*
Major Gr. 10	5
Division 2&3	*8,721*
Major Gr. 20	1,383
21	2
22	189
23	823
24	10
25	13
26	5
27	917
28	2,113
31	1,282
33	9
34–35	1,208
36	644
37	1
38	12
39	110
JAMNAGAR DISTRICT	
All Industries	**246**
Division 0	*143*
Major Gr. 04	143
Division 2&3	*103*
Major Gr. 20	21
22	6
23	11
27	9
28	31
31	6
33	1
34–35	12
36	4
39	2
RAJKOT DISTRICT	
All Industries	**1,634**
Division 0	*772*
Major Gr. 00	1
02	1
04	770
Division 2&3	*862*
Major Gr. 20	688
22	13
23	49
25	2
27	45
28	29
31	20
33	1
34–35	11
36	4
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT	
All Industries	**629**
Division 0	*386*
Major Gr. 02	6
04	380
Division 2&3	*243*
Major Gr. 20	35
22	2
23	62
25	2
27	16
28	33
31	33
33	4
34–35	30
36	24
39	2
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT	
All Industries	**1,221**
Division 0	*1,028*
Major Gr. 04	1,028
Division 2&3	*193*
Major Gr. 20	40
22	9
23	19
27	21
28	46
31	23
34–35	20
36	12
39	3
AMRELI DISTRICT	
All Industries	**398**
Division 0	*202*
Major Gr. 03	1
04	201
Division 2&3	*196*
Major Gr. 20	28
22	19
23	39
27	42
28	26
31	22
33	1
34–35	12
36	5
39	2
JUNAGADH DISTRICT	
All Industries	**399**
Division 0	*248*
Major Gr. 03	6
04	242
Division 2&3	*151*
Major Gr. 20	16
22	9
23	10
27	25
28	51
31	13
34–35	17
36	10
KUTCH DISTRICT	
All Industries	**883**
Division 0	*457*
Major Gr. 04	457
Division 2&3	*426*
Major Gr. 20	16
22	16
23	84
25	7
27	30
28	77
31	137
34–35	14
36	37
39	8
BANASKANTHA DISTRICT	
All Industries	**3,280**
Division 0	*2,200*
Major Gr. 02	1
04	2,199
Division 2&3	*1,080*
Major Gr. 20	124
23	55
25	1
27	80
28	303
31	216
34–35	159
36	136
39	6
SABARKANTHA DISTRICT	
All Industries	**1,364**
Division 0	*289*
Major Gr. 04	289
Division 1	*1*
Major Gr. 10	1
Division 2&3	*1,074*
Major Gr. 20	40
22	3
23	39
27	106
28	256
31	312
34–35	196
36	116
39	6
MEHSANA DISTRICT	
All Industries	**10,343**
Division 0	*9,517*
Major Gr. 00	3
02	1
04	9,513
Division 2&3	*826*
Major Gr. 20	37
22	16
23	65
26	5
27	61
28	229
31	123
34–35	195
36	88
38	1
39	6

STATEMENT X.29-*contd.*

Household industry by Division and Major group of I.S.I.C.	Total number of households
1	2
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT	
All Industries	**1,635**
Division 0	*1,075*
Major Gr. 04	1,075
Division 2&3	*560*
Major Gr. 20	48
21	1
22	10
23	209
24	4
27	18
28	85
31	24
34–35	127
36	29
39	5
KAIRA DISTRICT	
All Industries	**2,668**
Division 0	*2,014*
Major Gr. 04	2,014
Division 2&3	*654*
Major Gr. 20	40
22	44
23	53
27	69
28	167
31	54
34–35	134
36	47
39	46

Household industry by Division and Major group of I.S.I.C.	Total number of households
	2
PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT	
All Industries	**2,624**
Division 0	*1,962*
Major Gr. 04	1,962
Division 2&3	*662*
Major Gr. 20	165
22	2
23.	4
24	5
27	77
28	182
31	96
34–35	78
36	47
37	1
39	5
BARODA DISTRICT	
All Industries	**459**
Division 0	*135*
Major Gr. 00	1
04	134
Division 1	*1*
Major Gr. 10	1

Household industry by Division and Major group of I.S.I.C.	Total number of households
1	2
Division 2&3	*323*
Major Gr. 20	16
22	15
23	10
27	78
28	72
31	30
33	1
34–35	62
36	33
38	1
39	5
BROACH DISTRICT	
All Industries	**294**
Division 0	*37*
Major Gr. 02	4
03	1
04	32
Division 2&3	*257*
Major Gr. 20	14
22	11
23	14
27	73
28	83
31	17
34–35	30
36	13
39	2

Household industry by Division and Major group of I.S.I.C.	Total number of households
1	2
SURAT DISTRICT	
All Industries	**1,478**
Division 0	*395*
Major Gr. 03	24
04	371
Division 1	*3*
Major Gr. 10	3
Division 2 & 3	*1,080*
Major Gr. 20	55
21	1
22	14
23	100
24	1
25	1
27	166
28	423
31	156
33	1
34–35	111
36	29
38	10
39	12
DANGS DISTRICT	
All Industries	**32**
Division 0	*1*
Major Gr. 04	1
Division 2&3	*31*
Major Gr. 27	1
28	20
36	10

STATEMENT X.30

Total number of households, on a 20% sample of all households in all areas, engaged (i) in cultivation only and (ii) both in cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total number of households	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5
GUJARAT	**T**	**(a) 771,969**	**347,161**	**30,736**
		(b) 1,000	**450**	**40**
	R	**(a) 565,330**	**334,306**	**29,587**
		(b) 1,000	**591**	**52**
	U	**(a) 206,639**	**12,855**	**1,149**
		(b) 1,000	**62**	**6**
1 Jamnagar	T	(a) 28,879	11,290	260
		(b) 1,000	391	9
	R	(a) 18,182	10,704	246
		(b) 1,000	589	14
	U	(a) 10,697	586	14
		(b) 1,000	55	1

(a)=Absolute figures; (b)=Proportionate figures

STATEMENT X.30-*contd.*

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total number of households	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5
2 Rajkot	T	(a) 42,395	13,909	1,687
		(b) 1,000	328	40
	R	(a) 25,028	12,724	1,634
		(b) 1,000	508	65
	U	(a) 17,367	1,185	53
		(b) 1,000	68	3
3 Surendranagar	T	(a) 24,430	9,319	659
		(b) 1,000	381	27
	R	(a) 17,148	8,668	629
		(b) 1,000	505	37
	U	(a) 7,282	651	30
		(b) 1,000	89	4
4 Bhavnagar	T	(a) 39,321	13,310	1,275
		(b) 1,000	338	32
	R	(a) 26,242	12,494	1,221
		(b) 1,000	476	47
	U	(a) 13,079	816	54
		(b) 1,000	62	4
5 Amreli	T	(a) 23,123	10,885	430
		(b) 1,000	471	19
	R	(a) 17,896	10,072	398
		(b) 1,000	563	22
	U	(a) 5,227	813	32
		(b) 1,000	156	6
6 Junagadh	T	(a) 43,603	18,160	413
		(b) 1,000	416	9
	R	(a) 30,338	17,010	399
		(b) 1,000	561	13
	U	(a) 13,265	1,150	14
		(b) 1,000	87	1
7 Kutch	T	(a) 29,583	11,660	889
		(b) 1,000	394	30
	R	(a) 23,812	11,510	883
		(b) 1,000	483	37
	U	(a) 5,771	150	6
		(b) 1,000	26	1
8 Banaskantha	T	(a) 37,945	22,118	3,293
		(b) 1,000	583	87
	R	(a) 34,815	21,834	3,280
		(b) 1,000	627	94
	U	(a) 3,130	284	13
		(b) 1,000	91	4
9 Sabarkantha	T	(a) 35,011	23,113	1,380
		(b) 1,000	660	39
	R	(a) 32,373	22,902	1,364
		(b) 1,000	707	42
	U	(a) 2,638	211	16
		(b) 1,000	80	6
10 Mehsana	T	(a) 67,993	27,734	10,850
		(b) 1,000	408	160
	R	(a) 55,016	25,994	10,343
		(b) 1,000	472	188
	U	(a) 12,977	1,740	507
		(b) 1,000	134	39
11 Ahmedabad	T	(a) 87,679	18,211	1,817
		(b) 1,000	208	21
	R	(a) 34,141	17,538	1,635
		(b) 1,000	514	48
	U	(a) 53,538	673	182
		(b) 1,000	13	3
12 Kaira	T	(a) 77,907	43,964	2,756
		(b) 1,000	564	35
	R	(a) 62,550	41,930	2,668
		(b) 1,000	670	43
	U	(a) 15,357	2,034	88
		(b) 1,000	132	6
13 Panchmahals	T	(a) 52,396	38,689	2,661
		(b) 1,000	738	51
	R	(a) 46,095	38,142	2,624
		(b) 1,000	827	57
	U	(a) 6,301	547	37
		(b) 1,000	87	6
14 Baroda	T	(a) 57,124	26,921	482
		(b) 1,000	471	8
	R	(a) 41,628	26,336	459
		(b) 1,000	633	11
	U	(a) 15,496	585	23
		(b) 1,000	38	1
15 Broach	T	(a) 32,422	16,418	310
		(b) 1,000	506	10
	R	(a) 27,218	16,046	294
		(b) 1,000	590	11
	U	(a) 5,204	372	16
		(b) 1,000	71	3
16 Surat	T	(a) 89,410	39,743	1,542
		(b) 1,000	445	17
	R	(a) 70,100	38,685	1,478
		(b) 1,000	552	21
	U	(a) 19,310	1,058	64
		(b) 1,000	55	3
17 Dangs*	R	(a) 2,748	1,717	32
		(b) 1,000	625	12

*Entirely rural

are engaged. These statistics show that even the village artisans go in for cultivation of land partly because of a certain social status which the possession of land bestows and partly because the income from household industry is insufficient for the maintenance of his family. This combination of household industries with cultivation is uniformly reflected in all the districts, as there is no significant difference in the rural economy prevalent in the different quarters of the State. Some variations which are observed in case of certain districts show not only the relative extent to which household industries are combined with cultivation but also the extent to which artisans are called upon to resort to land to make both ends meet. While Mehsana ranks first in the matter of combination of cultivation with household industry as accounting for 10,343 or 34.96 per cent of such households in the State, there are districts where this combination is the least as in Jamnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Baroda, Broach and the Dangs. Districts besides Mehsana where household industry with cultivation is important are Banaskantha, Kaira, the Panchmahals, Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Surat in all of which livestock claims a lion's share.

Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry

161. We will now analyse these data further with reference to total/rural/urban areas of the State on the basis of the inset table compiled from 20 per cent sampled households given in Table B-X (Statement X.30). The total strength of the sampled households engaged in cultivation only comes to 347,161 against 30,736 engaged both in cultivation and household industry, of which 96.30 and 96.26 per cent respectively are in rural areas. These figures again emphasise the important nature not only of agriculture but also of household industry, as a secondary occupation that goes more with cultivation in rural areas than in the urban, where cultivation is insignificant and its combination with household industry comparatively much less. In every 1,000 households in rural areas, 591 are engaged in cultivation only and 52 are engaged both in cultivation and household industry. Thus, in every 100 households engaged in cultivation only in rural areas, there are 8.85 which are engaged both in cultivation and household industry, corresponding ratio for the urban areas being 8.94 per cent.

162. Examining the proportionate figures given under columns 4 and 5 of Statement X.30 some interesting conclusions emerge. The districts where the average proportion of households engaged in cultivation only for the State is exceeded are also the areas where similar averages for rural and urban areas are also in excess, both as regards households engaged in cultivation only and also as regards households engaged both in cultivation and household industry. It is important to notice that State averages of households having these two occupations fall below the State averages for total, rural and urban in case of households engaged in cultivation only in all the districts of the State. While rural averages of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry are exceeded in Rajkot, Banaskantha, Mehsana and the Panchmahals, similar averages for urban areas are exceeded in the district of Mehsana only. In rural areas the proportion of those engaged in cultivation only is the highest in the Panchmahals and the lowest in Mehsana. These proportions are found to be comparatively higher in tracts which are either backward or predominantly agricultural and lower in others. The unique position which is, however, enjoyed by the district of Mehsana gives it the highest proportion of those working both in cultivation and household industry for all the three sectors total, rural and urban.

Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers by Age-groups in Rural Areas

163. Statement X.31 at pages 360–362 gives proportions of persons working as cultivators and agricultural labourers in each of the 5 age-groups per 1,000 of total population in rural areas.

Child Employment

The extent of rural child employment can be assessed from the proportions of boys and girls aged below 15 years who are at work either in cultivation or as agricultural labourer. In every 1,000 of either sex, 71 boys and 110 girls of these ages work in cultivation, corresponding

STATEMENT X.31

Proportion of persons working as cultivators and agricultural labourers in each of the five age-groups per 1,000 of total population in rural areas, 1961

State/District (Rural Areas Only)	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		As Cultivators		As Agricultural labourers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GUJARAT	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	0–14	**442**	**430**	**72**	**105**	**71**	**110**	**96**	**99**
	15–34	**308**	**317**	**510**	**540**	**485**	**540**	**569**	**549**
	35–59	**203**	**199**	**357**	**323**	**374**	**319**	**294**	**320**
	60+	**47**	**54**	**61**	**32**	**70**	**31**	**41**	**32**
	Age not stated	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**
1 Jamnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	466	451	104	137	121	149	100	109
	15–34	304	306	523	565	503	571	585	543
	35–59	180	180	314	273	312	261	270	303
	60+	50	63	59	25	64	19	45	45
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0
2 Rajkot	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	458	446	103	136	122	152	91	91
	15–34	306	306	516	558	498	563	587	549
	35–59	189	189	326	284	322	269	281	326
	60+	47	59	55	22	58	16	41	34
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
3 Surendranagar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	455	447	83	104	87	108	117	118
	15–34	310	312	532	575	516	587	585	571
	35–59	194	189	338	299	348	290	267	286
	60+	41	52	47	22	49	15	31	25
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 Bhavnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	454	441	90	95	91	98	114	97
	15–34	313	312	533	571	522	586	573	560
	35–59	184	186	321	306	326	294	270	311
	60+	49	61	56	28	61	22	42	32
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N
5 Amreli	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	448	436	93	104	102	113	109	89
	15–34	313	312	525	563	510	571	574	550
	35–59	188	189	321	302	323	288	272	329
	60+	50	62	60	31	65	28	44	32
	Age not stated	1	1	1	N	N	N	1	N

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.31-*contd.*

State/District (Rural Areas Only)	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		As Cultivators		As Agricultural labourers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6 Junagadh	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	448	438	86	106	97	112	96	92
	15–34	321	320	540	568	521	572	602	561
	35–59	185	183	319	298	320	291	265	311
	60+	45	58	55	28	62	25	37	36
	Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	0
7 Kutch	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	454	411	77	85	80	90	121	77
	15–34	280	297	481	486	439	477	552	504
	35–59	205	213	362	368	380	368	276	368
	60+	60	79	79	61	100	65	50	51
	Age not stated	1	N	1	N	1	N	1	N
8 Banaskantha	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	443	435	106	136	103	129	131	133
	15–34	324	321	530	546	521	553	631	576
	35–59	192	193	320	296	329	298	216	269
	60+	41	51	44	22	47	20	22	22
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Sabarkantha	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	443	434	63	121	67	123	79	143
	15–34	326	326	544	553	522	550	672	584
	35–59	196	194	352	304	365	305	232	257
	60+	35	46	41	22	46	22	17	16
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
10 Mehsana	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	440	408	47	68	37	60	87	88
	15–34	300	319	501	548	471	555	626	569
	35–59	207	214	386	355	414	358	257	315
	60+	53	59	66	29	78	27	30	28
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
11 Ahmedabad	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	439	420	49	84	38	77	93	105
	15–34	317	331	535	565	498	566	610	574
	35–59	201	198	363	325	398	333	267	298
	60+	43	51	53	26	66	24	30	23
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.31-*concld.*

State/District (Rural Areas Only)	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		As Cultivators		As Agricultural labourers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12 Kaira	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	427	412	38	66	29	70	83	73
	15–34	310	328	504	530	466	521	614	554
	35–59	210	208	384	363	414	362	266	342
	60+	53	52	74	41	91	47	37	31
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
13 Panchmahals	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	436	446	98	150	99	149	116	102
	15–34	316	313	505	516	497	517	597	557
	35–59	207	194	349	306	354	306	259	316
	60+	41	47	48	28	50	28	28	25
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0
14 Baroda	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	424	425	59	104	45	99	101	108
	15–34	309	318	497	535	453	519	567	551
	35–59	221	207	382	330	423	345	296	314
	60+	46	50	62	31	79	37	36	27
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
15 Broach	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	436	439	64	105	43	89	108	125
	15–34	303	314	493	522	453	512	536	530
	35–59	214	200	376	336	416	356	314	314
	60+	47	47	67	37	88	43	42	31
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
16 Surat	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	443	427	59	85	46	75	80	87
	15–34	288	310	468	521	424	511	496	539
	35–59	217	208	394	349	425	364	366	334
	60+	52	55	79	45	105	50	58	40
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
17 Dangs	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	463	478	114	129	124	132	139	128
	15–34	315	326	519	559	477	535	583	619
	35–59	188	166	318	284	338	306	245	223
	60+	34	30	49	28	61	27	33	30
	Age not stated	N	N	N	0	N	0	N	0

N=Negligible

proportions for agricultural labour being 96 boys and 99 girls. These figures show that the employment of boys as well as of youths aged 15–34 is proportionately greater in agricultural labour than in cultivation. This general tendency is observed to hold good in all the districts of the State. Districts, however, where the proportion of employment of boys is relatively high are Jamnagar, Rajkot, Amreli, Banaskantha, the Panchmahals and the Dangs, whereas those where the proportion of employment of girls is higher are Jamnagar, Rajkot, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach and the Dangs. Districts where employment of boys in cultivation is comparatively low are the districts of Mainland Gujarat like Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda, Broach and Surat, where the proportion of girls engaged in cultivation is also lower than in the districts of Peninsular Gujarat. These figures bring out the effects of higher rates of literacy which tend to lower the proportion of child employment of either sex in the different parts of the State as already observed in the Chapter on Literacy.

Old Age Employment

164. Proportions of older people aged 60 and over who work in cultivation are higher for males than for females; but it is particularly high in Kutch (100) and Surat (105) in every 1,000 males and singularly low in Surendranagar, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha, where it falls below 50. Child employment in agricultural labour shows that male proportions are a little less than female in the State and all the districts except Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Banaskantha, Kaira, the Panchmahals and the Dangs, which have higher proportions for males. But employment of older people as agricultural labourers is higher for males in all the districts except Jamnagar and Banaskantha, where proportions for both the sexes are the same and Kutch, where female proportion is a little higher than male.

Working Age-groups

165. The proportions of workers in every 1,000 of each sex in cultivation and agricultural labour are higher in working force age-group 15–34 than for those aged 35–59. For male cultivators aged 15–34, the proportions are lower than those for females of these ages, the reverse being the case for male cultivators aged 35–59 wherein male proportions are higher than female. For those engaged in agricultural labour aged 15–34, male proportions are higher than female except in Surat and the Dangs, the reverse being the case for females aged 35–59. Taken as a whole the proportions of workers in the working force age-group for both the sexes are influenced by the proportions of children and persons of older ages working in cultivation or as agricultural labourers, whose higher proportions reduce the combined proportions of those aged 15–59. Among cultivators, 86 per cent of either sex are included in the working force age-group. Curiously enough these percentages also hold good in case of either sex working as agricultural labourers. There are, however, minor variations in these proportions in the different districts of the State, the extent of male working force in cultivation rising as high as 89 per cent in Sabarkantha, Mehsana and Ahmedabad, whereas female proportion is a little higher (90) in Ahmedabad district only. In no district does the proportion of male and female workers aged 15–59 engaged in cultivation in rural areas fall below 81, but in the case of agricultural labourers, the general percentage of working force for either sex, which is 86, rises to 90 for males in Sabarkantha district and falls down to 83 for Kutch and the Dangs. The highest proportion for females of working ages engaged in agricultural labour, however, rises to 90 per cent in Kaira district and is found to be 84 per cent and more in the rest. Thus, the working force percentages for both the sexes aged 15–59 rise above 81 per cent both in cultivation and agricultural labour for either sex, a fact which goes to show that the majority of workers in these two categories belong to the working force age-group in the State as well as in each district. Variations in the proportions of children and older people at work are due among other factors to the difference in the rate of literacy and level of farming in the districts.

Non-workers by Age and Sex

166. The above examination may be pursued further by comparing the total population under the different age-groups given in Statement X.32,

with the proportions of full-time students or children attending school, dependents, infants and children not attending school and persons seeking employment compiled from Table B-IX. The Statement X.32 showing the data for the districts is given at the end of this Chapter.

STATEMENT X.32

Proportion of persons by sex and broad age-groups in cultivation and agricultural labour and non-workers in rural areas compared to proportion of full-time students or children attending school, dependents, infants and children not attending school, and persons seeking employment in rural areas, 1961

State	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GUJARAT	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	0–14	442	430	72	105	71	110	96	98
	15–34	308	317	510	540	485	540	569	549
	35–59	203	199	357	323	374	319	294	320
	60+	47	54	61	32	70	31	41	33
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

State	Age-group	Total non-working population		Full-time students and children attending school		Dependents, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before and seeking work again	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
GUJARAT	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	0–14	899	598	853	938	950	903	62	107
	15–34	58	200	147	62	10	9	751	383
	35–59	11	135	N	N	7	20	159	240
	60+	31	66	N	N	32	67	28	270
	Age not stated	1	1	N	N	1	1	N	0

N=Negligible

Full-time Students and Children Attending School

In every 1,000 males living in villages and falling under this category, 853 are aged 0–14 and 147 are aged 15–34, the corresponding proportions for females being 938 and 62. These proportions for the rural areas of the State depict the influence of the socio-economic conditions prevalent in Gujarat, wherein males fare better in the matter of receiving education by having a relatively larger proportion of boys in the age-group 15–34, as compared to females. This picture of school attendance in case of full-time students and children attending school in villages is reflected in the individual districts of the State, the proportions of those in the age-group 15–34 being higher in those districts which have greater opportunities for schooling and higher education. The slight variations which, however, appear in these proportions show the relative extent to which education of females is prized in the economically advanced districts like Kaira, Baroda and Surat and to a little less extent in Junagadh, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and the Panchmahals, where also the general rate of female literacy is high. The greatest concentration of full-time students of both the sexes in the age-group 0–14 in the districts like Jamnagar, Kutch and the Dangs shows the relatively lower rate of literacy and general backwardness of these areas where female literacy is insignificant.

Dependents, Infants, Children not Attending School and Persons Permanently Disabled

167. In this category 95 per cent of males and 90.3 per cent of females belong to the age-group 0–14. Whereas male percentage is exceeded in Junagadh, Kutch, Banaskantha, Baroda, Broach,

Surat and the Dangs, the female percentage is in excess in the Panchmahals, Broach, Surat and the Dangs. In every 1,000 males seeking employment, the proportion of persons unemployed is the least for boys and males of older ages. Search of employment is more extensive for those aged 15–34 as it is the males of younger ages that seek employment immediately they come of age or complete their education. This picture is also reflected in case of males in the different districts of the State, though the average proportion of boys for the State is exceeded in Jamnagar, Rajkot, Junagadh, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Surat and the Dangs. Females seeking work are distributed over all the ages, but male proportions are relatively higher for 15–34 than for other age-groups. Proportions of girls seeking employment are nil in Jamnagar, Surendranagar and the Dangs. The proportions of females of younger ages seeking employment are comparatively very high in Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Surat, where it exceeds 600. It is, however, significant to note that in the district of the Dangs, there is not a single female seeking employment in any of the age-groups. The age and sex composition of males and females in respect of full-time students, dependents, children, etc., shows the greater concentration of these categories in children's age-groups, whereas in the case of unemployed it is the ages 15–34 wherein both the sexes preponderate.

168. The table on page 364 may be recast as follows by taking each age-group in the total population of 1,000. The detailed table giving district-wise information is given at the end of this Chapter.

STATEMENT X.33

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in each sex and age-group among total workers and non-workers in rural areas subdivided into categories, 1961

State	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GUJARAT	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**553**	**341**	**349**	**222**	**84**	**75**
	0–14	1,000	1,000	90	84	56	57	18	17
	15–34	1,000	1,000	915	583	549	379	156	130
	35–59	1,000	1,000	976	553	644	355	122	120
	60+	1,000	1,000	709	200	517	125	72	45
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	371	182	213	116	58	40

State	Age-group	Total non-working population		Full-time students and children attending school		Dependents, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before and seeking work again	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
GUJARAT	**Total**	**447**	**659**	**135**	**56**	**301**	**341**	**2**	**N**
	0–14	910	916	261	123	647	716	N	N
	15–34	85	417	64	11	10	10	6	N
	35–59	24	447	N	N	11	34	2	N
	60+	291	800	N	N	203	424	1	N
	Age not stated	629	818	67	30	537	637	2	0

N=Negligible

In every 1,000 males living in rural areas, 553 are workers and 447 are non-workers, corresponding proportions for females being 341 and 659. Out of 553 males returned as workers, 349 work as cultivators, 84 as agricultural labourers and the remaining numbering 120 are engaged in other occupations. Among female workers numbering 341, 222 work as cultivators and 75 as agricultural labourers. Though, the female proportions are lower than male, the disparity is not so great among agricultural labourers, as it is among cultivators of both the sexes. Out of 447 male non-workers, 135 are full-time students and children attending school; 301 are dependents, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled, and 2 are unemployed and seeking work either for the first or second time. Similar proportions among female non-workers whose strength in every 1,000 is 659 are: full-time students and children attending school (56); dependents, infants, etc., (341) and negligible for the unemployed. This distribution of the types of activities of people not at work in the rural areas of the State presents a picture, wherein schooling is much less among girls than among boys, dependency greater among females than among males and unemployment insignificant among males and negligible among females. Examining the distribution of various categories for the total population by different age-groups, it is noticed that in every 1,000 of the total population aged 0–14 of either sex living in villages, 910 among males and 916 among females are non-workers. Among these, the category which accounts for the largest proportions of non-workers pertains to dependents, infants, etc., which have 647 males and 716 females in every 1,000 of each sex, unemployment being of no account for children living in villages. The relatively higher proportion of full-time students and lesser of dependents among males as compared to females show, as already observed above, the greater extent of schooling among boys than among girls and the greater dependency among girls than among boys. Since higher education is non-existent in villages, ages 15–34 account for only 64 males among full-time students and children attending school as against 11 among females. These proportions further reveal the greater opportunities boys have even in rural areas for continuing their education after 15. Dependency for both the sexes at ages 15–34 is comparatively less–10 each in every 1,000. Among male dependents the proportions are 10 for ages 15–34 and 11 for ages 35–59, as against 10 and 34 respectively for females. But in the older age-groups male dependency rises as high as 203, and female still higher to 424 in every 1,000 aged 60 and over and reveal greater female dependency in older ages. In rural areas unemployment as such does not appear to be a problem for either sex as revealed by insignificant proportions of the unemployed at different ages, though it is of some consequence for ages 15–34 where 6 in every 1,000 males of these ages are returned unemployed.

169. The general tendencies observed above as regards age and sex composition of workers and non-workers subdivided into different categories are in uniform operation in the different districts of the State with such variations in the strength of different categories as are brought about by factors, like low rate of literacy, economic condition and social status of women and result in differential rates of female participation, full-time students and dependency. The operation and influence of these factors on the rate of participation of males and females in the category of cultivators and agricultural labour, have already been examined in the preceding paragraphs. It will be pertinent to observe that the proportion of full-time students and children attending school in the different districts of the State for either sex, is higher for both the sexes in the districts of Mainland Gujarat except the Dangs than in the districts of Peninsular Gujarat, where facilities for primary education have come into existence in more recent times after Independence, as evidenced by the higher proportions of full-time students in the age-groups 0–14 and 15–34 in the districts of Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda, Sabarkantha, Broach and Surat.

SECTION 11

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Preliminary Remarks

170. A brief description of the State giving important agricultural statistics relating to soil, climate, rainfall zones, irrigation, wet and dry farming, crop pattern, yield, etc., is essential to have a comprehensive idea of the general background of the State as it would help properly assess the influence of various factors on the general economy of the State and further enable us to appreciate the results thrown out by the census data. With this end in view certain essential statistics relating to these items will be referred to in brief so that the reader may be in a position to follow the discussion relating to the primary activities and their extent as disclosed by the census data. Before doing so, it must be pointed out that all the data that may be useful in this connection could not be compiled owing to the fact that Gujarat as a separate entity came into existence for the first time in 1960, and secondly because no such data were properly maintained in many of the Princely States and Estates included in the different districts of the State, as constituted at the time of bifurcation. An attempt has, however, been made to compile such of the material as can be collected from the various departmental sources for the State as a whole. Since most of these statistics have been referred to in some detail at the outset of this Report giving material background for the State, only the broad aspects of the various phases affecting the agricultural economy will be examined below in brief.

Agrarian Reforms

171. Before proceeding with the analysis of the various tables, it would be useful to give a short resume of the various measures of agrarian reforms introduced in the State after Independence. While a detailed discussion on the subject will be found in Section 10 of Chapter 1, it must be pointed out here that the various enactments relating to land reforms and tenancy legislation implemented in Gujarat have created a favourable climate for agricultural development in the State by making peasantry the real back-bone of society by eliminating all intermediaries. The cultivator now tills not as a tenant but as a land-holder, having direct relationship with the State. He is no longer a tenant-at-will, but an occupant enjoying fixity of rent and security of tenure. Crop share has been replaced by cash assessment on the basis of quality and fertility of land in parity with similar lands held by his counterpart in those areas where ryotwari system prevailed. The various perquisites and payments to which he was subject and which deprived him of the fruits of his own labour have been abolished and he has to pay nothing more than the prescribed amount of land revenue in cash assessment based on certain *ad hoc* scientific principles. The results of these measures are apparent in the improvement of land, increase in yield and betterment of the economic condition of the agriculturist, particularly in areas wherein the past cultivation was not at all profitable or paying. It is against this background that the statistics which are being discussed in this Chapter are to be interpreted and understood.

Natural Divisions

172. Gujarat is a natural division by itself. It can, however, be classified into two main subdivisions, namely, Mainland Gujarat and Peninsular Gujarat on the basis of certain common characteristics, which, as has been seen in Chapter 1, bring about certain geographical distribution of the State population. While Mainland Gujarat may be further subdivided into north, central and south Gujarat, Peninsular Gujarat may be subdivided into Saurashtra and Kutch. As has been seen earlier while reviewing the material background of the State, similar physiographic characteristics like soil, climate and rainfall and even political conditions prevalent in the past have a distinct bearing on the regional

distribution of the State territory into distinct zones noticed above.

LAND UTILISATION

173. A statement showing district-wise geographical area as well as area under cultivation, area other than under cultivation, cultivable waste, permanent pasture and other grazing lands, etc., for the years 1956-57 and 1960-61 is given below.

STATEMENT X.34

Land utilisation, 1956-57 and 1960-61

(Figures in '00 acres)

State/District	1956-57					1960-61				
	Total geographical area	Area under cultivation	Area other than under cultivation	Cultivable waste, permanent pastures and other grazing land	Others	Total geographical area	Area under cultivation	Area other than under cultivation	Cultivable waste, permanent pastures and other grazing land	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GUJARAT	**447,148**	**229,305**	**217,843**	**45,648**	**172,195**	**452,175**	**232,208**	**219,967**	**44,629**	**175,338**
1 Jamnagar	23,172	13,765	9,407	2,119	7,288	24,977	14,037	10,940	2,884	8,056
2 Rajkot	30,424	21,222	9,202	3,534	5,668	26,764	17,890	8,874	3,235	5,639
3 Surendranagar	24,883	15,497	9,386	2,464	6,922	25,655	16,334	9,321	2,375	6,946
4 Bhavnagar	26,062	18,247	7,815	3,916	3,899	22,721	15,217	7,504	3,488	4,016
5 Amreli	9,868	6,067	3,801	1,239	2,562	16,562	12,049	4,513	1,870	2,643
6 Junagadh	26,110	14,808	11,302	4,276	7,026*	25,171	14,724	10,447	3,317	7,130*
7 Kutch	108,636	10,981	97,655	10,822	86,833†	108,864	13,575	95,289	7,956	87,333†
8 Banaskantha	25,869	15,717	10,152	2,852	7,300	29,234	17,006	12,228	3,389	8,839
9 Sabarkantha	17,400	10,382	7,018	1,189	5,829	17,509	10,714	6,795	1,383	5,412
10 Mehsana	25,876	20,073	5,803	3,708	2,095	22,844	16,643	6,201	4,129	2,072
11 Ahmedabad	22,220	15,983	6,237	863	5,374	22,011	15,477	6,534	1,015	5,519
12 Kaira	16,630	13,043	3,587	877	2,710	16,648	12,917	3,731	799	2,932
13 Panchmahals	22,216	12,246	9,970	2,528	7,442	21,879	11,741	10,138	2,638	7,500
14 Baroda	18,313	13,051	5,262	1,866	3,396	19,175	13,382	5,793	2,116	3,677
15 Broach	18,914	10,971	7,943	871	7,072	19,356	11,158	8,198	1,125	7,073
16 Surat	26,325	16,737	9,588	2,522	7,066	28,575	18,405	10,170	2,884	7,286
17 Dangs	4,230	515	3,715	2	3,713	4,230	939	3,291	26	3,265‡

* Inclusive of area of Gir forest

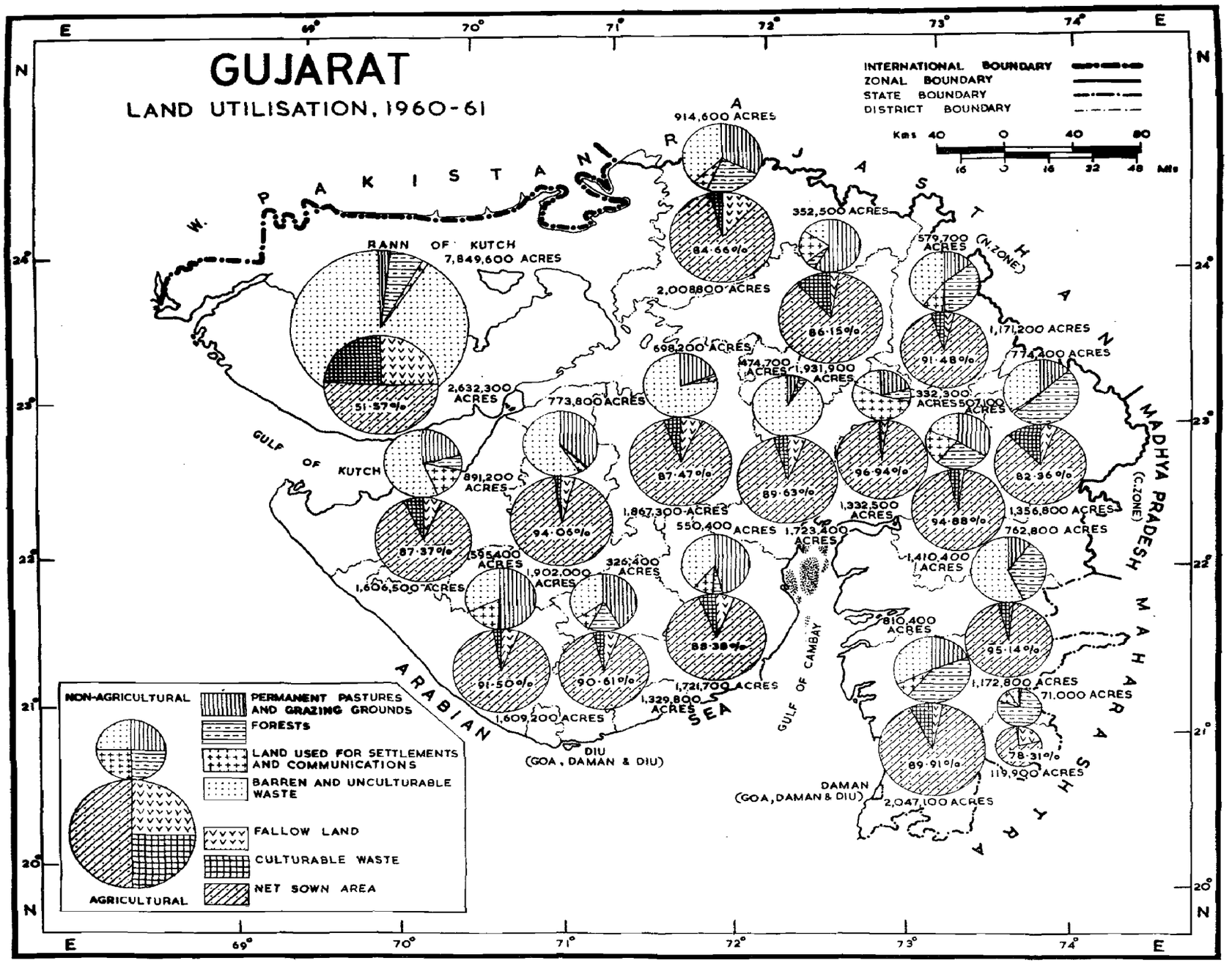
† Inclusive of an approximate area of 57,600 acres of Rann of Kutch

‡ The classification of 232,100 acres of forest area is not available from the village records.

Source:

District Census Handbooks, 1961

The total geographical area of the State which was 44,714,800 acres in 1956-57 has gone up to 45,217,500 acres in 1960-61, distributed into 23,220,800 acres under 'cultivation' and 21,996,700 acres under 'other than under cultivation.' The latter is further subdivided into (i) 4,462,900 acres of cultivable waste, permanent pastures and other grazing lands and (ii) 17,533,800 acres under 'others.' During the quinquennium under review, while the area under cultivation increased from 22,930,500 acres to 23,220,800 acres that under 'other than under cultivation' from 21,784,300 to 21,996,700 acres. Area under cultivable waste, permanent pastures and other grazing lands shows a slight decline from 4,564,800 to 4,462,900 acres. These figures show that the geographical area of the State has increased during the period of 4 years by about 5 lakh acres, probably due to the introduction of survey operations in the


GUJARAT
LAND UTILISATION, 1960-61
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
ZONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Kms 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 Mls
914,600 ACRES
84·66%
2,008800 ACRES
352,500 ACRES
579,700 ACRES (N. ZONE)
86·15%
91·48%
1,171,200 ACRES
774,200 ACRES
RANN OF KUTCH
7,849,600 ACRES
51·57%
2,632,300 ACRES
608,200 ACRES
474,700 ACRES
1,931,900 ACRES
332,300 ACRES
507,100 ACRES
773,800 ACRES
GULF OF KUTCH
891,200 ACRES
87·47%
89·63%
96·94%
82·36%
1,867,300 ACRES
550,400 ACRES
1,723,400 ACRES
1,332,500 ACRES
94·88%
1,356,800 ACRES
762,800 ACRES
87·37%
555,400 ACRES
94·06%
1,902,000 ACRES
326,400 ACRES
1,606,500 ACRES
1,410,400 ACRES
810,400 ACRES
88·38%
95·14%
1,172,800 ACRES
71,000 ACRES
91·50%
90·61%
1,721,700 ACRES
1,329,800 ACRES
1,609,200 ACRES
78·31%
119,900 ACRES
89·91%
2,047,100 ACRES
DIU
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
W. PAKISTAN
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH (C. ZONE)
MAHARASHTRA
GULF OF CAMBAY
ARABIAN SEA
NON-AGRICULTURAL
AGRICULTURAL
PERMANENT PASTURES AND GRAZING GROUNDS
FORESTS
LAND USED FOR SETTLEMENTS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BARREN AND UNCULTURABLE WASTE
FALLOW LAND
CULTURABLE WASTE
NET SOWN AREA
69° 70° 71° 72° 73° 74°
24° 23° 22° 21° 20°

Princely areas of different districts of the State hitherto unsurveyed. The increase in geographical area is also reflected in the area under cultivation. Kutch is the largest district of the State including as it does 9,000 sq. miles covered by the Rann of Kutch. Barring Kutch, Rajkot district had the largest area in 1956–57 a position which was wrested from it by Banaskantha after the transfer of 2 talukas from Mehsana to that district in 1959. Surat the most populous district retained its second position during both these years. Magnitude of geographical area is no criterion, however, for assessing the agricultural importance of a district. From the view point of production, it is the area under cultivation which accounts for production of foodgrains and other crops as seen from the percentages of land utilisation given in the statement below.

STATEMENT X.35

Land utilisation, 1956-57 and 1960-61

('00 acres)

State/District	1956–57					1960–61				
	Total geographical area	Area under cultivation	Area other than under cultivation	Cultivable waste, permanent pastures and other grazing land	Others	Total geographical area	Area under cultivation	Area other than under cultivation	Cultivable waste, permanent pastures and other grazing land	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GUJARAT	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
1 Jamnagar	5.18	6.00	4.32	4.64	4.23	5.52	6.05	4.97	6.46	4.59
2 Rajkot	6.80	9.26	4.22	7.74	3.29	5.92	7.70	4.03	7.25	3.22
3 Surendranagar	5.56	6.76	4.31	5.40	4.02	5.67	7.03	4.24	5.32	3.96
4 Bhavnagar	5.83	7.96	3.59	8.58	2.26	5.02	6.55	3.41	7.82	2.29
5 Amreli	2.21	2.65	1.74	2.71	1.49	3.66	5.19	2.05	4.19	1.51
6 Junagadh	5.84	6.46	5.19	9.37	4.08	5.57	6.34	4.75	7.43	4.07
7 Kutch	24.29	4.79	44.83	23.71	50.43	24.08	5.85	43.32	17.83	49.81
8 Banaskantha	5.78	6.85	4.66	6.25	4.24	6.47	7.32	5.56	7.59	5.04
9 Sabarkantha	3.89	4.53	3.22	2.60	3.39	3.87	4.61	3.09	3.10	3.09
10 Mehsana	5.79	8.75	2.66	8.12	1.22	5.05	7.17	2.82	9.25	1.18
11 Ahmedabad	4.97	6.97	2.86	1.89	3.12	4.87	6.67	2.97	2.28	3.15
12 Kaira	3.72	5.69	1.65	1.92	1.57	3.68	5.56	1.70	1.79	1.67
13 Panchmahals	4.97	5.34	4.58	5.54	4.32	4.84	5.06	4.61	5.91	4.28
14 Baroda	4.10	5.69	2.42	4.09	1.97	4.24	5.76	2.63	4.74	2.10
15 Broach	4.23	4.78	3.65	1.91	4.11	4.28	4.81	3.73	2.52	4.03
16 Surat	5.89	7.30	4.40	5.53	4.10	6.32	7.93	4.62	6.46	4.15
17 Dangs	0.95	0.22	1.70	N	2.16	0.94	0.40	1.50	0.06	1.86

N=Negligible

Source :
District Census Handbooks, 1961

174. Surat district (7.93 per cent) occupies the highest area under cultivation in the State. Next in importance is Rajkot (7.70 per cent) followed by Banaskantha (7.32 per cent), Mehsana (7.17 per cent), Surendranagar (7.03 per cent), Ahmedabad (6.67 per cent), Bhavnagar (6.55 per cent), Junagadh (6.34 per cent) and Jamnagar (6.05 per cent). All these districts jointly claim 62.76 per cent of the total acreage under cultivation. Other districts command less than

6 per cent each of the area under cultivation. The forest district of the Dangs being the smallest has 0.40 per cent. Excepting the district of Kutch which has a vast expanse of desert area, Mehsana has the maximum area (9.25 per cent) under cultivable waste, permanent pastures and other grazing land and the Dangs the least (0.06 per cent).

Cropping Pattern

175. *Bajri, jowar,* wheat and rice are the principal foodcrops. Groundnut and cotton are the important non-food crops of Gujarat, each accounting for about one-half of the area under cultivation. Given in the opposite column is the regionwise distribution of the State in terms of crops raised.

Crop region	*Districts*
(i) Cotton region . .	Broach and Baroda
(ii) Cotton-millets region	Surendranagar and Ahmedabad
(iii) Rice, wheat, millets, groundnut and cotton	Surat, Kaira, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha and Dangs
(iv) Millets region . .	Mehsana, Banaskantha and Kutch
(v) Millets and groundnut region . . .	Bhavnagar, Amreli, Jamnagar, Junagadh and Rajkot

Since the cropping pattern of the State is already discussed in Chapter 1, details discussed therein need not be repeated.

Incidence of Land Revenue in Various States

176. The following statement gives incidence of revenue in the different States of India, 1951.

STATEMENT X.36

Incidence of land revenue in various States, 1951

State	Incidence per acre of total area	Incidence per acre of cultivated areas		
		First type of land	Second type of land	Third type of land
1	2	3	4	5
1 Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 3.57 (per acre of net area sown)	Rs. 1.12 Minimum, Rs. 18.85 Maximum } Wet land	Re. 0.12 Minimum, Rs. 8.25 Maximum } Dry land	
2 *Gujarat**	*Rs. 1.36*	*Rs. 1.45*	..	..
3 Madras	Rs. 2.36	Rs. 3.12 (per acre of cultivated area)	..	..
4 Mysore	Rs. 1.20	Rs. 1.56 -do-	..	..
5 Punjab	Rs. 1.07	Rs. 1.33 -do-	..	..
6 Delhi	Rs. 1.05	Rs. 1.67	..	..
7 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
8 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9 Tripura	Rs. 1.26 (per acre of gross cropped area)	Rs. 1.50 (for net area sown)	..	..
10 Goa, Daman and Diu	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
11 Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = Not available

* Data for Surendranagar, Amreli, Ahmedabad and Baroda districts are not received, and hence the incidence of land revenue for the State has been worked out on the area and land revenue of the remaining districts.

Note:
States and Union Territories from which data have not been received are not shown.

The statement has been compiled from the information received from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab and Madras and the Union Territories of Delhi and Tripura. Others have either stated that the information is not available or have not furnished it. In regard to Gujarat also, complete data could not be obtained for the districts of Surendranagar, Amreli, Ahmedabad and Baroda. It is necessary that these shortcomings in the data collected are clearly understood by the reader.

177. The incidence of land revenue per acre of total area is the highest in Andhra Pradesh with Rs. 3.57 nP. per acre. Next is Madras State with Rs. 2.36 nP. In other States including Gujarat it is a little more than Re. 1 per acre. In so far as the incidence of land revenue per acre of wet land is concerned, the rate is very high in Madras. Others are having on an average about Rs. 1.50 nP. per acre or a little more or less than that. The data for dry land cannot be examined, as they are available only for Andhra Pradesh.

WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR, 1901–61

178. Statement X.37 on the opposite column gives proportions of workers in the primary sector from 1901–61 for the State as a whole. Similar comparison for the individual districts is not possible as figures for the past censuses cannot be worked out owing to changes in geographical boundaries of districts.

The changes in the composition of these categories have already been noticed before for both the sexes. It is significant to note that while the proportions of both the sexes working as agricultural labourers exceed those engaged in cultivation in 1901, the scales are turned continuously in favour of male cultivators who are the real tillers of land. Their proportion in every 1,000 has risen from 105 in 1901 to 239 in 1911 and gone up further to 265 in 1961 with certain variations during the interim period. In case of female workers engaged in cultivation corresponding proportions are 51 in 1901 and 170 in 1961. Females working at cultivation have shown a continuous rise in their numbers and proportions during the last 60 years, the jump from 55 in 1921 to 189 in 1931 being particularly noteworthy. Between 1901 and 1951 female proportions of agricultural labourers have been greater than those of males, but the position is reversed in 1961, when male proportion exceeds female except in 1931. While fluctuations in the ranks of labourers of both the sexes have been large after 1911, the drop in 1921 resulted from the greater loss of male lives in the influenza epidemic of 1918 and that between 1931 and 1961 was partly due to definitional changes, and partly due to changes in agrarian economy wrought by the implementation of land reforms and tenancy legislation whereunder a large number of persons who were tenants or agricultural labourers became occupants in their own rights.

179. The combined strength of agriculture inclusive of workers in cultivation and agricultural labourers in 1,000 of the total population of each sex reveals that while the male proportion has risen from 225 in 1901 to 329 in 1961, corresponding rise in female proportions is found to be 227 from 187. In the interim period the strength of this category has risen as high as 356 for males in 1911 and 234 for females in 1931, but fallen to 298 in case of males in 1951

STATEMENT X.37

Proportion of persons working at cultivation and as agricultural labourer to 1,000 of total population, 1901–61

Year	Males/ females	I As cultivator	II As agricultural labourer	As cultivator and agricultural labourer (total of I and II)
1	2	3	4	5
1901	M	105	120	225
	F	51	136	187
1911	M	239	117	356
	F	51	180	231
1921	M	247	80	327
	F	55	123	178
1931	M	298	52	350
	F	189	45	234
1951	M	237	61	298
	F	123	90	213
1961	M	265	64	329
	F	170	57	227

NOTE:

Data for 1941 are not available.

and to 178 for females in 1921. The general trend, however, in case of both the sexes is towards increasing employment and strength of workers in primary activities, which hold the field in the general economic structure of the State with increasing pressure of population on land.

Size of Land-Holdings

180. Size of holdings is one of the important factors in the effective cultivation of land. As smaller holdings hinder progressive cultivation and intensive farming, it is desirable to find out the position of holdings obtaining in the State. The following statement gives percentage distribution of agricultural land-holders into broad size classes of holdings compiled from figures furnished by the Revenue and Agriculture Department.

STATEMENT X.38

Distribution of areas held by agricultural land-holders, 1961

State/District	Average area per holder in acres	Percentage of holders with		
		Less than 5 acres	5-10 acres	More than 10 acres
1	2	3	4	5
GUJARAT	**10.75**	**10.16**	**13.02**	**76.82**
1 Jamnagar	21.43	1.57	5.57	92.86
2 Rajkot	23.56	1.27	4.56	94.17
3 Surendranagar	27.84	1.46	4.21	94.33
4 Bhavnagar	20.04	2.67	7.09	90.24
5 Amreli	19.00	2.35	6.81	90.84
6 Junagadh	15.78	12.50	0.06	87.44
7 Kutch	17.29	4.45	10.38	85.17
8 Banaskantha	15.45	5.30	9.11	85.59
9 Sabarkantha	7.78	17.10	23.54	59.36
10 Mehsana	6.79	19.17	24.43	56.40
11 Ahmedabad	13.60	7.32	9.42	83.26
12 Kaira	4.17	35.22	25.33	39.45
13 Panchmahals	5.67	24.47	20.89	54.64
14 Baroda	7.71	17.36	22.29	60.35
15 Broach	9.43	14.47	14.29	71.24
16 Surat	6.50	19.60	18.20	62.20
17 Dangs	12.73	5.97	14.53	79.50

Source:

Revenue and Agriculture Department, Government of Gujarat

The average size of holdings in the State is 10.75 acres which is exceeded by all the districts of Peninsular Gujarat as also by the districts of Banaskantha, Ahmedabad and the Dangs in Mainland Gujarat. The highest size of average holding is found in Surendranagar district with 27.84 acres of land per holder and the lowest in Kaira which has 4.17 acres. Fairly large holdings admeasuring 10 acres and above are held by 76.82 per cent of holders in the State, mainly concentrated in the districts of Peninsular Gujarat, Banaskantha, Ahmedabad and the Dangs.

181. The percentage of holders having less than 5 acres of land is 10.16 in the State as a whole. The maximum number of holders in the small size holdings is returned by the district of Kaira (35.22 per cent) and the least by Rajkot (1.27 per cent). The districts having percentage of small holders higher than the average of the State are in descending order, Kaira (35.22), the Panchmahals (24.47), Surat (19.60), Mehsana (19.17), Baroda (17.36), Sabarkantha (17.10) and Broach (14.47). The percentage of small size holders in the remaining districts is below the average for the State. In all the districts of Peninsular Gujarat except Junagadh, where the number of small holders is considerable, the percentage of such holders is practically insignificant. It appears that poor fertility and low density generally go with large size holdings. But where the fertility of land is high and the density also high, the percentage of small size holders is found to be comparatively higher. Among all the districts, the district of Kaira is noteworthy as having the percentage of holders in different size groups uniformly distributed. In large size holdings, the percentage of holders is the lowest in Kaira district, while in the remaining two groups it is the highest in the State. Peninsular Gujarat is having concentration of holders in the higher size of 10 acres and above, while the districts of Mainland Gujarat are generally having higher percentage of holders in the remaining two size groups of holdings, viz., 5–12 acres and 10 acres and above.

Yield per Acre

182. The statement on the next page gives yield in lbs. per acre of different types of crops in Gujarat State for the years 1960–61, 1961–62 and 1962–63.

STATEMENT X.39

Yield per acre (in lbs.) of different crops in State, 1960-61 to 1962-63

Crop	Year 1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4
Total food-grains	**364**	**474**	**450**
Total cereals	*372*	*494*	*467*
1 Rice	488	811	640
2 Jowar	150	219	303
3 Bajri	298	336	346
4 Barley	437	505	422
5 Maize	1,089	1,224	1,082
6 Ragi	723	844	847
7 Wheat	677	800	662
8 Other cereals	475	842	673
Total pulses	*295*	*325*	*327*
9 Gram	296	356	427
10 Tur	395	444	472
11 Other pulses	272	282	264
Total non-food grains	**2,344**	**2,944**	**4,274**
12 Sugarcane	4,477	4,663	4,623
13 Chillies	621	686	584
14 Potatoes	3,242	4,562	23,979
Total oil seeds	*513*	*555*	*440*
15 Groundnut	546	583	458
16 Sesamum	143	183	180
17 Castor	234	289	287
18 Rape & Mustard	285	369	414
Total non-food crops	*706*	*699*	*849*
19 Cotton	124	121	148
20 Tobacco	624	815	930

Source:
Director of Agriculture, Gujarat State

Since statistics for Gujarat and districts as constituted in 1960 are not available for the preceding years, an attempt has been made to compile them for years 1960–61, 1961–62 and 1962–63, to ascertain the rise or fall in the yield of different crops. The general tendency which these figures reveal is towards increase in yield during the last 3 years, the higher rate exhibited in 1961–62 resulting from more favourable rainfall conditions in that year. This tendency is observable both in case of cereals as well as non-cereals which show a distinct rise in 1962–63 over the figures of 1960–61, but a varying degree of decline over the figures of 1961–62. Non-food crops also exhibit a similar tendency, which is departed from by potatoes registering a spectacular increase from 3,242 lbs. in 1960–61 to 4,562 in 1961–62 and to 23,979 lbs. in 1962–63. Similar trend is also noticed in tobacco which has risen from 624 lbs. in 1960–61 to 930 in 1962–63, as also in cotton, which has gone up from 124 to 148 lbs. during the same period. The decline in the yield of groundnut in the year 1962–63 from that returned in the two preceding years may well be attributed to the varying conditions of rainfall. Among cereals, rice has risen from 488 in 1960–61 to 811 in 1961–62 but has gone down to 640 lbs. in 1962–63. Gram, however, has recorded constant increase from 296 to 356 and 427 lbs. during the three years under review. The yield of foodgrains as a whole has risen from 364 in 1960–61 to 474 in 1961–62 and dropped down to 450 lbs. in 1962–63.

Production and Availability of Foodgrains, 1958–59 and 1960–61

183. The following statement gives production and availability of foodgrains in the State for the years 1958–59 and 1960–61.

STATEMENT X.40

Production and availability of foodgrains in Gujarat State for the years 1958–59 and 1960–61

Gross local production of cereals	1958–59 In 100 tons	In 1,000 tons	1960–61 In 100 tons	In 1,000 tons
1	2	3	4	5
1 Rice	4,256	425.6	2,871	287.1
2 Wheat	3,138	313.8	2,673	267.3
3 Jowar	3,839	383.9	2,181	218.1
4 Bajri	6,948	694.8	4,717	471.7
5 Barley	39	3.9	23	2.3
6 Maize	2,652	265.2	2,673	267.3
7 Ragi	743	74.3	614	61.4
8 Italian millets	35	3.5	6	0.6
9 Kodra	920	92.0	755	75.5
10 Little millets	72	7.2	24	2.4
11 Common millets	59	5.9	21	2.1
12 Other cereals	523	52.3	361	36.1
Total cereals	**23,224**	**2,322.4**	**16,919**	**1,691.9**

STATEMENT X.40-*contd.*

Production and availability of foodgrains in Gujarat State for the years 1958-59 aad 1960-61

Gross local production of cereals	1958-59 In 100 tons	1958-59 In 1,000 tons	1960-61 In 100 tons	1960-61 In 1,000 tons
1	2	3	4	5
Available for consumption after deducting 10% for seed and wastage . . .				
1 Rice . . .	..	383.04	..	258.39
2 Wheat . . .	..	282.42	..	240.57
3 Jowar . . .	..	345.51	..	196.29
4 Bajri . . .	..	625.32	..	424.53
5 Barley . . .	..	3.51	..	2.07
6 Maize . . .	..	238.68	..	240.57
7 Ragi . . .	..	66.87	..	55.26
8 Italian millets . .	..	3.15	..	0.54
9 Kodra . . .	..	82.80	..	67.95
10 Little millets . .	..	6.48	..	2.16
11 Common millets . .	..	5.31	..	1.89
12 Other cereals . .	..	47.07	..	32.49
Total cereals . .		**2,090.16**		**1,522.71**
Estimated total population .	19,759,211 (Estimated on the basis of 1951-61 increase)		(1961) 20,633,350	
Quantity of cereals available *per capita* in B.mds. per year if there was even distribution of internal production . .	N.A.	N.A.	2.07 B. mds.	
Estimated adult population at 88% of total population .	17,388,106		18,157,348	
Daily requirement @ 16 oz. of cereals . . .	17,388,106 lbs. or 7.76 thousand tons		18,157,348 lbs. or 8.11 thousand tons	
Requirement for the year .	2,832.40 ,,		2,960.15 ,,	
Cereals available for consumption after deducting 10% for seed and wastage . .	2,090.16 ,,		1,522.71 ,,	
Deficit	-742.24 ,,		-1,437.44 ,,	

N.A.=Not available

NOTE:

Quantity of cereals available *per capita* in B.mds. is calculated on assumption that there was even distribution of internal production.

Source:

Season and Crop Report, 1958-59 and 1960-61

Production of foodgrains depends on various factors, permanent and seasonal such as area under cultivation, productivity of soil, cropping pattern, availability of manure, and timely and adequate rainfall in particular. The total production of cereals in the State during the year 1958–59 was 2,322.4 thousand tons, which have gone down to 1,691.9 thousand tons during the year 1960–61. The decline can be attributed mainly to failure of monsoon, scarcity conditions and changes in the cropping pattern. The population of the State is growing at the rate of 2.7 per cent per annum. If the State is to be self-sufficient in foodgrains, the production of cereals should keep pace with the growth of population. It is, however, seen that the production of cereals has actually gone down very steeply during the period of 2 years preceding 1960–61. Assuming that 90 per cent of the cereals produced are available for local consumption after deducting 10 per cent for seed and wastage, the total cereals available for consumption comes to 2,090.16 thousand tons and 1,522.71 thousand tons respectively in the years 1958–59 and 1960–61. The total population of Gujarat as returned at the Census of 1961 comes to 20,633,350 persons. Assuming *per capita* requirement of cereals per adult to be 16 oz. per day and the adult equivalent of the population to be fed at 88 per cent of the total which comes to 18,157,348 persons, the total annual requirement for the State is estimated to be 2,960.15 thousand tons of cereals for the year 1960–61. As the quantity of total cereals produced in the State available for internal consumption is 1,522.71 thousand tons, there was a deficit of 1,437.44 thousand tons in 1960–61. But in a good season like 1958–59, when the population was less and the rate of production much higher than that in 1961, the deficit was considerably reduced to 742.24 thousand tons only. The above data point out that adjustment in the cropping pattern and other measures for raising the productivity of land are necessary in the State of Gujarat for becoming self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains.

Density of Population per hundred Acres of Area under Foodgrains, etc.

184. Some of the factors which encourage high density of population are fertility of land in agricultural tracts and extent of industrialisation in urban areas. The following statement gives density of population per hundred acres of area under foodgrains, etc.

STATEMENT X.41

Density of population per 100 acres of area under foodgrains, net area sown and gross area sown, 1961

State/District	Density per 100 acres of area under foodgrains	Density per 100 acres of net area sown	Density per 100 acres of gross area sown
1	2	3	4
GUJARAT	**180.25**	**88.86**	**85.49**
1 Jamnagar	162.44	59.02	58.00
2 Rajkot	203.01	67.55	66.25
3 Surendranagar	101.89	40.60	40.36
4 Bhavnagar	157.87	73.56	72.48
5 Amreli	140.80	55.43	54.82
6 Junagadh	254.21	84.60	81.72
7 Kutch	88.21	51.30	50.13
8 Banaskantha	69.87	58.58	54.04
9 Sabarkantha	185.24	85.74	79.21
10 Mehsana	156.88	101.54	93.90
11 Ahmedabad	370.34	142.81	141.17
12 Kaira	276.31	153.10	147.27
13 Panchmahals	149.80	125.11	113.62
14 Baroda	278.20	114.13	111.63
15 Broach	230.24	79.94	79.56
16 Surat	263.28	133.20	124.01
17 Dangs	105.09	76.22	76.14

The density per 100 acres of area under foodgrains in the year 1961 for the State as a whole comes to 180.25 persons, reduced to 88.86 persons per 100 acres of net area sown and still further to 85.49 on the basis of 100 acres of gross area sown. In the case of density per 100 acres of the area under foodgrains, the highest density is recorded by the highly urbanised and industrial district of Ahmedabad, which has 370.34 persons per 100 acres of area under foodgrains and the lowest (69.87) in Banaskantha and 88.21 in Kutch. Other districts where this density rises above the State average are Rajkot, Junagadh, Sabarkantha, Kaira, Baroda, Broach and Surat. The variation in density on the basis of foodgrains is dependent on urbanisation on the one hand and cropping pattern and fertility of soil in the different districts of the State on the other. Ranking of districts in the order of density per 100 acres of net and gross area sown is the same and arrays the districts in two distinct groups, namely, (i) comprising the 7 districts of Peninsular Gujarat and Banaskantha,

Sabarkantha, Broach and the Dangs of Mainland Gujarat where the density falls below the State average and (ii) where the State average is exceeded as in Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panchmahals, Baroda and Surat. Among the latter the highest density in Kaira shows the pressure of population on land in that district which is relatively greater owing to its having the most fertile tract of *charotar*. In these two categories of densities, the denseness or sparseness of population is mainly determined by the quality of soil and the level of farming, which in their turn determine the level of living and the economic condition of the people.

Area Irrigated under Food and Non-food Crops

185. The following statement gives details of area sown, irrigated and under food and non-food crops.

STATEMENT X.42

Area sown more than once, irrigated and under food and non-food crops, 1960-61

State/District	Percentage of area sown more than once to net area sown	Percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown	Percentage of area irrigated more than once to net irrigated area	Area irrigated under food and non-food crops as percentage of total area irrigated		
				Total cereals and millets	Total food crops	Total non-food crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GUJARAT	**3.94**	**7.27**	**7.45**	**50.52**	**66.84**	**33.16**
1 Jamnagar	1.75	4.98	6.58	45.23	74.50	25.50
2 Rajkot	1.97	5.79	0	69.79	83.59	16.41
3 Surendranagar	0.61	2.25	2.18	42.93	52.27	47.73
4 Bhavnagar	1.50	9.61	0	58.76	82.83	17.17
5 Amreli	1.11	7.23	2.18	57.30	80.79	19.21
6 Junagadh	3.52	9.44	30.72	58.50	70.39	29.61
7 Kutch	2.34	14.37	22.91	37.45	42.91	57.09
8 Banaskantha	8.39	8.27	1.28	55.79	65.47	34.53
9 Sabarkantha	8.24	8.49	24.73	65.46	69.69	30.31
10 Mehsana	8.14	20.57	0	38.58	57.97	42.03
11 Ahmedabad	1.16	7.35	4.75	67.11	77.43	22.57
12 Kaira	3.96	7.71	0.60	45.31	67.86	32.14
13 Panchmahals	10.12	2.37	0	70.86	93.88	6.12
14 Baroda	2.24	2.57	0.58	39.88	52.31	47.69
15 Broach	0.47	1.03	4.35	34.17	54.17	45.83
16 Surat	7.42	2.65	0	24.55	91.19	8.81
17 Dangs	0.11	0.11	0	100.00	100.00	0

Source:
Season and Crop Report, 1960-61

The statistics given in the foregoing statement show that the percentage of area sown more than once to net area sown varies from one district to another and falls below the State average of 3.94 per cent in all the districts of Peninsular Gujarat. In Mainland Gujarat, the State average is exceeded by Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, the Panchmahals and Surat, but very nearly equalled by Kaira. In the rest of the districts, namely, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Broach and the Dangs it falls much below the State average. While these figures show the extent of double cropping in the different districts of the State, they do not give any indication about the extent of irrigation as affecting area cropped more than once. For, districts like the Panchmahals and Surat, where the extent of double cropping is respectively to the tune of 10.12 and 7.42 per cent, the percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown are found to be comparatively much less—2.37 and 2.65 per cent. *Per contra* districts like Kutch, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad and Kaira have larger area under irrigation inspite of their having comparatively smaller percentage of double cropped area. Quite a different pattern of distribution emerges from an analysis of percentage of area irrigated more than once to net irrigated area, which is the highest in Junagadh (30.72 per cent), Sabarkantha (24.73 per cent) and Kutch (22.91 per cent). This percentage is, however, found to be 0 in the districts of Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, the Panchmahals, Surat and the Dangs, and insignificant in

Banaskantha, Kaira and Baroda, in all of which the extent of area irrigated more than once is of no consequence. These figures establish that a higher or lower percentage of area under irrigation is no criterion for judging the extent of irrigation facilities in a particular district. Under the conditions hitherto prevalent in Gujarat irrigation facilities in the modern sense of the term through construction of dams and reservoirs were non-existent. It is only in the wake of freedom that this aspect of agricultural development has been engaging the attention of the Government and the people, with the result that various small and medium projects have been executed during the first two Five Year Plan periods. Some major projects have also been planned but they have not yet borne fruit, owing to the lack of maximum utilisation of available water resources. For, the transition from dry to wet farming is attendant with many initial handicaps which have to be surmounted, if the cultivator is to be persuaded to take up mixed farming, of which he is hitherto totally ignorant. He is suspicious of the effects of water on his soil and apprehensive of the results of new cropping pattern he is called upon to adopt to suit the needs of irrigation. He is hesitant and cautious and treads his ground slowly, as he is not sure that the switch-over from one pattern to another will not involve him into loss. In the result, the vast bulk of water stored in a number of works in different areas of the State has remained unutilised. Under the circumstances, the picture which the areas under irrigation present relates to the hitherto prevalent system of irrigation through well water, mainly dependent upon the availability of subsoil water, its suitability for irrigation purposes and necessity to water standing crops to stave off the effects of scarcity. The result is low percentage of land under irrigation in districts like Surat, Broach, Baroda and the Panchmahals, where the rainfall is high and higher percentages in the districts of Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banaskantha, Mehsana and Sabarkantha where rainfall is low.

186. In the State as a whole 66.84 per cent of the total irrigated area is accounted for by food crops and 33.16 per cent by non-food crops. In the area irrigated under food crops, the maximum percentage is accounted for by cereals and millets. The districts, however, where the percentage of non-food crops under irrigation for the State as a whole is exceeded are Surendranagar (47.73), Kutch (57.09), Banaskantha (34.53), Mehsana (42.02), Baroda (47.69) and Broach (45.83). The Dangs, however, is the only district where non-food crops are not raised.

PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS

187. Gross production of foodgrains (lbs.) *per capita* is given for each district in the following statement.

STATEMENT X.43

Per capita gross production (lbs.) of foodgrains by State and district, 1961

State/District 1	1961 2
GUJARAT	**2.02**
1 Jamnagar	1.21
2 Rajkot	1.14
3 Surendranagar	1.01
4 Bhavnagar	1.58
5 Amreli	2.39
6 Junagadh	1.22
7 Kutch	2.43
8 Banaskantha	3.42
9 Sabarkantha	3.03
10 Mehsana	2.31
11 Ahmedabad	0.70
12 Kaira	2.00
13 Panchmahals	4.19
14 Baroda	1.82
15 Broach	1.43
16 Surat	2.40
17 Dangs	4.66

Per capita gross production of foodgrains is proportionately the highest in the backward districts of the Dangs (4.66), the Panchmahals (4.19), Banaskantha (3.42) and Sabarkantha (3.03). Other districts where the State average of 2.02 lbs. per head is exceeded are Kutch (2.43 lbs.), Surat (2.40 lbs.), Amreli (2.39 lbs.), and Mehsana (2.31 lbs.). But the gross production of foodgrains *per capita* is found to be the least (0.70 lbs.) in Ahmedabad district on account of its having the highly industrial area of Ahmedabad City. Districts like Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Kaira, Baroda and Broach, where the production of foodgrains *per capita* falls below the State average are generally the areas which devote more land to cash crops like cotton, groundnut, tobacco, etc. In fine, the variation in these averages discloses the relative preference different districts have in the production of food and non-food crops.

SECTION 12

CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLDS

GENERAL

188. This section is based on Tables B-X, B-XI, B-XII, B-XV and SCT-V prepared from household schedules on the basis of 20 per cent sample of households. The data recorded therein have been collected on the basis of household rather than individual and relate to (i) cultivation, nature of tenure and extent of land held either from Government or private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share, (ii) household industry (not on the scale of registered factory) conducted by the head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas and (iii) workers at cultivation or household industry or at both. This is a new feature of the 1961 Census introduced for the first time with a view to collect data on household cultivation and home industries, which form the bulk of economic activity pursued in the country particularly in villages. Since the definitions and concepts which are relavent for these data have already been explained in detail at the outset, it is not necessary to repeat them in this section.

CULTIVATION WITH OR WITHOUT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

(i) State and Districts

189. The following proportions worked out from the Subsidiary Table of B-X show the distribution of 1,000 households in different types of economic activity in rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT X.44

Distribution of 1,000 of households in rural and urban areas among those engaged in cultivation only, in household industry only, both in cultivation and household industry and in neither, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total number of households	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GUJARAT . . .	**T**	**1,000**	**457**	**450**	**53**	**40**
	R	**1,000**	**302**	**591**	**55**	**52**
	U	**1,000**	**885**	**62**	**47**	**6**
1 Jamnagar . .	T	1,000	522	391	78	9
	R	1,000	296	589	102	13
	U	1,000	907	55	37	1
2 Rajkot . .	T	1,000	554	328	78	40
	R	1,000	319	508	108	65
	U	1,000	894	68	35	3
3 Surendranagar .	T	1,000	502	381	90	27
	R	1,000	360	505	98	37
	U	1,000	836	89	71	4

STATEMENT X.44-*contd.*

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total number of households	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4 Bhavnagar . .	T	1,000	549	339	80	32
	R	1,000	377	476	100	47
	U	1,000	895	62	39	4
5 Amreli . .	T	1,000	423	471	87	19
	R	1,000	321	563	94	22
	U	1,000	772	156	66	6
6 Junagadh . .	T	1,000	500	417	74	9
	R	1,000	332	561	94	13
	U	1,000	883	87	29	1
7 Kutch . .	T	1,000	489	394	87	30
	R	1,000	380	483	100	37
	U	1,000	940	26	33	1
8 Banaskantha .	T	1,000	273	583	57	87
	R	1,000	222	627	57	94
	U	1,000	846	91	59	4
9 Sabarkantha .	T	1,000	258	660	42	40
	R	1,000	209	708	41	42
	U	1,000	861	80	53	6
10 Mehsana . .	T	1,000	363	408	69	160
	R	1,000	271	473	68	188
	U	1,000	753	134	74	39
11 Ahmedabad .	T	1,000	724	208	47	21
	R	1,000	375	514	63	48
	U	1,000	946	13	38	3
12 Kaira . .	T	1,000	363	564	38	35
	R	1,000	254	670	33	43
	U	1,000	807	132	55	6
13 Panchmahals .	T	1,000	192	738	19	51
	R	1,000	101	827	15	57
	U	1,000	858	87	49	6
14 Baroda . .	T	1,000	496	471	25	8
	R	1,000	332	633	24	11
	U	1,000	935	38	26	1
15 Broach . .	T	1,000	461	506	23	10
	R	1,000	379	590	20	11
	U	1,000	887	72	38	3
16 Surat . .	T	1,000	500	445	38	17
	R	1,000	404	552	23	21
	U	1,000	850	55	92	3
17 Dangs* . .	R	1,000	350	625	13	12

*Entirely rural

In the State as a whole, in every 1,000 households, 457 are engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry, 450 in cultivation only, 53 in household industry only and 40 both in cultivation and household industry. The picture is somewhat different in rural Gujarat which has in every 1,000 households, 302 engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry, 591 in cultivation only, 55 in household industry only and 52 both in cultivation and household industry. The position is, however, reversed in urban areas wherein 885 households in every 1,000 are engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry, 62 in cultivation only, 47 in household industry only and only 6 both in cultivation and household industry. These proportions stress the different nature of economic structure in villages and towns of the State, the primary importance of cultivation being emphasised in villages and that of non-agricultural pursuits excluding household industry in towns. They also reveal the complementary nature of household industry pursued along with cultivation to a far greater extent in villages than in towns, and substantiate as well the transitional character of the State economy which is gradually veering towards industry owing to the increasing pressure of population on land, which forces people to take up occupations other than agriculture. This general pattern of distribution also persists to a varying extent in the different districts of the State with certain variations which will be examined below with reference to each category.

Households Engaged neither in Cultivation nor Household Industry

190. The districts where the State average of 457 households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry per 1,000 is exceeded are Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Broach and Surat. These proportions are the least for the Panchmahals (192), Sabarkantha (258), Banaskantha (273), Mehsana (363), Kaira (363) and the Dangs (350). The largest proportions of such households are, however, to be found in the district of Ahmedabad owing to its having the highly urbanised industrial city of Ahmedabad. The extent of urbanisation seems to have appreciable influence in raising the proportions in those districts where its degree is higher and lowering in others where it is comparatively less, as in some of the forest and backward areas. But the lesser extent of this category in Mehsana and Kaira, where agriculture is advanced and produce from land better than in many other districts of the State, reveals the hold agricultural pursuits still have on the general economy of these districts. The force of these observations is more vividly brought out by a further examination of these statistics separately for rural and urban areas. For, households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry have the highest proportions of workers in urban areas of those districts, where the extent of urbanisation is great and industrialisation is also making fair progress as in Ahmedabad (946), Baroda (935), Jamnagar (907), Bhavnagar (895) and Rajkot (894). Kutch, however, has a relatively high proportion of 940 workers in urban areas because pursuits other than cultivation and household industry thrive in that district owing to its having the major port of Kandla and a substantial proportion of migrant population displaced from Pakistan.

Households Engaged in Cultivation Only

191. It is but obvious that the proportions of households in this category should be affected by the higher or smaller proportions of households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry. They nevertheless confirm the primary economic activity in rural areas, that agriculture is showing relatively larger proportions of households engaged in cultivation only in the rural areas of the different districts of the State. The State proportion of 591 in this category for rural areas is, however, exceeded by the Panchmahals (827), Sabarkantha (708), Kaira (670), Baroda (633), Banaskantha (627) and the Dangs (625). These proportions for the urban areas of different districts vary between 13 for Ahmedabad and 156 for Amreli, where even in urban areas agriculture predominates.

Households Engaged in Household Industry Only

192. For the State as a whole rural proportions are a little higher than the urban, and range between 108 for the rural areas of Rajkot and

13 for the Dangs. The disparity between the rural and urban proportions is, however, great in Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Kutch; a contrary tendency, that is higher urban proportions, being observed in Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Kaira, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach and Surat, where household industry still holds the ground even in urban areas.

HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTY

193. This category claims the least number of households in every 1,000, the rural proportions being naturally greater than urban owing to the fact that cultivation of land is greater in villages than in towns where the possibility of combining cultivation with home industry is negligible. This fact is clearly established by the proportions of such households in different districts of Gujarat. The districts, however, where these proportions are noteworthy for the rural areas are Mehsana (188), Banaskantha (94), Rajkot (65), the Panchmahals (57), and are found to be the least in Baroda and Broach, both of which have only 11 households engaged both in cultivation and household industry in every 1,000.

POPULATION DEPENDENT ON CULTIVATION

194. The following statement based on 20 per cent sample households estimates the total population of Gujarat dependent on cultivation (excluding agricultural labourers).

The average number of persons per household for *total, rural and urban has been taken from* Table C-I. The estimated number of persons in cultivating households as well as in households engaged both in cultivation and household industry have been derived by multiplying the number of such 20 per cent sampled households by 5 and then again multiplying it by the average size of household.

STATEMENT X.45

Average number of persons per household and population dependent on cultivation, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Average No. of persons per household	Sample households engaged in cultivation only and both in cultivation and household industry	Estimated population dependent upon cultivation	Percentage of population dependent upon cultivation to total population	Percentage of cultivators (Category I of P.C.A.) to toal population	Percentage of cultivators to total population (1951)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GUJARAT . .	**T**	**5.30**	**377,897**	**10,014,271**	**48.53**	**21.90**	**18.15**
	R	**5.37**	**363,893**	**9,770,527**	**63.79**	**28.66**	**N.A.**
	U	**5.12**	**14,004**	**358,502**	**6.74**	**2.42**	**N.A.**
1 Jamnagar . .	T	5.69	11,550	328,598	39.67	19.75	15.59
	R	5.90	10,950	323,025	60.41	29.18	N.A.
	U	5.35	600	16,050	5.47	3.13	N.A.
2 Rajkot . .	T	5.69	15,596	443,706	36.71	20.91	19.03
	R	5.87	14,358	421,407	56.91	31.70	N.A.
	U	5.44	1,238	33,674	7.20	3.82	N.A.
3 Surendranagar .	T	5.42	9,978	270,404	40.77	18.54	15.99
	R	5.53	9,297	257,062	53.83	24.23	N.A.
	U	5.17	681	17,604	9.48	3.91	N.A.
4 Bhavnagar .	T	5.65	14,585	412,026	36.81	18.21	16.01
	R	5.80	13,715	397,735	51.86	25.19	N.A.
	U	5.34	870	23,229	6.59	3.02	N.A.
5 Amreli . .	T	5.74	11,315	324,741	48.63	26.31	14.17
	R	5.82	10,470	304,677	58.01	31.15	N.A.
	U	5.49	845	23,195	16.27	8.47	N.A.

N.A.=Not available

STATEMENT X.45-*contd.*

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Average No. of persons per household	Sample households engaged in cultivation only and both in cultivation and household industry	Estimated population dependent upon cultivation	Percentage of population dependent upon cultivation to total population	Percentage of cultivators (Category I of P.C.A.) to total population	Percentage of cultivators to total population (1951)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6 Junagadh . .	T	5.66	18,573	525,616	42.20	24.36	14.09
	R	5.85	17,409	509,213	56.97	32.32	N.A.
	U	5.23	1,164	30,439	8.65	4.13	N.A.
7 Kutch . .	T	4.63	12,549	290,509	41.71	18.50	13.71
	R	4.64	12,393	287,518	51.21	22.75	N.A.
	U	4.59	156	3,580	2.65	0.82	N.A.
8 Banaskantha .	T	5.21	25,411	661,957	66.45	32.36	34.10
	R	5.28	25,114	663,010	71.64	34.58	N.A.
	U	4.47	297	6,638	9.40	3.36	N.A.
9 Sabarkantha .	T	5.17	24,493	633,144	68.93	33.79	29.27
	R	5.20	24,266	630,916	73.59	36.05	N.A.
	U	4.76	227	5,403	8.83	2.10	N.A.
10 Mehsana . .	T	4.94	38,584	953,025	56.39	23.47	20.87
	R	5.02	36,337	912,059	65.62	27.13	N.A.
	U	4.62	2,247	51,906	17.30	6.55	N.A.
11 Ahmedabad .	T	5.00	20,028	560,700	22.65	8.06	7.07
	R	5.00	19,173	479,325	55.31	19.95	N.A.
	U	4.99	855	21,332	1.59	0.39	N.A.
12 Kaira . .	T	5.02	46,720	1,172,672	59.30	18.99	18.38
	R	5.04	44,598	1,123,870	70.52	22.85	N.A.
	U	4.93	2,122	52,307	13.63	2.95	N.A.
13 Panchmahals .	T	5.59	41,350	1,155,733	78.68	43.15	39.03
	R	5.68	40,766	1,157,754	88.10	47.98	N.A.
	U	4.95	584	14,454	9.33	2.17	N.A.
14 Baroda . .	T	5.32	27,403	728,920	47.73	16.59	14.74
	R	5.40	26,795	723,465	64.03	22.14	N.A.
	U	5.11	608	15,534	3.91	0.82	N.A.
15 Broach . .	T	5.46	16,728	456,674	51.20	20.84	11.23
	R	5.51	16,340	450,167	59.38	24.26	N.A.
	U	5.18	388	10,049	7.51	2.01	N.A.
16 Surat . .	T	5.43	41,285	1,120,888	45.72	19.75	14.04
	R	5.38	40,163	1,080,385	56.58	25.00	N.A.
	U	5.59	1,122	31,360	5.78	1.25	N.A.
17 Dangs* . .	R	5.14	1,749	44,949	62.81	36.46	29.44

N.A.=Not available

*Entirely rural

NOTE:

The percentage of workers of Category I to total population was 22.95 in 1931; 14.45 in 1921; 14.23 in 1911; and 6.85 in 1901. The data for 1941 are not available.

195. The above table is very inst uctive and yields some very interesting results. In the State as a whole, the total population dependent upon cultivation excluding agricultural labour is estimated to be 10,014,271 or 48.53 per cent of the total population. This population is distributed between rural and urban areas to the extent of 9,770,527 in villages and 358,502 in towns. The percentage of population dependent upon cultivation to the total rises to 63.79 per cent in rural areas and drops down to 6.74 per cent in urban areas. The percentage, however, of cultivators to the total population comes to 21.90 per cent, which goes upto 28.66 per cent in villages and falls down to 2.42 per cent in towns. An attempt has been made to calculate these figures for the previous censuses also, which shows that the percentage of cultivators to total population, which was 6.85 in 1901 rose to 14.23 in 1911, remained very nearly steady at 14.45 per cent in 1921, rose to 22.95 per cent in 1931, but dropped down to 18.15 per cent in 1951. These fluctuations result partly from the non-comparability of the data owing to the changes in definition from census to census and partly from the variation in the method and units adopted for the presentation of these data, which also affect their comparability.

196. The percentage of population dependent upon cultivation to total population rises considerably for the rural areas for the simple reason that cultivation is particularly important in villages where agriculture has so far been a way of life for the people of this land, but drops down heavily in urban areas as it is non-agricultural industries which provide the means of livelihood to the majority of town-dwellers. The rural percentage of 63.79 is exceeded in such districts as Banaskantha (71.64), Sabarkantha (73.59), Mehsana (65.62), Kaira (70.52), the Panchmahals (88.10) and Baroda (64.03). Thus, the areas where dependency on agriculture is comparatively greater are the tribal areas of the Panchmahals, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha *plus* the districts of Mehsana, Kaira and Baroda, where the level of farming is comparatively high and some of the areas are rich in soil of better quality. Dependency on cultivation is comparatively much less in some of the rural areas of Peninsular Gujarat than in the villages of districts like Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat in Mainland Gujarat, where people have other means of livelihood to fall back upon. The percentages of cultivators to total population are, however, insignificant in the urban areas of Ahmedabad, Kutch and Baroda, where 0.39, 0.82 and 0.82 per cent only work at cultivation. This percentage which is 2.42 for the State as a whole, is exceeded in all other districts except Sabarkantha (2.10 per cent), the Panchmahals (2.17 per cent) and Broach (2.01 per cent), where occupations other than cultivation tend to reduce the proportion of persons dependent on cultivation. While in Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat, all of which have a city with population over 100,000, people have other pursuits to fall back upon, it is the major port of Kandla with the new townships of Adipur and Gandhidham, which provides the urban population with greater employment in non-agricultural pursuits. The urban percentage of workers in cultivation rises as high as 8.47 per cent in Amreli, where as seen before the extent of urbanisation is comparatively much less.

197. The foregoing analysis establishes that while in towns it is the extent of urbanisation and pace of industrialisation which determine the degree of dependency on cultivation, in rural areas it is the prevalent economic structure, level of farming and socio-economic considerations which influence the extent of dependency on cultivation. Another factor which tends to reduce the proportion of population dependent upon cultivation is the relatively greater mobility of the people as witnessed in case of the rural areas of Kutch, Mehsana, Kaira and Ahmedabad districts. As already noticed in the Chapter on Migration, the migratory currents are at work in these areas to a far greater extent than in others where people are induced to leave their home village for seeking better avenues of employment.

(ii) India and States

198. The above examination which has been carried out for the State and districts will now be attempted for the States of India to discover whether they present any regional distribution for well-defined groups of States. Statement X.46 given on page 384 will help such a study.

STATEMENT X.46

Distribution of 1,000 households in each State among those engaged in cultivation only, in household industry only, both in cultivation and household industry and in neither, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/Union Territory		Total No. of Households	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1		2	3	4	5	6
INDIA	**(a)**	**16,750,585**	**6,318,108**	**8,792,764**	**788,703**	**851,010**
	(b)	**1,000**	**377**	**525**	**47**	**51**
STATES						
1 Andhra Pradesh	(a)	1,504,809	621,036	671,610	104,538	107,625
	(b)	1,000	413	446	69	72
2 Assam	(a)	442,219	129,715	215,216	12,380	84,908
	(b)	1,000	293	487	28	192
3 Bihar	(a)	1,662,005	462,579	1,055,959	42,081	101,386
	(b)	1,000	278	636	25	61
4 Gujarat	*(a)*	*771,969*	*353,325*	*347,161*	*40,747*	*30,736*
	(b)	*1,000*	*457*	*450*	*53*	*40*
5 Jammu and Kashmir	(a)	125,587	22,487	77,821	4,913	20,366
	(b)	1,000	179	620	39	162
6 Kerala	(a)	575,830	340,063	192,709	33,505	9,553
	(b)	1,000	590	335	58	17
7 Madhya Pradesh	(a)	1,321,194	406,668	768,984	59,570	85,972
	(b)	1,000	308	582	45	65
8 Madras	(a)	1,448,862	708,136	614,855	89,921	35,950
	(b)	1,000	489	424	62	25
9 Maharashtra	(a)	1,524,205	714,788	704,234	60,947	44,236
	(b)	1,000	469	462	40	29
10 Mysore	(a)	864,931	328,337	451,850	35,678	49,066
	(b)	1,000	380	522	41	57
11 Orissa	(a)	714,176	203,778	444,809	26,893	38,696
	(b)	1,000	285	623	38	54
12 Punjab	(a)	705,960	316,845	311,759	55,117	22,239
	(b)	1,000	449	442	78	31
13 Rajasthan	(a)	752,856	197,649	463,503	30,270	61,434
	(b)	1,000	262	616	40	82
14 Uttar Pradesh	(a)	2,781,220	735,810	1,795,722	149,266	100,422
	(b)	1,000	264	646	54	36
15 West Bengal	(a)	1,286,778	641,805	580,173	33,434	31,366
	(b)	1,000	499	451	26	24

(a)=Absolute number (b)=1,000

STATEMENT X.46-*contd.*

State/Union Territory		Total No. of Households	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1		2	3	4	5	6
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS						
1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	(a)	2,619	1,352	786	100	381
	(b)	1,000	516	300	38	146
2 Delhi . . .	(a)	102,768	96,251	4,407	1,731	379
	(b)	1,000	936	43	17	4
3 Himachal Pradesh .	(a)	51,062	6,163	32,026	1,399	11,474
	(b)	1,000	121	627	27	225
4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands .	(a)	810	88	1	611	110
	(b)	1,000	109	1	754	136
5 Manipur . . .	(a)	29,456	4,122	16,205	3,673	5,456
	(b)	1,000	140	550	125	185
6 Tripura . . .	(a)	42,997	13,317	19,506	1,266	8,908
	(b)	1,000	310	454	29	207
7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	(a)	2,051	271	1,586	29	165
	(b)	1,000	132	773	14	81
8 Goa, Daman and Diu	(a)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	(b)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9 Pondicherry . .	(a)	14,756	11,000	2,982	616	158
	(b)	1,000	745	202	42	11
10 North-East Frontier Agency	(a)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	(b)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
11 Nagaland . . .	(a)	15,928	1,700	14,208	6	14
	(b)	1,000	107	892	N	1
12 SIKKIM . . .	(a)	5,537	823	4,692	12	10
	(b)	1,000	149	847	2	2

N.A. = Not available N=Negligible

There are in the country as a whole 6,318,108 households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry, 8,792,764 households engaged in cultivation only, 788,703 engaged in household industry only and 851,010 engaged both in cultivation and household industry, bringing the total of such sampled households to 16,750,585. Their proportionate distribution between the different categories is in order 525 engaged in cultivation only, 377 engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry, 51 engaged both in cultivation and household industry and 47

engaged in household industry only, in every 1,000 households in the country. These statistics also illustrate the predominantly agricultural economy of the country as well as the complementary nature of household industry which supplements the income from agriculture. The various categories will now be examined below.

Households Engaged neither in Cultivation nor in Household Industry

199. The all-India average of 377 households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry in every 1,000 households is exceeded by Kerala (590), West Bengal (499), Madras (489), Maharashtra (469), Gujarat (457), Punjab (449), Andhra Pradesh (413) and Mysore (380). These proportions are, however, the lowest in Jammu and Kashmir (179), and the highest in Kerala (590) which correspondingly influence the proportions of households engaged in cultivation only. These statistics bring out two distinct regional patterns as shown by Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan on the one hand, where the proportions of households in this category are comparatively less, and another formed by Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh on the other, where they are comparatively higher. That these proportions reveal the influence of urbanisation will be evident from the table opposite which compares them with the rate of urbanisation in the different States of the country.

Households Engaged in Cultivation Only

200. The proportions of households engaged in cultivation only are greater in States where those engaged in neither are low except in the State of Assam, which has the largest proportion of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, reducing to that extent the proportions of households engaged in cultivation only. The all-India average of 525 households engaged in cultivation only is exceeded by Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, where there is greater ruralisation than in some of the other States of India. The regional pattern of those engaged in neither noticed in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra reappears in case of cultivation only further reinforced by the Punjab and West Bengal in all of which the proportions of those engaged in cultivation only are comparatively lower than that for the country as a whole. While Kerala (335) has the lowest proportion of households engaged in cultivation only, Uttar Pradesh heads the list with 646. It is further to be observed that the proportions of households engaged in cultivation only as emphasising the relatively greater importance of agriculture in the economy of the States are particularly noteworthy in Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

STATEMENT X.47

Percentage of households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry and percentage of urban population, 1961

State/Union Territory	Percentage of households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry (Based on 20% Sample)	Percentage of urban population to total population
1	2	3
INDIA	**37.7**	**18.0**
States		
1 Andhra Pradesh	41.3	17.4
2 Assam	29.3	7.7
3 Bihar	27.8	8.4
4 Gujarat	*45.7*	*25.8*
5 Jammu and Kashmir	17.9	16.7
6 Kerala	59.0	15.1
7 Madhya Pradesh	30.8	14.3
8 Madras	48.9	26.7
9 Maharashtra	46.9	28.2
10 Mysore	38.0	22.3
11 Orissa	28.5	6.3
12 Punjab	44.9	20.1
13 Rajasthan	26.2	16.3
14 Uttar Pradesh	26.4	12.9
15 West Bengal	49.9	24.5
Union Territories and Other Areas		
1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	51.6	22.1
2 Delhi	93.6	88.7
3 Himachal Pradesh	12.1	4.7
4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	10.9	0
5 Manipur	14.0	8.7
6 Tripura	31.0	9.0
7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13.2	0
8 Goa, Daman and Diu	N.A.	16.1
9 Pondicherry	74.5	24.1
10 North-East Frontier Agency	N.A.	0
11 Nagaland	10.7	5.2
12 Sikkim	14.9	4.2

N.A.=Not available

Households Engaged in Household Industry Only

201. Household industry existing by itself and independent of cultivation appears to be important in Andhra Pradesh (69), Gujarat (53), Kerala (58), Madras (62), Punjab (78) and Uttar Pradesh (54), where the all-India average of 47 households per 1,000 is exceeded.

Households Engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry

202. Household industry assumes special importance when coupled with cultivation. The importance of this mixed aspect of the economy is apparent from the fact that in every 1,000 households, those engaged both in cultivation and household industry number 51, as against 47 in case of those engaged only in household industry. This conjoint aspect of economic activity is particularly noteworthy in Assam (192), Jammu and Kashmir (162), Rajasthan (82), Andhra Pradesh (72), Madhya Pradesh (65), Bihar (61), Mysore (57) and Orissa (54), where the proportions rise above the all-India average; but more so in Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh, where the proportions appear to be pretty high.

Persons Dependent on Cultivation in States

203. The following table works out and compares the percentage of persons dependent on cultivation in the country as a whole and the different States and Union Territories.

STATEMENT X.48

Population dependent on cultivation, India and States, 1961

State/Union Territory	Cultivating households (on 20% sample basis)	Total cultivating households (Col. 2x5)	Average size of household	Total population dependent on cultivation (Col. 3 x Col.4)	Percentage dependent on cultivation to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6
INDIA	**9,643,774**	**48,218,870**	**N.A.**	**249,198,333**	**56.73**
STATES					
1 Andhra Pradesh	779,235	3,896,175	4.72	18,389,946	51.11
2 Assam	300,124	1,500,620	5.45	8,178,379	68.88
3 Bihar	1,157,345	5,786,725	5.49	31,769,120	68.39
4 Gujarat	*377,897*	*1,889,485*	*5.30*	*10,014,271*	*48.53*
5 Jammu and Kashmir	98,187	490,935	5.62	2,759,055	77.48
6 Kerala	202,262	1,011,310	5.79	5,855,485	34.64
7 Madhya Pradesh	854,956	4,274,780	4.85	20,732,683	64.04
8 Madras	650,805	3,254,025	4.60	14,968,515	44.43
9 Maharashtra	748,470	3,742,350	5.08	19,011,138	48.06
10 Mysore	500,916	2,504,580	5.34	13,374,457	56.70
11 Orissa	483,505	2,417,525	4.88	11,797,522	67.23
12 Punjab	333,998	1,669,990	5.67	9,468,843	46.63
13 Rajasthan	524,937	2,624,685	5.30	13,910,831	69.02
14 Uttar Pradesh	1,896,144	9,480,720	5.24	49,678,973	67.36
15 West Bengal	611,539	3,057,695	5.27	16,114,053	46.14
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS					
1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,167	5,835	4.80	28,008	44.07
2 Delhi	4,786	23,930	5.08	121,564	4.57
3 Himachal Pradesh	43,500	217,500	5.19	1,128,825	83.55
4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	111	555	5.88	3,263	13.53
5 Manipur	21,661	108,305	5.30	574,017	73.59
6 Tripura	28,414	142,070	5.26	747,288	65.44
7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,751	8,755	5.44	47,627	82.17
8 Goa, Daman and Diu	N.A.	N.A.	4.66	..	0
9 Pondicherry	3,140	15,700	4.88	76,616	20.76
10 North-East Frontier Agency	N.A.	N.A.	5.13	N.A.	0
11 Nagaland	14,222	71,110	4.44	315,728	85.52
12 SIKKIM	4,702	23,510	5.62	132,126	81.46

N.A.=Not available

The all-India average of persons dependent on cultivation comes to 56.73 per cent of the total population of the country. Among the States where this average is exceeded are Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, all of which go to form a compact regional block extending from north to north-east. Among the Union Territories, the proportions of those dependent on cultivation are as high as 80 per cent and over in Himachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Nagaland and Sikkim, but falls as low as 4.57 in Delhi, 13.53 in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and 20.76 per cent in Pondicherry. Among the States, dependency on cultivation is the least in Kerala and accounts for only 34.64 per cent of its total population. Other States where this percentage falls below 50 are Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Punjab and West Bengal. These figures may as well be taken to indicate the relative extent of urbanisation and progress industr ial activities have made in these States.

(iii) Land under Cultivation

204. The data of land cultivated under different types of interest, viz., (1) owned or held from Government, (2) held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share and (3) partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share, returned in the household schedules have been tabulated on 20 per cent sample basis in different sizes of land such as less than 1, 1.0–2.4, 2.5–4.9, 5.0–7.4, 7.5–9.9, 10.0–12.4, 12.5–14.9, 15.0–29.9, 30.0–49.9, 50+ acres. Column 2 of Statement X.49 on the next page gives figures of land under cultivation, as estimated by the following method, as against actual area under cultivation according to the revenue records.

205. The census figures which are based on 20 per cent sample have been worked out from Table B-XI by totalling up the sum of the products of households in each size class of land by the geometric/arithmetic means of the two limits, namely, upper and lower of each size class. These figures have been worked out in respect of all interests in land as land reforms and tenancy legislations have been fully implemented in the State and direct relationship has been established between the State and the occupants all of whom hold land from Government without the intervention of any intermediary.

206. Area of land cultivated was worked out from the 100 per cent household schedules of selected talukas and the arithmetic mean and geometric mean were separately applied to find out the cultivated area for the district of which the taluka forms part. As the conditions differ from area to area, it was found that purely arithmetic mean or purely geometric mean does not give satisfactory results in every case. Broadly speaking, it was found that the application of arithmetic mean to lower size classes upto 10 acres and that of geometric mean to higher size classes exceeding 10 acres gave satisfactory results which closely approximated to the actual area furnished by the revenue records, except in case of the districts of Surendranagar, Kutch and Surat.

207. The figures are very interesting indeed and show that as against 23,178,669 acres of land under cultivation according to the census returns, the acreage shown in the land revenue records is 24,063,800, giving an excess of 3.68 per cent. It is really gratifying that these two sets of figures should disclose such a striking resemblance and a negligible margin of difference despite the fact that those worked out from the census schedules are based on 20 per cent sample and estimated by computing the sum of the products of the households in each size class of land either by geometric or arithmetic mean as may be applicable in each case. The marginal difference in the two sets of figures derived from two different sources, one of which represents the actual position as revealed by Government records and the other attempts to estimate the figures from not too accurate replies received from the respondent while filling in the sampled household schedule, evidences the fairly accurate knowledge cultivators have of their holdings. By the very nature of the census returns, the replies given by the respondent cannot be as accurate as the Government records. For, it is after all the subjective knowledge of the head of the household conveyed to the enumerator which would be recorded in the census schedule. No one would expect this information to tally exactly with the acreage given in the village records. Again the difference in the measure of land in different parts of the

STATEMENT X.49

Area of land cultivated as per census returns and land revenue records, 1961

State/District	Area of land cultivated arrived at by geometric mean or arithmetic mean derived from Census returns	Net area sown+ current fallow derived from Land Revenue Records	Difference (2-3)	Percentage difference
1	2	3	4	5
GUJARAT	**23,178,669**	**24,063,800**	**—885,131**	**— 3.68**
1 Jamnagar	1,343,708	1,420,000	— 76,292	— 5.37
2 Rajkot	1,725,346	1,826,100	—100,754	— 5.52
3 Surendranagar	1,513,057	1,687,300	—174,243	—10.33
4 Bhavnagar	1,415,336	1,571,400	—156,064	— 9.93
5 Amreli	1,154,208	1,236,700	— 82,492	— 6.67
6 Junagadh	1,522,105	1,530,600	— 8,495	— 0.56
7 Kutch	1,345,213	1,539,800	—194,587	—12.64
8 Banaskantha	2,006,307	1,866,600	+139,707	+ 7.48
9 Sabarkantha	1,096,545	1,083,800	+ 12,745	+ 1.18
10 Mehsana	1,768,238	1,704,000	+ 64,238	+ 3.77
11 Ahmedabad	1,673,401	1,611,000	+ 62,401	+ 3.87
12 Kaira	1,351,206	1,307,300	+ 43,906	+ 3.36
13 Panchmahals	1,284,444	1,231,500	+ 52,944	+ 4.30
14 Baroda	1,258,348	1,350,700	— 92,352	— 6.84
15 Broach	1,036,279	1,120,600	— 84,321	— 7.52
16 Surat	1,574,681	1,864,900	—290,219	—15.56
17 Dangs	110,247	111,500	— 1,253	— 1.12

State would also introduce an element of variation arising from the conversion of figures given by the respondent. While the revenue records are maintained in acres, in the popular mind, *bigha* is the most commonly accepted measure of land in Gujarat. Even this measure is not uniform. While in Saurashtra 2½ *bighas* make one acre, the corresponding unit for Baroda and British districts would be 1½ *bighas*, and neither of them would be the same as that adopted in Kutch, where land is measured in terms of 3 *bighas*=1 acre. With these handicaps to contend with, the results drawn out from the census schedules compare very favourably with those furnished by the revenue records as the resemblance between the two is reasonably full and accurate. This similarity is, however, disturbed in some of the districts, as seen from the percentage of difference between the two sets of figures given in column 5. The districts where the margin of error is more than 10 per cent are Surendranagar (10.33 per cent), Kutch (12.64 per cent) and Surat (15.56 per cent) where the figures of revenue records are in excess of the census figures. The variation in figures operates both the ways and shows both decreases and increases over the revenue figures. The districts where the census figures exceed the revenue figures are Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Panchmahals. The resemblance between these two sets of figures is very close in districts like Junagadh and Sabarkantha where the variation is less than 2 per cent. In addition to the basic difference in the nature of the census and revenue figures, there is another important factor which cannot be ignored, namely, the existence of large unsurveyed areas in some of the Princely States and Estates included in the various districts of the State on integration and reorganisation. In such cases the figures given in the revenue records are not final and liable to change on the completion of survey operations. But taken as a whole, the picture emerging from the census and revenue records shows a very close approximation and conforms to the prevalent condition as regards land under cultivation not only in the State as a

whole but also in its various administrative units.

(iv) Households by Interest and Size Class of Land

208. The two tables given at the end of this Chapter show (i) distribution of households by interest and size class of land and (ii) distribution of interest in land by size class of land. The State entries are, however, given below.

STATEMENT X.50

Distribution of 1,000 households under each interest by size class of land held, 1961
(Based on 20% Sample)

Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1	1.0–2.4	2.5–4.9	5.0–7.4	7.5–9.9	10.0–12.4	12.5–14.9	15.0–29.9	30.0–49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						GUJARAT						
Total	**1,000**	**32**	**142**	**178**	**153**	**89**	**94**	**37**	**175**	**73**	**23**	**4**
(a)	1,000	34	145	177	151	86	95	35	176	74	23	4
(b)	1,000	64	258	223	153	73	69	22	94	33	10	1
(c)	1,000	7	61	163	174	123	104	64	197	78	28	1

STATEMENT X.51

Distribution of interest in land for every 1,000 households and for each size class of land held, 1961

Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1	1.0–2.4	2.5–4.9	5.0–7.4	7.5–9.9	10.0–12.4	12.5–14.9	15.0–29.9	30.0–49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						GUJARAT						
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
(a)	864	896	882	861	852	837	866	814	872	880	869	971
(b)	42	84	77	53	42	34	31	25	23	19	18	15
(c)	94	20	41	86	106	129	103	161	105	101	113	14

(a) = Owned or held from Government

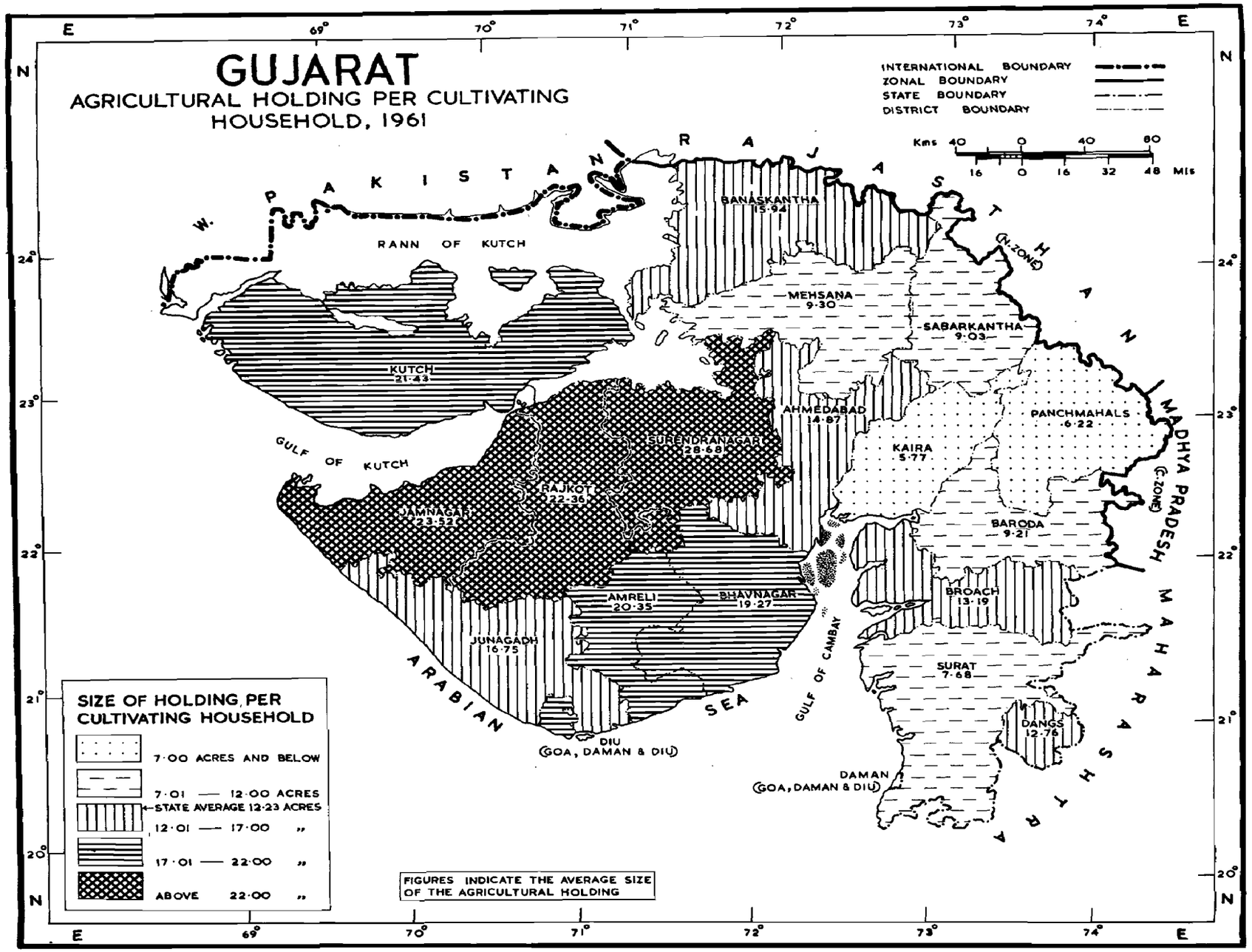
(b) = Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share

(c) = Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share

With a view, however, to facilitate the study of these important statistics, the various size classes of land in cultivation require to be abridged into broader ranges, like less than 1, 1.0–4.9, 5.0–14.9, 15.0–49.9 and 50+ acres and represented by a Lorenz Curve showing on the 'Y' axis the cumulative percentages of the numbers of households in the different size ranges of land, and on the 'X' axis the cumulative percentages of areas under the different size ranges.

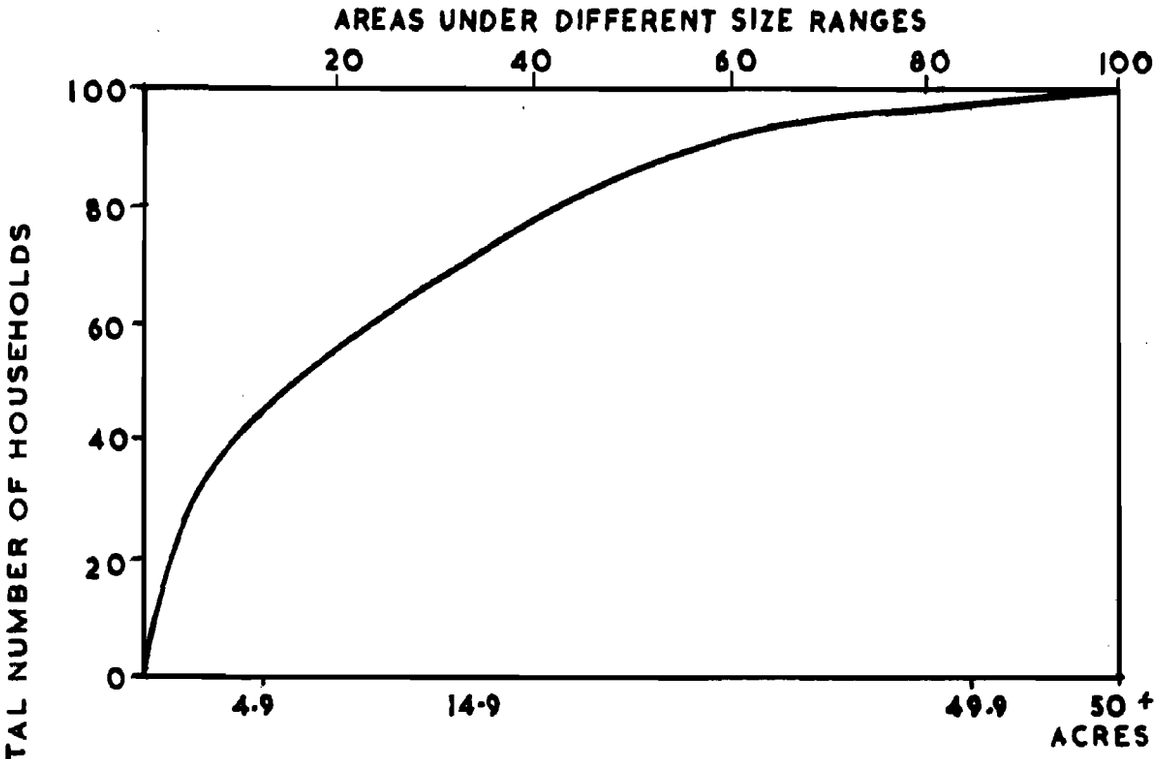
INTEREST BY SIZE CLASS OF LAND HELD

209. The three main interests in land that will be examined in this section are land (i) owned or held from Government, (ii) held from private

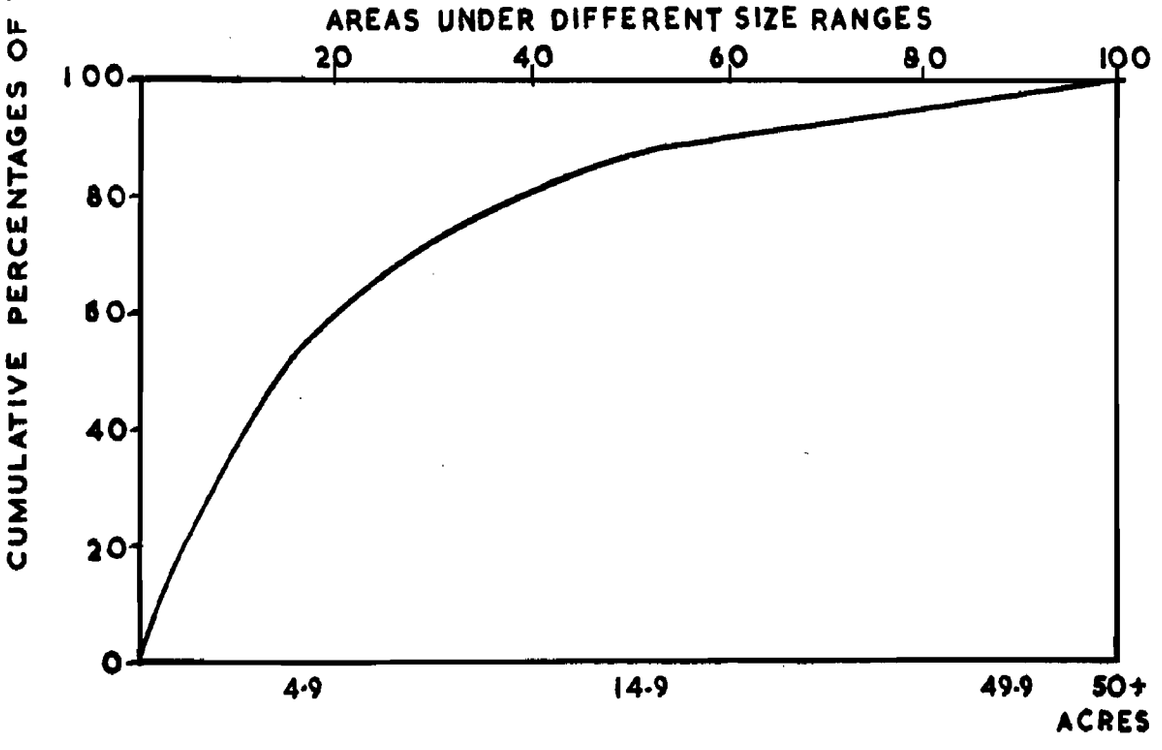

GUJARAT
AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD, 1961
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
ZONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Kms 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 Mls
W. PAKISTAN
RANN OF KUTCH
RAJASTHAN (N. ZONE)
BANASKANTHA 15·94
MEHSANA 9·30
SABARKANTHA 9·03
KUTCH 21·43
AHMEDABAD 14·87
PANCHMAHALS 6·22
KAIRA 5·77
SURENDRANAGAR 28·68
GULF OF KUTCH
RAJKOT 22·36
JAMNAGAR 23·52
BARODA 9·21
MADHYA PRADESH (C. ZONE)
BROACH 13·19
AMRELI 20·35
BHAVNAGAR 19·27
JUNAGADH 16·75
GULF OF CAMBAY
SURAT 7·68
DANGS 12·76
MAHARASHTRA
ARABIAN SEA
DIU (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
SIZE OF HOLDING PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD
7·00 ACRES AND BELOW
7·01 — 12·00 ACRES
← STATE AVERAGE 12·23 ACRES
12·01 — 17·00 "
17·01 — 22·00 "
ABOVE 22·00 "
FIGURES INDICATE THE AVERAGE SIZE OF THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING
69° 70° 71° 72° 73° 74° E
20° 21° 22° 23° 24° N

CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES OF HOUSEHOLDS IN DIFFERENT SIZE RANGES OF LAND

(I) OWNED OR HELD FROM GOVERNMENT

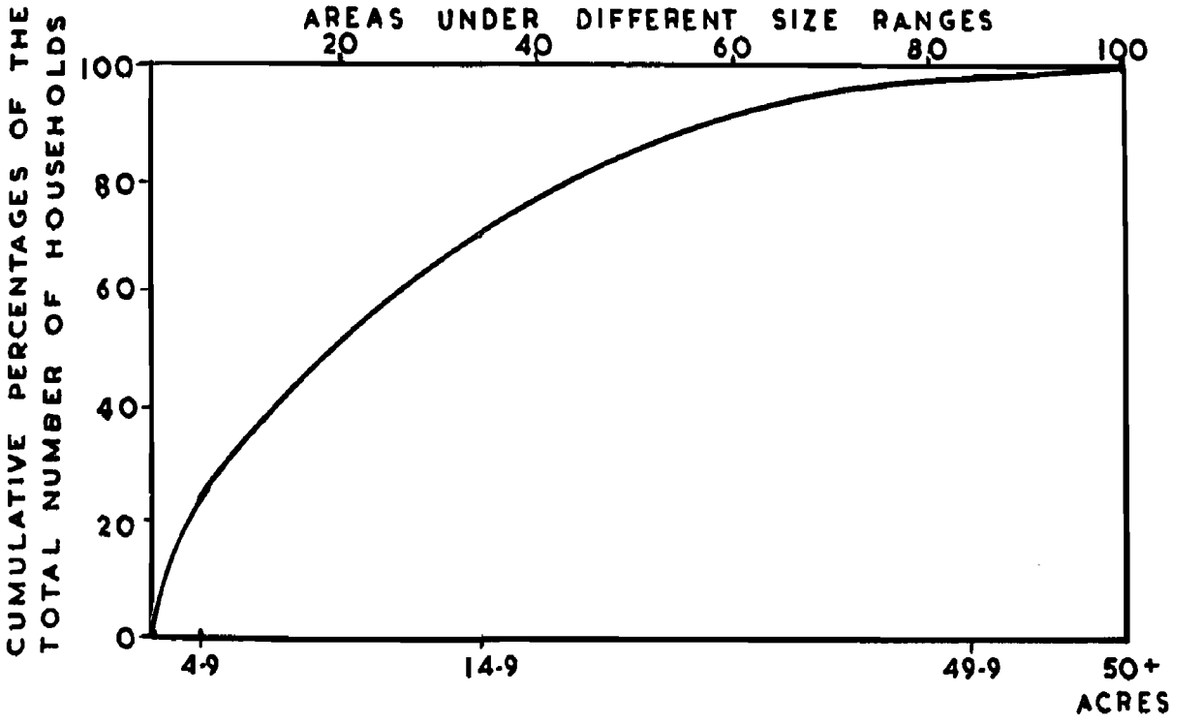


(II) HELD FROM PRIVATE PERSONS OR INSTITUTIONS FOR PAYMENT IN MONEY, KIND OR SHARE



CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES OF HOUSEHOLDS IN DIFFERENT SIZE RANGES OF LAND

(III) PARTLY HELD FROM GOVERNMENT AND PARTLY FROM PRIVATE PERSONS FOR PAYMENT IN MONEY, KIND OR SHARE



persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share, and (iii) partly held from Government and partly held from private persons, etc.

210. The following extract for the State as a whole brings out the general characteristics of holdings subdivided into various ranges from less than 1 to 50+ acres.

Distribution of cultivating households by interest and size class of land held, 1961

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Total	Owned or held from Government	Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share
1	2	3	4	5
No. of cultivating households . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Households engaged in cultivation by size of land				
Less than 1 . .	32	34	64	7
1.0- 2.4 . .	142	145	258	61
2.5- 4.9 . .	178	177	223	163
5.0- 7.4 . .	153	151	153	174
7.5- 9.9 . .	89	86	73	123
10.0-12.4 . .	94	95	69	104
12.5-14.9 . .	37	35	22	64
15.0-29.9 . .	175	176	94	197
30.0-49.9 . .	73	74	33	78
50+ . .	23	23	10	28
Unspecified . .	4	4	1	1

The most important ranges are (i) 2.5 to 4.9 acres which account for 178 and (ii) 15.0–29.9, which account for 175 households in every 1,000 households under all interests of land and jointly account for 35 per cent of the households engaged in cultivation. Another significant feature is the proportion of households having holdings of smaller sizes with acreage below 7.5 which account for a little more than half the total households engaged in cultivation. Similar percentages in case of land owned or held from Government are 50.7, for land held from private persons, etc., 70 per cent, and for land partly held from Government and partly from private persons, etc., 40.5 per cent. While proportions for the total as well as for land owned or held from Government are very nearly the same, there is a marked difference in the proportions of land held from private persons and of land partly held from Government and partly from private persons, etc. So far as Gujarat is concerned, where land reforms and tenancy legislation have been fully implemented in the different parts of the State, it is the land owned or held from Government which really matters and accounts for the majority of holdings. This fact is confirmed by the relative proportions of cultivating households under different types of interest in land held, which show that out of a total number of 377,897 households, 326,530 or 86.41 per cent own or hold land from Government, 16,046 or 4.24 per cent hold land from private persons or institutions and 35,321 or 9.35 per cent hold land partly from Government and partly from private persons. It will be pertinent to note that land held from private persons and institutions mostly belongs (i) to certain excepted

categories of holders of land, such as widows, members of armed forces, minors, disabled persons, etc., who cannot carry on personal cultivation and (ii) to religious and charitable institutions and certain class of public servants by whom land has been allowed to be retained for the maintenance of institutions or performance of services essential to the village community. The very fact that a large percentage of families has returned themselves as owning or holding land from Government to which must also be added a substantial number out of those in Category III– land held partly from Government and partly from private persons establishes that the agrarian reforms have been fully implemented in Gujarat. It will be enough if the distribution of households by each size class of land held is examined for the first category of land held or owned from Government, as that would mirror a correct picture of the condition prevalent in the State. Distribution of households by interest in land can, however, be examined for the State as a whole to find out the variation that may exist in the different types of tenural status in land held. While the overall picture generally holds good in case of land owned or held from Government, variations in respect of the other two categories go to show a relatively larger percentage of households holding land from private persons and institutions under the lower size classes. This is but natural as this category includes small holdings which are alienated by Government in favour of religious and charitable institutions as also in favour of those rendering services to the village community. There will be some private persons as well of the categories noted above which might be having some large holdings. The contrary position evidenced by Category III in case of households holding land partly from Government and partly from private persons and institutions would naturally show smaller proportions in the lower sizes and higher proportions in larger holdings for the simple reason that this category represents those who have taken care to enlarge the size of their holdings by taking land for cultivation also from sources other than Government. These deductions are found to generally hold good also in the case of different districts of the State, though there are some regional differences in the pattern of distribution between different interests in land. Districts of Peninsular Gujarat show lower proportions for land of smaller sizes in case of land held from private persons in comparison with the districts of Mainland Gujarat where these proportions are relatively higher in most of the districts. The general pattern of distribution of holdings of Category II shows that these proportions are higher than those for land owned or held from Government as well as in case of land held partly from Government and partly from private persons and institutions. In fine, the depletion of households in smaller ranges and concentration in higher ranges is relatively greater in Peninsular Gujarat than in Mainland Gujarat. But for these variations, the general pattern of distribution of households under each interest by size class of land held in all the districts is more or less uniform. There is another significant feature in the distribution of households in different ranges, which goes to show that large holdings are proportionately greater in Saurashtra region than in the districts of Mainland Gujarat owing to the difference in the fertility of soil, and variation in rainfall and economic condition of the people. Added to these are the political and administrative factors which tend to give larger holdings to the former and smaller to Mainland Gujarat, where fragmentation has been much more than in Peninsular Gujarat where peasant proprietorship was for the most part absent in the past.

The difference in the pattern of distribution of households under each interest by size class of land held is more forcefully brought out by Statement X.50, wherein distribution of households is also given for each individual district. There are two distinct patterns emerging from this distribution which is influenced by the essential features of land revenue administration prevalent in the past, fertility of soil, conditions of farming, rainfall, etc., in these two regions, namely, in the 7 districts of Peninsular Gujarat including Kutch and in 10 districts of Mainland Gujarat, which also has the exclusively rural and backward tract of the Dangs.

Land held from Government

Peninsular Gujarat

211. Households engaged in the cultivation of land below 5 acres are proportionately very small

in all the 7 districts of this region and their percentages vary from 5 to 12. Size class 5.0–14.9 acres accounts for 20 to 45 per cent of the households engaged in cultivation, which rises as high as 44 per cent in Junagadh. Whereas the percentage of families engaged in cultivation in size class 15.0–49.9 acres varies from 42 in Junagadh to 62 for Jamnagar, similar proportions for families engaged in cultivating more than 50 acres vary from 2 for Junagadh to 17 for Surendranagar.

Mainland Gujarat

212. In Mainland Gujarat, where the conditions are different, proportions of families engaged in cultivation below 5 acres vary from 22 per cent in Banaskantha to 64 per cent in Kaira, which includes the most fertile tract of *charotar* inhabited by a very stable peasantry representing a high level of farming, raising tobacco and other cash crops. The proportion of households cultivating 5.0–14.9 acres varies from 28 to 45, that of families cultivating 15.0–49.9 acres from 5 to 37 and that of households cultivating 50 acres and above from 1 to 4 per cent in different districts of this region.

These variations in the percentages of households engaged in cultivation of land held from Government which hold good also for total land under cultivation accentuate different tendencies in the distribution of holdings of different sizes. In Peninsular Gujarat, where the land revenue system prevalent prior to Independence restricted the subdivision of holdings to the minimum by avoiding fragmentation of land resulted in higher percentages of households engaged in the cultivation of land in size class 15 acres and above. Excepting a few areas, tenancy-at-will was the order of the day and the tenant could be evicted from his holding at any time. In a large majority of States and Estates in the absence of right of inheritance and succession, the land reverted to the State on the death of the tenant without a direct male heir. Further, the State or Government being the owner of all land, transfer by lease, sale, mortgage, gift or will was for the most part prohibited. All these factors combined to restrict the subdivision of holdings which were facilitated in Mainland Gujarat, where peasant proprietorship or ryotwari system carrying the rights of inheritance and succession was in vogue. The land being comparatively more fertile, fetched higher prices on sale, as such a transfer was permitted under the land revenue laws in force in British districts. It was, therefore, but natural that the land in this area got parcelled out from time to time, with the result that the proportion of smaller holdings continuously rose while that of larger holdings declined. This process of fragmentation and subdivision was further accentuated by the better quality of soil and relatively satisfactory rainfall conditions, which helped produce more from smaller pieces of land than was possible in other areas. This observation also applies to some areas in Peninsular Gujarat where in States like Bhavnagar and Junagadh right of inheritance and succession was conferred on the holder with limited right of sale giving a higher proportion of smaller holdings in these two districts compared to others where similar conditions did not prevail. These tendencies are also reflected in the other two interests, namely, in case of land held from private persons and institutions as also in case of land held partly from Government and partly from private persons, wherein the proportions of households engaged in cultivation are higher for larger size classes in Peninsular Gujarat than in Mainland Gujarat. Deductions arrived at in respect of Peninsular Gujarat equally apply to the districts of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Mehsana of Mainland Gujarat, having areas with similar conditions of land revenue administration.

INTEREST IN LAND

213. Statement X.51 bears out the deductions made at the outset of this section that land reforms in the various parts of the State have been fully implemented by making the tenant the occupant of the land by removing intermediaries, establishing direct relations between the land-holder and the Government, and introducing security of tenure and fixity of rent. In every 1,000 cultivating households in the State, 864 own or held land from Government, 42 from private persons and 94 partly from Government and partly from private persons and institutions. This picture is also reflected uniformly in the different size classes of land, given in the table on the next page.

STATEMENT X.52

Distribution of interest in land for every 1,000 cultivating households and for each size class of land held, 1961

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Owned or held from Government	Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share
No. of cultivating households	**864**	**42**	**94**
Households engaged in cultivation by size of land			
Less than 1	896	84	20
1.0- 2.4	882	77	41
2.5- 4.9	861	53	86
5.0- 7.4	852	42	106
7.5- 9.9	837	34	129
10.0-12.4	866	31	103
12.5-14.9	814	25	161
15.0-29.9	872	23	105
30.0-49.9	880	19	101
50+	869	18	113
Unspecified	971	15	14

214. There is not a single size class of land where the proportion of land held or owned from Government is less than 814 households per 1,000 engaged in cultivation. The proportions for land held from private persons and institutions vary from 18 for class size 50 and over to 84 for class size less than 1 acre, corresponding proportions for land partly held from Government and partly from private persons ranging between 20 for size class less than 1 and 161 for size class 12.5 to 14.9 acres. These general trends are also reflected in the different districts with certain variations, which are greater in Kutch district of Peninsular Gujarat and in the most of the districts of Mainland Gujarat.

(v) Households, Family and Hired Workers

215. Statement X.53 at page 395 gives distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961, wherein figures only for the State as a whole are reprobuced and the entire table along with figures for all the districts is printed at the end of this Chapter.

216. The study of this table will be facilitated by reproducing the absolute figures from the working sheet. While the State figures are given in Statement X.54 at page 396 the entire table has been given at the end of this Chapter.

The total number of cultivating households of all sizes in the State according to 20 per cent sample comes to 347,161. These are distributed in various sizes of holdings, the highest concentration being in holdings of size class 1.0–12.4 acres and also in holdings 15.0–49.9 acres, which respectively account for 65.16 and 25.15 per cent of the total sample households. The concentration, however, is greater in smaller holdings with acreage less than 5, which account for 34.93 per cent of the total cultivating households in the State. Out of 917,118 workers engaged in cultivation, 889,629 or 97.00 per cent are family workers and 27,489 only are hired workers. The insignificant proportion, nearly 3 per cent of hired workers, shows the household nature of this primary economic activity of the State, wherein labour of the members of the household is utilised to the maximum extent and the degree of employment of outside labour on payment of cash or kind is insignificant. This fact further goes to establish the growing pressure of population on land and greater subdivision and fragmentation of holdings, which are becoming uneconomic day by day, necessitating very little aid of outside labour, which is being increasingly replaced by family labour. The size of land holding which accounts for the highest number of family workers is 15.0–29.9 acres, which also is the size wherein the largest number of households is engaged in the cultivation of land. It is significant to note that this class employs the largest number of hired workers, whose proportionate strength rises in the two subsequent larger sizes of holdings, viz., 30.0–49.9 and 50 and above acres. While the need for hired workers is practically nil in case of holdings of less than 1 to 2.4 acres, they are in some demand by holdings of size 2.5–14.9, which suddenly rises in case of land holdings of larger sizes. In other words, all the labour that is required in the cultivation of land is for the most part contributed by the members of the family and the extent of hired labour which is insignificant is confined to larger holdings wherein such assistance in addition to that rendered by the family workers becomes necessary.

217. The distribution of the sample of

STATEMENT X.53

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation					
				1 Person			2 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GUJARAT									
All sizes	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**266**	**104**	**0**	**313**	**237**	**243**
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	564	334	0	281	331	420
1.0– 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	426	214	0	337	336	466
2.5– 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	317	137	0	349	299	448
5.0– 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	265	106	0	337	263	414
7.5– 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	232	89	0	329	243	395
10.0–12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	212	79	0	326	232	369
12.5–14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	177	62	0	315	209	339
15.0–29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	166	57	0	286	184	247
30.0–49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	138	42	0	224	128	130
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	142	40	0	179	95	63
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	459	236	0	323	326	295

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation								
	3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
GUJARAT									
All sizes	**357**	**494**	**558**	**63**	**159**	**161**	**1**	**6**	**38**
Less than 1	146	300	580	9	34	0	N	1	0
1.0– 2.4	217	385	381	20	64	128	N	1	25
2.5– 4.9	298	462	442	36	101	99	N	1	11
5.0– 7.4	351	505	486	47	125	85	N	1	15
7.5– 9.9	380	519	518	58	146	80	1	3	7
10.0–12.4	396	525	531	65	160	79	1	4	21
12.5–14.9	427	538	530	80	186	123	1	5	8
15.0–29.9	456	549	618	90	203	109	2	7	26
30.0–49.9	488	527	623	145	288	212	5	15	35
50+	453	441	441	209	376	368	17	48	128
Unspecified	191	346	377	26	92	131	1	N	197

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.54

Households, family workers and hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation				
				1 Person		2 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GUJARAT								
All sizes	**347,161**	**889,629**	**27,489**	**92,446**	**92,446**	**108,781**	**210,877**	**6,685**
Less than 1	11,178	18,861	88	6,303	6,303	3,142	6,247	37
1.0– 2.4	48,861	97,287	470	20,803	20,803	16,449	32,679	219
2.5– 4.9	61,238	141,590	1,017	19,419	19,419	21,364	42,272	456
5.0– 7.4	52,651	131,787	1,750	13,972	13,972	17,718	34,711	725
7.5– 9.9	30,637	80,371	1,599	7,124	7,124	10,075	19,518	632
10.0–12.4	32,832	88,378	2,487	6,952	6,952	10,703	20,489	917
12.5–14.9	12,904	36,551	1,366	2,284	2,284	4,056	7,649	463
15.0–29.9	61,573	179,624	8,905	10,249	10,249	17,588	32,973	2,203
30.0–49.9	25,731	83,966	6,012	3,554	3,554	5,775	10,771	779
50+	8,191	28,561	3,734	1,159	1,159	1,470	2,704	236
Unspecified	1,365	2,653	61	627	627	441	864	18

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation								
	3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
GUJARAT									
All sizes	**123,749**	**439,285**	**15,324**	**21,693**	**141,959**	**4,425**	**492**	**5,062**	**1,055**
Less than 1	1,634	5,644	51	97	643	..	2	24	..
1.0– 2.4	10,634	37,463	179	964	6,228	60	11	114	12
2.5– 4.9	18,262	65,451	449	2,183	14,343	101	10	105	11
5.0– 7.4	18,449	66,503	850	2,495	16,432	148	17	169	27
7.5– 9.9	11,639	41,718	828	1,775	11,736	128	24	275	11
10.0–12.4	13,011	46,439	1,321	2,130	14,136	197	36	362	52
12.5–14.9	5,514	19,659	724	1,034	6,789	168	16	170	11
15.0–29.9	28,072	98,685	5,502	5,549	36,490	968	115	1,227	232
30.0–49.9	12,567	44,211	3,749	3,718	24,179	1,274	117	1,251	210
50+	3,707	12,594	1,648	1,712	10,740	1,373	143	1,364	477
Unspecified	260	918	23	36	243	8	1	1	12

cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation shows that in the State as a whole, cultivating households wherein 3 to 5 persons are engaged in cultivation are proportionately higher than in other categories of households. Their numerical and proportionate strength is relatively higher than in categories above or below it. Such families also engage the largest number and proportion both of family and hired workers in the State. The distribution of households, family workers and hired workers shows that the proportion of single worker households engaged in cultivation is the highest in holdings of smaller sizes, which goes on declining in each successive size of holding till it drops down to 138 for holdings whose size is 30.0–49.9 acres from 564 in case of holdings measuring less than 1 acre. Households engaging 2 persons also show a similar tendency. But the proportions of family workers are on the increase in higher sizes of holdings where the ratio of cultivating households engaging 3 to 5 persons in cultivation, rises from 146 households per 1,000 in the size class less than 1 acre to 456 for holdings in the size class 15.0–29.9 acres. The tendency to engage proportionately larger number of hired workers is found to be relatively greater in case of households, wherein 3 to 5 persons participate in cultivation. In still higher ranges, proportions of family workers and hired workers go on increasing with every increase in the size of holding. Thus, there is a direct correlation between the size of holdings of land cultivated and the size of cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation. The most representative group of family, wherein the largest number of cultivating households (35.7 per cent) as well as the largest percentages of both family (49.4 per cent) and hired workers (55.8 per cent) are engaged in the State relates to those where 3 to 5 persons are engaged in cultivation, followed by the next lower group wherein 2 persons are engaged in cultivation. Thus, the greater proportions of cultivating households (67.0 per cent) as well as of family workers (73.1 per cent) and hired workers (80.1 per cent) are concentrated in families wherein 2 to 5 persons are engaged in cultivation. But these proportions go on decreasing with each successive higher size of land in case of households wherein 2 persons are engaged in cultivation and increasing in case of households wherein 3 to 5 persons are so engaged.

218. The table given below estimates area under cultivation, number of family and hired workers by size class of land in Gujarat.

STATEMENT X.55

Estimated area under cultivation, estimated number of family and hired workers in each size class of land, 1961

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Estimated area under cultivation (in acres)	Estimated number of cultivating households	Estimated number of family and hired workers	Estimated number of family workers	Estimated number of hired workers	Estimated area under cultivation per household (in acres)	Estimated number of family and hired workers per household	Estimated number of family workers per household	Estimated number of hired workers per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All sizes .	**23,178,669**	**1,889,485**	**5,050,310**	**4,902,780**	**147,530**	**12(12.26)**	**3(2.67)**	**3(2.59)**	**N(0.08)**
Less than 1 .	30,797	61,595	106,975	106,445	530	N(0.49)	2(1.73)	2(1.72)	N(0.01)
1.0– 2.4 .	615,069	267,605	543,500	540,605	2,895	2(2.29)	2(2.03)	2(2.02)	N(0.01)
2.5– 4.9 .	1,257,852	335,875	791,385	785,695	5,690	4(3.74)	2(2.35)	2(2.33)	N(0.02)
5.0– 7.4 .	1,805,711	289,145	742,190	732,310	9,880	6(6.24)	3(2.56)	3(2.53)	N(0.03)
7.5– 9.9 .	1,405,365	168,505	456,760	447,895	8,865	8(8.34)	3(2.71)	3(2.66)	N(0.05)
10.0–12.4 .	1,994,731	178,485	500,965	487,665	13,300	11(11.17)	3(2.80)	3(2.73)	N(0.07)
12.5–14.9 .	953,404	69,650	207,195	199,830	7,365	14(13.68)	3(2.97)	3(2.86)	N(0.11)
15.0–29.9 .	7,010,515	330,535	1,026,185	978,750	47,435	21(21.20)	3(3.10)	3(2.96)	N(0.14)
30.0–49.9 .	5,320,759	137,395	486,575	454,790	31,785	39(38.72)	4(3.54)	4(3.31)	N(0.23)
50+ .	2,738,295	43,525	174,160	154,695	19,465	63(62.91)	4(4.00)	4(3.55)	N(0.45)
Unspecified .	46,171	7,170	14,420	14,100	320	6(6.43)	2(2.01)	2(1.97)	N(0.04)

N=Negligible

219. Another table which follows, shows distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households in the State and selected districts.

STATEMENT X.56

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	GUJARAT			SURENDRANAGAR			JUNAGADH			KUTCH		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All sizes	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Less than 1	32	21	3	2	2	0	3	2	1	4	4	2
1.0– 2.4	141	110	17	15	10	0	31	22	8	25	19	9
2.5– 4.9	176	159	37	27	19	9	79	62	21	76	59	33
5.0– 7.4	152	148	64	44	32	26	114	93	32	99	83	73
7.5– 9.9	88	90	58	33	27	17	102	88	36	74	62	77
10.0–12.4	95	99	90	77	63	35	158	146	68	117	106	105
12.5–14.9	37	41	50	28	24	12	68	68	42	33	31	34
15.0–29.9	177	202	324	309	287	143	327	362	438	294	296	307
30.0–49.9	74	95	219	291	318	259	98	130	247	205	241	209
50+	24	32	136	170	215	496	17	25	104	70	97	150
Unspecified	4	3	2	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	1

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	BANASKANTHA			KAIRA			PANCHMAHALS			SURAT		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
All sizes	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Less than 1	6	4	1	77	59	5	13	10	1	110	78	8
1.0– 2.4	74	55	10	283	244	31	200	168	47	235	207	38
2.5– 4.9	122	102	39	255	253	62	299	286	104	202	205	57
5.0– 7.4	146	129	70	162	180	129	242	248	160	137	151	77
7.5– 9.9	93	88	41	74	87	91	95	106	102	77	88	57
10.0–12.4	115	112	72	54	65	116	76	90	165	66	77	80
12.5–14.9	32	32	33	19	24	60	20	25	55	32	38	48
15.0–29.9	260	283	303	55	68	295	46	58	278	101	115	289
30.0–49.9	122	156	262	11	12	128	5	6	60	30	31	206
50+	25	35	166	3	3	76	1	1	25	8	8	139
Unspecified	5	4	3	7	5	7	3	2	3	2	2	1

220. Statement X.55 shows that the area of land under cultivation as returned in household schedules comes to 23,178,669 acres distributed between 1,889,485 families giving an average of 12.26 acres to a household, whereon 3 persons work on an average. This table also reveals the insignificant nature of employment of hired labour, which is of some consequence only in higher size classes of land, particularly in holdings where the acreage exceeds 12.4 acres. Employment of outside labour is, however, the highest in the size class of land with 50 acres and more. The proportionate employment of family workers per household also goes on increasing from one size class to another till it reaches maximum for the size class 50 acres and more. The wastage of labour employed in cultivation will be seen from the fact that in the size class less than one acre, the average number of persons employed, both family as well as hired, comes to 1.73, which rises to 2.03 in the next size class where the average area under cultivation is seen to be 2.29 acres. The uneconomic nature of holdings is emphasised by these statistics which show much wastage of human labour on holdings in size class of land below 15 acres.

221. Statement X.56 further illustrates the uneconomic nature of cultivation in Gujarat as revealed by the fact that in every 1,000 households, 32 possess holdings which are less than one acre in size, 317 hold land in the size class 1.0–4.9 acres and another 240 for whom the size of land cultivated is 5 to 10 acres. Thus, about 59 per cent of the households are in possession of lands which are distributed in holdings admeasuring less than 10 acres. But this percentage rises to 72 for holdings less than 15 acres, and emphasises the most deplorable feature of the agrarian economy wherein a large majority of households are in possession of holdings which are to all intents and purposes uneconomic for cultivation. This analysis further establishes for the State of Gujarat the truth of the general saying that agriculture is by tradition a way of life rather than a means of livelihood to be carried on with motives of profit.

222. Examining the distribution of family workers into different size class of land, it is noticed that two-thirds of the family workers are engaged in cultivation of holdings, the acreage of which is less than 15, but the position is reversed in case of hired workers, 68 per cent of whom are attached to holdings in size class 15 acres and more. The distribution of households, family workers and hired workers in some of the selected districts of the State, while following the general pattern of distribution observed for the State as a whole, shows some striking variations between the districts of Peninsular Gujarat and Mainland Gujarat, which confirm to the conclusion already arrived at earlier. While the concentration of households, family workers and hired workers is relatively greater in holdings in size class 15 acres and more in the districts of Surendranagar and Kutch, the reverse is the position in Junagadh, Banaskantha, Kaira, the Panchmahals and Surat, where the concentration of land is greater in holdings of smaller sizes. This concentration is particularly heavy in the districts of Kaira, the Panchmahals and Surat, which respectively have 77.7, 75.4 and 68.4 per cent of the households possessing holdings with area less than 7.5 acres. The higher percentages of households in Kaira (61.5 per cent) and Surat (54.7 per cent) possessing holdings less than 5 acres show the influence of fertility of land in reducing the size of holding further affected by subdivision and fragmentation on transfer, inheritance and succession. They also reflect the influence of the various systems of land tenures prevalent in the different parts of the State. While peasant proprietorship was responsible for greater parcelling of land in areas where ryotwari system prevailed, tenancy-at-will and restricted rights of occupancy in most of the Princely areas operated against any such fragmentation. Another point which deserves to be borne in mind while examining the distribution of holdings in various size classes of land is the fact that none of them is compact. For, though standing in the name of the head or major branch of the family, in actual practice they are held by a number of members of the family and situated far and distant divided into small strips of land which can only be reached by crossing through fields belonging to other cultivators. Thus the actual extent of fragmentation which is disguised is far greater than that revealed either by the census or revenue figures.

(vi) Estimate of Crops Produced and Persons Engaged in Cultivation

223. The following table gives a broad estimate of the total amount of cereals and other crops produced and also works out an estimate of the number of persons engaged in producing them, giving in columns 8 and 9 percentages of shares of family labour and attached hired labour employed in the State as a whole as also for each of its districts.

STATEMENT X.57

Total principal crops produced and estimated number of persons engaged in cultivation with percentage of family and hired workers, 1961

State/District	Total principal crops produced in tons (1960-61)	Percentage	Estimated number of persons engaged in cultivation: Total	Percentage	Estimated number of family workers	Estimated number of hired workers	Percentage: Family workers	Percentage: Hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GUJARAT	**3,559,500**	**100.00**	**5,050,310**	**100.00**	**4,902,780**	**147,530**	**97.08**	**2.92**
1 Jamnagar	197,200	5.54	169,955	3.37	167,560	2,395	98.59	1.41
2 Rajkot	311,100	8.74	260,850	5.16	256,535	4,315	98.35	1.65
3 Surendranagar	94,700	2.66	131,135	2.60	129,210	1,925	98.53	1.47
4 Bhavnagar	250,400	7.03	220,865	4.37	215,365	5,500	97.51	2.49
5 Amreli	252,500	7.09	185,900	3.68	181,520	4,380	97.64	2.36
6 Junagadh	313,800	8.82	313,655	6.21	307,670	5,985	98.09	1.91
7 Kutch	93,500	2.63	148,045	2.93	143,195	4,850	96.72	3.28
8 Banaskantha	172,500	4.85	348,300	6.90	342,255	6,045	98.26	1.74
9 Sabarkantha	222,200	6.24	333,585	6.61	324,695	8,890	97.34	2.66
10 Mehsana	222,100	6.24	482,280	9.55	470,880	11,400	97.64	2.36
11 Ahmedabad	135,800	3.82	208,735	4.13	202,540	6,195	97.03	2.97
12 Kaira	286,500	8.05	433,120	8.58	423,940	9,180	97.88	2.12
13 Panchmahals	328,300	9.22	667,165	13.21	661,205	5,960	99.11	0.89
14 Baroda	209,900	5.90	313,825	6.21	291,845	21,980	93.00	7.00
15 Broach	108,600	3.05	225,155	4.46	205,330	19,825	91.19	8.81
16 Surat	345,400	9.70	580,510	11.49	551,855	28,655	95.06	4.94
17 Dangs	15,000	0.42	27,230	0.54	27,180	50	99.82	0.18

NOTE:
1. The figures given under col. 2 are taken from *Handbook of Basic Statistics*, Gujarat State, 1962.
2. The figures under cols. 3 to 7 are taken from Census of India 1961, Vol. V, Gujarat, Part III, *Household Economic Tables.*

The total output of all crops, cereals as well as non-cereals in Gujarat during the year 1960-61 has been estimated at 3,559,500 tons produced with the labour of 5,050,310 workers in cultivation, of whom 4,902,780 are family workers and 147,530 are hired workers. The share of family labour in the production of crops comes to 97.08 per cent as against 2.92 per cent for attached hired labour, which appears to be insignificant. The State average of family workers (97.08 per cent) is exceeded by all the districts except Kutch in Peninsular Gujarat and Ahmedabad, Baroda, Broach and Surat in Mainland Gujarat. The employment of family labour is the highest in the districts of the Dangs (99.82 per cent), the Panchmahals (99.11 per cent) and Jamnagar (98.59 per cent) and the lowest in Broach (91.19 per cent), with corresponding variations in the employment of hired workers. The extent of employment of attached hired labour is proportionately the highest in Baroda and Broach districts followed at some distance by Surat and Kutch. While the tribal areas show a greater propensity towards a relatively higher extent of family labour, which in turn governs the extent of employment of hired workers, the reasons for variation may be sought in the higher rate of literacy in Baroda, Broach and Surat, which dispense with the labour of the children of the family to a greater extent than in other districts of the State. But in Kutch

as well as in Ahmedabad it is the migratory tendency of the rural population which tends to reduce the extent of employment of family labour and raise that of hired attached labour. Social conditions partially influence the employment of family workers by restricting to some extent the employment of woman members as in Bhavnagar, Amreli, Sabarkantha, Mehsana and Kaira, where family workers account for less than 98 per cent. This table can also be examined from another angle by working out the distribution of principal crops produced and of the total number of persons engaged in cultivation as given in the foregoing table.

224. Expressed in terms of percentage, it is seen that production of crops and employment of the number of persons in cultivation do not follow the same order. There are districts like Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, where the percentage of persons engaged in cultivation is exceeded by the percentage of production of principal crops contributed by these districts. There is another set of districts like Banaskantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat and the Dangs, wherein the percentage of persons employed to the total engaged in cultivation exceeds the percentage of production of principal crops contributed by these districts to the total production of the State. There is a third category of districts like Surendranagar, Kutch, Sabarkantha and Kaira, where both these ratios are very nearly equal. In Mainland Gujarat where the production under the existing farming practices has reached the maximum, additional input of labour is not conducive to corresponding increase in production. Such a scope, however, exists in Peninsular Gujarat where the pressure of population on land is not so great as it is in Mainland Gujarat, as revealed by a comparison of the total production of principal crops and the total employment in cultivation.

Nature and Extent of Employment in Cultivation-*cum*-Household Industry

225. A still better view of the nature and extent of employment in the cultivation-*cum*-household industry sector will be available from the following table, which gives distribution of 1,000 households engaged both in cultivation and household industry by size of land cultivated.

STATEMENT X.58

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged both in cultivation and household industry showing size of land cultivated, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry	Distribution of households by size of land cultivated in acres										
		Less than 1	1.0 to 2.4	2.5 to 4.9	5.0 to 7.4	7.5 to 9.9	10.0 to 12.4	12.5 to 14.9	15.0 to 29.9	30.0 to 49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GUJARAT	**1,000**	**37**	**152**	**193**	**168**	**100**	**93**	**33**	**148**	**57**	**17**	**2**
1 Jamnagar	1,000	8	69	108	108	111	127	77	258	96	38	0
2 Rajkot	1,000	2	13	48	62	56	92	46	359	247	74	1
3 Surendranagar	1,000	4	29	67	85	70	137	33	288	193	89	5
4 Bhavnagar	1,000	2	36	78	104	85	118	56	306	151	64	0
5 Amreli	1,000	5	58	151	114	86	100	30	242	165	47	2
6 Junagadh	1,000	5	92	116	143	111	106	56	240	102	29	0
7 Kutch	1,000	1	39	135	140	95	115	19	255	157	44	0
8 Banaskantha	1,000	10	86	137	157	89	110	29	250	104	24	4
9 Sabarkantha	1,000	42	303	244	185	80	67	18	53	4	1	3
10 Mehsana	1,000	15	139	228	207	130	103	38	117	17	3	3
11 Ahmedabad	1,000	27	124	178	174	113	91	45	163	61	20	4
12 Kaira	1,000	105	328	260	142	60	48	14	30	8	1	4
13 Panchmahals	1,000	25	193	257	241	107	101	26	48	2	N	N
14 Baroda	1,000	122	268	214	151	60	46	31	73	27	8	0
15 Broach	1,000	39	129	229	165	116	94	42	132	48	6	0
16 Surat	1,000	251	278	189	83	49	36	21	62	23	7	1
17 Dangs	1,000	0	31	250	63	188	156	31	219	0	62	0

N=Negligible

Before we proceed to interpret this table, it would be useful to have a proper background of the conditions under which cultivation is combined with household industry in rural areas. The circumstances which force a land-holder to go in for some other occupation in addition to the cultivation of land are the uneconomic nature of his holding which is in turn dependent upon its size and fertility. There will be some converse cases also, wherein household industry, which is the principal means of livelihood of the village artisans and craftsmen would not by itself be sufficient to maintain the family. Such households would naturally go in for some other means of supplementing their income, which in the countryside cannot be anything else but land which they cultivate in the monsoon in addition to the traditional village industry carried on during the year. Alternatively there may be distribution of work among the members of the family some of whom may carry on the traditional craft and others look after the cultivation of land. There is a third aspect to this problem which is connected with animal husbandry. As between livestock raising and cultivation, it is the latter which is always preferred owing to the superior status and social prestige which the possession of land confers. Such persons as are engaged in animal husbandry are, therefore, naturally anxious to take up some land which would give them an opportunity to be a land-holder.

226. Statement X.58 bears out the observations made above by showing that out of 30,736 sampled households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, as many as 29,587 are living in villages. Their distribution by size of land cultivated is not uniform in the different districts of the State and varies from one part to another. Peninsular

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers cultivation and household

(Based on

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry			Cultivating households engaged in household industry					
				1 Person			2 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									GUJARAT
All sizes . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**108**	**37**	**0**	**357**	**240**	**73**
Less than 1 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	295	139	0	445	418	56
1.0- 2.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	210	90	0	465	399	128
2.5- 4.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	131	50	0	445	338	173
5.0- 7.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	87	31	0	400	281	106
7.5- 9.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	71	24	0	359	237	144
10.0-12.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	63	20	0	296	184	87
12.5-14.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	54	16	0	274	162	65
15.0-29.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	47	13	0	219	122	38
30.0-49.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	43	11	0	154	75	35
50+ . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	5	0	138	57	44
Unspecified . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	246	102	0	406	335	0

Gujarat including the regions of Saurashtra and Kutch and the district of Banaskantha in Mainland Gujarat show certain well-defined tendency in the matter of combination of cultivation with household industry. In all these districts the proportions of such households are the least for holdings admeasuring less than one acre, as also in case of the next size 1.0–2.4 acres. There is some distribution in cultivation-*cum*-household industry between the sizes of 2.5 and 12.4 acres but the maximum concentration appears to be in the size of land 15.0–29.9 acres, followed closely by the next group with30.0–49.9 acres. The districts, however, of Mainland Gujarat show quite a different tendency which operates to a maximum extent in the districts of Kaira, Baroda and Surat, wherein it is the holdings of smaller sizes below 10 acres, which have the maximum concentration of households combining cultivation with household industry. The distinction between the two regions results from the relative fertility of soil in these two areas, the greater fertility in Mainland Gujarat making it necessary for smaller holdings to combine household industry with cultivation. But in Peninsular Gujarat such a necessity arises in case of large size holdings above 15 acres, as smaller holdings seem to have a tendency to combine it with agricultural labour or with animal husbandry rather than with household industry. This aspect of underemployment can be studied further from Statement X.59 which distributes 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry. While the main table is given at the end of the Chapter, proportionate figures for the State are extracted below.

X.59

in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged both in industry, 1961

20% Sample)

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households engaged in household industry								
	3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
	No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
STATE									
All sizes . .	**458**	**553**	**631**	**75**	**165**	**230**	**2**	**5**	**66**
Less than 1 . .	243	392	722	17	51	222	0	0	0
1.0– 2.4 . .	303	452	532	22	59	340	0	0	0
2.5– 4.9 . .	386	515	661	38	96	83	N	1	83
5.0– 7.4 . .	466	583	580	46	103	195	1	2	119
7.5– 9.9 . .	499	587	793	71	151	63	N	1	0
10.0–12.4 . .	556	624	740	84	171	173	1	1	0
12.5–14.9 . .	571	618	720	100	199	215	1	5	0
15.0–29.9 . .	599	618	673	132	241	225	3	6	64
30.0–49.9 . .	573	532	539	223	360	348	7	22	78
50+ . .	477	391	421	331	484	340	29	63	195
Unspecified . .	275	383	1,000	73	180	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

227. Relatively large percentages of family workers concentrated in families which have 3 to 5 members engaged in cultivation in the various sizes of land cultivated may be taken to indicate the greatest extent of under-employment in such households, where surplus labour force has a tendency to seek employment in household industry.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes Working at Cultivation, etc.

228. Since Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes jointly account for one-fifth of the total population of the State, it would be useful to examine the proportions of cultivators, farm labourers and those employed in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, etc., as disclosed by the table that follows. These ratios will be examined for the general population in the State as a whole as also for selected districts like Surendranagar, Kutch, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat and the Dangs, where Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes predominate.

STATEMENT X.60

Ratio of persons working as cultivators, agricultural labourers and in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities between the general population on the one hand and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the other, 1961

	Total Population		Total Workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural labourers		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	
Category	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					GUJARAT					
(a)	**10,633,902**	**9,999,448**	**5,685,776**	**2,788,812**	**2,816,996**	**1,702,064**	**679,267**	**572,733**	**76,290**	**28,560**
(b)	**2,091,914**	**2,029,787**	**1,169,949**	**891,851**	**574,568**	**451,795**	**315,470**	**312,886**	**17,141**	**6,626**
(c)	**19.67**	**20.30**	**20.58**	**31.98**	**20.40**	**26.54**	**46.44**	**54.63**	**22.47**	**23.20**
					JAMNAGAR DISTRICT					
(a)	424,300	404,119	221,833	85,542	105,449	59,788	11,541	7,620	5,645	1,404
(b)	26,738	26,967	13,851	8,254	1,847	1,026	2,439	1,992	762	299
(c)	6.30	6.67	6.24	9.65	1.75	1.72	21.13	26.14	13.50	21.30
					RAJKOT DISTRICT					
(a)	615,661	592,858	318,183	156,240	144,100	108,541	21,313	15,896	5,443	2,313
(b)	35,968	35,194	18,142	12,844	1,124	804	5,527	5,322	380	83
(c)	5.84	5.94	5.70	8.22	0.78	0.74	25.93	33.48	6.98	3.59
					SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT					
(a)	341,301	321,905	179,689	70,678	83,963	39,018	18,306	13,204	3,330	1,077
(b)	35,273	34,324	18,203	11,809	3,678	1,644	4,928	4,699	398	276
(c)	10.33	10.66	10.13	16.71	4.38	4.21	26.92	35.39	11.95	25.63
					BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT					
(a)	577,729	541,706	302,348	132,375	130,624	73,230	35,319	26,167	4,115	1,375
(b)	25,384	25,225	12,538	8,524	766	444	3,420	3,666	65	59
(c)	4.39	4.66	4.15	6.44	0.59	0.61	9.68	13.02	1.58	4.29

NOTE :

(a) = General population
(b) = Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
$(c) = \frac{(b)}{(a)} \times 100$

STATEMENT X.60-*contd.*

Category	Total population		Total Workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					AMRELI DISTRICT					
(a)	340,623	327,200	187,255	108,842	101,940	73,743	24,380	19,731	3,620	632
(b)	23,069	23,163	12,810	10,056	3,132	2,301	4,994	4,959	226	114
(c)	6.77	7.08	6.84	9.24	3.09	3.12	20.48	25.13	6.24	18.04
					JUNAGADH DISTRICT					
(a)	638,296	607,347	342,845	186,753	169,756	133,720	33,005	26,090	8,221	1,809
(b)	46,815	45,476	26,034	18,011	3,349	2,649	8,876	8,268	1,275	417
(c)	7.33	7.49	7.59	9.64	1.97	1.98	26.89	31.69	15.51	23.05
					KUTCH DISTRICT					
(a)	341,224	355,216	182,478	87,976	77,718	51,105.	15,246	15,982	3,652	586
(b)	48,124	47,448	27,168	14,846	8,483	5,099	4,832	4,078	553	297
(c)	14.10	13.36	14.89	16.88	10.92	9.98	31.69	25.52	15.14	50.68
					BANASKANTHA DISTRICT					
(a)	511,951	484,193	294,513	156,285	203,167	119,210	18,687	9,374	3,988	5,644
(b)	75,979	71,925	43,331	26,059	26,902	16,157	5,253	2,508	734	857
(c)	14.84	14.85	14.71	16.67	13.24	13.55	28.11	26.75	18.41	15.18
					SABARKANTHA DISTRICT					
(a)	470,224	448,363	254,779	163,783	173,846	136,507	18,697	9,943	3,238	1,046
(b)	104,420	102,151	56,861	49,545	42,702	41,001	5,877	3,798	393	200
(c)	22.21	22.78	22.32	30.25	24.56	30.04	31.43	38.20	12.14	19.12
					MEHSANA DISTRICT					
(a)	856,056	831,907	441,944	281,528	243,289	153,428	41,785	31,208	2,910	2,189
(b)	75,196	75,003	34,909	26,163	7,222	4,162	7,582	7,704	148	81
(c)	8.76	9.02	7.90	9.29	2.97	2.71	18.15	24.69	5.09	3.70
					AHMEDABAD DISTRICT					
(a)	1,188,269	1,021,930	621,700	139,218	134,090	44,046	44,381	33,636	2,971	656
(b)	126,114	113,064	61,154	26,232	7,577	3,182	8,571	9,293	167	67
(c)	10.61	11.08	9.84	18.84	5.65	7.22	19.31	27.63	5.62	10.21
					KAIRA DISTRICT					
(a)	1,039,720	937,820	541,261	142,777	309,420	66,037	74,592	43,032	3,185	1,391
(b)	69,467	64,085	36,496	17,300	11,139	3,521	12,996	9,245	207	60
(c)	6.68	6.83	6.74	12.12	3.60	5.33	17.42	21.48	6.50	4.31
					PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT					
(a)	758,561	710,385	433,435	320,335	348,018	285,830	15,886	14,362	4,265	1,359
(b)	283,509	271,551	169,630	143,261	152,264	133,358	6,066	4,608	1,088	595
(c)	37.37	38.23	39.14	44.72	43.75	46.66	38.18	32.08	25.51	43.78

STATEMENT X.60-*concld.*

Category	Total population		Total Workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					BARODA DISTRICT					
(a)	801,026	726,300	434,489	151,853	194,934	58,461	90,518	71,798	3,654	709
(b)	214,645	203,866	125,524	79,499	59,569	30,105	48,541	43,219	888	237
(c)	26.80	28.07	29.12	52.35	30.56	51.50	53.63	60.20	24.30	33.43
					BROACH DISTRICT					
(a)	458,125	433,844	251,434	155,309	116,211	69,681	72,982	71,404	3,110	590
(b)	211,145	204,585	121,976	97,808	53,043	35,442	55,122	56,169	1,260	321
(c)	46.09	47.16	48.51	62.98	45.64	50.86	75.53	78.66	40.51	54.41
					SURAT DISTRICT					
(a)	1,231,418	1,220,206	655,590	432,159	266,667	217,452	138,340	157,047	13,616	5,585
(b)	655,566	653,768	371,163	324,873	178,151	158,762	126,248	139,148	7,564	2,551
(c)	53.24	53.58	56.62	75.17	66.81	73.01	91.26	88.60	55.55	45.68
					DANGS DISTRICT					
(a)	37,418	34,149	22,000	17,161	13,824	12,267	4,288	4,239	1,327	195
(b)	34,502	31,992	20,159	16,767	13,606	12,138	4,198	4,210	1,033	112
(c)	92.21	93.68	91.63	97.70	98.38	98.95	97.90	99.32	77.84	57.44

229. In the State as a whole, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 19.67 per cent of male and 20.30 per cent of female population, corresponding proportions for workers of each sex being 20.58 per cent males and 31.98 per cent females. The ratios of those working as cultivator among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are 20.40 per cent males and 26.54 per cent females. Among agricultural labourers 46.44 per cent males belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as against 54.63 per cent among females, but the ratios of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities drop down to 22.47 per cent for males and 23.20 per cent for females. In all the 3 categories the total female ratios are higher than the total male. Another distinguishing feature is relatively higher ratios of those working as agricultural labourers compared to the other two categories, ratios in respect of which are very nearly concurrent. These figures reveal that nearly 50 per cent of the farm labour is made available by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who are for the most part employed in manual and unskilled work because of their backwardness and the higher rate of illiteracy prevalent among them. Examining the ratios for the districts aforementioned, it is noticed that the general pattern for the State as a whole is more or less reflected also in the selected districts with certain variations brought about by some of the local factors which tend to raise or lower them. Though the ratios for agricultural labour are uniformly high and have larger proportions

in this category than in the other two, namely, cultivation on the one hand and mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, etc., on the other, the only exception to the general tendency is to be found in the district of the Panchmahals, where cultivation claims higher ratios as compared to the other two. But the ratios of either sex working as cultivator and agricultural labourer are equal and as high as 98.99 per cent in the district of the Dangs. The proportion of those engaged in cultivation is less than that of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities in Jamnagar, Rajkot, Amreli, Junagadh, Surendranagar, Kutch and Banaskantha. The ratios of cultivators are particularly noteworthy in the districts of Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat and the Dangs, where Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appear to have taken to the cultivation of land to a far greater extent than in other districts of Gujarat. Those districts which are predominantly tribal show that the Adivasis have given up their nomadic habits and settled on land either as cultivator or agricultural labourer or alternatively work in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, etc., which account for relatively higher ratios also in this category. The ratios of cultivators and agricultural labourers exceed 50 in Broach, Surat and the Dangs which have the largest percentage of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population in the State.

Interest in and Size Class of Land

230. The following table gives distribution of 1,000 households under each interest in land by size class of land held by the State. The detailed table showing figures for the State and selected districts is given at the end of this Chapter.

STATEMENT X.61

Distribution of 1,000 households under each interest in land by size class of land held

(Based on 20% Sample)

Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1	1.0–2.4	2.5–4.9	5.0–7.4	7.5–9.9	10.0–12.4	12.5–14.9	15.0–29.9	30.0–49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GUJARAT												
I-A—All interests in general population	1,000	32	141	178	154	89	94	37	175	73	23	4
B—All interests in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	52	223	251	184	88	72	28	80	15	3	4
II-A—Interest No. 1 in general population	1,000	34	144	178	152	86	94	35	176	74	23	4
B—Interest No. 1 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	55	235	258	184	83	68	25	71	14	3	4
III-A—Interest No. 2 in general population	1,000	63	254	225	154	72	69	21	96	35	10	1
B—Interest No. 2 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	76	279	246	167	75	66	18	60	10	1	2
IV-A—Interest No. 3 in general population	1,000	7	61	163	174	122	103	64	198	79	28	1
B—Interest No. 3 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	8	73	190	202	141	111	63	171	34	6	1

NOTE:

Interest No. 1=Land held or owned from Government; Interest No. 2=Land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share and Interest No. 3=Land partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

The most interesting feature of these statistics is the uniformity in the pattern of distribution. They characteristically bring out the regional differentiation of ratios which give larger proportions of households cultivating smaller holdings to Mainland Gujarat which stands in marked contrast to Peninsular Gujarat where the proportions of households having larger holdings are relatively greater both in the general as well as in the Scheduled Castes and tribal population. In case of all interests the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe proportions are higher for the smaller holder (less than 1–7.4) and lower for the larger ones (7.5–50). This phenomenon also holds good in case of interest No. (1) land held or owned from Government as also for interest No. (2) land held from private persons or institutions. But the distribution pattern differs a little in case of interest No. (3) land partly held from Government and partly from private persons or institutions, by showing a little higher proportions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for size classes 7.5–12.4. The unfavourable economic condition of this handicapped section of society is truly brought out by these statistics which give them larger proportions in holdings which are smaller and uneconomic. This overall picture of the distribution of households for the State as a whole, is varied not a little in its geographic distribution which gives proportionately more uneconomic holdings in the selected districts of Mainland Gujarat than in those of Saurashtra and Kutch owing to the differentiation in the political conditions and land revenue administration in these two regions.

PART C—HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

SECTION 13

GENERAL

RETURNS OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FROM INDIVIDUAL SLIPS AND HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULES

231. Household industry differs from any other economic activity in respect of size of industry (not run on the scale of a registered factory), participation of workers (by the head of the household himself or mainly by the members of his family), place of work (conducted at home in urban areas and in the village in rural areas) and nature of products (only production, servicing or processing meant for sale). A person even working as a paid employee in another person's household industry was to be enumerated as such in enumeration slip. But while preparing his household schedule, the industry in which he was working was not to be shown in Sub-part B of Part I since it was not his own household industry and the role of a hired worker from outside was considered to be of secondary importance in the household industry.

232. The industrial classification made on the basis of replies recorded in individual slips considered only principal work, while household schedules aimed at bringing to the surface household cultivation or industry conducted by the household even on secondary basis. Thus in the case of persons following household industry together with cultivation the household schedule would show such of the persons as engaged in both, while in the slips they might have been returned as following either. It can, therefore, be deduced from the above that the figures of persons following household industry derived from household schedules would be inflated in comparison with those tabulated from the individual slips. Another probability that would contribute to such an inflation would be that sometimes the entry of household industry might have been wrongly made by the enumerator in Q. 11 instead of in Q. 10.

REFERENCE TO STATISTICS

233. Following main and subsidiary tables relate to workers at Household Industry:

Tables based on Individual Slip

B-I—Workers and Non-workers Classified by Sex and Broad Age-groups

B-II—Workers and Non-workers in Cities, Town-groups and Towns Arranged Territorially Classified by Sex and Broad Age-groups

B-III Part-A—Industrial Classification of Workers and Non-workers by Educational Levels in Urban Areas only

B-IV Part-A—Industrial Classification by Sex and Class of Worker of Persons at Work at Household Industry

B-V—Occupational Classification by Sex of Persons at Work Other than Cultivation

B-VII Part-A—Persons Working Principally (i) as Cultivators, (ii) as Agricultural Labourers or (iii) at Household Industry, Classified by Sex and by Secondary Work (i) at Household Industry (ii) as Cultivator or (iii) as Agricultural Labourer

B-VII Part-B—Industrial Classification by Sex of Persons Working in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service Who are also Engaged in Household Industry

Tables based on Household Schedule

B-X—Sample Households (i) Engaged Neither in Cultivation nor Household Industry, (ii) Engaged Either in Cultivation or Household Industry but not in both and (iii) Engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry for All Areas (Based on 20% Sample)

B-XIII—Sample Households Engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry Showing Size of Land Cultivated Classified by Principal Household Industry in Rural and Urban Areas Separately (Based on 20 % Sample)

B-XIV—Sample Households Engaged only in Household Industry Classified by Principal Household Industry in All Areas (Based on 20% Sample)
Part-A—Households Classified by Major Groups of Principal Household Industry and Number of Persons Engaged
Part B—Households Classified by Minor Groups of Principal Household Industry

B-XV—Sample Households Engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry Classified by Size of Land in Rural and Urban Areas Separately (Based on 20% Sample)

B-XVI—Sample Principal Household Industry Classified by Period of Working and Total Number of Workers Engaged in Household Industry in All Areas

Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

C-VIII—Part-A—Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Castes

C-VIII—Part-B—Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Tribes

SCT-I—Part A—Industrial Classification of Persons at Work and Non-workers by Sex for Scheduled Castes

SCT-I—Part B—Industrial Classification of Persons at Work and Non-workers by Sex for Scheduled Tribes

Subsidiary Tables

B-I.1—Distribution of 1,000 Persons by each Industrial Category of Worker and by Non-worker and by Sex

B-I.2—Number of Female Workers per 1,000 Male Workers in each Industrial Category

B-I.3—Distribution of 1,000 of Total Workers of each Sex into Age-groups and Industrial Categories

B-I.4—Distribution of 1,000 Workers in each Sex and each Industrial Category by Age-group

B-I.5—Workers per 1,000 Population in each Age-group

B-I.6—Workers per 1,000 Population in each of the Censuses 1901 to 1961

B-II.1—Distribution of 1,000 Workers in each Class of Town by Age, Sex and Industrial Categories

B-II.2—Distribution of 1,000 Workers in each City or Town-group with a Population of One Lakh and over by Age, Sex and Industrial Categories

B-II.3—Workers per 1,000 Population in each City and Comparison of Workers in Industrial Categories from 1901–1961

B-III—Part-A.1—Distribution of 1,000 Workers in each Sex by Educational Levels in Urban Areas only

B-III—Part-A.2—Distribution of 1,000 Workers in each Industrial Category and in each Sex by Educational Levels in Urban Areas only

B-III—Part-A.3—Distribution of 1,000 Persons not at Work by Educational Levels in Urban Areas only

B-IV.3—Number per 1,000 Workers at Industrial Category IV—Household Industry who are Employees and Others

B-V.1—Distribution of 10,000 Workers other than those Working As Cultivators or As Agricultural Labourers by Occupational Division, Group and Family of National Classification of Occupations

B-VII—Part-A.1—Number per 1,000 Persons Working Principally As Cultivators, who are Working (1) As Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers, (2) As Cultivators and At Household Industry in Rural Areas only

B-VII—Part-A.2—Number per 1,000 Persons Working Principally As Agricultural Labourers, who are Working (1) As Agricultural Labourers and Cultivators, (2) As Agricultural Labourers and At Household Industry in Rural Areas only

B-VII—Part-A.3—Number per 1,000 Persons Working Principally At Household Industry, who are Working (1) At Household Industry and As Cultivators, (2) At Household Industry and As Agricultural Labourers

B-X.1—Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households (i) Engaged neither in Cultivation nor Household Industry, (ii) Engaged either in Cultivation or Household Industry but not in Both and (iii) Engaged Both in Cultivation and Household Industry for All Areas

B-XIV—Part-A.1—Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households Engaged in Household Industry only by Principal Household Industry and Working Strength in All Areas

B-XIV—Part-B.1—Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households Engaged in Household Industry only by Principal Household Industry (Division/Major/Minor Groups) in All Areas

B-XVI.1—Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households Engaged in Household Industry (With and Without Cultivation) by Principal Household Industry in each Duration

B-XVI.2—Distribution of 1,000 Sample Household Workers Engaged in Principal Household Industry (With and Without Cultivation) by Family and Hired Workers in each Duration

B-XVI.3—Average Number of Family and Hired Workers per Household Engaged in Principal Household Industry (With and Without Cultivation) by the Duration of Household Industry in Rural and Urban Areas

C-VIII—Part-A.1—Distribution of 1,000 Persons of All Scheduled Castes by Sex and Literacy

C-VIII—Part-A.2—Distribution of 1,000 Persons of All Scheduled Castes by Categories of Workers and Non-workers

C-VIII—Part-B.1—Distribution of 1,000 Persons of All Scheduled Tribes by Sex and Literacy

C-VIII—Part-B.2—Distribution of 1,000 Persons of All Scheduled Tribes by Categories of Workers and Non-workers

Workers at Household Industry

234. The figures of household industry as abstracted from individual slips (Table B–I) show 555,606 persons working at household industry, while those from household schedule (Table B–XVI) approximately number 858,120 and also include persons following household industry with or without cultivation. The difference between the two sets of figures is attributable to the different concepts of household industry followed for filling in individual slips and household schedules as already seen before. Besides, as Table B–XVI is prepared on 20 per cent sample, the figures obtained thereunder are multiplied by the size of the sample, viz., 5, which gives a rough approximation to the total workers in household industry, being the sum total of family workers and hired workers. If we take into account household industry followed as additional work with cultivation, agricultural labour, manufacturing, construction, trade, business, transport or service (non-household industry), the figures would come very close to those obtained from Table B–XVI, wherein 144,235 persons follow household industry additionally with cultivation, 10,325 with agricultural labour and 4,916 with non-household industry as principal work. Adding these figures to the household industry as principal work, the total number of workers engaged in household industry comes to 715,082 which compares favourably with 858,120 derived from household schedules (Table B–XVI). The margin of difference which is found to be 1.43 lakhs or 16.67 per cent may legitimately account for the error of approximation due to the multiplication of the sample by its size, viz., 5 and the uneven distribution of household industry reflected in the sample itself as well as for the effects of the slight interchange

of information recorded on Qs. 10 and 11. The following table compares the two sets of figures of workers at household industry derived from Tables B–I compiled from individual enumeration slips and B–XVI tabulated from 20 per cent sample of household schedules.

STATEMENT X.62

Workers at household industry recorded in the individual slip and those recorded in the household schedule, 1961

State/District	Total population			Family workers and employees at household industry (Table B-I)			Workers at all household industries (with or without cultivation) (Table B-XVI)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Total	Family workers	Hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GUJARAT	**20,633,350**	**10,633,902**	**9,999,448**	**555,606**	**343,163**	**212,443**	**858,120**	**838,780**	**19,340**
1 Jamnagar	828,419	424,300	404,119	23,205	17,740	5,465	26,005	25,545	460
2 Rajkot	1,208,519	615,661	592,858	39,082	27,343	11,739	69,850	68,710	1,140
3 Surendranagar	663,206	341,301	321,905	25,639	17,572	8,067	33,400	33,080	320
4 Bhavnagar	1,119,435	577,729	541,706	38,155	26,184	11,971	53,925	52,915	1,010
5 Amreli	667,823	340,623	327,200	22,730	16,052	6,678	33,415	32,920	495
6 Junagadh	1,245,643	638,296	607,347	35,291	26,988	8,303	40,715	39,520	1,195
7 Kutch	696,440	341,224	355,216	32,208	23,426	8,782	36,805	36,155	650
8 Banaskantha	996,144	511,951	484,193	33,546	21,068	12,478	74,625	73,720	905
9 Sabarkantha	918,587	470,224	448,363	20,657	13,874	6,783	30,740	30,395	345
10 Mehsana	1,689,963	858,056	831,907	94,736	32,755	61,981	199,940	196,255	3,685
11 Ahmedabad	2,210,199	1,188,269	1,021,930	50,873	29,901	20,972	62,325	60,675	1,650
12 Kaira	1,977,540	1,039,720	937,820	41,799	25,219	16,580	56,830	55,450	1,380
13 Panchmahals	1,468,946	758,561	710,385	22,557	10,781	11,776	51,665	51,035	630
14 Baroda	1,527,326	801,026	726,300	15,679	11,751	3,928	18,035	17,450	585
15 Broach	891,969	458,125	433,844	9,562	7,104	2,458	11,365	10,900	465
16 Surat	2,451,624	1,231,418	1,220,206	49,451	35,081	14,370	57,575	53,150	4,425
17 Dangs	71,567	37,418	34,149	436	324	112	905	905	..

NOTE:

The figures of cols. 8, 9 and 10 have been multiplied by 5 as the figures of Table B-XVI are based on 20% sample.

These variations are also reflected in all the districts of the State wherein figures worked out from the household schedules are far greater than those tabulated from the individual enumeration slips. The margin of difference is, however, seen to be comparatively small in case of Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Baroda, Broach and Surat, where household industries are important.

SECTION 14

VARIOUS ASPECTS OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

WORKERS IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

235. The following table compares workers both in cultivation and household industry in Tables B-VII Part-A and B-XV.

STATEMENT X.63

Comparison of workers both in cultivation and household industry, 1961

Total Rural Urban	Persons whose principal work is cultivation but who are also engaged in household industry (Table B-VII Part-A)			Persons whose principal work is household industry but who are also engaged in cultivation (Table B-VII Part-A)			Workers in cultivating households who are also engaged in household industry (Table B-XV)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Total	Family workers	Hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				GUJARAT					
T	**154,560**	**87,597**	**66,963**	**61,186**	**30,986**	**30,200**	**464,720**	**454,635**	**10,085**
R	**150,813**	**86,177**	**64,636**	**57,978**	**29,514**	**28,464**	**448,380**	**438,885**	**9,495**
U	**3,747**	**1,420**	**2,327**	**3,208**	**1,472**	**1,736**	**16,340**	**15,750**	**590**

NOTE:

Figures of cols. 8, 9 and 10 are arrived at after multiplication by 5 as the figures of Table B-XV are based on 20% sample.

The disparity between the two sets of figures observed above is also reflected in this table for the reasons noted therein. They, however, agree in revealing one tendency, namely, the striking preponderance of rural workers 150,813 combining cultivation with household industry as compared to those in towns where cultivation is of little consequence and household industry is operated to a comparatively lesser extent than in villages.

WORKERS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

236. The table on page 414 compares for the State the difference of proportions of workers classified by sex and age in household industry with those working as cultivators, agricultural labourers, in non-household industry and other services, in total, rural and urban population. The entire table showing figures for the state and districts is given at the end of this Chapter.

The broad age-groups which represent children, older persons and working force population, show the extent of workers in each of the categories of cultivator, agricultural labourer and workers in household industry, non-household industry and other services. The greater male participation at all ages and in each individual age-group in the total, rural and urban population of the State is revealed by the proportions given in the Statement X.64 The relatively greater importance of household industry in villages and of non-household industries and other services in towns also emerges from these proportions. While cultivation and agricultural labour predominate the rural field owing to the purely agrarian nature of the economic structure in villages, the other two categories predominate the urban sector, wherein other services are even more important than household industry. While in rural areas, agricultural labour is closely associated with cultivation followed at a greater distance by other services, non-household industries establish their

essential urban character by their having larger proportions in all ages particularly in case of males whose participation rate is noticed to be the highest (147) of all the five categories. Next only to non-household industry males account for 132 in other services in every 1,000 living in towns.

STATEMENT X.64

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group among total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry, at non-household industry and in other services, 1961

	Population		Total workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agri-cultural labourer		IV At Household Industry		V In Manu-facturing other than Household Industry		IX In Other Services	
Age-group	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
GUJARAT						**TOTAL**								
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**535**	**279**	**265**	**170**	**64**	**57**	**32**	**21**	**47**	**4**	**62**	**19**
0–14	1,000	1,000	73	66	43	44	14	13	6	4	1	N	4	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	869	464	403	285	114	97	51	34	84	6	108	30
35–59	1,000	1,000	963	464	485	275	92	93	56	39	91	7	114	37
60+	1,000	1,000	663	171	416	98	58	35	43	15	26	2	56	16
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	353	168	186	100	51	35	24	12	14	2	45	15
						RURAL								
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**553**	**341**	**349**	**222**	**84**	**75**	**36**	**23**	**11**	**2**	**37**	**13**
0–14	1,000	1,000	90	84	56	57	18	17	8	5	1	N	3	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	915	583	549	379	156	130	59	37	23	3	67	22
35–59	1,000	1,000	976	553	644	355	122	120	61	41	18	2	65	23
60+	1,000	1,000	709	200	517	125	72	45	45	15	5	1	35	10
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	371	182	213	116	58	40	26	11	8	1	38	10
						URBAN								
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**484**	**92**	**30**	**17**	**7**	**5**	**22**	**16**	**147**	**9**	**132**	**35**
0–14	1,000	1,000	21	9	4	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	7	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	755	136	39	27	12	8	32	24	237	14	212	50
35–59	1,000	1,000	927	195	58	31	12	10	43	31	287	21	244	80
60+	1,000	1,000	509	79	80	12	10	4	37	14	95	5	125	33
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	248	93	26	15	10	7	10	20	54	7	90	37

N=Negligible

Child Participation

237. Children below 15 years should have been usually at school rather than employed as workers. This also is the aim of the Constitution which has for its objective the provision of free and compulsory education to all persons upto 14 years. But in view of the predominantly agricultural character of the economy, employment of child labour is indispensable. Employment of child labour is relatively greater in cultivation and agricultural labour than in other industrial categories, greater also in household industries than in non-household industries in rural areas. But their employment is higher in other services than in non-household industries in towns, where these industrial categories are comparatively more important. Child participa-

tion is well-nigh equal for either sex in cultivation and agricultural labour. Other categories avail of male child labour to a greater extent than female. Among older sections also, male participation particularly in cultivation is the highest even after the age of 60, wherein 416 in every 1,000 males are engaged as against 58 as agricultural labourer, 43 in household industry, 26 in non-household industry and 56 in other services. Participation in the working force age-group is as high as 403 for males and 285 for females, which rises to 549 and 379 respectively in rural areas. Participation in cultivation for ages 35–59 for every 1,000 living in villages is 644 males and 355 females, corresponding proportions for agricultural labour being 122 males and 120 females. Rural proportions for household industry, non-household industry and other services are obviously much lower, though proportions for those working in household industry are higher in villages than in towns owing to the complementary nature of this occupation in villages, where the services of village artisans and craftsmen are still in greater demand. But the proportions of those working in non-household industry and other services which are essentially urban are as high as 237 in every 1,000 males aged 15–34, and 287 in every 1,000 aged 35–59, corresponding proportions for other services being 212 and 244. Relatively greater female participation in other services for working force age-group than in non-household industry illustrates the entry of female labour force in other services, particularly among the women of middle classes whose anxiety to relieve economic pressure make them go in for some of the jobs in which they can work in larger towns and cities. This general picture of male and female participation for different ages for either sex is reflected also in the various districts of the State. There are certain distinguishing features, however, which may be noticed in case of Jamnagar, Rajkot, Kutch and Banaskantha, where there is greater male participation in household industries than in agricultural labour in the rural areas of these districts. But Mehsana is unique in having greater female participation in household industries in both the rural and urban sectors. Likewise, the case of Surat district is noteworthy in that the participation rate of both the sexes in household industry is higher in urban than in rural areas. It should also be noticed that there is not much disparity in male and female participation in agricultural labour aged 15–59.

238. Rate of child employment in cultivation in rural areas is comparatively higher in Peninsular Gujarat as also in the backward and tribal districts like Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and the Panchmahals, the proportions rising as high as 116 for males and 150 for females in the district last named. These proportions help us discover the influence of rate of literacy on employment of children in farm labour, which is further influenced by the economic condition and level of farming prevalent in these two regions. It is interesting to note that child employment in agricultural labour is comparatively much less than in household cultivation and stands the highest in the Dangs and higher in Saurashtra areas than in other districts with better level of literacy and farming as in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Surat. But in urban areas it is the other services where employment of child labour is greater.

Literacy among Workers

239. Statement X.65 given at page 416 brings out for the State the differences in educational standards among those working as cultivators, at household industry and in manufacturing other than household industry, compiled from Table B-III Part-A, which relates to urban areas only. The entire table showing figures for the State and districts is given at the end of this Chapter.

In every 1,000 illiterate males living in towns, 366 are workers distributed as 42 in cultivation, 22 in household industry and 107 in non-household or manufacturing industries; corresponding proportions for females are 24 in cultivation, 19 in household industry and 13 in manufacturing other than household industries. These proportions reveal the pattern of distribution of industries in towns, wherein manufacturing industries predominate the field of economic activity of town-dwellers. This observation also holds good for different educational levels, which appropriate greater proportions of 1,000 of each level in manufacturing industries, because of their importance in towns

STATEMENT X.65

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each educational level among total workers, cultivators, workers at household industry and in manufacturing other than household industry in urban areas, 1961

Educational levels	Population		Total workers		I As Cultivator		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				GUJARAT						
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**484**	**92**	**30**	**17**	**22**	**16**	**147**	**9**
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	366	116	42	24	22	19	107	13
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	623	45	29	8	26	11	238	5
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	520	45	23	6	25	11	166	3
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1,000	1,000	636	154	7	N	3	2	91	4
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	1,000	879	874	2	0	2	6	247	3
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	1,000	865	819	9	0	2	0	47	14
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1,000	1,000	829	307	4	N	1	1	93	12
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1,000	1,000	857	682	2	0	1	0	154	7
Engineering	1,000	1,000	847	1,000	1	0	1	0	149	0
Medicine	1,000	1,000	875	840	N	0	N	0	17	3
Agriculture	1,000	1,000	891	1,000	24	0	0	0	65	0
Veterinary and dairying	1,000	0	897	0	0	0	0	0	29	0
Technology	1,000	1,000	957	1,000	0	0	0	0	734	0
Teaching	1,000	1,000	931	845	1	0	0	0	17	3
Others	1,000	1,000	829	368	2	0	1	0	225	16

N=Negligible

and non-existence in villages. The proportions of those educated beyond primary or junior basic and engaged in agricultural pursuits are insignificant throughout the subsequent levels of education, technical as well as non-technical. For, in every 1,000 of each sex holding degree or diploma in agriculture, 24 males are working in cultivation and 65 in manufacturing industries revealing the patent fact of our economy that education and occupation do not go together, as the primary motive of education is earning a livelihood rather than training an individual for efficient employment in occupation for which he is suited. But holders of other technical degrees particularly in engineering, technology and other technical degrees or diplomas have a fair distribution of workers in manufacturing other than household industries. The general pattern of distribution for the State as a whole holds good also for the different districts of the State. The variations in proportions of different educational levels noticeable from district to district are the result of a number of factors, such as the extent of urbanisation, industrial growth, facilities for education and opportunities for employment, which are greater in highly industrialised districts like Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat where proportions of workers in manufacturing industries are higher than in the less urbanised areas of Amreli, Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, and the Panchmahals.

Distribution of Workers by Occupation and Industry

240. An idea of the relative importance of the various non-agricultural occupations and services in attracting male or female labour force, can be had from Statement X.66 at the end of this Chapter giving the proportions of each sex employed in (i) household industry, (ii) manufacturing and (iii) other services.

Workers at Household Industry

241. The functional distribution of persons at work in household industry shows that the occupational divisions which are important in this industrial category are Division 4 mostly relating to Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers and Division 7-8 relating to Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified. Among workers in household industry, 42 per cent have their function in animal husbandry, stock-raising and cattle-breeding and 58 per cent in production of goods which appertains to craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified. Employment of women is proportionately greater in Division 4 than in Division 7–8, wherein males preponderate. Another trend which these figures exhibit is the comparatively greater percentage of workers engaged in stock-raising and cattle-breeding in villages, the reverse being the case with those occupied as craftsmen and artisans, who claim relatively greater proportions in towns. These percentages establish what has been repeatedly stated in this Chapter, namely, the complementary nature of livestock raising and animal husbandry in an economy, where agriculture dominates the field of economic activity and mechanisation does not play a significant role in the cultivation of land. The functional distribution of population further brings out the household nature of cattle-breeding and stock-raising, in which females participate to the extent of 62 per cent in rural areas and 25 per cent in urban areas, similar male proportions being 36 and 22 per cent.

242. The next important occupational division, craftsmen and workers in handicrafts comprises various categories of village artisans like spinners, weavers, dyers, tailors, shoemakers, cobblers, carpenters, potters, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, silversmiths and workers in food industries. In this division, 58 per cent of the workers in household industry function as traditional artisans and craftsmen. The general proportion is reduced a little to 54 per cent in rural areas but rises substantially in the urban where 77 per cent of those working at household industry are employed. Though male employment is comparatively much higher than female, there are a few groups in this occupational division, wherein female employment on household basis is seen to be high both in the rural and urban sectors. These are the occupations of spinners, weavers, dyers, etc., in the general population. Occupational families which show proportionately greater male employment, relate to tailors, cutters, etc., in rural areas, shoemakers, cobblers, watchmakers, carpenters and potters in all areas. Occupations which employ greater proportions of females in the household sector appear to be those which can be plied at home during spare hours along with the performance of domestic duties.

Manufacturing Industries other than Household

243. The occupational division which is the most important in connection with Industrial Division 7-8—Manufacturing Industries relates to Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified, who claim 89 per cent of those working in manufacturing industry, 91.2 per cent in villages and a trifle less in towns (88.4 per cent). The male and female proportions in their respective labour force in these two sectors follow the same order of distribution, female percentages in the workers of that sex being not only higher than male but a little higher in villages (97 per cent) than in towns (94 per cent). It is significant to note that a large majority of those working in manufacturing industries fall under Division 7-8 having a significant proportion occupied as clerks and related workers, who show greater partiality for male in urban areas. The functional distribution of workers by occupational groups shows that the share of spinners, weavers, dyers, tailors and cutters is as high as 45 per cent.

244. Another important occupational group under this industrial category relates to labourers

not elsewhere classified, whose share of female employment is comparatively higher in towns. While occupational groups like tool makers, machinists, plumbers, welders, carpenters, joiners, millers and bakers have a proportionately greater percentage of male employment owing to the skilled nature of work in these occupations, greater female proportions are returned by potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and chemical and related process workers, tobacco preparers and product makers as well as by labourers not elsewhere classified. Those who work in these industries being mostly traditional artisans and craftsmen have returned higher percentages in villages than in towns. That industrialisation is only a recent phase of economic development confined to some large urban centres is clearly established by comparatively lesser scope of employment offered by mechanised industries.

WORKERS IN OTHER SERVICES

Division 0—**Professional, Technical and Related Workers,** *Division 1*—**Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers** *and Division 2*—**Clerical and Related Workers**

245. While the work of clerks and related workers is not in much demand in manufacturing industries worked either on household or non-household basis, they have an appreciable share of workers in 'Other Services'. These three occupational divisions jointly account for 36 per cent of the total workers, corresponding male proportions being 36 per cent for those living in rural and 45 per cent for those in urban areas, as demand for 'Other Services' is obviously greater in towns than in villages. Whereas teachers account for 138 in every 1,000 male workers engaged in 'Other Services' in rural areas, females have a much smaller proportion (62) which rises to 159 in urban areas as opportunities women have for employment as teachers are comparatively greater in towns than in villages where lack of residential accommodation and other handicaps operate to restrict their employment. Among those engaged in professional, technical and related branches of occupation (i.e., Group 0X) other services provide work for 58 males in rural areas and 32 in urban areas as against 9 and 10 females respectively per 1,000 of each sex. The fact that administrative, executive and managerial appointments prefer males to females is apparent from this occupational division having 59 males and 4 females in rural areas and 64 males and 9 females in urban areas. The next occupational division which for the most part contains clerks and other office workers accounts for 63 males and 5 females in villages but 222 males and 34 females in towns. Here again, the varying extent of employment opportunities offered to the two sexes is more than fully established by the significantly low proportions of female employment.

246. Village crafts and household industries completely rule out engagement in other services. Those who work in this industrial category find employment for the most part as labourers not elsewhere classified, who account for 38.5 per cent—52 per cent in rural and 27.3 per cent in urban areas. This occupation employs nearly 82 per cent of female workers in villages and 44 per cent in towns, corresponding male percentages being 41.7 and 23.4. The undefined and miscellaneous nature of work women are called upon to do raises their contribution in this industry much higher in villages.

Division 9—**Service, Sport and Recreation Workers**

247. In every 1,000 workers engaged in other services, 227 have service, sport and recreation as their occupation, which goes down to 16.4 per cent in villages and rises to 28 per cent in towns, where such services are in greater demand. Distribution by sex shows preponderance of males in villages, but a distinct preference of females working as maids and cooks in towns. Another occupation which is important for women relates to building caretakers, cleaners and related workers (i.e., Group 93). But their employment, as (i) fire-fighters, policemen and guards, (ii) waiters and (iii) barbers and hairdressers is obviously negligible as those are essentially by male occupations totally unsuitable for the employment of women.

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AS SECONDARY WORK

248. The extent to which household industry

can be combined as secondary or additional work with principal work in non-household industry, trade, business etc., can be studied from the statistics given in the following table.

STATEMENT X.67

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each industrial division and major group containing considerable numbers of workers also in household industry for the State, 1961

Principal work: Additional work at household industry (Division & Major Group)			Total: Males	Total: Females
		1	2	3
		Total	(3,831)	(1,085)
P. W. Division 0		**Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting**	**1,000** (209)	**1,000** (92)
A. W. Division 0		*Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting*	*670* (*140*)	*435* (*40*)
Major Gr.	04	Livestock and hunting	670 (140)	391 (36)
P.W. Division 2&3		**Manufacturing**	**1,000** (622)	**1,000** (103)
A. W. Division 0		*Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting*	*228* (*142*)	*126* (*13*)
Major Gr.	04	Livestock and hunting	228 (142)	126 (13)
Division 2&3		*Manufacturing*	*769* (*478*)	*864* (*89*)
P.W. Major Gr. 23		**Textile-cotton**	**1,000** (243)	**1,000** (31)
Division 2&3		*Manufacturing*	*638* (*155*)	*806* (*25*)
P. W. Division 6		**Trade and Commerce**	**1,000** (1,113)	**1,000** (154)
A. W. Division 0		*Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting*	*274* (*305*)	*597* (*92*)
Major Gr.	04	Livestock and hunting	269 (299)	591 (91)
Division 2&3		*Manufacturing*	*725* (*807*)	*403* (*62*)
Major Gr.	20	Foodstuffs	240 (267)	58 (9)
	22	Tobacco Products	146 (163)	26 (4)
P. W. Major Gr. 64-68		**Retail Trade**	**1,000** (1,051)	**1,000** (151)
A. W. Division 0		*Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting*	*261* (*274*)	*609* (*92*)
Major Gr.	04	Livestock and hunting	255 (268)	603 (91)
Division 2&3		*Manufacturing*	*738* (*776*)	*391* (*59*)
Major Gr.	20	Foodstuffs	243 (255)	60 (9)
	22	Tobacco Products	151 (159)	26 (4)
P. W. Division 7		**Transport, Storage and Communication**	**1,000** (342)	**1,000** (31)
A. W. Division 0		*Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting*	*754* (*258*)	*226* (*7*)
Major Gr.	03	Fishing	591 (202)	0 (–)
P. W. Major Gr. 70-71		**Transport**	**1,000** (319)	**1,000** (31)
A. W. Division 0		*Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting*	*803* (*256*)	*226* (*7*)
Major Gr.	03	Fishing	633 (202)	0 (–)
P. W. Division 8		**Services**	**1,000** (1,189)	**1,000** (548)
A. W. Division 0		*Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting*	*390* (*464*)	*347* (*190*)
Major Gr.	04	Livestock and hunting	327 (389)	261 (143)

A.W.=Additional work P.W.=Principal work

NOTE:

Figures in brackets are absolute numbers.

STATEMENT X.67-*contd.*

Principal work / Additional work at household industry (Division & Major Group)			Total Males	Total Females
1			2	3
Division 2&3	*Manufacturing*		*608* (*723*)	*653* (*358*)
Major Gr.	23	Textile–cotton	189 (225)	337 (185)
	28	Manufacture of wood and wooden products	111 (132)	69 (38)
	31	Leather and leather products	117 (139)	84 (46)
P.W. Major Gr. 80		**Public Services**	**1,000** (212)	**1,000** (16)
Division 2&3	*Manufacturing*		*580* (*123*)	*937* (*15*)
P.W. Major Gr. 89		**Services (not elsewhere classified)**	**1,000** (545)	**1,000** (432)
A. W. Division 0		*Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting*	*369* (*201*)	*403* (*174*)
Major Gr.	04	Livestock and hunting	257 (140)	303 (131)

A.W.=Additional work

Principal work / Additional work at household industry (Division & Major Group)			Total Males	Total Females
1			2	3
Division 2&3	*Manufacturing*		*629* (*343*)	*597* (*258*)
Major Gr.	23	Textile–cotton	229 (125)	343 (148)
	31	Leather and leather products	244 (133)	106 (46)
P. W. Division	**9**	**Activities not adequately described**	**1,000** (198)	**1,000** (133)
Division 2&3	*Manufacturing*		*773* (*153*)	*842* (*112*)
P.W. Major Gr. 90		**Activities unspecified and not adequately described (This includes new entrants to the labour market)**	**1,000** (198)	**1,000** (133)
Division 2&3	*Manufacturing*		*773* (*153*)	*842* (*112*)

P.W.=Principal work

While the entire table giving figures for the State and districts appears at the end of this Chapter, figures for the State as a whole have been abstracted above for ready reference. Additional employment in household industry is usually resorted to only when the principal means of livelihood is insufficient to maintain a person and his family or at times when a person can profitably get himself engaged in more occupations than one which is either correlated or ancillary to the principal. This usually happens in case of cultivators, artisans and craftsmen. Such a possibility is, however, appreciable in case of purely non-agricultural pursuits run on non-household basis.

249. Industrial divisions which offer scope for such a combination are (i) Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing, (ii) Manufacturing, (iii) Trade and Commerce, (iv) Transport, Storage and Communication and (v) Services. We shall now find out the extent to which household industry can be additionally resorted to with principal work in non-household industry, trade, business, etc.

Division 0—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting

250. The additional work a person would have in this branch of industry will naturally relate to stock-raising, livestock, exploitation of forest produce and fishing. The male proportion of those working in more than one branch of industry in this division is greater, as women are so preoccupied with their household duties that they can hardly afford to work in two occupations at a time to that extent to which it is possible for men to do.

Division 2&3—**Manufacturing**

251. This is another important division which offers possibility of employment in household industry in addition to principal work in manufacturing industries. The additional work of those principally engaged in manufacturing industries is distributed in two main branches of household industries, namely, (i) livestock and hunting and (ii) weaving, dyeing, carpentry, smithy, etc. Such principal workers obviously find greater employment in related crafts wherein female participation is greater when these additional industries are operated at home. Of all the secondary sources of work the one which is the most important is textile, which is combined not only with other manufacturing industries but also with the related textile crafts.

Division 6—**Trade and Commerce**

252. Trading and commercial activities are found to be coupled with such household industries as stock-raising, foodstuffs, tobacco products and textiles principally cotton, female employment being proportionately greater when the secondary sources of work relate to agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing.

Division 7—**Transport, Storage and Communication**

253. This industrial division also finds secondary source of earning from agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing.

Division 8—**Services**

254. While stressing the importance of livestock as additional source of income, this industrial division shows greater diversification by adding such economic activity as cotton textile, manufacture of wood and wooden products, leather and leather goods, along with religious and welfare services.

Division 9—**Activities not adequately described**

255. The only division which departs from the general tendency noticed above by not favouring stock-raising and animal husbandry as a source of additional work, relates to workers and activities either unspecified or inadequately described, which show a distinct preference for manufacturing industries, particulary cotton textile as an extra sources of employment.

256. The foregoing analysis shows that the scope household industry offers for secondary work in addition to some principal work is not only unimportant but also inappreciable. The branches of household industries which have some scope are livestock, forestry and fishing on the one hand and some of the traditional crafts on the other, the principal among them being cotton textile. For, household industry is by its very nature capable of being plied only as a principal activity, and the opportunity it offers as auxiliary work is insignificant.

SECTION 15

CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

257. The distribution of (1) households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry, (2) households engaged in cultivation, (3) households engaged in household industry only and (4) households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, has been examined in one of the preceding paragraphs. We shall now analyse the relative importance of households engaged in household industry and compare them with those engaged both in cultivation and household industry, both for the rural and urban sectors. The following table gives distribution of 1,000 households as per categories in Table B–X.

STATEMENT X.68

Distribution of 1,000 households as per categories in Table B-X, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of house-holds	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GUJARAT	**T**	**1,000**	**457**	**450**	**53**	**40**
	R	**1,000**	**302**	**591**	**55**	**52**
	U	**1,000**	**885**	**62**	**47**	**6**
1 Jamnagar	T	1,000	522	391	78	9
	R	1,000	296	589	101	14
	U	1,000	907	55	37	1
2 Rajkot	T	1,000	554	328	78	40
	R	1,000	319	508	108	65
	U	1,000	894	68	35	3
3 Surendranagar	T	1,000	502	381	90	27
	R	1,000	360	505	98	37
	U	1,000	836	89	71	4
4 Bhavnagar	T	1,000	549	339	80	32
	R	1,000	377	476	100	47
	U	1,000	895	62	39	4
5 Amreli	T	1,000	423	471	87	19
	R	1,000	321	563	94	22
	U	1,000	772	156	66	6
6 Junagadh	T	1,000	500	417	74	9
	R	1,000	332	561	94	13
	U	1,000	883	87	29	1
7 Kutch	T	1,000	489	394	87	30
	R	1,000	380	483	100	37
	U	1,000	940	26	33	1
8 Banaskantha	T	1,000	273	583	57	87
	R	1,000	222	627	57	94
	U	1,000	846	91	59	4

STATEMENT X.68-*contd.*

State/District		Total Rural Urban	Total No. of house-holds	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
9 Sabarkantha		T	1,000	258	660	42	40
		R	1,000	209	708	41	42
		U	1,000	861	80	53	6
10 Mehsana		T	1,000	363	408	69	160
		R	1,000	271	473	68	188
		U	1,000	753	134	74	39
11 Ahmedabad		T	1,000	724	208	47	21
		R	1,000	375	514	63	48
		U	1,000	946	13	38	3
12 Kaira		T	1,000	363	564	38	35
		R	1,000	254	670	33	43
		U	1,000	807	132	55	6
13 Panchmahals		T	1,000	192	738	19	51
		R	1,000	101	827	15	57
		U	1,000	858	87	49	6
14 Baroda		T	1,000	496	471	25	8
		R	1,000	332	633	24	11
		U	1,000	935	38	26	1
15 Broach		T	1,000	461	506	23	10
		R	1,000	379	590	20	11
		U	1,000	887	72	38	3
16 Surat		T	1,000	500	445	38	17
		R	1,000	404	552	23	21
		U	1,000	850	55	92	3
17 Dangs*		R	1,000	350	625	13	12

*Entirely rural

258. In every 1,000 households in Gujarat, 53 are engaged in household industry only and 40 combine household industry with cultivation. These proportions respectively rise to 55 and 52 in rural areas, but drop down to 47 and 6 in towns, revealing that household industries are relatively more important in villages than in towns and that its operation as a subsidiary means of livelihood in addition to cultivation is far greater in rural areas than in the urban, where by the very nature of the economic structure of towns such a possibility is remote.

Households engaged in Household Industry only

259. The State averages for total, rural and urban show very significant variations both in respect of households engaged in household industry only as well as those engaged both in cultivation and household industry. The State average of households engaged in household industry only is exceeded for total and rural in all the districts of Peninsular Gujarat and Banaskantha and Mehsana districts of Mainland Gujarat but only in rural areas of Ahmedabad district. The rest of the districts fall below the State average for total and rural. The urban average of 47 households engaged in household industry only in every 1,000 is exceeded by Surendranagar, Amreli, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Kaira, the Panchmahals and Surat.

Household Industry with Cultivation

260. The districts where the combination of household industry with cultivation is important are Banaskantha (87), Mehsana (160) and the Panchmahals (51), such a combination being the least in Baroda (8). Household industry as an additional means of sustenance along with the cultivation of land is particularly noteworthy in the villages of Mehsana (188), Banaskantha (94),

Rajkot (65) and the Panchmahals (57), where the State average of 52 such households in every 1,000 is exceeded. Such a combination is, however, the least in the districts of Jamnagar, Junagadh, Baroda and Broach in all of which there are less than 15 households combining these two occupations in every 1,000. The statement given below shows the percentage distribution of households as per categories in Table B-X.

STATEMENT X.69

Percentage distribution of households as per categories in Table B–X, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

State	Total Rural Urban	Households engaged in Household Industry only	Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry	Households engaged in Household Industry and both in Cultivation and Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5
GUJARAT	**Total**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
	Rural	75.94	96.26	84.68
	Urban	24.06	3.74	15.32
GUJARAT	**Total**	**57.00**	**43.00**	**100.00**
	Rural	51.12	48.88	100.00
	Urban	89.51	10.49	100.00

261. It will be significant to note that out of a total sample of 71,483 households engaged in household industry with and without cultivation, 60,530 or 84.68 per cent are in rural areas and the rest of the 10,953 or 15.32 per cent in urban areas. Whereas among those households which are engaged in household industry only, 30,943 or 75.94 per cent are in rural areas, 9,804 or 24.06 per cent are in urban areas. Corresponding numbers and proportions for households engaged both in cultivation and household industry in these two sectors are 29,587 or 96.26 per cent and 1,149 or 3.74 per cent. These figures are very important and significant in revealing the extent of combination of household industry with cultivation in two different sectors of the State economy, which is proportionately greater in rural areas than in the urban. The further fact that out of 60,530 households in rural areas, 30,943 or 51.12 per cent are engaged in household industry only and 29,587 or 48.88 per cent are engaged both in cultivation and household industry, pinpoints that the necessity for such a combination is greater in villages than in towns, where 1,149 or 3.74 per cent out of 30,736 have it as a means of livelihood secondary to cultivation. This observation also leads one to conclude that artisans living in villages find it increasingly difficult to hold their own in the economic field and cannot maintain themselves and the members of their family on the earnings of household industry only, which have to be supplemented by cultivation. Such a necessity is comparatively much less in case of urban artisans as revealed by the negligible percentage of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry.

SECTION 16

EMPLOYMENT IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

(i) NATURE AND EXTENT OF EMPLOYMENT

262. A clear vision of employment in household industry can be had from the following Statement giving ratios of those engaged in agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting and manufacturing, prepared from Table B–XIV Part-A.

STATEMENT X.70

Percentage distribution of households in Division 0 and Division 2 & 3 to total households in household industry for total, rural and urban areas, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total households in household industry	Households in Division 0	Households in Division 2&3	Percentage of households in Division 0 to total households in all industries	Percentage of households in Division 2&3 to total households in all industries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GUJARAT	**T**	**40,747**	**12,482**	**28,236**	**30.63**	**69.30**
	R	**30,943**	**10,489**	**20,437**	**33.90**	**66.05**
	U	**9,804**	**1,993**	**7,799**	**20.33**	**79.55**
1 Jamnagar	T	2,246	905	1,339	40.29	59.62
	R	1,846	759	1,085	41.12	58.78
	U	400	146	254	36.50	63.50
2 Rajkot	T	3,307	1,338	1,961	40.46	59.30
	R	2,700	1,044	1,651	38.67	61.15
	U	607	294	310	48.43	51.07
3 Surendranagar	T	2,191	836	1,354	38.16	61.80
	R	1,676	640	1,036	38.19	61.81
	U	515	196	318	38.06	61.75
4 Bhavnagar	T	3,139	1,171	1,968	37.30	62.70
	R	2,628	1,002	1,626	38.13	61.87
	U	511	169	342	33.07	66.93
5 Amreli	T	2,025	607	1,413	29.98	69.78
	R	1,678	506	1,167	30.15	69.55
	U	347	101	246	29.11	70.89
6 Junagadh	T	3,246	1,110	2,123	34.20	65.40
	R	2,864	919	1,940	32.09	67.74
	U	382	191	183	50.00	47.91
7 Kutch	T	2,574	1,209	1,365	46.97	53.03
	R	2,381	1,157	1,224	48.59	51.41
	U	193	52	141	26.94	73.06
8 Banaskantha	T	2,174	735	1,439	33.81	66.19
	R	1,990	720	1,270	36.18	63.82
	U	184	15	169	8.15	91.85
9 Sabarkantha	T	1,472	206	1,266	13.99	86.01
	R	1,332	189	1,143	14.19	85.81
	U	140	17	123	12.14	87.86
10 Mehsana	T	4,721	1,773	2,948	37.56	62.44
	R	3,758	1,618	2,140	43.05	56.95
	U	963	155	808	16.10	83.90
11 Ahmedabad	T	4,178	1,267	2,911	30.33	69.67
	R	2,151	893	1,258	41.52	58.48
	U	2,027	374	1,653	18.45	81.55

STATEMENT X.70-*contd.*

State/District		Total Rural Urban	Total households in household industry	Households in Division 0	Households in Division 2&3	Percentage of households in Division 0 to total households in all industries	Percentage households in of Division 2 & 3 to total households in all industries
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
12	Kaira	T	2,923	595	2,328	20.36	79.64
		R	2,079	501	1,578	24.10	75.90
		U	844	94	750	11.14	88.86
13	Panchmahals	T	987	114	873	11.55	88.45
		R	675	64	611	9.48	90.52
		U	312	50	262	16.03	83.97
14	Baroda	T	1,400	224	1,176	16.00	84.00
		R	993	155	838	15.61	84.39
		U	407	69	338	16.95	83.05
15	Broach	T	750	72	678	9.60	90.40
		R	552	61	491	11.05	88.95
		U	198	11	187	5.56	94.44
16	Surat	T	3,377	319	3,058	9.45	90.55
		R	1,603	260	1,343	16.22	83.78
		U	1,774	59	1,715	3.33	96.67
17	Dangs*	R	37	1	36	2.70	97.30

*Entirely rural

Out of a total sample of 40,747 households engaged in household industry, 30,943 or 75.94 per cent live in rural areas and 9,804 or 24.06 per cent in urban areas. These figures reveal the essentially rural character of household industries which are located to a far greater extent in villages than in towns. The three main industrial divisions which relate to the production of goods are Division 0—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, Division 1—Mining and Quarrying and Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing and the rest to the production of services. Among these, Division 0 and Division 2 & 3 which jointly account for 99.93 per cent of the total households engaged in household industry include practically all who work in household industry. Their distribution, however, between these two divisions is in the ratio of one-third and two-third—31 per cent for those working in agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting and 69 per cent for manufacturing, varied in the ratio of 34 to 66 for rural and 20 to 80 for urban. The disparity in the distribution of percentages between these two divisions of industry shows that it is the manufacturing industries which are to a far greater extent amenable to operation on a household basis as they include a vast number of artisans and craftsmen working at home. The household industry related to Division 0 consists of herdsmen, shepherds and cattle-breeders and their attached labour, who work in stock-raising ancillary to agriculture, and, therefore, have a relatively larger percentage in villages than in towns. But the districts where urban percentages are greater than the rural are Rajkot, Junagadh, the Panchmahals and Baroda, where cattle-breeding and dairying employ proportionately larger percentage of families in towns. In the total sample, rural households exceed the urban in the State and in all the districts except Ahmedabad, where their number is very nearly equal and Surat, where the number of urban households exceeds rural.

263. Rural average of 33.90 per cent of the households engaged in animal husbandry and stock-raising is exceeded in all the districts of Peninsular Gujarat except Amreli and Junagadh and in Banaskantha, Mehsana and Ahmedabad in Mainland Gujarat. The percentage of those engaged in household industry falling under Division 0 is the highest for the rural areas of Kutch district (48.59 per cent), and the lowest in the Dangs (2.70 per cent) and the Panch-

mahals (9.48 per cent). Corresponding urban percentages are 50 for Junagadh but the lowest in Surat (3.33 per cent) and Broach (5.56 per cent). Proportionately greater employment in livestock raising and animal husbandry in Peninsular Gujarat as compared to Mainland Gujarat, where manufacturing industries are at an advantage is the pattern of employment which these ratios reveal. Further, proportions of households engaged in Division 0 tend to rise in those districts where in addition to cattle-breeding and dairying, forestry and fishing are also important as in the coastal areas of Peninsular Gujarat. Handicraft economy which primarily concerns itself with production of goods with the help of the members of the family would naturally have a larger number of households in villages than in towns. For, traditional craftsmen and artisans claim a greater share of household employment compared to those working in stock-raising, forestry and fishing which offer limited scope for operation at home.

(ii) SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

264. The following table gives distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of principal household industry in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged for the State as a whole. A detailed statement showing this distribution for the State and every district is given at the end of this Chapter. This table is prepared from Table B–XIV Part-A and is based on 20 per cent sample.

STATEMENT X.71

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
				1 Person	2 Persons	3–5 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 Persons
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
			GUJARAT					
All Industries . .	**T**	**(a)**	**40,747**	**19,767**	**12,152**	**8,059**	**726**	**43**
		(b)	**1,000**	**485**	**298**	**198**	**18**	**1**
	R	**(a)**	**30,943**	**14,699**	**9,442**	**6,297**	**491**	**14**
		(b)	**1,000**	**475**	**305**	**204**	**16**	**N**
	U	**(a)**	**9,804**	**5,068**	**2,710**	**1,762**	**235**	**29**
		(b)	**1,000**	**517**	**276**	**180**	**24**	**3**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*T*	*(a)*	*12,482*	*5,200*	*3,895*	*3,092*	*283*	*12*
		(b)	*1,000*	*416*	*312*	*248*	*23*	*1*
	R	*(a)*	*10,489*	*4,311*	*3,279*	*2,645*	*245*	*9*
		(b)	*1,000*	*411*	*313*	*252*	*23*	*1*
	U	*(a)*	*1,993*	*889*	*616*	*447*	*38*	*3*
		(b)	*1,000*	*446*	*309*	*224*	*19*	*2*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	T	(a)	11,994	4,981	3,761	2,987	259	6
		(b)	1,000	415	314	249	22	N
	R	(a)	10,125	4,161	3,177	2,563	221	3
		(b)	1,000	411	314	253	22	N
	U	(a)	1,869	820	584	424	38	3
		(b)	1,000	439	312	227	20	2

(a)=Absolute figures (b)=Proportionate figures N=Negligible

NOTE:

Major groups of household industry which are more than 10% of the respective division have been given in this table.

STATEMENT X.71-*contd.*

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
Division 1 Mining and Quarrying	*T*	*(a)*	*29*	*15*	*9*	*5*	..	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*517*	*310*	*173*	*0*	*0*
	R	*(a)*	*17*	*14*	*2*	*1*	..	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*823*	*118*	*59*	*0*	*0*
	U	*(a)*	*12*	*1*	*7*	*4*	..	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*83*	*584*	*333*	*0*	*0*
Major Gr. 10 Mining and Quarrying	T	(a)	29	15	9	5	..	..
		(b)	1,000	517	310	173	0	0
	R	(a)	17	14	2	1	..	..
		(b)	1,000	823	118	59	0	0
	U	(a)	12	1	7	4	..	..
		(b)	1,000	83	584	333	0	0
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*T*	*(a)*	*28,236*	*14,552*	*8,248*	*4,962*	*443*	*31*
		(b)	*1,000*	*515*	*292*	*176*	*16*	*1*
	R	*(a)*	*20,437*	*10,374*	*6,161*	*3,651*	*246*	*5*
		(b)	*1,000*	*508*	*301*	*179*	*12*	N
	U	*(a)*	*7,799*	*4,178*	*2,087*	*1,311*	*197*	*26*
		(b)	*1,000*	*536*	*268*	*168*	*25*	*3*
Major Gr. 23 Textile-Cotton	T	(a)	5,198	2,112	1,737	1,220	126	3
		(b)	1,000	406	334	235	24	1
	R	(a)	3,101	1,112	1,128	802	59	..
		(b)	1,000	358	364	259	19	0
	U	(a)	2,097	1,000	609	418	67	3
		(b)	1,000	477	290	199	32	2
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	T	(a)	5,052	2,816	1,372	772	77	15
		(b)	1,000	557	272	153	15	3
	R	(a)	3,318	1,867	962	478	11	..
		(b)	1,000	563	290	144	3	0
	U	(a)	1,734	949	410	294	66	15
		(b)	1,000	547	236	170	38	9
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	T	(a)	4,884	2,752	1,326	744	60	2
		(b)	1,000	564	272	152	12	N
	R	(a)	4,093	2,279	1,119	655	40	..
		(b)	1,000	557	273	160	10	0
	U	(a)	791	473	207	89	20	2
		(b)	1,000	598	262	112	25	3
31 Leather and Leather Products	T	(a)	3,600	2,080	973	513	32	2
		(b)	1,000	578	270	142	9	1
	R	(a)	3,030	1,736	831	433	29	1
		(b)	1,000	573	274	143	10	N
	U	(a)	570	344	142	80	3	1
		(b)	1,000	604	249	140	5	2
34-35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	T	(a)	3,441	1,070	1,284	990	93	4
		(b)	1,000	311	373	288	27	1
	R	(a)	2,881	874	1,066	855	83	3
		(b)	1,000	303	370	297	29	1
	U	(a)	560	196	218	135	10	1
		(b)	1,000	350	389	241	18	2

N=Negligible

Expressed as percentage to the total in rural areas, 47.5 per cent of households engage one person; 30.5 per cent engage 2 persons; 20.4 per cent engage 3 to 5 persons; 1.6 per cent engage 6 to 10 persons and a negligible proportion engages more than 10 persons. The corresponding percentages for those living in towns are 51.7, 27.6, 18.0, 2.4 and 0.3. Of the total sampled households, 12,482 households work in agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting, 29 in mining and quarrying and 28,236 or 69.30 per cent in manufacturing industries. This distribution of families engaged in household industry in three important divisions which are material for this analysis shows that the proportions of households engaged in manufacturing far exceed those engaged in agriculture, livestock, forestry, etc., employment on household basis in mining and quarrying being negligible. While stressing the importance of location in the operation of household industry, these figures present a picture which is in perfect accord with the concept and definition adopted for classifying an industry as a household industry. Analysis of household industry by major groups will illustrate this point better. The industries which are capable of being run on a household basis are livestock, foodstuffs, tobacco products, textile, mainly cotton and miscellaneous, wood and wooden products, leather and leather products, sundry hardwares and jewellery, all of which can be located either in the household or in the village in rural areas and in the household in urban areas. Industries, however, like forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying as well as others which are worked on factory basis and cannot be located in the house have little importance from the point of view of their working on a household basis. Thus, all the household industries that matter in the economic structure of the State are distributed between Division 0—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting on the one hand and Division 2&3—Manufacturing on the other. Analysis by major groups further reveals that the most important major groups relate to traditional artisans and craftsmen, like shepherds, herdsmen, spinners, weavers, tailors, carpenters, cobblers, shoemakers, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, goldsmiths and silversmiths and processers of foodstuffs. The two most important outstanding household industries in Gujarat, however, are livestock raising and textile, with a preponderance in favour of the latter. This will be amply borne out by an examination of the proportionate figures for the State as a whole that will be presently undertaken. Distribution of 1,000 households by size of employment shows that about a half (485 in every 1,000) of them work as single member establishments, both in villages and towns, the urban proportions being a little higher than the rural. The proportions go on declining in the higher ranges of employment which disclose that those engaging two persons account for 298; those engaging 3–5 persons 198; those engaging 6–10 persons 18 and those engaging more than 10 persons only 1. Greater concentration in lower employment ranges results from the traditional nature of the household crafts, which favour employment of family members to the general exclusion of hired help. Whereas more than three-fourth of the households working at household industries engage 1 to 2 persons, the percentage rises as high as 98 per cent for households engaging upto 5 persons. While the proportion of those engaging 6 to 10 persons is insignificant, that of households employing more than 10 persons is negligible in villages and of some consequence only in towns. This pattern of distribution of households by size of persons engaged persists not only throughout the various household industries but also in the different districts of the State and reveals that the employment of attached hired labour is the least as seen from the flimsy proportions in higher ranges of employment exceeding 5 persons. This deduction further establishes the casual character of employment of hired labour in household industry, which for the most part depends for its operation on the labour of the members of the family.

265. We shall now examine the extent of employment afforded by important major groups in each of the two divisions except mining and quarrying.

Division 0—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting

This division accounts for a sample of 12,482 households, of whom 10,489 are living in rural areas and 1,993 in urban areas, revealing the fact

that this industrial division which is complementary to cultivation of land mostly belongs to villages. This fact is illustrated further by there being 10,125 sampled households engaged in livestock raising in villages as against 1,869 in towns, the ratio of location being 84 to 16. As already seen, other branches of industry in this division, namely, forestry and fishing do not have any importance as household industry because the centre of their location is removed away from the normal place of residence of the household. The same is equally true of mining and quarrying, about which no comments are needed.

Division 2&3—**Manufacturing**

266. 72.38 per cent of the households working in household industries connected with manufacturing live in rural areas and 27.62 per cent in urban areas. As already observed above, the major groups which are worth notice for the purpose of household industry are 20, 22, 23, 27, 28, 31, 34–35, 36 and 39 all of which pertain to traditional artisans and craftsmen. The proportionate strength of these households is greater in villages than in towns. Textile-cotton and miscellaneous including as it does spinning and weaving along with tailoring is the most important branch of household industry and jointly accounts for an aggregate sample of 10,250 households, of whom 6,419 or 62.62 per cent are living in villages, and 3,831 or 37.38 per cent in towns. Similar trend of distribution is also observable in other household industries, which is followed by the different districts of the State, not only as regards their breakdown between rural and urban but also as regards their distribution by size of persons engaged. The slight variations that, however, occur as regards the nature and extent of employment will be seen from the table prepared for the State and different districts, given at the end of this Chapter.

CULTIVATION VS. HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

267. Statements X.72 and X.73 given at the end of this Chapter compare households engaged only in household industry with households engaged only in cultivation as well as those engaged in both cultivation and household industry. The entries for the State are, however, extracted below.

STATEMENT X.72

(Absolute figures)

Comparison of households engaged only in household industry with households engaged only in cultivation and engaged in both cultivation and household industry, 1961

(Based on 20 % sample)

State	Total Rural Urban	Households engaged only in household industry	Cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry	Cultivating households	1 Person A	1 Person B	1 Person C	2 Persons A	2 Persons B	2 Persons C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GUJARAT . .	**T**	**40,747**	**30,736**	**347,161**	**19,767**	**3,318**	**92,446**	**12,152**	**10,978**	**108,781**
	R	30,943	29,587	334,306	14,699	3,218	87,845	9,442	10,492	104,945
	U	9,804	1,149	12,855	5,068	100	4,601	2,710	486	3,836

State	Total Rural Urban	3—5 Persons A	3—5 Persons B	3—5 Persons C	6—10 Persons A	6—10 Persons B	6—10 Persons C	More than 10 Persons A	More than 10 Persons B	More than 10 Persons C
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
GUJARAT . .	**T**	**8,059**	**14,081**	**123,749**	**726**	**2,310**	**21,693**	**43**	**49**	**492**
	R	6,297	13,586	119,995	491	2,242	21,064	14	49	457
	U	1,762	495	3,754	235	68	629	29	..	35

NOTE:

A = Households engaged in household industry according to the number of persons engaged

B = Cultivating households engaged in household industry

C = Cultivating households according to the number of persons engaged in cultivation

STATEMENT X.73

(Proportionate figures)

Comparison of households engaged only in household industry with households engaged only in cultivation and engaged in both cultivation and household industry, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

State	Total Rural Urban	Households engaged only in household industry	Cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry	Cultivating households	1 Person			2 Persons		
					A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GUJARAT . .	**T**	**1,000**	**754**	**8,520**	**485**	**81**	**2,269**	**298**	**269**	**2,670**
	R	1,000	956	10,804	475	104	2,839	305	339	3,392
	U	1,000	117	1,311	517	10	469	276	50	391

State	Total Rural Urban	3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
GUJARAT . .	**T**	**198**	**346**	**3,037**	**18**	**57**	**532**	**1**	**1**	**12**
	R	204	439	3,878	16	72	681	N	2	15
	U	180	50	383	24	7	64	3	0	4

NOTE:
A = Households engaged in household industry according to the number of persons engaged
B = Cultivating households engaged in household industry
C = Cultivating households according to the number of persons engaged in cultivation

While Statement X.72 gives absolute figures extracted from Tables B-XIV Part-A, B-XV and B-XII, Statement X.73 supplies proportionate figures. Column 3 represents 1,000 households and the ratios in other columns are worked out accordingly. By so doing, figures in columns 4 and 5 will be more than 1,000, as households engaged only in household industry given in column 3 of table B-XIV Part-A have been taken as a base and equal 1,000. A study of these two tables reflects the predominant nature of the economy in the State, which is agriculture-based and wherein household industry plays a significant role, its combination with cultivation showing the extent to which it is being resorted to for supplementing the income from land. Another feature of the statistics is the rural nature of the household industry existing either independently of cultivation or in conjunction with cultivation. Household industry which was prior to mechanisation the principal non-agricultural industry in urban areas now occupies a secondary position even in the urban economy after the advent of machine age which has ousted many a household formerly dependent upon it. Examining the results of tabulation derived on sample basis, it is noticed that as against 40,747 households engaged only in household industry, there are 30,736 which combine cultivation with household industry and 347,161 which are engaged in cultivation only. The pattern of distribution between rural and urban areas is different and shows far greater concentration of cultivation and household industry in villages than in towns, as non-agricultural pursuits characterise the urban economy, where 9,804 families are engaged in household industry, 1,149 in both cultivation and household industry and 12,855 in cultivation only. Their distribution by number of persons engaged shows relatively higher proportions of single member households engaged in household industry only, which account for 485 as against 81 both in cultivation and household industry. The urban proportions are higher for single member households working in household industry than for rural as also in case of households engaging more than 5 persons. But the proportions of households working in household industry are

lower in case of households engaging 2 to 5 persons, indicating the relatively greater strength of workers in household establishments in urban areas as compared to villages. Household industry and cultivation combined favour employment upto 5 persons in rural areas, the strength of those employing larger numbers being insignificant. The proportion of households engaging 2 to 5 persons is comparatively higher, while the strength of those employing only one person is quite appreciable, but strikingly low in case of households engaging 6 persons and more, thus revealing the household nature of cultivation, wherein members of the households for the most part participate. This general picture about household industry and cultivation and their correlation in the rural economy is mirrored also in the different districts of the State. The areas, however, where household industry is coupled with cultivation to a greater extent are Rajkot, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panchmahals, Broach, Surat and the Dangs and greater still in tribal districts on the eastern border and the districts of Mehsana, Kaira, Broach and Surat. In the rest of the districts, resort to household industries in addition to cultivation is comparatively very low. The rural areas of the different districts where the proportions of cultivating households are relatively greater when compared with households engaged in household industry only and exceed the State average of 10,804 are Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Kaira, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat and the Dangs.

(iii) DURATION OF WORK

268. Distribution of households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation classified by months operated and by class of workers, 1961 has been given in the following table for the State as a whole (based on 20 per cent sample).

STATEMENT X.74

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household industry	Total Rural Urban	Total			1 to 3 months			4 to 6 months		
		House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				GUJARAT						
(a) All industries with cultivation	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	39	46	26	88	82	82
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	47	26	86	79	78
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	22	17	163	159	153
(b) All industries without cultivation	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	13	3	80	72	43
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	11	5	70	64	24
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	23	19	1	112	98	58

Household industry	Total Rural Urban	7 to 9 months			10 months to 1 year			Unspecified		
		House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
(a) All industries with cultivation	T	95	89	62	746	752	814	32	31	16
	R	95	89	60	747	754	819	32	31	17
	U	92	90	110	709	714	720	11	15	0
(b) All industries without cultivation	T	127	132	163	736	747	768	41	36	23
	R	128	134	209	741	750	746	47	41	16
	U	123	126	127	721	737	786	21	20	28

269. Another table wherein the absolute figures for the sample have been abstracted is also reproduced below.

STATEMENT X.75

Households engaged in household industry, with or without cultivation classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household industry	Total Rural Urban	Total			1 to 3 months			4 to 6 months		
		House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GUJARAT										
(a) All industries with cultivation	T	30,736	90,927	2,017	1,203	4,230	52	2,721	7,470	166
	R	29,587	87,777	1,899	1,175	4,162	50	2,534	6,969	148
	U	1,149	3,150	118	28	68	2	187	501	18
(b) All industries without cultivation	T	40,747	76,829	1,851	637	980	5	3,273	5,517	80
	R	30,943	59,265	824	416	648	4	2,175	3,797	20
	U	9,804	17,564	1,027	221	332	1	1,098	1,720	60

Household industry	Total Rural Urban	7 to 9 months			10 months to 1 year			Unspecified		
		House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
GUJARAT										
(a) All industries with cultivation	T	2,920	8,068	126	22,921	68,382	1,641	971	2,777	32
	R	2,814	7,783	113	22,106	66,134	1,556	958	2,729	32
	U	106	285	13	815	2,248	85	13	48	..
(b) All industries without cultivation	T	5,179	10,128	302	29,992	57,425	1,422	1,666	2,779	42
	R	3,973	7,916	172	22,919	44,471	615	1,460	2,433	13
	U	1,206	2,212	130	7,073	12,954	807	206	346	29

The poor extent to which household industry is operated in the State either with or without cultivation is very strikingly reflected in these figures. The total strength of the sample which shows all industries with cultivation is 30,736 households, of which 29,587 are in rural areas and 1,149 in urban areas. The total strength of the sample of household industries without cultivation is a little higher, 40,747 households for the State as a whole distributed into 30,943 for rural and 9,804 for urban areas. The total employment in these two categories is 90,927 family workers and 2,017 hired workers for all household industries with cultivation as against 76,829 family workers and 1,851 hired workers for all household industries without cultivation. In both the cases the number of households in rural areas is higher than in the urban, but proportionately more in urban areas without cultivation. The strength of employment in household industries without cultivation is less than what it is in household industries with cultivation again establishing the essentially rural character of the household industry and its complementary nature to agriculture. Examining the distribution by class of workers and period of operation, it is noticed that 25 per cent of the households operate the household industry either with or without cultivation in rural as well as in urban areas on a seasonal basis, the proportions of those who operate for 10 months to a year, being the highest as engaging nearly three-fourth of the households in household industries either with or without cultivation. Another distinguishing

feature which is worthy of notice is the essentially household character of the industry where participation of the members of the family accounts for the most of the workers engaged therein, employment of hired workers being insignificant and for the most part confined to households operating the industry for 10 months to a year. The restricted nature of outside

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry, with or without

(Based on

Household Industry Division and Major Group only		Total Rural Urban	Total			1 to 3 months			4 to 6 months		
			House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
											GUJARAT
Division 0 Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	(a)	*T*	*21,696*	*65,400*	*1,364*	*54*	*172*	*2*	*621*	*1,721*	*40*
		R	*20,861*	*63,079*	*1,291*	*45*	*152*	*1*	*555*	*1,549*	*38*
		U	*835*	*2,321*	*73*	*9*	*20*	*1*	*66*	*172*	*2*
	(b)	*T*	*12,482*	*26,433*	*417*	*16*	*38*	..	*206*	*343*	*1*
		R	*10,489*	*22,572*	*341*	*13*	*31*	..	*183*	*311*	*1*
		U	*1,993*	*3,861*	*76*	*3*	*7*	..	*23*	*32*	--
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	(a)	T	21,616	65,212	1,359	43	147	1	585	1,640	37
		R	20,811	62,969	1,287	39	137	1	537	1,516	35
		U	805	2,243	72	4	10	..	48	124	2
	(b)	T	11,994	25,405	334	9	24	..	167	256	1
		R	10,125	21,750	258	6	17	..	144	224	1
		U	1,869	3,655	76	3	7	..	23	32	--
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	(a)	*T*	*9,033*	*25,509*	*653*	*1,149*	*4,058*	*50*	*2,099*	*5,747*	*126*
		R	*8,721*	*24,686*	*608*	*1,130*	*4,010*	*49*	*1,978*	*5,418*	*110*
		U	*312*	*823*	*45*	*19*	*48*	*1*	*121*	*329*	*16*
	(b)	*T*	*28,236*	*50,352*	*1,429*	*620*	*939*	*5*	*3,060*	*5,165*	*79*
		R	*20,437*	*36,672*	*483*	*402*	*614*	*4*	*1,987*	*3,481*	*19*
		U	*7,799*	*13,680*	*946*	*218*	*325*	*1*	*1,073*	*1,684*	*60*
Major Gr. 23 Textile-Cotton	(a)	T	969	2,872	67	195	599	3	339	1,003	21
		R	823	2,472	57	178	555	2	246	749	15
		U	146	400	10	17	44	1	93	254	6
	(b)	T	5,198	10,560	299	294	461	1	1,082	1,854	6
		R	3,101	6,588	35	151	246	..	437	851	..
		U	2,097	3,972	264	143	215	1	645	1,003	6
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	(a)	T	952	2,742	69	36	94	2	135	375	14
		R	917	2,650	63	35	92	2	132	364	13
		U	35	92	6	1	2	..	3	11	1
	(b)	T	5,052	8,601	319	58	82	..	276	420	17
		R	3,318	5,421	60	29	41	..	169	246	6
		U	1,734	3,180	259	29	41	..	107	174	11
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	(a)	T	2,133	5,398	95	112	285	6	548	1,360	17
		R	2,113	5,354	94	112	285	6	545	1,352	17
		U	20	44	1	..	..	..	3	8	..
	(b)	T	4,884	8,281	130	68	97	1	488	762	11
		R	4,093	6,999	62	56	82	1	420	665	1
		U	791	1,282	68	12	15	..	68	97	10
31 Leather and Leather Products	(a)	T	1,310	3,452	22	79	191	..	234	629	2
		R	1,282	3,388	20	78	189	..	225	604	1
		U	28	64	2	1	2	..	9	25	1
	(b)	T	3,600	5,994	82	59	77	..	260	413	1
		R	3,030	5,101	27	56	69	..	225	357	1
		U	570	893	55	3	8	..	35	56	..
34-35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	(a)	T	1,229	3,360	49	101	271	2	341	943	27
		R	1,208	3,309	40	101	271	2	336	932	20
		U	21	51	9	..	..	..	5	11	7
	(b)	T	3,441	7,722	93	43	96	3	435	967	7
		R	2,881	6,569	56	37	83	3	374	856	2
		U	560	1,153	37	6	13	..	61	111	5

(a)=With cultivation (b)=Without cultivation

help will be apparent from the fact that hired workers number 2,017 only for households engaged in household industry with cultivation and 1,851 for those without cultivation.

270. The above analysis can be pursued further by examining some of the important major groups of household industry as given in the following table.

X.76

cultivation in the State, classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961
20% Sample)

Household Industry		Total Rural Urban	7 to 9 months			10 months to 1 year			Unspecified		
Division and Major Group only			House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers
1		2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
STATE											
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	(a)	*T*	*1,125*	*3,308*	*54*	*19,422*	*58,821*	*1,248*	*474*	*1,378*	*20*
		R	*1,066*	*3,133*	*47*	*18,729*	*56,894*	*1,185*	*466*	*1,351*	*20*
		U	*59*	*175*	*7*	*693*	*1,927*	*63*	*8*	*27*	..
	(b)	*T*	*542*	*1,056*	*84*	*11,296*	*24,238*	*327*	*422*	*758*	*5*
		R	*417*	*847*	*83*	*9,484*	*20,682*	*252*	*392*	*701*	*5*
		U	*125*	*209*	*1*	*1,812*	*3,556*	*75*	*30*	*57*	..
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	(a)	T	1,113	3,281	53	19,406	58,775	1,248	469	1,369	20
		R	1,056	3,108	46	18,718	56,866	1,185	461	1,342	20
		U	57	173	7	688	1,909	63	8	27	..
	(b)	T	313	536	3	11,101	23,867	326	404	722	4
		R	256	432	2	9,345	20,412	251	374	665	4
		U	57	104	1	1,756	3,455	75	30	57	..
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	(a)	*T*	*1,792*	*4,752*	*72*	*3,497*	*9,555*	*393*	*496*	*1,397*	*12*
		R	*1,746*	*4,645*	*66*	*3,376*	*9,237*	*371*	*491*	*1,376*	*12*
		U	*46*	*107*	*6*	*121*	*318*	*22*	*5*	*21*	..
	(b)	*T*	*4,621*	*9,050*	*213*	*18,691*	*33,177*	*1,095*	*1,244*	*2,021*	*37*
		R	*3,548*	*7,061*	*89*	*13,432*	*23,784*	*363*	*1,068*	*1,732*	*8*
		U	*1,073*	*1,989*	*124*	*5,259*	*9,393*	*732*	*176*	*289*	*29*
Major Gr. 23 Textile-Cotton	(a)	T	123	365	1	286	828	42	26	77	..
		R	115	344	1	260	753	39	24	71	..
		U	8	21	..	26	75	3	2	6	..
	(b)	T	739	1,507	52	2,950	6,476	235	133	262	5
		R	539	1,112	7	1,866	4,163	27	108	216	1
		U	200	395	45	1,084	2,313	208	25	46	4
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	(a)	T	128	344	7	590	1,757	45	63	172	1
		R	123	333	4	564	1,689	43	63	172	1
		U	5	11	3	26	68	2	..	..	..
	(b)	T	377	655	51	4,085	7,072	233	256	372	18
		R	210	343	5	2,700	4,510	48	210	281	1
		U	167	312	46	1,385	2,562	185	46	91	17
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	(a)	T	485	1,246	12	854	2,179	57	134	328	3
		R	480	1,234	12	842	2,155	56	134	328	3
		U	5	12	..	12	24	1	..	..	..
	(b)	T	791	1,406	12	3,276	5,586	102	261	430	4
		R	628	1,124	10	2,749	4,727	47	240	401	3
		U	163	282	2	527	859	55	21	29	1
31 Leather and Leather Products	(a)	T	263	722	13	665	1,735	6	69	175	1
		R	252	699	12	659	1,726	6	68	170	1
		U	11	23	1	6	9	..	1	5	..
	(b)	T	493	829	7	2,633	4,446	73	155	229	1
		R	421	723	6	2,181	3,732	19	147	220	1
		U	72	106	1	452	714	54	8	9	..
34–35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	(a)	T	516	1,359	16	212	629	3	59	158	1
		R	505	1,330	14	207	618	3	59	158	1
		U	11	29	2	5	11	..	..	..	..
	(b)	T	1,628	3,715	49	1,170	2,599	30	165	345	4
		R	1,382	3,188	40	938	2,127	11	150	315	..
		U	246	527	9	232	472	19	15	30	4

Of the two divisions which are material for the purpose, namely, Division 0—Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting and Division 2&3—Manufacturing, the most important is Division 0. Between these two categories the sample households engaged in household industry along with cultivation number 21,696 and 9,033 in manufacturing. Corresponding numbers of households who work in household industry without cultivation are 12,482 for agriculture, livestock, etc., and 28,236 for manufacturing. These figures bring out, as usual, the importance of livestock as an industry ancillary to cultivation in rural areas, which accounts for the most of the households engaged therein either with or without cultivation. The independent nature of manufacturing industry is, however, revealed by its having 28,236 households without cultivation as against 9,033 with cultivation. The household

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry, with or without

(Based on

Household Industry		Total Rural Urban	Total			1 to 3 months			4 to 6 months		
Division and Major Group only			House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
											GUJARAT
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*(a)*	*T*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*2*	*3*	*1*	*29*	*26*	*29*
		R	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*2*	*2*	*1*	*27*	*25*	*29*
		U	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*11*	*9*	*14*	*79*	*74*	*27*
	(b)	*T*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1*	*1*	*0*	*17*	*13*	*2*
		R	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1*	*1*	*0*	*18*	*14*	*3*
		U	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1*	*2*	*0*	*12*	*8*	*0*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	(a)	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	2	2	1	27	25	27
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	2	2	1	26	24	27
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	5	0	59	55	28
	(b)	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	1	0	14	10	3
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	1	0	14	10	4
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	2	2	0	12	9	0
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*(a)*	*T*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*127*	*159*	*77*	*232*	*225*	*193*
		R	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*130*	*162*	*81*	*227*	*220*	*181*
		U	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*61*	*58*	*22*	*388*	*400*	*356*
	(b)	*T*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*22*	*19*	*4*	*108*	*102*	*55*
		R	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*20*	*17*	*8*	*97*	*95*	*39*
		U	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*28*	*24*	*1*	*138*	*123*	*63*
Major Gr. 23 Textile-Cotton	(a)	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	201	209	45	350	349	313
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	216	224	35	299	303	263
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	116	110	100	637	635	600
	(b)	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	57	44	3	208	175	20
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	48	37	0	141	129	0
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	68	54	4	308	253	23
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	(a)	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	38	34	29	142	137	203
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	38	35	32	144	137	206
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	22	0	86	120	167
	(b)	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	11	10	0	55	49	53
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	8	0	51	45	100
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	17	13	0	62	55	42

(a)=With cultivation (b)=Without cultivation

industries which are important in order under manufacturing are textile, wood and wooden products, leather and leather products, and non-metalic minerals. In other words, the traditional crafts of weavers, carpenters, shoe makers and blacksmiths are still important village industries which are yet in demand also in towns, though to a lesser extent than before. Hired labour is proportionately less in demand in agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting than in manufacturing and assumes importance when it is plied for greater period extending over 7 months.

Household industry with or without cultivation

271. The table that follows distributes 1,000 households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961.

X.77

cultivation in the State, classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961

20% Sample)

Household Industry		Total Rural Urban	7 to 9 months			10 months to 1 year			Unspecified		
Division and Major Group only			House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers
1		2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
STATE											
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*(a)*	*T*	*52*	*51*	*40*	*895*	*899*	*915*	*22*	*21*	*15*
		R	*51*	*50*	*36*	*898*	*902*	*918*	*22*	*21*	*16*
		U	*71*	*75*	*96*	*830*	*830*	*863*	*9*	*12*	*0*
	(b)	*T*	*43*	*40*	*202*	*905*	*917*	*784*	*34*	*29*	*12*
		R	*40*	*38*	*243*	*904*	*916*	*739*	*37*	*31*	*15*
		U	*63*	*54*	*13*	*909*	*921*	*987*	*15*	*15*	*0*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	(a)	T	51	51	39	898	901	918	22	21	15
		R	51	50	36	899	903	921	22	21	15
		U	71	77	97	855	851	875	10	12	0
	(b)	T	26	21	9	925	940	976	34	28	12
		R	25	20	8	923	938	973	37	31	15
		U	30	28	13	940	945	987	16	16	0
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*(a)*	*T*	*199*	*186*	*110*	*387*	*375*	*602*	*55*	*55*	*18*
		R	*200*	*188*	*108*	*387*	*374*	*610*	*56*	*56*	*20*
		U	*147*	*130*	*133*	*388*	*386*	*489*	*16*	*26*	*0*
	(b)	*T*	*164*	*180*	*149*	*662*	*659*	*766*	*44*	*40*	*26*
		R	*174*	*192*	*184*	*657*	*649*	*752*	*52*	*47*	*17*
		U	*138*	*145*	*131*	*674*	*687*	*774*	*22*	*21*	*31*
Major Gr. 23 Textile-Cotton	(a)	T	127	127	15	295	288	627	27	27	0
		R	140	139	18	316	305	684	29	29	0
		U	55	53	0	178	187	300	14	15	0
	(b)	T	142	143	174	567	613	786	26	25	17
		R	174	169	200	602	632	771	35	33	29
		U	95	99	170	517	582	788	12	12	15
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	(a)	T	134	125	101	620	641	652	66	63	15
		R	134	126	63	615	637	683	69	65	16
		U	143	119	500	743	739	333	0	0	0
	(b)	T	75	76	160	808	822	730	51	43	57
		R	63	63	83	814	832	800	63	52	17
		U	96	98	178	799	806	714	26	28	66

STATEMENT

Household Industry Division and Major Group only		Total Rural Urban	Total Households	Total Family workers	Total Hired workers	1 to 3 months Households	1 to 3 months Family workers	1 to 3 months Hired workers	4 to 6 months Households	4 to 6 months Family workers	4 to 6 months Hired workers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
											GUJARAT
Major Gr. 28 Manufacturing of Wood and Wooden Products	(a)	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	53	53	63	257	252	179
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	53	53	64	258	253	181
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	150	182	0
	(b)	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	12	8	100	92	85
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	12	16	102	95	16
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	15	12	0	86	76	147
31 Leather and Leather Products	(a)	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	55	0	178	182	91
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	61	56	0	175	178	50
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	36	31	0	321	391	500
	(b)	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	13	0	72	69	12
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	18	13	0	74	70	37
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	9	0	62	63	0
34–35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	(a)	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	82	81	41	277	281	551
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	84	82	50	278	281	500
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	238	216	778
	(b)	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	13	12	32	126	125	75
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	13	13	54	130	130	36
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	11	11	0	109	96	135

The most important major groups of household industry analysed to study the extent of employment of households engaged therein with or without cultivation would be (1) 04—Livestock and Hunting, (2) 23—Textile-Cotton, (3) 27—Textile-Miscellaneous, (4) 28—Manufacturing of Wood and Wooden Products, (5) 31—Leather and Leather Products and (6) 34–35—Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal.

Livestock and Hunting

272. In every 1,000 households working in cattle breeding and stock-raising along with cultivation nearly 90 per cent work for 10 months to one year and those who work for a lesser period or on a seasonal basis are comparatively insignificant. While this proportion rises a trifle in rural areas, it drops down to 85.5 per cent in the urban. The operation of this industry on a permanent basis and for the greater part of the year is still greater in case of households engaged in it independently of cultivation and is seen to be as high as 925 for the total, 923 for the rural and 940 for the urban areas of the State. The lesser possibility of its combination with cultivation in urban areas is, however, apparent from the disparity of urban and rural proportions. The employment of family and hired labour is the highest in villages when worked for ten months and more either with or without cultivation. By its very nature livestock raising and tending of cattle are such an occupation as have to be worked all the year round, whether one works at it alone or in conjunction with cultivation, either with the help of family labour or attached hired labour.

Textile-Cotton

273. The picture is somewhat different in case of cotton textiles combined with cultivation. This household industry is mostly comprised of traditional artisans and craftsmen engaged in spinning, weaving, etc. In every 1,000 such households, 201 work for 1 to 3 months, 350 for 4 to 6 months, 127 for 7 to 9 months and 295 for 10 months to a year. This distribution of

X.77-*contd.*

Household Industry Division and Major Group only		Total Rural Urban	7 to 9 months Households	7 to 9 months Family workers	7 to 9 months Hired workers	10 months to 1 year Households	10 months to 1 year Family workers	10 months to 1 year Hired workers	Unspecified Households	Unspecified Family workers	Unspecified Hired workers
1		2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
STATE-*contd.*											
Major Gr. 28 Manufacturing of Wood and Wooden Products	(a)	T	227	231	126	400	403	600	63	61	32
		R	227	230	127	399	403	596	63	61	32
		U	250	273	0	600	545	1,000	0	0	0
	(b)	T	162	170	92	671	674	784	53	52	31
		R	153	161	161	672	675	758	59	57	4
		U	206	220	29	666	670	809	27	22	15
31 Leather and Leather Products	(a)	T	201	209	591	508	503	273	53	51	45
		R	197	206	600	514	510	300	53	50	50
		U	393	359	500	214	141	0	36	78	0
	(b)	T	137	138	86	732	742	890	43	38	12
		R	139	142	222	720	732	704	49	43	37
		U	126	119	18	793	799	982	14	10	0
34–35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	(a)	T	420	404	327	173	187	61	48	47	20
		R	418	402	350	171	187	75	49	48	25
		U	524	568	222	238	216	0	0	0	0
	(b)	T	473	481	527	340	337	323	48	45	43
		R	480	485	714	325	324	196	52	48	0
		U	439	457	243	414	410	514	27	26	108

households by periods of employment shows that it is plied on a permanent basis with cultivation by only 31.6 per cent of such households in villages and 17.8 per cent in towns. But these proportions rise considerably when it is operated independently of cultivation to 60.2 per cent in rural areas and 51.7 per cent in urban areas, with corresponding increase in family workers as well as attached hired workers, among whom the proportion of those who work for 10 to 12 months is as high as 77.1 per cent in villages and 78.8 per cent in towns. The seasonal nature of this occupation when combined with cultivation will be apparent from the comparatively larger proportions of households and family workers plying this industry for 1 to 6 months (55 per cent), and the lesser in case of those working for 7 to 9 months (12.7 per cent). The reverse is the case, however, when the income from this household industry is not supplemented by any earnings from land. The relatively greater extent of underemployment will be noticeable from the fact that 41 per cent of such households work for less than 10 months in a year. The distribution of households under different work periods shows that whereas family workers keep themselves engaged throughout all the different periods of work, the demand for attached hired labour arises only when it is worked for a somewhat longer period say 7 to 9 months and increases when worked more or less on a permanent basis, i.e., for 10 months to a year.

Textile-Miscellaneous

274. This branch of textile industry mainly pertains to tailors. There are only 952 households which combine it with cultivation as against 5,052 engaged in it without cultivation. The proportionate strength of those who work for 10 months and more is greater in case of families working it independently of cultivation, but those who work at it in addition to cultivation have returned a comparatively larger number of families in the work period 4 to 9 months. The permanent nature of employment tailors generally have does not make it necessary for them

to engage in cultivation of land, as this household industry keeps nearly 80 per cent of the families in the rural and urban areas occupied for 10 months to a year.

Wood and Wooden Products

275. This major group includes artisans like carpenters, sawers, turners, planers, etc., who usually ply it independently of cultivation in urban areas but in rural areas there is quite a sizable sample which couples it with cultivation also. The former category accounts for 2,113 households as against 4,093 engaged in this industry without cultivation. Corresponding numbers of urban households with cultivation is 20 only as against 791 without cultivation. The extent of family labour and hired workers which this group employs when the industry is worked with cultivation and operated for more than nine months is quite sizable and respectively accounts for 403 and 596 such workers in villages, corresponding proportions without cultivation being 675 and 758.

Leather and Leather Products

276. Like carpenters, cobblers and shoemakers also combine their occupation with cultivation, more in villages than in towns. Such households number 1,282 as against 3,030 without cultivation in rural areas. Similar strength in towns is 28 sampled households with cultivation and 570 without cultivation. Among them those who work for larger periods extending over 9 months account for 799 family workers and 982 hired workers when this household industry is worked without cultivation, but reduced to 141 and 0 respectively with cultivation in every 1,000 households of each type. These statistics show that when the industry is coupled with cultivation, the number of households who work for 10 month to one year are proportionately much less than when it is resorted to independently of cultivation, wherein two-third of the households are engaged on a permanent basis, the proportions declining with each successive fall in the period of employment. These figures further reveal that the proportion of families who work without cultivation and on a permanent basis is relatively greater in the urban areas than in the rural.

Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal

277. This group mostly includes artisans like potters and makers of tiles. Such households are fairly distributed during different work periods, varying from 4 to 9 months, 70 per cent of whom combine it with cultivation. A similar trend is also noticeable in case of households which are exclusively engaged in it and show a somewhat higher proportion of families working for 10 months to a year. Pottery and tile making by their very nature cannot be worked during the monsoon. It is, therefore, but obvious that those who work at it do not get full employment for the entire year and show relatively greater concentration of households in the employment range 7 to 9 months, both in respect of those who work in this industry either with or without cultivation.

278. The foregoing analysis of households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation in respect of some of the important household industries in the State reveals certain definite trends in their operation. The extent of employment in cattle breeding and raising of livestock for the most part extends from 10 months to one year with higher proportions in respect of those who work at it independently than in case of those who are engaged in it along with cultivation. In case of various village artisans like weavers, carpenters, cobblers, potters, tile makers, etc., there is a tendency in villages to combine the traditional crafts with cultivation of land as a supplementary source of income for the family. The proportionate strength of families who work in these industries is seen to be comparatively greater, when worked independently of cultivation than with it. While carpenters, weavers, cobblers and shoemakers keep themselves busy for 10 months to a year, the maximum period of employment for potters, brick and tile makers is 4 to 9 months.

SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

279. The extent of employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in household industry can be studied from Statement X.78 on the next page giving figures for the State. The entire table giving figures for the State and districts is given at the end of this Chapter.

STATEMENT X.78

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at household industry compared to the general population in the same category, 1961

(a) = *General population*
(b) = *All Scheduled Castes*
(c) = *All Scheduled Tribes*
(d) = *Scheduled Castes as per cent of general population*
(e) = *Scheduled Tribes as per cent of general population*
(f) = *Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per cent of general population*

State	Total Rural Urban		Population			Total workers		Workers at Household Industry	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GUJARAT . .	**T**	**(a)**	**20,633,350**	**10,633,902**	**9,999,448**	**5,685,776**	**2,788,812**	**343,163**	**212,443**
		(b)	**1,367,255**	**693,436**	**673,819**	**355,394**	**226,664**	**42,912**	**24,030**
		(c)	**2,754,446**	**1,398,478**	**1,355,968**	**814,555**	**665,187**	**11,345**	**6,863**
		(d)	**6.63**	**6.52**	**6.74**	**6.25**	**8.13**	**12.50**	**11.31**
		(e)	**13.35**	**13.15**	**13.56**	**14.33**	**23.85**	**3.31**	**3.23**
		(f)	**19.98**	**19.67**	**20.30**	**20.58**	**31.98**	**15.81**	**14.54**
	R	(a)	15,316,726	7,830,222	7,486,504	4,329,568	2,556,524	280,430	172,811
		(b)	1,033,073	517,656	515,417	275,315	196,195	39,672	22,062
		(c)	2,616,496	1,325,739	1,290,757	774,797	646,968	10,725	6,637
		(d)	6.74	6.61	6.88	6.36	7.67	14.15	12.77
		(e)	17.08	16.93	17.24	17.90	25.31	3.82	3.84
		(f)	23.83	23.54	24.13	24.25	32.98	17.97	16.61
	U	(a)	5,316,624	2,803,680	2,512,944	1,356,208	232,288	62,733	39,632
		(b)	334,182	175,780	158,402	80,079	30,469	3,240	1,968
		(c)	137,950	72,739	65,211	39,758	18,219	620	226
		(d)	6.29	6.27	6.30	5.90	13.12	5.16	4.97
		(e)	2.59	2.59	2.60	2.93	7.84	0.99	0.57
		(f)	8.88	8.86	8.90	8.84	20.96	6.15	5.54

The combined strength of workers among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has already been discussed in one of the preceding paras. The strength of workers of either sex among Scheduled Castes follows their percentage in the general population in case of males, but in case of females the percentage of workers is greater than their proportionate strength in the total population. Scheduled Caste males account for 6.52 per cent of the total male population of the State, while similar percentage for females is 6.74. Corresponding percentages of workers among them are 6.25 males and 8.13 females. The proportionate strength of females is still greater in case of Scheduled Tribes which account for 13.15 per cent of male and 13.56 per cent of female population in the State. The percentages of workers among Scheduled Tribes rise to 14.33 for males and 23.85 for females. Rural proportions are higher than the urban as the major part of the scheduled population is concentrated in the countryside. Examining the strength of workers at household industries, it is noticed that 14.15 per cent of the male workers at household industry in rural areas belong to Scheduled Castes and 3.82 per cent to Scheduled Tribes, corresponding proportions of females being 12.77 for Scheduled Castes and 3.84 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. These figures bring out another feature of employment pattern among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which shows that despite the lesser

strength of Scheduled Castes who constitute a little less than half the total population of Scheduled Tribes, the former account for greater proportions among workers in household industry (M 12.50 per cent; F 11.31 per cent) than the latter who contribute even less than 4 per cent in rural areas. These percentages indicate the greater dependence of Scheduled Tribes on cultivation and forestry than on household industry. This tendency is also revealed by the combined scheduled population living in towns with this difference that proportionate strength of male workers at household industry is a little higher than that of female, showing that they are equally susceptible as other communities to urban influences which tend to lower female participation in gainful employment. This pattern of employment also persists throughout the different districts with certain variations brought about by local factors. In rural areas, the rate of female participation is greater among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all the districts except Kutch, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Panchmahals, the highest for females of Scheduled Tribes living in the Dangs (84.82 per cent). In urban areas their participation rate is lower for the State as a whole, both in case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The districts which depart from this tendency are Amreli, Broach, Surendranagar, the Panchmahals, Mehsana and Kutch.

Common Household Industries

280. Statement X.79 at the end of this Chapter listing common household industries found in Gujarat State and their distribution in different districts will give an idea of their extent and coverage in the various parts of the State. This table has been specially compiled from House-lists and Table B-XIV Part-B to make it as comprehensive as possible and relates to rural areas only.

PART D—WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, CONSTRUCTION, TRADE AND COMMERCE, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS AND IN OTHER SERVICES

SECTION 17

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

Quality of Returns—Q. 11

281. As the quality of economic data has been discussed at some length at the cemmencement of the Report as well as in the beginning of this Chapter, some of the important points only will be referred to in brief to underline the nature of statistics in this Part.

On the present occasion information regarding occupation, industry and status of a worker engaged in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service was to be recorded in Q. 11. The entries regarding occupation and industry are the most difficult and complicated of all the questions in the census questionnaire. Nevertheless, the quality of returns under these items was generally found to be good as prior to enumeration intensive training in filling in replies to Q. 11 (a), (b), and (c) was given to enumerators and supervisors who were coached thoroughly in six training classes, besides clarification of doubts and difficulties during test enumeration.

Errors and Omissions

282. The concept of industry was often confused with that of occupation and *vice versa*. In case of traders or merchants or shopkeepers, the business was not distinguished as wholesale or retail. Incomplete or vague replies for occupation and industry were also encountered in several cases. Such entries were recorded owing to the failure of the enumerator to understand the information given to him by the respondent. At times two different jobs plied by one and the same individual, e.g., mat weaving and miscellaneous labour were mixed up. Every endeavour was made to correctly classify such vague replies. All such errors and omissions were reduced to the minimum, as the slips were checked for internal consistencies and incongruous or improbable entries eliminated, if need be, by getting them verified on spot through the respective Charge Officers. The vague or incomplete entries for occupation were also adjusted in the light of the information on other questions such as education, industry, name of establishment, etc. Where correct classification was not possible, they were treated as industry and occupation inadequately described or unclassifiable. At times certain colloquial terms were used by the enumerators for recording industry. Since such terms were not known in the tabulation offices back references to the Charge Officers were made for detailed description of the work done under a particular term and classification was done in the light of their replies. Omissions in employment status–Q. 11 (c) were found to be more common in case of persons working in trade and commerce and other services. Entries of status particularly single worker and family worker were not infrequently confused. Also persons working on daily wages and engaged on piece work or job work were recorded as employees instead of single workers. Family workers working in the family business, trade, profession or service where employees were engaged were wrongly shown as masters or employers. Such persons were treated as family workers only when a confirmatory entry was found in Q. 11 (d) showing that the place of work was family establishment.

283. Despite all the precautions and checking, some of the occupational code numbers which seemed inappropriate under certain industrial categories did remain in the table showing cross-classification of industry and occupation. This could not be helped as they were detected at a very late stage of tabulation, and also because

no scrutiny was applied with a view to establish correlation between occupational code numbers and industrial categories, as the possibility of some of the occupational families being incompatible with the industrial categories was not envisaged at that time. A statement showing appropriate industrial category for the one appearing in Table B—V pertaining to occupational classification of persons at work other than cultivation has been printed at pp. 291 to 305 as Annexure II to Table B—V in Census of India, 1961, Gujarat, Volume V, Part II-B(2). Their effect, if any, on the ultimate results derived from the information on Q. 11 would obviously be insignificant, since persons thus affected number only 1,446 forming a negligible percentage (0.05) of the total non-agricultural workers (2,703,528).

STATISTICAL DATA

284. *Main Tables*

Primary Census Abstract

B–I Workers and Non-workers Classified by Sex and Broad Age-groups

B–II Workers and Non-workers in Cities, Town-groups and Towns arranged Territorially Classified by Sex and Broad Age-groups

B–III—Part A—Industrial Classification of Workers and Non-workers by Educational Levels in Urban Areas only

B–III—Part B—Industrial Classification of Workers and Non-workers by Educational Levels in Rural Areas only

B–IV—Part C—Industrial Classification by Sex and Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups of Persons at Work other than Cultivation

B–V Occupational Classification by Sex of Persons at Work other than Cultivation

B–VI Occupational Divisions of Persons at Work other than Cultivation Classified by Sex, Broad Age-groups and Educational Levels in Urban Areas only

B–VII—Part B—Industrial Classification by Sex of Persons Working in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service who are also Engaged in Household Industry

C–VIII—Part A—Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Castes

C–VIII—Part B—Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Tribes

D–IV Migrants to Cities Classified by Sex, Broad Age-groups, Educational Levels and in case of Workers also by Occupational Divisions and Groups

D–VI Distribution of Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-workers by Place of Birth

SCT–I—Part A—Industrial Classification of Persons at Work and Non-workers by Sex for Scheduled Castes

SCT–I—Part B—Industrial Classification of Persons at Work and Non-workers by Sex for Scheduled Tribes

Subsidiary Tables

B–I.1—Distribution of 1,000 Persons by each Industrial Category of Worker and by Non-worker and by Sex

B–I.2—Number of Female Workers per 1,000 Male Workers in each Industrial Category

B–I.3—Distribution of 1,000 of Total Workers of each Sex into Age-groups and Industrial Categories

B–I.4—Distribution of 1,000 Workers in each Sex and each Industrial Category by Age-groups

B–II.1—Distribution of 1,000 Workers in each Class of Town by Age, Sex and Industrial Categories

B–II.2—Distribution of 1,000 Workers in each City or Town-group with a Population of one lakh and over by Age, Sex and Industrial Categories

B–II.3—Workers per 1,000 Population in each City and Comparison of Workers in Industrial Categories from 1901–61

B–III—Part A.2—Distribution of 1,000 Workers in each Industrial Category and in each Sex by Educational Levels in Urban Areas only

B–III Part B.1—Distribution of 1,000 Workers in each Industrial Category and in each Sex by Educational Levels in Rural Areas only

B–IV.1—Number per 1,000 Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service who are Employers, Employees, Single Workers and Family Workers

B–IV.9—Distribution of 10,000 Workers other than those working as Cultivators or as Agricultural Labourers by Division, Major Group and Minor Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification

B–V.1—Distribution of 10,000 Workers other than those working as Cultivators or as Agricultural Labourers by Occupational Division, Group and Family of National Classification of Occupations

B–VI.1—Distribution of 1,000 Workers in each Occupational Division and in each sex by Educational Levels in urban areas only

C–VIII—Part A.2—Distribution of 1,000 Persons of All Scheduled Castes by Categories of Workers and Non-workers

C–VIII—Part B.2—Distribution of 1,000 Persons of all Scheduled Tribes by Categories of Workers and Non-workers

D–IV.3—Distribution of 1,000 Workers among Migrants to Cities by Sex and Occupation

285. During 1961 Census, the data regarding non-household industries such as manufacturing, construction, trade and commerce, transport storage and communications and other services are presented in various tables. Of these, the Primary Census Abstract affords a study of population with sex break-up engaged in these industries. Table B-I furnishes details of population with broad age-groups, while in Table B-II the above details are given for each town/town-group/city. Tables B–III–A for urban areas and B–III–B for rural areas give cross-tabulation of literates along with their educational levels. In Table B–IV the data are furnished down to each minor group of I.S.I.C., while in B–V are given occupations classified into divisions, groups and families of persons working at non-household industry. These data are further elaborated in Table B–VI by giving occupational divisions, educational levels and four broad age-groups in order to help draw inference regarding particular types of occupation attracting educated personnel towards non-household industry. Persons following household industry as secondary work as also engaged in non-household industry as principal work is further given in Table B–VII–B. Besides, the non-household industry followed by persons of SC/ST along with their distribution by literacy is given in Table C–VIII Parts A and B. The information of migrant population is further cross-tabulated by age-groups and educational levels together with occupational division and group in Table D–IV. Another Table D–VI shows the number of migrants pursuing non-household industry classified by sex and place of birth. The data of workers of Scheduled Caste/Tribe population with the name of each Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and sex break up is available in Table SCT–I Parts A and B for non-household industry. The statistics discussed under this Part relate to the tables mentioned above.

286. In the following statement a reclassification of groups and subdivisions in earlier censuses is made on the basis of 1961 broad industrial classification

Comparison of economic classification of 1961 with those of 1901-51

1961	1951	1931	1921	1911	1901
I Working as Cultivators	Livelihood Class I (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned) *plus* Class II (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned)	Groups 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8	Groups 2 and 3	Groups 2 and 3	Groups 37, 40, 52 and 56
II Working as Agricultural labourers	Livelihood Class III (Cultivating Labourers)	Group 7	Groups 4 and 5	Group 4	Groups 38 and 39
III Working in Mining & Quarrying, etc.	Divisions 0 *plus* Division I of Livelihood Class V	Groups 9 to 41, 53 and 76	Groups 6 to 24, 42 and 74	Groups 5 to 20, 35 and 65	Groups 25 to 32, 34, 35, 35(a), 41 to 51, 53, 58, 59, 78, 79, 83, 131, 146, 147, 153, 154, 259, 309 to 311(a), 319, 346, 354, 356, 358, 360, 492, 493 and 503
IV Working in Household Industry	..	..	..	..	..
V Working in Manufacturing other than Household Industry	Division 2 *plus* Division 3 *plus* Division 4 of Livelihood Class V *plus* Subdivision 5.5 of Livelihood Class VIII	Groups 42 to 52, 54 to 75, 77 to 84, 87 to 89, 91 to 99 and 188§	Groups 25 to 41, 43 to 73, 75 to 79, 83 to 85, 87, 90 to 100 and 184§	Groups 21 to 34, 36 to 64 and 66 to 70, 74 to 76, 80 to 84, 86 to 91 and 164§	Groups 76, 77, 82, 84 to 96, 98 to 100, 102, 103, 106 to 116, 119, 120, 125, 127, 129, 133, 135 to 141, 143, 145, 151, 152, 155, 157, 160, 161, 166 to 171, 173 to 176, 178 to 186, 190, 193 to 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216 to 220, 222 to 227, 229 to 232, 234 to 244, 246, 248 to 253, 255 to 258, 260, 262 to 270, 271 to 273, 275, 277 to 279, 281 and 283 to 288, 290, 292, 294 to 299, 301 to 303, 305 to 308, 312 to 314, 316, 317, 320 to 322, 323(a), 324, 326 to 328, 330 to 332, 334 to 336(a), 338 340 to 344, 347 to 353, 361 to 365, 367, 368, 370, 373 to 376, 378 to 388, 391 and 505(a)
VI Working in Construction	Subdivision 5.0 to Subdivision 5.4 of Livelihood Class VIII	Groups 90, 105, 106 and 113	Groups 86, 88, 89, 108, 109, 111, 112 and 119	Group 77 to 79, 96, 98 and 104	Group 162 to 165 and 500 to 502
VII Working in Trade & Commerce	Livelihood Class VI (Division 6)	Groups 115 to 126, 128 to 152	Groups 121 to 129 and 131 to 154	Groups 106 to 114, 116 to 136 and 138	Groups 80, 81, 97, 101, 104, 105, 123, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 142, 144, 148 to 150, 156, 158, 159, 172, 177, 187, 189, 191, 192, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 221, 228, 233, 245, 247, 254, 261, 270(a), 274, 276, 280, 282, 289, 291, 293, 300, 304, 315, 318, 323, 325, 329, 333, 337, 339, 345, 355, 357, 359, 366, 369, 371, 372, 377, 389, 390 and 392 to 408

§ Distributed proportionately among Categories V and VII

	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911	1901
VIII	Working in Transport, Storage and Communications	Subdivision 7.0 to 7.4 of Livelihood Class VII *plus* Subdivision 7.5 to Subdivision 7.9 of Livelihood Class VIII	Groups 101 to 104, 107 to 112 and 114	Groups 104 to 107, 110, 113 to 118 and 120	Groups 94, 95, 97, 99 to 103 and 105	Groups 117, 118 and 409 to 443.
IX	Working in Other Services	Livelihood Class VIII *minus* Subdivision 5.0 to Subdivision 5.5 *minus* Subdivision 7.5 to Subdivision 7.9 *minus* persons in non-agricultural Non-productive Occupations (i.e., Subdivisions 5.6, 5.7 and Division 8 and Division 9)	Groups 4, 85, 86, 100, 127, 153 to 184, 186, 187, 189†, 190† and 191*	Groups 80 to 82 101 to 103, 130, 155 to 179, 181 to 183, 185†, 186† and 187*	Groups 71 to 73, 85, 92, 93, 115, 137, 139 to 160 and 162, 163, 165†, 166† and 167*	Groups 1 to 24, 33, 54, 55, 57, 60 to 75, 121, 122, 188, 300(a), 444 to 491, 494 to 499, 504*, 505*, 505(b)† and 520(a)

* Distributed proportionately among all the Categories I to IX

† Distributed proportionately among all Non-agricultural Categories V to IX

SECTION 18

INDUSTRIES

(NON-AGRICULTURAL)

WORKERS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES BY SEX AND AGE

287. The distribution of workers by sex and broad age-groups in different industrial categories of secondary and tertiary sectors are given in the following table for the State. The detailed table showing figures for the State and districts is given at the end of this Chapter.

STATEMENT X.80

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among workers and workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

	Population		Total workers		IV At Household industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
Age-group	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
GUJARAT							**TOTAL**									
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**535**	**279**	**32**	**21**	**47**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**36**	**3**	**15**	**N**	**62**	**19**
0–14	1,000	1,000	73	66	6	4	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	4	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	869	464	51	34	84	6	12	3	57	4	28	1	108	30
35–59	1,000	1,000	963	464	56	39	91	7	13	2	74	7	27	1	114	37
60+	1,000	1,000	663	171	43	15	26	2	5	N	47	4	5	N	56	16
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	353	168	24	12	14	2	3	2	16	1	6	0	45	15
							RURAL									
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**553**	**341**	**36**	**23**	**11**	**2**	**5**	**2**	**17**	**2**	**6**	**N**	**37**	**13**
0–14	1,000	1,000	90	84	8	5	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	3	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	915	583	59	37	23	3	10	3	29	3	11	N	67	22
35–59	1,000	1,000	976	553	61	41	18	2	8	2	35	5	11	N	65	23
60+	1,000	1,000	709	200	45	15	5	1	3	N	23	2	2	N	35	10
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	371	182	26	11	8	1	3	2	14	N	4	N	38	10
							URBAN									
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**484**	**92**	**22**	**16**	**147**	**9**	**12**	**2**	**87**	**5**	**39**	**1**	**132**	**35**
0–14	1,000	1,000	21	9	2	2	3	1	N	N	2	N	N	N	7	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	755	136	32	24	237	14	17	3	128	6	70	2	212	50
35–59	1,000	1,000	927	195	43	31	287	21	25	4	179	14	70	2	244	80
60+	1,000	1,000	509	79	37	14	95	5	13	1	128	8	14	N	125	33
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	248	93	10	20	54	7	4	4	28	2	18	0	90	37

N=Negligible

The distribution of workers and non-workers into primary, secondary and tertiary sectors and the relative strength of each of them has already been analysed in Part A. This Part, which appertains to non-agricultural pursuits will examine the relative strength of workers by sex in each of the Industrial Categories IV to IX and their relative importance in rural and urban areas. Category IV–Household Industry, which also is one of the non-agricultural categories, has been studied in all its details in Part C–Household Industry. Any reference to this category will, therefore, be of a general nature and show its correlation to others in secondary and tertiary sectors. It will be worthwhile to repeat that of all the various categories which go to form these two sectors, household industry is more important in villages than in towns where also it still retains some of its former hold on the urban economy.

288. Before proceeding to consider the proportionate figures, it will be useful to examine the absolute strength of numbers in Industrial Categories IV to IX, which are reproduced below for ready reference.

Workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX

	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total population	**10,633,902**	**9,999,448**	**7,830,222**	**7,486,504**	**2,803,680**	**2,512,944**
Total workers	5,685,776	2,788,812	4,329,568	2,556,524	1,356,208	232,288
Category IV=At Household Industry .	343,163	212,443	280,430	172,811	62,733	39,632
V=In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	500,109	36,050	87,574	12,401	412,535	23,649
VI=In Construction . .	73,492	16,551	40,550	11,645	32,942	4,906
VII=In Trade and Commerce	381,287	29,869	136,204	16,489	245,083	13,380
VIII=In Transport, Storage and Communications	155,867	3,194	45,209	772	110,658	2,422
IX=In Other Services .	659,305	187,348	288,810	98,750	370,495	88,598

Out of a total number of 343,163 males engaged in household industries, 280,430 or 81.72 per cent live in villages and 62,733 or 18.28 per cent in towns, corresponding figures for females being total 212,443, rural 172,811 or 81.34 per cent and urban 39,632 or 18.66 per cent. Manufacturing industries account for 500,109 males, of whom a far larger number 412,535 or 82.49 per cent work in towns as against 87,574 or 17.51 per cent in villages. Out of 36,050 females working in this category, rural areas account for 12,401 and urban areas 23,649, thus establishing the essentially urban and manual nature of manufacturing industries. Construction claims 73,492 males and 16,551 females, of whom 40,550 males and 11,645 females are in rural areas and 32,942 males and 4,906 females in urban areas, wherein female participation is considerably much less. The same picture is also revealed by trade and commerce which, however, is a very important industrial category thriving more in towns than in villages, where it has 136,204 males and 16,489 females as against 245,083 males and 13,380 females in towns. Transport, storage and communications being essentially urban have 155,867 male workers of whom 110,658 are working in urban areas with a negligible number of females 772 in villages and 2,422 in towns. But the most important category in these two sectors is 'other services' which accounts for 659,305 males distributed into rural and urban as 288,810 and 370,495. That 'other services' are no less important to females will be seen from the fact that it is the economic activity of 187,348 females of whom 98,750 work in villages and 88,598 in towns. Reviewing the relative importance of the various industrial categories, it is found that Categories V to IX

which are essentially urban have higher proportions in towns than in villages. The order of importance of different Industrial Categories is IX,V, IV, VII, VIII, VI. While this is the general order of precedence according to the total strength of workers, household industries take precedence only over construction so far as urban areas are concerned. In rural areas, the order of precedence is household industries, 'other services', trade and commerce, manufacturing other than household industries, construction and transport, storage and communications. Other services, manufacturing industries and trade by their very nature have comparatively larger proportions of workers in towns. Whereas their importance in the countryside would be much less, that of construction, storage, transport and communications would be the least. In all the categories without a single exception, male rate of participation of all age-groups taken together is greater than that of female. The 2 categories, however, which are important for females as engaging larger proportions of female workers are household industries and other services. Though other services take precedence over manufacturing industries followed by trade in the general pattern of distribution, the latter precedes manufacturing industries in the urban areas of Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals and Mehsana, owing to the lesser extent of urbanisation and industrialisation in these areas, where trade and commerce are more important than manufacturing industries. For, these districts have a greater proportion of towns which are market towns with a very high bias towards agriculture. Ahmedabad district, which has the highly industrialised area of the city of that name, has the highest proportion working at manufacturing industries other than household, with the Dangs at other extreme where because of its entirely rural character and Adivasi population manufacturing industries are conspicuous by their total absence. The State average of manufacturing industries is, however, exceeded only in the urban areas of Ahmedabad and Surat. But transport, storage and communications have comparatively larger proportions in districts like the Panchmahals, Mehsana and Ahmedabad, which have important railway junctions and headquarters of various sections of rail transport. But in Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Junagadh and Kutch, inland and foreign trade at sea ports of these districts gives them higher proportions of workers in this industrial category.

Age-Sex Composition

289. Participation of child labour in secondary and tertiary sectors is hardly of any account. It is comparatively less in towns in the secondary sector but more in the tertiary sector. While it is negligible in construction, and transport, storage and communications, the rate of employment of boys is greater than that of girls in all the categories. Distribution of workers by age in the various industrial categories follows the general pattern already noticed. The proportions in the working force ages are lesser for ages 15–34 than for those aged 35–59, due to a substantial section of those aged 15–25 being not available for employment owing to the pursuit of higher education, particularly in the urban areas. While employment of older people is relatively greater in household industries for both the sexes except other services, it is the least in construction, storage, transport and communications, wherein able-bodied alone can work.

290. Statement X.81 at page 451 gives distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among broad age-groups in each of the Industrial Categories IV to IX for the State. The entire table showing figures for the State and districts is given at the end of this Chapter.

This table supports in another way the age and sex composition of workers in different industrial categories observed above. They reveal greater child participation in household industries, rural areas in particular, in addition to their suggesting that in every 1,000 workers in each category at all ages employment of younger and older people of both the sexes hardly exceeds 150. They also show relatively greater proportions of female workers below 15 years in all the categories. Working force ages account for 85 and more per cent of workers of either sex, the participation of older people being the highest for both the sexes in trade and commerce, followed by household industry and other services and the least in transport, storage and communications.

STATEMENT X.81

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among age-groups in each of the industrial categories IV to IX, 1961

	Population		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
Age-group	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
GUJARAT							**TOTAL**									
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
0–14	432	425	59	100	83	90	11	40	23	77	12	27	6	33	28	48
15–34	318	323	517	537	503	512	569	549	561	634	507	451	604	606	556	513
35–59	205	198	368	330	353	361	395	386	382	273	422	455	375	337	375	394
60+	45	54	56	33	61	37	25	25	34	16	59	67	15	24	41	45
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	N	N
							RURAL									
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
0–14	442	430	72	105	93	98	20	64	36	97	16	33	8	73	38	69
15–34	308	317	510	540	505	512	630	641	606	652	512	494	590	541	558	538
35–59	203	199	357	323	343	355	328	276	332	236	410	416	384	359	359	351
60+	47	54	61	32	59	35	22	19	26	14	62	57	18	27	45	42
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	0	N	N
							URBAN									
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
0–14	405	411	17	41	38	52	9	27	8	31	9	20	5	21	22	24
15–34	345	341	539	502	497	514	556	500	506	590	504	399	609	626	554	486
35–59	210	196	402	412	400	386	409	445	442	359	429	502	372	330	387	441
60+	40	52	42	45	65	48	26	28	44	19	58	79	14	23	37	49
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	0	N	N

N=Negligible

Urban Areas

291. We shall now carry our scrutiny further and examine the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among broad age-groups in each of the Industrial Categories IV to IX for the 6 cities of the State with population over 100,000 as also for the six different size classes of towns. The table given on pages 452–455 distributes 1,000 persons of each sex among broad age-groups in each of the industrial categories, 1961 for the urban areas aforementioned.

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 urban population of each sex among total workers

Cities & Classes of Towns	Age-group	Population		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cities of Class I									
Jamnagar City . .	Total	1,000	1,000	473	66	10	9	122	10
	0–14	1,000	1,000	19	4	1	N	5	N
	15–34	1,000	1,000	767	99	14	14	215	15
	35–59	1,000	1,000	914	145	22	20	208	22
	60+	1,000	1,000	463	58	19	7	90	5
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajkot City . . .	Total	1,000	1,000	446	67	14	10	121	4
	0–14	1,000	1,000	15	4	2	1	4	N
	15–34	1,000	1,000	734	104	18	15	218	6
	35–59	1,000	1,000	918	147	34	21	217	9
	60+	1,000	1,000	407	55	30	8	81	3
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	143	0	0	0	0	0
Bhavnagar City . .	Total	1,000	1,000	447	56	10	7	143	10
	0–14	1,000	1,000	15	3	1	1	3	1
	15–34	1,000	1,000	713	73	14	11	239	16
	35–59	1,000	1,000	920	140	19	14	285	21
	60+	1,000	1,000	429	72	18	12	98	7
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	333	500	0	0	0	0
Ahmedabad City . .	Total	1,000	1,000	517	54	11	7	273	13
	0–14	1,000	1,000	11	2	N	1	2	N
	15–34	1,000	1,000	762	73	16	11	384	13
	35–59	1,000	1,000	940	132	19	15	538	42
	60+	1,000	1,000	482	51	17	7	196	10
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	168	32	0	11	80	0
Baroda City . . .	Total	1,000	1,000	467	61	8	6	162	4
	0–14	1,000	1,000	11	2	N	N	2	N
	15–34	1,000	1,000	694	83	10	8	266	5
	35–59	1,000	1,000	907	141	16	14	283	11
	60+	1,000	1,000	414	64	17	7	86	3
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	800	400	0	0	267	0
Surat City . . .	Total	1,000	1,000	516	103	74	34	204	20
	0–14	1,000	1,000	23	10	4	5	10	3
	15–34	1,000	1,000	784	163	105	59	357	38
	35–59	1,000	1,000	924	187	134	51	303	27
	60+	1,000	1,000	509	66	104	17	118	5
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	455	333	0	111	182	0
Towns of Class II .	Total	1,000	1,000	464	82	25	12	115	7
	0–14	1,000	1,000	17	5	2	1	4	1
	15–34	1,000	1,000	722	113	37	18	189	11
	35–59	1,000	1,000	916	183	47	27	220	16
	60+	1,000	1,000	476	74	37	11	79	4
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	323	97	65	32	97	0

N=Negligible

X.82

and workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

Cities & Classes of Towns	Age-group	VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi-cations		IX In Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Cities of Class I									
Jamnagar City . . .	Total	10	2	96	3	47	N	169	36
	0–14	N	N	3	N	N	0	6	1
	15–34	13	3	137	3	78	1	282	54
	35–59	24	2	214	8	95	1	317	81
	60+	13	1	144	5	19	0	144	34
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajkot City . . .	Total	13	3	87	2	47	1	151	41
	0–14	N	N	2	N	N	0	5	1
	15–34	16	6	132	4	87	1	244	63
	35–59	39	7	196	5	86	N	318	96
	60+	16	1	105	4	12	0	140	38
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	71	0	71	0
Bhavnagar City . .	Total	10	1	86	3	62	1	132	33
	0–14	N	N	2	N	N	0	8	1
	15–34	13	2	130	2	108	2	203	39
	35–59	25	4	183	9	122	3	275	88
	60+	15	1	130	9	17	1	141	39
	Age not stated	0	500	0	0	333	0	0	0
Ahmedabad City . .	Total	12	3	82	5	31	2	105	23
	0–14	N	N	2	N	N	N	6	1
	15–34	20	6	116	6	53	4	169	32
	35–59	19	5	151	13	47	3	161	52
	60+	13	1	133	11	14	1	102	21
	Age not stated	9	0	0	0	35	0	44	21
Baroda City . . .	Total	11	2	79	7	44	1	154	38
	0–14	N	N	2	N	N	0	6	1
	15–34	13	3	102	8	69	1	224	56
	35–59	24	4	175	20	87	1	303	85
	60+	15	1	121	15	12	N	139	34
	Age not stated	0	0	133	200	67	0	333	200
Surat City . . .	Total	8	3	92	8	23	N	113	37
	0–14	N	N	1	N	N	N	6	2
	15–34	9	4	120	8	34	1	155	52
	35–59	21	6	191	20	44	N	224	80
	60+	11	1	132	9	16	N	120	32
	Age not stated	0	0	182	0	0	0	91	222
Towns of Class II . .	Total	14	2	95	8	44	1	147	43
	0–14	N	N	2	1	N	N	7	2
	15–34	19	3	137	9	75	1	232	59
	35–59	33	4	199	17	82	2	284	97
	60+	16	1	134	10	14	N	135	39
	Age not stated	0	0	65	0	0	0	97	65

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Cities & Classes of Towns	Age-group	Population		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Towns of Class III . .	Total	1,000	1,000	471	103	22	19	99	7
	0–14	1,000	1,000	22	11	2	2	3	N
	15–34	1,000	1,000	760	152	31	27	168	11
	35–59	1,000	1,000	925	213	44	38	191	15
	60+	1,000	1,000	534	88	35	18	74	4
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	246	84	0	30	28	6
Towns of Class IV . .	Total	1,000	1,000	484	133	28	26	81	9
	0–14	1,000	1,000	28	15	3	4	3	1
	15–34	1,000	1,000	785	207	41	40	150	15
	35–59	1,000	1,000	936	266	55	51	140	17
	60+	1,000	1,000	566	103	45	23	55	5
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	229	85	10	14	21	0
Towns of Class V . .	Total	1,000	1,000	476	142	32	18	70	10
	0–14	1,000	1,000	39	23	4	3	3	1
	15–34	1,000	1,000	763	233	46	29	125	19
	35–59	1,000	1,000	917	264	63	34	126	16
	60+	1,000	1,000	564	97	48	14	47	3
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	246	189	29	0	43	38
Towns of Class VI . .	Total	1,000	1,000	513	169	27	11	55	2
	0–14	1,000	1,000	59	34	3	1	3	N
	15–34	1,000	1,000	850	280	46	19	100	3
	35–59	1,000	1,000	948	293	47	19	95	4
	60+	1,000	1,000	640	130	43	14	69	3
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	200	200	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

The general rate of male participation varies from 446 for Rajkot City to 516 for Surat City and 517 for Ahmedabad City. The female participation rate on the other hand ranges between 54 for Ahmedabad City and 103 for Surat. Thus, while the rate of male participation in gainful employment is the highest in Ahmedabad and Surat, the degree of female participation in active work is the least in Ahmedabad and the highest in Surat, where there has been a very long tradition of female participation particularly in its well-known household industries. Examining the various size classes of towns, the rate of male and female participation rises from one class to another, till it goes up to 513 for towns of Class VI from 464 for towns of Class II in case of males and from 82 to 169 in case of females respectively. Thus, the extent of participation of both the sexes varies inversely to the extent of urbanisation represented by each size class of towns. It may also be noted that while the greater extent of urbanisation as in Ahmedabad City acts as a spur to greater participation of males, the same factor tends to reduce proportion of females gainfully employed.

Manufacturing Industries

292. Of all the six cities, Surat enjoys an outstanding position in having the highest proportions of workers of both the sexes employed in household industries–74 males and 34 females in every 1,000 of the city population. But in

X.82-*contd.*

Cities & Classes of Towns	Age-group	VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communi-cations		IX In Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Towns of Class III . .	Total	12	1	97	5	44	1	140	37
	0–14	N	N	2	N	1	N	7	2
	15–34	17	2	148	6	83	1	252	52
	35–59	27	3	204	13	79	1	268	85
	60+	14	1	136	7	14	1	136	36
	Age not stated	7	0	14	0	7	0	134	30
Towns of Class IV . .	Total	11	1	86	6	39	1	141	38
	0–14	N	N	2	N	N	N	9	3
	15–34	17	3	133	6	70	1	237	58
	35–59	24	2	178	15	76	1	270	82
	60+	13	N	122	8	9	N	121	30
	Age not stated	0	14	52	0	10	0	52	14
Towns of Class V . .	Total	12	1	70	4	39	1	127	40
	0–14	N	N	2	N	1	N	8	3
	15–34	19	3	105	4	74	2	210	62
	35–59	24	2	149	9	68	2	250	85
	60+	9	0	104	4	16	N	112	35
	Age not stated	0	0	14	0	0	0	87	75
Towns of Class VI . .	Total	9	1	76	5	30	N	147	39
	0–14	N	N	5	0	3	0	5	3
	15–34	13	2	123	10	53	0	248	57
	35–59	20	1	146	9	57	1	301	89
	60+	8	1	129	5	23	1	136	34
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

manufacturing industries it gives way to the city of Ahmedabad, which has the largest proportion of male workers 273, as compared to 204 for Surat city. Similar proportions in other cities vary between 121 for Rajkot and 162 for Baroda. Participation of females is the least (4) in manufacturing industries in Rajkot and Baroda and the highest (20) again in Surat. While participation in household industries is the highest for towns in Class IV male participation alone which is important for manufacturing industries gradually declines from one class of towns to another from 115 for towns of Class II to 55 for towns of Class VI.

Construction

293. The participating rate for males working in construction in every 1,000 of the population ranges between 8 for Surat City and 13 for Rajkot City. But the rate of female participation is insignificant in this category and fluctuates between 1 for Bhavnagar and 3 each for the cities of Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Surat.

Trade and Commerce

294. That trade and commerce is important only for males in urban areas is seen from the fact that male participation rate in this industrial category varies from 79 in Baroda to 96 in Jamnagar, female participation varying between 2 and 8. In urban areas trade and commerce occupies a third rank in the order of importance of industrial categories, the first place being appropriated by other services and the second

by manufacturing industries. But in lower size classes of towns, trade assumes greater importance only in medium size towns of Classes II and III, where the male proportions are as high as 95 and 97 respectively whereafter they gradually drop down to 76 for towns of Class VI and 70 for Class V which are highly agricultural and mere centres of marketing.

Transport, Storage and Communications and Other Services

295. Transport, storage and communications is also one of the industrial categories where male participation alone is important and ranges between 23 for Surat City and 62 for Bhavnagar. The proportions of workers in other services are uniformly high in all urban areas irrespective of their size. It is also one of the categories wherein the rate of female participation is worthy of note. While the proportion of male workers in 'other services' in cities varies from 105 for the city of Ahmedabad to 169 for the city of Jamnagar, the corresponding variations for females

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among age-groups

Cities & Classes of Towns	Age-group	Population		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cities of Class I									
Jamnagar City	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	416	417	17	25	36	22	17	16
	15–34	360	345	583	523	496	524	634	545
	35–59	189	183	366	404	405	413	323	408
	60+	35	55	34	48	63	41	26	31
	Age not stated	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajkot City	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	430	423	14	26	59	58	14	33
	15–34	351	343	577	533	432	515	633	503
	35–59	182	181	375	397	432	383	328	425
	60+	37	53	34	44	77	44	25	39
	Age not stated	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0
Bhavnagar City	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	425	418	14	21	50	39	8	22
	15–34	344	339	550	438	498	515	576	549
	35–59	195	191	402	476	387	358	391	393
	60+	36	52	34	65	65	88	25	36
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0
Ahmedabad City	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	371	411	8	19	25	45	3	5
	15–34	362	367	532	494	531	534	508	368
	35–59	237	184	432	452	398	384	467	598
	60+	30	38	28	35	46	37	22	29
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	0

N=Negligible

are 23 for Ahmedabad and 41 for Rajkot. Male employment in other services shows a gradual decline between towns of Classes II and VI in case of males and also in a general way in case of females, for whom it falls to 37 for towns of Class III from 43 for towns of Class II. It is also significant to note that the rate of female participation in this category is higher in towns than in many of the cities of the State, which means that other services are the only avenues of employment for women in towns of lower classes, but in cities there are other industrial categories also like manufacturing offering chances of female employment non-existent in other urban areas.

Age Distribution

296. The following table gives distribution of each category into broad age-groups and brings out some of the interesting features of urban employment in different parts of the State.

X.83

in each of the Industrial Categories, 1961

Cities & Classes of Towns	Age-group	VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Cities of Class I									
Jamnagar City . .	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	8	82	14	20	4	0	15	15
	15–34	488	600	512	374	598	679	600	516
	35–59	459	282	422	505	384	321	355	417
	60+	45	36	52	101	14	0	30	52
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajkot City . .	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	2	10	9	22	3	0	15	13
	15–34	421	597	534	502	652	880	567	522
	35–59	533	383	412	398	336	120	383	416
	60+	44	10	45	78	9	0	35	49
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	N	0	N	0
Bhavnagar City . .	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	1	32	11	4	3	0	25	16
	15–34	449	366	520	234	600	474	529	407
	35–59	497	553	415	603	387	474	408	516
	60+	53	41	54	159	10	52	38	61
	Age not stated	0	8	0	0	N	0	0	0
Ahmedabad City .	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	11	25	8	16	4	15	21	17
	15–34	585	666	507	444	623	702	585	526
	35–59	372	298	436	466	360	273	364	422
	60+	32	11	49	74	13	10	30	35
	Age not stated	N	0	0	0	N	0	N	N

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Cities & Classes of Towns	Age-group	Population		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Baroda City	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	380	404	9	13	19	28	5	12
	15–34	374	354	555	487	471	475	613	443
	35–59	207	194	401	449	428	440	361	508
	60+	39	48	35	51	82	57	21	37
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	0	N	0
Surat City	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	377	388	17	39	23	59	19	54
	15–34	359	350	545	553	513	606	628	656
	35–59	220	207	395	373	402	308	327	276
	60+	44	55	43	35	62	27	26	14
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	0
Towns of Class II	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	408	402	15	26	34	21	13	34
	15–34	340	337	529	466	510	488	558	483
	35–59	208	204	411	456	392	439	399	451
	60+	44	57	45	52	64	52	30	32
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0
Towns of Class III	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	423	410	20	45	43	54	14	26
	15–34	335	333	540	492	485	488	569	508
	35–59	200	200	392	414	404	403	386	434
	60+	42	57	48	49	68	55	31	32
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N
Towns of Class IV	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	425	415	24	48	44	60	16	34
	15–34	326	326	529	505	482	502	602	550
	35–59	204	202	394	403	402	388	351	382
	60+	45	57	53	44	72	50	31	34
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0
Towns of Class V	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	426	421	35	68	56	59	17	52
	15–34	334	323	535	528	489	520	598	612
	35–59	196	196	377	363	387	373	355	316
	60+	44	60	53	41	68	48	30	19
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	0	N	1
Towns of Class VI	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	438	424	50	85	49	51	21	53
	15–34	319	314	529	521	536	525	582	500
	35–59	196	198	362	345	341	342	338	368
	60+	47	64	59	49	74	82	59	79
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

X.83-*contd.*

Cities & Classes of Towns	Age-group	VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Baroda City	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	3	8	7	1	3	0	15	13
	15–34	470	530	478	380	583	647	544	514
	35–59	473	431	455	520	404	324	406	430
	60+	54	31	60	98	10	29	35	43
	Age not stated	0	0	N	1	N	0	N	N
Surat City	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	2	11	5	10	5	17	21	22
	15–34	383	475	472	383	537	724	494	486
	35–59	554	484	460	543	426	242	438	444
	60+	61	30	63	64	32	17	47	47
	Age not stated	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	1
Towns of Class II	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	6	35	10	41	4	30	19	20
	15–34	459	502	492	421	589	521	538	466
	35–59	487	436	437	465	393	432	403	462
	60+	48	27	61	73	14	17	40	52
	Age not stated	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	N
Towns of Class III	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1000
	0–14	7	31	10	13	6	10	22	27
	15–34	487	533	510	387	625	539	555	464
	35–59	458	406	421	520	355	404	382	454
	60+	48	30	59	80	14	47	41	55
	Age not stated	N	0	N	0	N	0	N	N
Towns of Class IV	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	10	72	10	21	4	44	26	31
	15–34	508	623	504	361	587	568	546	490
	35–59	432	291	422	537	399	349	389	433
	60+	50	12	64	81	10	39	39	46
	Age not stated	0	2	N	0	N	0	N	N
Towns of Class V	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	9	37	12	51	9	69	27	36
	15–34	546	716	503	376	633	581	549	496
	35–59	411	247	418	498	340	330	384	415
	60+	34	0	67	75	18	20	40	53
	Age not stated	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	N
Towns of Class VI	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	24	100	28	0	39	0	15	29
	15–34	488	650	517	596	555	0	540	461
	35–59	445	200	375	337	371	800	401	453
	60+	43	50	80	67	35	200	44	57
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

Household Industries

297. Among the various cities of the State in every 1,000 males working in household industry, employment of boys below 15 is the highest in Rajkot City (59) and the least in Baroda City (19), a picture which holds equally good also for girls of these ages i.e. 59 in Surat City and 22 in Jamnagar City. While the rate of participation of boys is generally higher than that of girls, their participation rates are very nearly equal in the city of Rajkot (59 males, 58 females), but girl proportions exceed boys in Ahmedabad Baroda and Surat.

298. Examining the participation rate of children in different size classes of towns, it is noticed that it is relatively higher in towns than in cities, female participation rate being higher in towns of all size classes except II. In other words, the lesser the extent of urbanisation, the greater is the degree not only of child participation but also of female participation in household industries which are more important in the economy of smaller towns than in that of larger towns. The female rate of active participants in the working force age-group of this category is also seen to be higher than that for males.

Manufacturing Industries, etc.

299. Employment of child labour is the least in Ahmedabad City and the highest for both the sexes in Surat City. Employment of older people in manufacturing industries is not favoured to that extent to which it is done in household industries. The general pattern of age composition which is noticed in case of household industries and manufacturing industries also holds good in case of other industrial categories, with this difference that the employment of children is the least in transport, storage and communications. Relatively larger proportion of girls (82) employed in construction in every 1,000 female workers of all ages in this category is, however, noteworthy. Along with manufacturing industries other industrial categories wherein child labour deserves notice are trade and commerce and other services. Construction is, however, one industry where the proportion of girls at work is higher than that of boy workers. This tendency is reflected to a much greater extent in lower class ranges of towns as girls can be spared in construction work to a greater extent than boys, as schooling in younger ages even in urban areas is prized more for boys than for girls. This disparity emphasises the play of social factors resulting in unequal treatment of boys and girls in the matter of education, a tendency which operates to a greater extent in smaller towns than in the larger ones.

HOUSEHOLD VS. NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES

300. Statements X.84, X.85 and X.86 give the number of persons engaged in non-agricultural pursuits and their percentage to total workers in industrial divisions as well as percentage distribution of total workers, workers at household industry, and in non-household industry among industrial divisions.

STATEMENT X.84

Percentage of workers to total of all workers (per 100 of all workers) in industrial divisions, 1961

Branch of Industry (Division)	Total workers	At Household Industry	In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.
1	2	3	4
All Divisions	**100.00**	**20.55**	**79.45**
Division 0—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	100.00	74.25	25.75
1—Mining and Quarrying	100.00	1.77	98.23
2&3—Manufacturing	100.00	36.74	63.26
4—Construction	100.00	0	100.00
5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	100.00	0	100.00
6—Trade and Commerce	100.00	0	100.00
7—Transport, Storage and Communication	100.00	0	100.00
8—Services	100.00	0	100.00
9—Activities not adequately described	100.00	0	100.00

STATEMENT X.85

Percentage distribution of total workers, workers at household industry and in non-household industry among industrial divisions, 1961

Branch of Industry (Division)	Total workers			At Household Industry			In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Divisions	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Division 0 Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	12.15	8.21	28.93	43.89	34.73	58.69	3.94	3.28	7.96
1 Mining and Quarrying	0.76	0.73	0.90	0.07	0.09	0.03	0.95	0.85	1.51
2&3 *Manufacturing*	31.35	33.05	24.07	56.04	65.18	41.28	24.96	27.09	11.95
4 Construction	3.33	3.36	3.22	0	0	0	4.19	3.98	5.49
5 Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	0.56	0.65	0.17	0	0	0	0.70	0.77	0.29
6 Trade and Commerce	15.21	17.42	5.81	0	0	0	19.14	20.65	9.90
7 Transport, Storage and Communication	5.88	7.12	0.62	0	0	0	7.41	8.44	1.06
8 Services	25.11	24.80	26.41	0	0	0	31.60	29.41	45.01
9 Activities not adequately described	5.65	4.66	9.87	0	0	0	7.11	5.53	16.83

STATEMENT X.86

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in industrial divisions, 1961

Branch of Industry (Division)		Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
All Divisions	**(a)**	**2,189,513**	**514,015**	**343,163**	**212,443**	**1,846,350**	**301,572**
	(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**1,567**	**4,133**	**8,433**	**5,867**
Division 0 Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	(a)	179,732	148,679	119,177	124,683	60,555	23,996
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,631	8,386	3,369	1,614
1 Mining and Quarrying	(a)	16,038	4,627	303	63	15,735	4,564
	(b)	10,000	10,000	189	136	9,811	9,864
2&3 Manufacturing	(a)	723,792	123,747	223,683	87,697	500,109	36,050
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,090	7,087	6,910	2,913
4 Construction	(a)	73,492	16,551	..	..	73,492	16,551
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
5 Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	(a)	14,253	864	..	..	14,253	864
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
6 Trade and Commerce	(a)	381,287	29,869	..	..	381,287	29,869
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
7 Transport, Storage and Communication	(a)	155,867	3,194	..	..	155,867	3,194
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
8 Services	(a)	542,991	135,732	..	..	542,991	135,732
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
9 Activities not adequately described	(a)	102,061	50,752	..	..	102,061	50,752
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000

(a)=Absolute figures (b)=Proportionate figures

301. The total working force engaged in non-agricultural pursuits claims 2,189,513 males and 514,015 females, of whom 21 per cent work at household industry and 79 per cent in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service. The branches of industries which are the most important as providing work in activities other than cultivation and agricultural labour are (i) manufacturing industries and (ii) services whose joint share in the non-agricultural labour force is 56.46 per cent. Next in importance are trade and commerce, agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing, which jointly contribute 27.36 per cent. The importance which transport, storage and communication activities are assuming in the transforming stage of the economy is also revealed by this activity accounting for nearly 6 per cent of the non-agricultural working force. The relative contribution of both the sexes to the total working force in non-agricultural pursuits, however differs owing to the difference in their aptitude, capacity and necessity for employment in gainful work. While manufacturing, trade and commerce, and services are the most important as providing a little over 75 per cent of the total male labour force in all branches of non-agricultural pursuits, the branches of industry where females can be absorbed are in order livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting, services and manufacturing mostly on a household basis, which absorb nearly four-fifth of the total female labour force. If we examine the distribution of workers of each sex in the household and non-household sectors of industries, it is noticed that of the total male working force engaged in household industry, 65 per cent are absorbed in manufacturing and 35 per cent in agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing. But the scales are turned in favour of females in the ancillary occupations of agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing, etc., which account for about 59 per cent of the total women workers engaged on household basis. Their participation, however, in manufacturing industries as members of the household seems to be no less important, as revealed by their contributing 41.28 per cent of the total female force in all household industries.

302. The distribution of working force into various non-agricultural pursuits shows the insignificant nature of mining and quarrying (0.76 per cent) on the one hand and that of electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (0.56 per cent) on the other, pointing out the necessity for greater efforts to develop these industries which are at present in short supply in the State. For, mining has not yet assumed that importance which it should in the economic structure of the State, though the future holds high hopes for the greater development of this branch of industry owing to the recent find of petroleum and natural gas and other minerals for which survey and prospecting are in progress. The paucity of electrical energy generated in the State is also established by the negligible proportion of workers engaged in the generation and distribution of electricity, a situation which is also reflected in the supply of water and sanitary services, which are steadily improving as a result of the intense efforts the State has been making for the provision of these services in villages and towns. Non-household industries of importance are manufacturing, trade, business and services whose joint share in the total labour force working in this sector comes to a little over 75 per cent. Their individual contribution is services (31.60 per cent), manufacturing (24.96 per cent) and trade and commerce (19.14 per cent). These also are the branches of industries which claim the largest share of male labour force (77 per cent) in non-household industry, as against 67 per cent in case of women who get proportionately greater employment in some of the other branches of industry, but mostly in activities not adequately described.

303. The foregoing analysis relating to the distribution of non-agricultural labour force reveals the importance that household industries still enjoy in the economic structure of the State despite the advent of mechanisation, a process which was first applied to textile industries but is now being gradually extended to a number of others worked on small, medium or large-scale basis. It also reveals the importance of animal husbandry and stock-raising as ancillary activities to cultivation of land, both of which are so intermixed that the development of one is a *sine qua non* of the progress of another. The unique success achieved by the Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union in working Amul Dairy at Anand, has given a great impetus to the establishment of a number

of such projects in the other parts of the State. The proportions returned under the various branches of industry also bring out the recent development of fishing in Gujarat, and the prospects it has for greater expansion in future because of its extensive coastline covering about 1,000 miles. Whereas 'services' contribute one-third of the working force in the non-household sector, manufacturing industries account for one-fourth, revealing the fact that much yet remains to be done to modernise industries to bring about a balanced distribution of the labour force. The variations in the male and female contribution to the total labour force as well as to the different branches of industry testify that their field of economic activity is restricted to household industries on the one hand and domestic service on the other.

SECTION 19

NON-AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS BY SEX AND BRANCH OF INDUSTRY

304. The types of economic activity which would be now examined relate to non-agricultural pursuits, comprising working force engaged in household as well as in non-household industry, trade, business, service, etc., compiled in Table B-IV-C. The industrial classification which has been adopted by the present census is, as already seen, the Standard Industrial Classification which has been reproduced as Appendix X.1 to this Chapter. Since the branches of industry discussed relate to workers at industries other than cultivation, production of cereal crops, pulses, raw jute and raw cotton and kindred fibres, oil seeds, sugarcane, etc., has been excluded from the purview of this analysis. The various branches of industries will be examined seriatim for each individual division, which would be facilitated by the following table giving proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of workers) in the various industrial divisions, major groups and minor groups. Since non-agricultural pursuits can be classified into two categories, viz., (i) production of goods and (ii) services, the analysis will be in two parts respectively corresponding to Divisions 0, 1, 2, 3 and Divisions 4 to 9.

A—Production of goods

305. Statement X.87 giving proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of workers) in Industrial Divisions 0 to 2 & 3, major groups and minor groups, 1961 has been reproduced at the end of this Chapter. The following table abstracts the figures for the three industrial divisions for general comparison.

STATEMENT X.87

Percentage distribution of workers of each sex to total of all workers in Industrial Divisions 0, 1 and 2&3, 1961

Branch of Industry (Division)		Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
All Divisions . . .	**(a)**	**2,189,513**	**514,015**	**343,163**	**212,443**	**1,846,350**	**301,572**
	(b)	**100.00**	**100.00**	**15.67**	**41.33**	**84.33**	**58.67**
Division 0 Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting . . .	(a)	179,732	148,679	119,177	124,683	60,555	23,996
	(b)	100.00	100.00	66.31	83.86	33.69	16.14
1 Mining and Quarrying . . .	(a)	16,038	4,627	303	63	15,735	4,564
	(b)	100.00	100.00	1.89	1.36	98.11	98.64
2&3 Manufacturing .	(a)	723,792	123,747	223,683	87,697	500,109	36,050
	(b)	100.00	100.00	30.90	70.87	69.10	29.13

(a)=Absolute figures (b)=Proportionate figures

Division 0—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting

306. This division includes the first three industrial categories, relating to the production of primary goods or raw material, namely, I—Cultivation, II—Agricultural labour and III—Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, etc., *minus* Mining and Quarrying. The total number of persons at work in non-agricultural occupations in this division is 328,411 of whom 179,732 or 54.73 per cent are males and 148,679 or 45.27 per cent are females. Household industry contributes 119,177 or 66.31 per cent of the total male working force engaged in industries other than cultivation, as against 33.69 per cent in non-household industry, trade, business, etc. While females account for 124,683 or 83.86 per cent in household industry, non-household industry, trade, business, etc., claim 23,996 or 16.14 per cent. While females are thus seen to participate to a greater extent in household industry, it is the males who preponderate in non-household industry, trade, business, etc.

Livestock and Stock-raising

307. In an economy which is mainly agrarian, the complementary activity of production and rearing of livestock, mainly for milk and animal power, plays a very important role in providing work to both the sexes and absorbs 146,881 males and 134,442 females in this industry. The truly household nature of this industry is seen from its having as many as 115,590 males or 78.7 per cent and 120,127 females or 89.3 per cent working on household basis. The proportion of those engaged in it on non-household basis are comparatively very low, 21.3 per cent for males and 10.7 per cent for females. Another branch of industry, worth notice in this major group relates to rearing of sheep and production of wool, wherein 5,101 males and 902 females are engaged mostly on household basis.

Fishing

308. The next in order of importance is fishing, because of the extensive coastline that Gujarat has. This branch of industry provides work to 12,211 males and 4,874 females, of whom 2,944 males and 2,266 females work on household basis. The proportion of those engaged in it on non-household basis is greater because of the very nature of this industry, which has for the most part to be operated in inland or coastal waters outside the household and far away from the village. This circumstance accounts for 75.9 per cent of males and 53.5 per cent of females working in fishing on non-household basis. The hard toil which sea-faring involves favours greater male participation and restricts female participation to 15.26 per cent of the total workers in this industry.

Forestry and Logging

309. Forestry and logging account for 5,853 males and 1,690 females. Except for 151 males and 132 females working therein on household basis, 5,702 or 97.4 per cent of males and 1,558 or 92.19 per cent of females are employed on non-household basis. This branch of industry has the largest number engaged in (i) planting, replanting and conservation of forests (2,067 males and 76 females), and (ii) felling and cutting of trees and transportation of logs which absorb 2,189 males and 773 females. Like fishing, this industry is also one which can be worked only on non-household basis, as the arduous physical labour required therein reduces the scope of female employment which claims 1,558 as against 5,702 males.

Division 1—Mining and Quarrying

310. Workers in this industry account for 16,038 males and 4,627 females, of whom 15,735 or 98.1 per cent of male workers and 4,564 or 98.6 per cent of female workers are engaged on non-household basis. While the proportionate strength of both the sexes is very nearly the same, their numerical strength shows a wide divergence and reveals greater participation of males in this industry, which also gets assisted by female members of the family. Its operation on household basis is negligible and accounts for 303 males and 63 females. The strain of physical labour acts as a deterrent to greater employment of women as compared to men. Since mining is so far of very little consequence in Gujarat, quarrying of stone, clay, sand, gravel and limestone is the most important branch of industry which accounts for 12,665 or 78.97 per cent of male workers and 3,964

or 85.67 per cent of female workers engaged in this division. This also is an out-and-out non-household industry as determined by its location outside the household and for the most part at places where quarries are located.

Division 2&3—**Manufacturing**

311. This division claims 723,792 male workers and 123,747 female workers. Among males, 223,683 or 31 per cent work in the household, whereas 500,109 or 69 per cent work outside the household. Corresponding numbers of females are 87,697 or 70.9 per cent in household industry and 36,050 or 29.1 per cent in non-household industry.

Textile-Cotton

312. The most numerous major group in this Division is Major Group 23—Textile-Cotton, which accounts for 261,445 males and 41,910 females. Of the former, 29,475 or 11.3 per cent are employed on a household basis, and 231,970 or 88.7 per cent on a non-household basis. But the position is reversed in case of females, 66.3 per cent of whom work on a household basis as against 33.7 per cent on a non-household basis. Among the various minor groups that go to make up this branch of industry, the most important and the most numerous in Gujarat relates to Minor Group 232—Cotton spinning and weaving in mills, which claims 193,711 males and 7,473 females. The factory basis of work in this branch of industry precludes it from being worked as a household industry as it is 100 per cent non-household. Though females are engaged in textile mills and factories, they are comparatively much less than males who account for 193,711 or 96.28 per cent against 7,475 females or 3.72 per cent of such workers. But the employment of males working in textile mills comes to 74.09 of total male workers in all branches of cotton textiles covered by Major Group 23 as against 17.83 per cent among female workers. The important position that textile industry holds in Gujarat, which has made the city of Ahmedabad, the Manchester of India, is amply borne out by these statistics.

313. Other branches of cotton textiles, worth notice under this major group, are (1) weaving in handlooms (M 25,187; F 15,221), (2) ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling (M 15,696; F 9,720), (3) weaving in power looms (M 9,889; F 1,257), (4) printing of cotton textiles (M 5,809; F 843), (5) dyeing and bleaching (M 4,294; F 1,372). These figures disclose that except in case of cotton weaving in handlooms which is worked on a household basis, the other branches are generally worked on a non-household basis due to a significant change in their former mode of operation.

A complete picture of the importance of textile industry in the State can be had by taking into account other branches which have been dealt with later. These are textile-wool, textile-silk and textile-miscellaneous, which jointly account for 81,020 males and 21,350 females, raising the total strength of all textile workers-cotton, silk, wool, etc., to 405,725 persons, 342,465 males and 63,260 females contributing 15.01 per cent of total workers engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.

314. Other important branches of industry under this division will now be seen below.

Foodstuffs

This major group claims 41,001 male and 5,243 female workers. 10,109 among males and 3,522 among females work it as a household industry while 30,892 males and 1,721 females as a non-household industry, trade, business or service, etc. While females are to a greater extent employed on a household basis (67.2 per cent), the employment of males is greater on a non-household basis (75.3 per cent). The different branches of industry which are important under this major group are (1) production of rice, atta, flour, etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of food-grains, (2) production of sugar and syrup from sugarcane, (3) production of bakery products, (4) production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products, (5) production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oils) and (6) production of other food products. The most important among these are production of (1) rice, atta, flour, etc. (M13,934; F 985), (2) production of edible fats and oils (M 13,675; F 1,517) and (3) production of other food products (M 5,854; F 889). All these industries which were formerly worked on a household basis reveal a greater tendency to be worked on a non-household basis as a result of mechanisation

which has ousted the former traditional crafts from the household and installed them in the factory, wherein employment among male workers is more than 70 per cent, the lesser employment in case of females being due to their greater possibility of employment only in the household where they can give a helping hand while doing domestic chores.

Tobacco Products

315. This industry engages 26,091 males and 3,404 females, majority of whom are engaged in the manufacturing of bidi, which claims 23,602 male and 2,448 female workers. As usual, participation of females (78 per cent) is mostly on household basis, but that of males on non-household basis (62.35 per cent). Bidi making which is more an urban than rural industry is worked more outside than inside the house. Manufacture of other tobacco products which accounts for 1,348 males and 534 females, has all but 5 working outside the household.

Textile-Wool

316. 2,366 males and 1,719 females work in this industry. Among males 1,077 and among females 1,342 work at it on a household basis, whereas 1,289 and 377 respectively do so on a non-household basis. The helping hand of women is naturally had more in the household than outside, though there is not much disparity in the proportions of males working in the household and non-household sectors, which respectively claim 45.5 and 54.5 per cent.

Textile-Silk

317. Silk is more important than wool as its contribution to the non-agricultural labour force is comparatively greater (M 6,104; F 852) most of whom are working in spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill, which absorbs 4,090 male and 218 female workers all on a non-household basis.

Textile-Miscellaneous

318. This industry provides employment to 72,550 male workers and 18,779 female workers, of whom 51.1 per cent and 87.6 per cent respectively work on a household basis. The most important branch of industry is making of textile garments, including raincoats and headgear. Tailoring establishments account for most of the workers —59,785 males and 12,617 females—of whom 89 per cent of women work on household basis as against 53 per cent of males. Though tailors mostly work at home, their venue of work in towns is nowadays transferred to places other than their residence.

Embroidery and making of crape lace and fringes account for 8,635 male workers of whom 47 per cent work on household basis and 53 per cent on non-household basis, corresponding percentages in case of females being 83.5 and 16.5.

Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products

319. This industry engages 72,583 male workers and 10,658 female workers, of whom 42,923 or 59.1 per cent of males and 9,823 or 92.2 per cent of females work in the household and 40.9 per cent of males and 7.8 per cent of females work outside. This branch of industry includes such industries as (1) sawing and planing of wood, (2) manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures, (3) manufacture of structural wooden goods, (4) manufacture of wooden industrial goods such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures, (5) manufacture of other wooden products such as toys, utensils and art wares, (6) manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products and (7) manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above. Among all these branches of industries, one which is the most numerous relates to manufacture of structural wooden goods, wherein carpenters are engaged; but the one which attracts female workers the most relates to manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products, which claims 9,162 women out of 10,658 women working in the various branches of this industry. This also is the industry which is mostly operated on household basis and appropriates 95.1 and 98.5 per cent of male and female workers in manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products. Manufacture of wood and wooden products has not yet shifted its place of work outside the home to that extent to which it is done by other industries, though such a transfer has already

come about in case of towns. The factories engaged in sawing and planing of wood would be naturally located outside the household. Even furniture makers who are for the most part in demand in towns have their place of work outside their home. But the location of the remaining branches of this industry is more in the household than outside.

Paper and Paper Products

320. This industry absorbs 2,298 male workers and 316 female workers, of whom 88.5 per cent and 60.1 per cent respectively work outside their normal place of residence. The most important branch of industry is manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, waste paper and other fibres which claims 1,620 males and 125 females, all of whom work in paper mills.

Printing and Publishing

321. A total number of 8,500 males and 170 females is engaged in printing and publishing, of whom 98.7 per cent of males and 64.1 per cent of females work on non-household basis. Being essentially urban in character, this industry has greater male participation than female. The most important branch of this industry relates to printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals which provides work to 3,182 males and 66 females. Others of lesser importance are printing and publishing of books and other types of printing including lithography, engraving, block making, etc.

Leather and Leather Products

322. Out of a total number of 37,492 males engaged in this industry 13,138 work in currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and production of finished leather. But the contribution of manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear represented by traditional cobblers and shoemakers is still greater in that it provides work to 19,321 males. This industry is more of a household nature, wherein among male workers 71.2 per cent and among female workers 96.8 per cent work at home. In the entire industry the female participation is a little more than one-sixth but when it comes to be operated as a household industry, this proportion rises to about one-fourth.

Chemicals and Chemical Products

323. This industry accounts for a total number of 32,345 workers of whom 27,597 are males and 4,748 females. Over 90 per cent of workers of each sex in this industry are employed on a non-household basis. The most important branch of industry, however, relates to the manufacture of common salt, which accounts for 8,251 male workers and 2,503 female workers. Other important branches are manufacture of basic industrial chemicals, such as acids, alkalis and their salts not elsewhere specified, which give work to 5,590 male and 696 female workers, followed closely by manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmestic and other toilet preparations except soap, wherein 5,297 males and 286 females are employed. The entire industry in all its various branches shows its non-household character, which makes it imperative to be plied in factories and saltpans located outside the home. The extensive coastline which Gujarat has makes it an important centre for the manufacture of salt and allied products.

Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal

324. These two major groups comprise (1) non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal, and (2) manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery and employ 37,192 and 46,888 persons respectively. The most representative branch of industry is the manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery, wherein the village potters account for a substantial number 27,390 males and 14,580 females.

The next in order is the manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles, etc., accounting for 14,337 male and 8,879 female workers. In both these branches, female participation is substantial, but it is particularly noteworthy in its household character of making of earthenwares and pottery which is not the case with the manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles, etc., which has a greater tendency to be operated on a non-household basis.

Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment

325. The most important minor group relates to manufacture of sundry hardwares, such as

G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, which engages 12,678 males on household basis and 11,948 on non-household basis, corresponding female numbers being 976 and 136. Other two branches worth notice under this head are (1) manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods, which engages 7,480 males and 218 females and (ii) manufacture of brass and bell metal products which absorbs 4,511 males and 94 females. This industry is mostly connected with blacksmiths and coppersmiths, the latter being mostly urban work outside their house and operate with the minimum of family labour.

Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment

326. This industry which favours male employment on a non-household basis absorbs 5,230 male workers as against the most insignificant number of females 46. Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery and manufacture of textile machinery and accessories are the two branches of this industry worth notice which jointly account for 2,930 males out of 5,230 working therein.

Transport Equipment

327. 13,082 males and 104 females are at work in this industry, of whom 12,088 males and 52 females work in it on a non-household basis. The growing importance of motor vehicles is brought out by the engagement of 4,305 workers in the repairing and servicing of motor vehicles, whereas the popularity of cycles is established by 4,287 persons working in repairing of bicycles and tricycles.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

328. 41,381 males and 1,448 females work in this branch of industry, of whom 28,304 males and 332 females comprising silversmiths and goldsmiths, are engaged in the manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals. This industry in which most of the participants are males are equally distributed between household and non-household industries as ornaments are alike the fancy and attraction of those who live in towns as well as in villages. This group of industry also has a substantial number of workers in the manufacture and repair of goods not assignable to any other group or industry and engages 8,651 males and 1,028 females.

329. Industrial Divisions 0, 1 and 2&3, which have been examined above with reference to the employment of workers either in household industry or in non-household, trade, business, etc., reveal certain important features about the rate of male and female participation, which appears to have been principally governed by the nature of industry and its location either in the residence or outside. It has been noticed that wherever the industry is capable of being operated in the home itself, women work as unpaid family workers and give their helping hand in the household industry whenever they can spare time to do so. But when the industry is located outside the house, the participation of women is substantially reduced and is the least when it involves employment either in highly urbanised and industrialised areas or at places far remote from their residence as in case of saltpans, quarries, fishing, factories, etc. The employment of women is also restricted in industries wherein physical labour is involved. The industries in which females usually participate are those which are for the most part operated in the home and wherein they can work part-time without interfering with their domestic responsibilities.

B—Services

330. It is only in the three industrial divisions which relate to manufacturing and production of goods that the distinction between household and non-household character of the industry is called for. The industrial divisions that now follow being essentially in the nature of services as distinguished from the production of goods, the relative importance of and the volume of participation by each sex in the different branches of industry will now be examined, as household or non-household basis of work has no relevance in the production of services. The relevant statistics are, however, reproduced on the next page for divisions 4 to 9 for ready reference.

STATEMENT X.88

Percentage distribution of workers of each sex to total of all workers in Industrial Divisions 4 to 9, 1961

Branch of Industry (Division)		Total workers		In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Division 4 Construction	(a)	73,492	16,551	73,492	16,551
	(b)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
5 Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	(a)	14,253	864	14,253	864
	(b)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
6 Trade and Commerce	(a)	381,287	29,869	381,287	29,869
	(b)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
7 Transport, Storage and Communication	(a)	155,867	3,194	155,867	3,194
	(b)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8 Services	(a)	542,991	135,732	542,991	135,732
	(b)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
9 Activities not adequately described	(a)	102,061	50,752	102,061	50,752
	(b)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a)=Absolute figures (b)=Percentages

Division 4—**Construction**

331. This industrial division provides work to 73,492 males and 16,551 females. The most numerous and important branch of industry relates to the construction and maintenance of buildings including erection, flooring, decorative construction, electrical and sanitary installations, which account for 45,989 or 62.58 per cent of male and 6,707 or 40.52 per cent of female workers engaged in this industry. Female participation though sizable is much less. The other two branches which deserve mention are (1) construction and maintenance of waterways and water reservoirs such as bunds, embankments, tanks, canals, tube-wells and wells, which account for 15,121 male and 5,604 female workers and (2) construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels, which engage 12,127 males and 4,237 females. These figures show the relative importance of construction activities in the State wherein construction of buildings ranks first, followed in order by construction and maintenance of waterways and water reservoirs for the uplift of water for agricultural purposes and that of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels, etc., to facilitate the transport of goods and passengers by road and rail, which is increasing day by day.

Division 5—**Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services**

332. This industry wherein the employment of females is insignificant (864) engages 14,253 male workers, a large majority of whom (9,250) work at generation and transmission of electric energy, as against 1,999 male workers employed in its distribution. Another important industry under this division relates to water supply and sanitary services, which jointly account for 2,830 males and 682 females, and join hands with housing construction to provide these two essential modern services and amenities.

Division 6—**Trade and Commerce**

333. The most important nature of this division is brought out by its having the largest number of workers 381,287 males and 29,868 females. This division can be subdivided into 3 categories, wholesale, retail and miscellaneous. While wholesale trade comprising Major Groups 60–63 accounts for 24,875 males and 377 females, the retail Groups 64–68 have returned as many as 334,476 male and 29,102 female workers, which

respectively represent 87.72 and 97.43 per cent of their working force employed in trade and commerce. The class of retail trading in goods unspecified also accounts for a fair number of 42,833 males and 3,262 females. Female participation in trade and commerce is, as is to be expected, the least in wholesale trade, whereas it is significant in retail trade which claims 97.43 per cent of the total female workers in trade and commerce. The most important branch of industry both from the point of male as well as female employment is one included in Minor Group 640—retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry, etc., which engages 146,900 males and 21,890 females.

334. Next to food comes clothing, another primary need of human existence, comprised in minor group 650 relating to retail trading in cloth, cotton, wool, silk and other textiles including readymade garments and hosiery products, whose share in the labour force comes to 43,043 males and 625 females. The next popular item of retail trade is trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products, employing 21,914 males and 268 females. Then follow retail trade in sweetmeats, condiments, cakes, biscuits, etc., (M12,690; F317) and trade in fuel such as coke, coal, firewood and kerosene (M5,505; F867). The order in which the people are engaged in the various retail trades represents the order of their essentiality for human life and comforts in a striking manner. Retail trade has, besides these various branches of industries, numerous articles required for public consumption, distributed into as many as 34 minor groups as against 30 for trading in wholesale.

Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communication

335. This is another important industrial division in the present day economy of the State, which accounts for 155,867 males and 3,194 females at work. The supreme importance of railway communications is established by its accounting for 71,575 male and 972 female workers, followed by tramway and bus service, (M17,091; F89) and transport by boats, steamers, ships, cargo boats by sea or ocean, (M14,941; F153). Though transporting by animals such as horses, mules, camels, etc., has lost much of its former importance, this branch of industry still engages 9,934 male and 368 female workers. Further, in an economy wherein mechanisation is a slow process, the necessity to utilise human labour for transport purposes cannot be minimised, as seen from 8,874 males and 988 females engaged in carrying luggage, cart driving, rickshaw pulling and cycle rickshaw driving. Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications along with telephones jointly account for 12,521 males out of 12,729 working in this branch of industry as against 201 females whose employment is negligible.

Division 8—Services

336. This is the most populous group from the standpoint of employment in non-agricultural services. It accounts for a total of 678,723 workers—542,991 males and 135,732 females in the ratio of 80:20. This division which has 10 major groups and 35 minor groups is subdivided into such categories as public services, educational and scientific, medical and health, religious and social welfare, legal, business, community, recreation, personal and services not elsewhere classified. The most important branches of services wherein the employment is particularly noteworthy are (1) public services (M15,790; F11,223), (2) personal services (M109,509; F21,367), (3) services not elsewhere classified (M125,910; F71,702) and (4) educational and scientific services (M71,766; F21,634).

Public Services

337. The term public services does not include Government, quasi-government or local body activities other than administrative in such fields as transport, communication, information and broadcasting, education and scientific services, health, industries, production, construction, marketing and operation of financial institutions each of which is classified into appropriate industrial groups. In public services the role of those employed in administrative departments and offices of State Government is the most important, as it accounts for 69,605 males and 1,821 females. Other important branches are public services in administrative departments

and offices of quasi-government organisations, municipalities, local boards, etc. (M 39,907; F 8,880), public service in police (M 27,315; F 137), public service in Central Government offices and departments (M 15,963; F 385). These figures reveal the relative part which the different branches of public services play in the administration of the State, local as well as semi-government organisations and institutions.

Educational and Scientific Services

338. Among those engaged in educational and scientific services the disparity between those at work in technical and those at work in non-technical institutions is apparent from the fact that while the latter accounts for 68,127 males and also for an appreciable number of females 20,867, those serving in technical institutions provide work for only 3,300 males and 755 females.

Medical and Health Services

339. The increasing importance of medical and health services and the growing attention that is being paid in the matter of providing medical aid and public health facilities after Independence, is revealed by the fact that 19,170 males and 6,020 females are employed in various public health and medical services functioning under different branches of medicine. The sizable employment of females also shows the relative extent of female participation that this branch of services offers to women, who as it appears, are not coming forward to take up this vocation to the extent that they should do. The fact, however, that much still requires to be done in the matter of expanding veterinary services is disclosed by its accounting for only 1,127 males and 94 females.

Welfare Services

340. In a Welfare State, welfare services and community services have a distinct role to play as seen from the fact that these two branches respectively account for 34,718 and 6,922 workers, of whom 3,255 are females.

Legal and Business Services

341. While legal profession accounts for 4,432 males and an insignificant number of 35 females, business services like engineering, audit and accounts, advertising and publicity agencies, news agencies, etc., employ 11,530 males and only 107 females. The increasing role played by accountants, auditors, book-keepers, etc., in an expanding commercial economy is revealed by their claiming 9,710 male and 64 female workers.

Recreation and Personal Services

342. Among recreation services, which have returned 8,372 males and 295 females, the greatest contribution is made by organisations and individuals like theatres, dancing parties, musicians, circuses, carnivals, etc., (6,060 males and 243 females). Personal services are of various sorts but those that deserve mention are services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants, etc., the need for which is increasing day by day in the changed circumstances in which people live. This activity accounts for 45,235 males and 1,239 females, followed by hairdressers, barbers, etc. (M 30,807; F 35) and services rendered to households by domestic servants and cooks (M 19,717; F 17,192), a branch of service wherein persons of both the sexes are in equal demand. Services of washermen and laundries, including dyeing, bleaching, dry cleaning, etc., claim 9,230 males and 2,713 females. Like retail trade, the services which are not elsewhere classified would obviously be many and account for a substantial number of workers of both the sexes, 125,910 males and 71,702 females.

343. The various services, whose contribution in affording employment to the people of the State has been examined above, show that their strength is distributed in the order of their importance to society and the individual. While services like public services play an important role in administrative matters by accounting for the largest number of employees, the growing importance of education and provision of medical and public health facilities are indicated by the relative strength of these services. Among personal and domestic services, food, in the form of services rendered by hotels, etc., tops the list of workers, followed

in order by such services as are rendered by domestic servants, cooks, barbers, washermen, etc. Thus, in the matter of employment it is the utility of a particular service in the context of the State economy which determines the nature and volume of employment of workers. While personal services, domestic in particular, show the least disparity in the employment of males and females, other services including public services which were hitherto not open to women are now attracting them in appreciable numbers owing to the changed social, economic and political circumstances, which have made the fair sex an equal partner both in private as well as public affairs.

Division 9—**Activities not adequately described**

344. It is not always possible that all the various types of economic activities which are pursued in the State can be assigned to their appropriate division, major group and minor group, not only because of the variety of these activities but also partly because of the incomplete and vague character of some of the answers recorded on the individual enumeration slip. In the result, instances will not be few where these activities are not adequately described. Such workers in the State account for 102,061 males and 50,752 females. These activities also include activities of individuals who fail to provide sufficient information about their industrial affiliation.

SECTION 20

OCCUPATIONS

Occupational Distribution of Workers at House-hold Industry and in Non-household industry

345. Statement X.89 at pages 474–475 shows percentage distribution of total workers at household industry and in non-household industry of each sex among occupational divisions.

The strength of the labour force engaged in the different branches of occupation discloses the nature of work, function or occupation, which are important in the existing economic structure of the State and also indicates the stage of industrial and economic development of a nation or a region. For, the occupations of people are for the most part determined by the nature of its economy, whether it is highly agricultural, agricultural-industrial or highly industrial. Workers other than at cultivation claim the highest proportion of workers engaged as craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified (46.67 per cent). For, even in a developing economy which is passing through a transitory state from agricultural to industrial, it is manufacturing, processing and labour which would obviously claim the greatest share of the non-agricultural working force, as the need for other functions is comparatively much less and governed by the extent of progress made in the expansion of various pursuits other than cultivation. Whereas the lesser percentages of workers possessing professional or technical as well as administrative, executive and managerial abilities indicate the smaller degree of modernisation of industry, trade and commerce mostly run as a family concern either single handed or with the aid of the family members are none the less important as claiming an appreciable proportion of sales workers as well as clerical and related workers who contribute about one-fifth of the labour force. Services, sports and recreation are also the occupations of quite a sizable proportion among workers (7.96 per cent), since domestic service is still in demand and places of recreation and entertainment are also coming up in greater numbers both in towns and villages.

Distribution of Occupations in Household Industry

346. Among the various branches of occupations, those which are important in case of

household industries are two in number, namely, (i) craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified 58.10 per cent and (ii)fishermen, loggers and related workers 41.76 per cent between whom the entire labour force working in this branch of industry is distributed. But the branches of occupations wherein those engaged in manufacturing industries are craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified (88.96 per cent) with a fair distribution among clerical and related workers who contribute 5.16 per cent of the labour force working in manufacturing, which also requires some professional and technical skill as well as administrative, executive and managerial abilities (2.18 per cent) along with those who work in services, sports and recreation (1.84 per cent). Women on the other hand are mostly employed as unskilled labourers who account for 95.02 per cent of female labour force working in manufacturing industries. Whereas their proportion among clerical and related workers is insignificant, male contribution to this occupation is quite sizable (45 per cent). Among workers of both the sexes engaged in construction activities, those occupied as craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified claim 98.04 per cent of females and 81.19 per cent of males as the latter have other occupations to attend in administrative, executive and managerial posts and also as clerks and related workers. The occupation, however, which is the most important for trading and commercial activities is that of sales workers (90.03 per cent), to whom should be added about 5 per cent working as clerks and related workers. But transport, storage and communications, while engaging nearly two-third of those who work in occupations primarily related to this branch of industry, stand in need of a fair contribution from craftsmen, production, process workers and labourers, clerks and related workers, as also some of the workers in sport and recreation. Whereas the greatest contribution to other services is made by craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified (40.16 per cent), there are other branches of work like (a) services, sport and recreation workers (22.68 per cent), (b) professional, technical and related workers (18.19 per cent) and (c) clerks and related workers (12.26 per cent) whose contribution cannot be dispensed with.

347. The most salient feature of the occupational distribution of workers in various non-agricultural pursuits is the limited nature of women's occupations restricted as they are by the location of industry, opportunities of work, social considerations and exigencies of economic stress. The only occupations in which they can at present engage themselves are production process workers in rural crafts, unskilled labourers in urban factories, auxiliary occupations of animal husbandry and domestic servants. Their employment as sales workers, clerks and related workers, and in professions like teaching and medical care is also worth notice.

348. While (i) professional and technical skill, (ii) administrative, executive and managerial abilities, and (iii) clerical work are in greater demand in the industrial activities classed as 'other services', farmers, fishermen, loggers, etc., find greater employment in household industry. By the very nature of their occupation, sales workers dominate the field of trade and commerce, whereas workers in transport, storage and communication, do so in industrial activities connected with transport, storage and communications. But the work of craftsmen, production and process workers as well as of labourers not classified elsewhere is in demand in more than one non-agricultural pursuits like manufacturing, household industry and other services. Those who render domestic service or work in recreation activities as well as those whose work cannot be classified for the most part belong to 'other services' which is their natural affiliation.

349. The occupational distribution in various branches surveyed above shows the transitory state through which the economy of the State is passing, so far as non-agricultural pursuits are concerned. The process of mechanisation and industrialisation which has been making a fair progress during each successive Five Year Plan, increasingly requires certain technical abilities and skills which were not in demand before. While transport and communication services so essential for the development of the State's economy are also developing *pari pasu* with other industries, changes in the mode of

STATEMENT

Percentage distribution of total workers, workers at household industry and in

Branch of Occupation	Total workers			IV At Household Industry			V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Divisions . . .	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Division 0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers . .	5.95	6.08	5.41	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.65	0.67	0.37
1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers .	2.32	2.80	0.29	0.04	0.05	0.03	1.53	1.61	0.49
2 Clerical and Related Workers .	6.41	7.71	0.87	N	0.01	N	5.16	5.45	1.19
3 Sales Workers .	13.88	15.84	5.51	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.77	0.80	0.30
4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers .	11.73	8.06	27.38	41.76	33.59	54.96	0.15	0.16	0.09
5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	0.58	0.55	0.71	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.33
6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations .	4.24	5.15	0.33	N	N	N	0.71	0.74	0.28
7–8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified .	46.67	45.32	52.37	58.10	66.23	44.96	88.96	88.52	95.02
9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	7.96	8.23	6.83	N	N	N	1.84	1.84	1.77
X Workers not Classifiable by Occupation	0.26	0.26	0.30	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.20	0.20	0.16

N=Negligible

life of the people have also created greater demand for recreation and entertainment, as evidenced by an appreciable number engaged in these branches of work. These statistics also reveal the greater need for diversification and better opportunities of work for women by expanding the scope of their employment in various non-agricultural pursuits and occupations.

Occupational Distribution of Workers other than at Cultivation

350. The 1961 Census provides for twofold economic classification of workers into (i) industrial and (ii) occupational, in contrast to an admixture of the two at the preceding censuses. Prior to 1961, occupation was used to indicate the means of subsistence or livelihood or the supporting sector of economy. It is only in 1961 Census that the term 'Occupation' has aquired a precise connotation as the 'function' or 'exact work' which a person performs in any branch of economic activity. The National Classification of Occupations reproduced as an Appendix X.2 to this Chapter gives the description of various occupational divisions, groups and families. In this section will be examined proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) by occu-

X.89

non-household industry, trade, business, etc., of each sex among occupational divisions, 1961

Branch of Occupation	VI In Construction			VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications			IX In Other Services		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
All Divisions . . .	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Division 0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers . .	1.58	1.93	0.01	0.18	0.19	0.03	0.62	0.60	1.53	18.19	19.18	14.72
1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers .	5.57	6.82	0.03	1.16	1.25	0.11	1.21	1.21	1.00	4.97	6.20	0.62
2 Clerical and Related Workers . .	4.01	4.82	0.42	4.96	5.30	0.60	10.42	10.52	5.79	12.26	15.21	1.89
3 Sales Workers .	0.01	0.01	0.01	90.03	89.73	93.82	0.03	0.03	0	0.06	0.08	N
4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers .	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.19	0.13	0.93	0.04	0.03	0.60	0.44	0.51	0.20
5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	0.24	0.29	0	N	N	0	N	N	0	N	N	0.01
6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations .	2.15	2.61	0.13	0.22	0.23	0.07	64.08	64.42	47.53	0.63	0.80	0.03
7-8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified .	84.29	81.19	98.04	2.80	2.69	4.19	18.00	17.61	37.29	40.16	33.47	63.69
9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers .	1.52	1.80	0.32	0.44	0.46	0.20	5.52	5.50	6.26	22.68	23.96	18.18
X Workers not Classifiable by Occupation .	0.57	0.47	1.01	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.08	0	0.61	0.59	0.66

N=Negligible

pational divisions, groups and families given in a comprehensive Statement X.90 printed at the end of this Chapter. Statement X.90/A at pages 476-477 reproduces this distribution for all the 11 occupational divisions bearing 1 digit code numbers.

351. It must, however, be reiterated that the work or function of a person to which these statistics refer represents the labour force engaged in such non-agricultural pursuits as (1) household industry, (2) manufacturing, (3) construction, (4) trade and commerce, (5) transport, storage and communications and (6) other services. Out of 2,703,528 persons at work other than at cultivation, 2,189,513 are males and 514,015 are females. Their distribution into various non-agricultural industrial categories irrespective of their occupational division shows that the employment of males is the highest in other services. But higher female proportions in household industry bring out the fundamental distinction in the employment pattern of both the sexes. The next in order of employment of males is manufacturing (22.84 per cent), followed by trade and commerce (17.41 per cent). Female employment is proportionately low in such industrial categories as manufacturing, trade and commerce, construction, and transport, storage and communications.

STATEMENT

Percentage distribution of workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX of each

Branch of Occupation		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
All Divisions	**(a)**	**2,189,513**	**514,015**	**343,163**	**212,443**	**500,109**	**36,050**
	(b)	**100.00**	**100.00**	**15.67**	**41.33**	**22.84**	**7.01**
Division 0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers	(a)	133,140	27,819	80	12	3,337	134
	(b)	100.00	100.00	0.06	0.04	2.51	0.48
1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	(a)	61,305	1,475	173	63	8,039	177
	(b)	100.00	100.00	0.28	4.27	13.11	12.00
2 Clerical and Related Workers	(a)	168,874	4,480	25	3	27,260	427
	(b)	100.00	100.00	0.01	0.07	16.14	9.53
3 Sales Workers	(a)	346,894	28,312	75	23	4,009	109
	(b)	100.00	100.00	0.02	0.08	1.16	0.39
4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers	(a)	176,354	140,727	115,266	116,757	783	34
	(b)	100.00	100.00	65.36	82.97	0.44	0.02
5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	(a)	12,022	3,639	193	24	34	120
	(b)	100.00	100.00	1.61	0.66	0.28	3.30
6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations	(a)	112,786	1,720	2	1	3,715	99
	(b)	100.00	100.00	N	0.06	3.29	5.76
7–8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified	(a)	992,374	269,222	227,286	95,510	442,726	34,254
	(b)	100.00	100.00	22.90	35.48	44.61	12.72
9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	(a)	180,184	35,097	8	2	9,195	638
	(b)	100.00	100.00	N	0.01	5.10	1.82
X Workers not Classifiable by Occupation	(a)	5,580	1,524	55	48	1,011	58
	(b)	100.00	100.00	0.99	3.15	18.12	3.81

(a)=Absolute figures (b)=Proportionate figures N=Negligible

X.90/A

sex to total of all workers in the occupational divisions, 1961

Branch of Occupation		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All Divisions . . .	(a)	**73,492**	**16,551**	**381,287**	**29,869**	**155,867**	**3,194**	**659,305**	**187,348**
	(b)	**3.36**	**3.22**	**17.41**	**5.81**	**7.12**	**0.62**	**30.11**	**36.45**
Division 0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers . .	(a)	1,420	2	735	8	943	49	126,427	27,587
	(b)	1.07	0.01	0.55	0.03	0.71	0.18	94.96	99.17
1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	(a)	5,009	5	4,752	32	1,884	32	40,897	1,165
	(b)	8.17	0.34	7.75	2.17	3.07	2.17	66.71	78.98
2 Clerical and Related Workers . . .	(a)	3,540	70	20,208	179	16,392	185	100,306	3,540
	(b)	2.10	1.56	11.97	4.00	9.71	4.13	59.40	79.02
3 Sales Workers . .	(a)	9	1	342,127	28,025	53	..	504	10
	(b)	N	N	98.63	98.99	0.02	0	0.15	0.04
4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers .	(a)	46	5	505	277	47	19	3,354	367
	(b)	0.03	N	0.29	0.20	0.03	0.01	1.90	0.26
5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers .	(a)	214	..	1	..	5	..	25	16
	(b)	1.78	0	0.01	0	0.04	0	0.21	0.44
6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations . . .	(a)	1,916	22	871	21	100,403	1,518	5,286	55
	(b)	1.70	1.28	0.77	1.22	89.02	88.26	4.69	3.20
7-8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified . .	(a)	59,672	16,227	10,275	1,253	27,441	1,191	220,671	119,320
	(b)	6.01	6.03	1.04	0.47	2.77	0.44	22.24	44.32
9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers . .	(a)	1,320	52	1,752	60	8,581	200	157,939	34,054
	(b)	0.73	0.15	0.97	0.17	4.76	0.57	87.65	97.03
X Workers not Classifiable by Occupation . .	(a)	346	167	61	14	118	..	3,896	1,234
	(b)	6.20	10.96	1.09	0.92	2.11	0	69.82	80.97

(a)=Absolute figures (b)=Proportionate figures N=Negligible

352. The following statement gives the percentage distribution of workers in non-agricultural industries by occupational divisions for total, rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT X.91

Percentage distribution of workers in non-agricultural industries by occupational divisions for total, rural and urban areas, 1961

Branch of Occupation (Divisions)	Description	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Divisions		**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Division 0	Professional, Technical and Related Workers	5.95	6.08	5.41	6.10	7.35	2.60	5.83	5.13	10.81
1	Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	2.32	2.80	0.29	1.65	2.20	0.14	2.92	3.25	0.57
2	Clerical and Related Workers	6.41	7.71	0.87	2.27	3.03	0.16	10.12	11.23	2.24
3	Sales Workers	13.88	15.84	5.51	11.57	14.01	4.80	15.94	17.22	6.88
4	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers	11.73	8.06	27.38	21.75	15.92	37.94	2.76	2.15	7.09
5	Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	0.58	0.55	0.71	0.97	0.98	0.94	0.23	0.22	0.26
6	Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations	4.24	5.15	0.33	2.93	3.95	0.13	5.40	6.06	0.73
7–8	Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified	46.67	45.32	52.37	46.76	45.32	50.74	46.58	45.32	55.52
9	Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	7.96	8.23	6.83	5.48	6.69	2.11	10.19	9.38	15.89
X	Workers not Classifiable by Occupation	0.26	0.26	0.30	0.52	0.55	0.44	0.03	0.04	0.01

The most important division which offers the greatest employment in non-agricultural pursuits is Occupational Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified, whose share in total labour force under review is 1,261,596 persons, of whom 992,374 or 78.66 per cent are males and 269,222 or 21.34 per cent are females. The next in importance is Occupational Division 3—Sales Workers (M346,894; F28,312). Other divisions which follow in order are Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers 11.73 per cent (M176,354; F140,727), Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers 7.96 per cent (M180,184; F35,097), Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers 6.41 per cent (M168,874; F4,480), Division 0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers 5.95 per cent (M133,140; F27,819), Division 6—Workers in Transport, Storage and Communication Occupations 4.24 per cent (M112,786; F1,720), Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers 2.32 per cent (M61,305; F1,475), Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers 0.58 per cent (M12,022; F3,639) and Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation 0.26 per cent (M5,580; F1,524). The distribution of workers into various divisions shows the relative importance of each in the matter of function or exact work a person performs as also as regards their affiliation by sex. In the existing economic structure of the State which passes through a transitional stage from agrarian to industrial, the primary and supreme importance that cultivation of land enjoys is revealed by a substantial proportion of workers (11.73 per cent) having occupations ancillary to agriculture and working as farmers, fishermen, loggers, etc. But

taking the entire non-agricultural sector as a whole, the outstanding importance of craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified is shown by their accounting for 1,261,596 persons or 46.67 per cent of such workers. But the relative absence of large-scale industrialisation in the modern sense of the term is revealed by lesser numbers (160,959) in Division 0 and higher proportionate strength of sales workers and clerical and related workers in an economy which is commercialised but not adequately industrialised. The process of development that has, however, started since Independence and the increased pace of industrialisation do require professional, technical, executive and managerial skill, as amply shown by the strength of workers in these two divisions which contribute 223,739 persons.

353. The distribution of occupations with regard to non-agricultural activities comprised in Industrial Categories IV to IX will now be examined seriatim.

Division 0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers

The general distribution of this occupation between different industrial categories shows that other services claim 95 per cent of male workers and 99 per cent of female workers under this division. Technical skill is also in demand, though to a much lesser extent, in manufacturing and construction, so far as male workers are concerned. Civil engineers for the most part work in other services but they also contribute 25 per cent of the male workers in construction and 7.1 per cent in manufacturing. Other workers whose professional and technical skill is in increasing demand are physicians and surgeons, nurses, midwives, health visitors, pharmacists and health technicians not elsewhere classified, most of whom have other services as their economic activity. Teaching profession, social scientists and related workers, legal practitioners, artists, writers and related workers are for the most part employed in other services.

Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

354. While over 66 per cent of males and 78 per cent of females in this occupational division are engaged in other services, managerial talent is no less important in manufacturing industries, which claim 13.11 per cent of the male workers, whose contribution to construction, trade and commerce and transport services is also appreciable. Village officials, directors, managers and working proprietors in manufacturing industries as also in recreation, entertainment and catering services are the important families of this division. While directors and managers in wholesale and retail trade claim more than 95 per cent of each sex working in trade and commerce, those engaged in construction services supply 98 per cent of males and 83 per cent of females working in this industrial category. Similar proportions of those in manufacturing industries are 97.4 per cent males and 73.5 per cent females, as against 99.8 per cent of males and 88.9 per cent of females at work in transport, storage and communications activities.

Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers

355. Taking this division as a whole, 59.4 per cent of male workers and 79.02 per cent of female workers are at work in other services. Male workers also account for 16.1 per cent in manufacturing, 12 per cent in trade and commerce and 10 per cent in transport, storage and communications. This division has very little attraction for females as revealed by their number being 4,480 or 2.58 per cent of the total working in clerical posts. The most important occupational families in this division are book-keepers and accountants, general and other ministerial assistants and clerks and a number of miscellaneous workers. Female clerks have proportionately greater strength in other services than males who are distributed for the most part between manufacturing, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications. Among unskilled office workers, over 76 per cent of male and 99 per cent of female workers are engaged in other services.

Division 3—Sales Workers

356. By the very nature of this occupation

over 98 per cent of sales workers of each sex are at work in trading and commercial activities. The most numerous family of occupation under this division relates to working proprietors in retail trade, who account for 215,993 or 62.26 per cent of male and 14,665 or 51.80 per cent of female workers in this division, 99 per cent of whom are claimed by trading and commercial activities. Salesmen and shop assistants in wholesale and retail trade account for 53,319 males and 4,172 females, for whom also the natural occupation is in trade and commerce, a preference which is equally exibited by salesmen, shop assistants and related workers not elsewhere classified as well as by hawkers, pedlars and street vendors.

Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

357. This is an important occupational division from the point of view of high female participation as seen from the relative strength of both the sexes, 140,727 females as against 176,354 males. Their respective proportion under household industry per 10,000 of all workers comes to 8,297 females and 6,536 males. Stock-raising of animals, birds and insects is the most important family in this occupational division which includes herdsmen, cattle-breeders and shepherds accounting for 118,608 males and 123,482 females. Since this is mostly a rural occupation plied on household basis, 83.5 per cent of male and 90 per cent of female workers are engaged in it on household basis. Workers belonging to this family utilise a substantial amount of attached hired labour (22,975 males and 4,563 females) by contributing 51 and 60 per cent respectively of the total labour required. But gardeners are unevenly distributed between various industrial categories among which other services account for a substantial number of male workers, female proportions being sizable only in trade and commerce. Fishermen in deep sea as well as in inland and coastal waters respectively account for 3,559 and 6,662 male workers as against 483 and 2,572 female workers, a majority of whom work at household industry.

Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers

358. Mining as such is of very little account in the State (M12,022; F3,639). Quarrymen account for 74.75 per cent of male and 81.70 per cent of female workers following this occupational division.

Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

359. This division claims 112,786 males and 1,720 females, the insignificant proportion of the weaker sex being the direct outcome of the arduous nature of duties involved which preclude any appreciable extent of female employment. The industrial category which claims 89 per cent of male and 88 per cent of female workers in this occupational division is transport, storage and communications. Other important families are deck ratings (ship), barge crews and boatmen, motor vehicle and motor cycle drivers, animal drawn vehicle drivers, drivers, signalmen and pointsmen, postmen and workers in transport occupations not elsewhere classified, a large majority of whom are in transport and communication services. There are, however, some among them who favour employment as motor vehicle and motorcycle drivers and telephone operators in other services.

Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified

360. This is the most numerous occupational division, which accounts for the highest number of workers 992,374 males and 269,222 females, of whom 442,726 or 44.6 per cent of males and 34,254 or 12.7 per cent of females are engaged in manufacturing. Other important industrial categories wherein workers of this occupational division are engaged are (i) household industry (M227,286; F95,510), and (ii) other services (M220,671; F119,320). Participation of females in this occupational division is seen to be the maximum in both these industrial categories. Expressed in terms of percentages of males, household industry claims 23 per cent, manufacturing 44.6 per cent, and other services 22.2 per cent of those working as

craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified. Similar distribution of female workers is 35.5,12.7 and 44.3 per cent respectively. The families, however, which are the most important in this occupational division are (i) labourers not elsewhere classified, (M 241,604; F131,653) and (2) drawers and weavers (M102,465; F15,333). Others which follow are spinners, piecers and winders, dyers and bleachers, tailors, dress makers and garment makers, etc., shoemakers and shoe repairers, blacksmiths, hammersmiths and forgemen, furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders, etc., jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths, fitter-machinists, tool-makers and machine tool setters, machine tool operators, mechanics, repairmen, electricians, carpenters, bricklayers and masons and others engaged in construction work and repairers including those not elsewhere classified. The various functions in this occupational division reveal a distinct pattern of distribution between various industrial categories. While spinners, weavers, dyers, tailors, shoemakers and cobblers are mostly engaged both in household and manufacturing industries, the scope of female employment is restricted to industries operated at home which, as already seen, mostly relate to traditional handicrafts. Blowroom workers, carders, spinners, piecers and winders, drawers and weavers, bleachers, dyers and finishers, furnacemen, drawers, rollers, moulders, etc., fitter-machinists, etc., machine tool operators, mechanics, repairmen and tool-makers and machinists and related workers not elsewhere classified claim a very high percentage in manufacturing industries (over 60 per cent) which rises in some cases to over 93 per cent for males. There are certain occupations, however, wherein female employment is completely at a discount as in case of electricians, carpenters, painters, etc., who are distributed among household industry, manufacturing other than household, construction and other services.

361. Compositors, printers, engravers, bookbinders, etc., have a fair number of workers (M10,872; F575). In family 804 relating to printers (textiles), males preponderate as workers, 93 per cent of whom find work in manufacturing industries. Potters and related clay workers claim an equal percentage, 86 for males and 85 for females working in household industry. Millers, pounders, huskers and parchers, etc., account for 11,723 male workers and 1,226 female workers. Among males 30 per cent work in household industry and 70 per cent in manufacturing industries, corresponding female percentages being 67 and 32. Dairy workers (non-farm) account for 6,034 male workers and 7,715 female workers. This occupation is mostly plied on a household basis wherein the extent of employment of females is to the tune of 97.4 per cent against 79 per cent of males who have 17.6 per cent in manufacturing industries and an insignificant proportion in trade and commerce. Bakers, confectioners, candy and sweetmeat makers have 5,874 male workers and 441 female workers. As this occupation is mostly urban, those working at it are occupied mostly in manufacturing industries which claim 69.5 per cent of male and 20 per cent of female workers. Chemical and related process workers not elsewhere classified belong to both the sexes and contribute more than 95 per cent of workers in manufacturing industries. 37 per cent of males and 74 per cent of females among bidi makers work in household industries as against 63 and 26 per cent respectively in manufacturing industries. Basketry, being essentially a household industry, occupies more than 93 per cent of its workers of either sex in household industry. 'Labourers unclassified' is the most numerous family in this division, claiming work in other services for 195,091 or 81 per cent of the male and 115,565 or 88 per cent of the female workers.

Division 9—Service, Sports and Recreation Workers

362. 88 per cent of male and 97 per cent of female workers engaged in this occupational division get employed in other services. Among watchmen, chowkidars and darvans who are mostly males 21 per cent work in manufacturing industries and 59 per cent in other services. 12 per cent of male workers engaged as cleaners, sweepers and watermen work in manufacturing industries, 18 per cent in transport, storage and communications and 67 per cent in other services, wherein the proportionate share of such workers among women rises as high as 92.5 per cent.

Division X—**Workers not Classifiable by Occupation**

363. Most of the persons under this division —69 per cent of male and 81 per cent of female workers—are occupied in other services, as against 18 per cent among males returned in manufacturing and 11 per cent of females in construction, the percentages under the rest of the industrial categories being negligible.

URBAN AREAS

364. Occupational distribution in villages and towns would differ widely owing to the differentiation in the economic activities pursued in these two sectors. While essentially rural pursuits are for the most part connected with cultivation of land and household industry wherein village artisans and craftsmen are engaged, diversification of occupations and industries is far greater in urban areas where non-agricultural pursuits like manufacturing, trading and services assume relatively greater importance. Since the extent of urbanisation varies from one region to another and depends upon the degree of industrialisation in towns, there is still a number of places treated as towns having a high agricultural ratio of those engaged in cultivation, for the simple reason that numerous places have grown into towns from their former size of larger villages. The essentially urban occupations as distinguished from rural can be studied with profit from an examination of the distribution of workers by their functions in the 6 cities of Gujarat with population over 100,000 given in the table appended herewith.

STATEMENT X.92

Distribution of 1,000 population of each sex among total workers and workers in occupational divisions in each city, 1961

City	Population		Total workers (Categories III to IX)		Division 0		Division 1		Division 2		Division 3	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ahmedabad	1,000	1,000	516	54	18	8	12	N	54	2	71	5
Baroda	1,000	1,000	461	60	36	13	12	N	75	4	68	7
Surat	1,000	1,000	515	103	21	8	15	1	55	2	74	6
Rajkot	1,000	1,000	435	62	24	11	17	1	72	3	74	2
Bhavnagar	1,000	1,000	444	56	20	8	14	N	63	2	78	3
Jamnagar	1,000	1,000	460	60	21	7	40	1	59	3	73	2

City	Division 4		Division 5		Division 6		Division 7-8		Division 9		Division X	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Ahmedabad	6	2	N	0	21	2	288	27	46	8	N	N
Baroda	5	2	N	0	26	N	191	19	48	15	N	0
Surat	3	1	N	N	16	N	295	68	36	17	N	0
Rajkot	11	5	N	N	27	N	171	25	39	15	N	N
Bhavnagar	8	3	N	N	33	N	191	28	37	12	N	N
Jamnagar	9	3	1	N	36	N	175	32	46	12	N	N

N=Negligible

Division 0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers
1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers
2 Clerical and Related Workers
3 Sales Workers
4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers
5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers
6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations
7-8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified
9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers
X Workers not classifiable by occupation

365. The proportion of workers in every 1,000 males is the highest in the city of Ahmedabad (516) as well as in the city of Surat (515), but the lowest in Rajkot (435). Corresponding female proportions are the highest in Surat (103) and the lowest in Ahmedabad (54). The reasons for these variations have already been seen before, the greater male participation in Ahmedabad and Surat being due to the relatively greater extent of industrialisation in these two ancient cities. But the highest percentage among females in Surat results from the greater extent to which women in this city participate in the various household industries, for which Surat is so famous since olden times.

366. The distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex into various occupational divisions reveals the greatest importance of Division 7—8 comprised of craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified as occupying a majority of the workers of both the sexes in all the cities. Female participation is governed by a variety of factors already noticed earlier. The extent of employment of women in various urban pursuits is far less than that of men, as they are the traditional earners shouldering the responsibility for the maintenance of the family. Women work in towns only when economic considerations impel them to do so. In Division 7—8, proportionately larger number of workers of both the sexes are accounted for by Surat-295 males and 68 females occupied in 1,000 population of each sex. Ahmedabad closely follows Surat in the matter of male occupation, but in case of females, it is Jamnagar which follows it at a greater distance by returning 32 females in every 1,000 women in that city. Other occupations that follow in order relate to (i) sales workers, (ii) clerical and related workers, (iii) service, sport and recreation workers, (iv) professional, technical and related workers, (v) workers in transport and communication occupations and (vi) administrative, executive and managerial workers. Farming, stock breeding, fishery, forestry, mining and quarrying and workers in undefined occupations reveal a very small and insignificant proportion in all the six cities. Of all the various urban occupations in the cities, those which have some significance for women are those of craftsmen, production process workers on one hand and service, sport and recreation workers along with professional, technical and related workers on the other comprised in Divisions 9 and 0. Thus, while the occupations which attract males in urban areas are varied, those in which women are occupied are restricted by the nature of work they are capable of doing in cities, influenced as they are by socio-economic considerations and nature of industry favouring or disfavouring the engagement of women in gainful employment.

OCCUPATIONS OF MIGRANTS

367. Having seen the occupational distribution of the general population, it would be worthwhile to study the occupational distribution of migrants with a view to find out occupations which offer chances of employment to outsiders coming to cities in search of jobs. The relevant statistics for the six cities of the State wherein the flow of migrants would obviously be optimum, will be found in Statement X.93 at the end of this Chapter giving proportions of migrant workers of each sex to total of all migrant workers (per 10,000 of all migrant workers) in the occupational divisions and groups in six cities, printed at the end of this Chapter. Figures for occupational divisions are, however, shown in Statement X.93/A at page 484 for ready reference.

368. Migrant population furnishes the bulk of the labour force in cities, which in case of male migrants is as high as 72 per cent in the city of Ahmedabad, in the proximity of 60 per cent in Rajkot and Baroda and 40 per cent and over in the rest of the cities. Among female workers, the largest contribution is made by migrants in Rajkot City (64.13 per cent); in Ahmedabad (63.46 per cent); and roundabout 50 per cent in all the remaining cities except Surat, where it falls as low as 30.6 per cent. The occupational divisions which are of no consequence to city-dwellers are Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers and Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation. The most important division, however, is Division 7–8 relating to Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified, followed at quite a good distance by Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers.

STATEMENT X.93/A

Percentage of migrant workers of each sex to total of all migrant workers in the occupational divisions in six cities, 1961

Categories and Branch of Occupations	Description	Jamnagar City		Rajkot City		Bhavnagar City		Ahmedabad City		Baroda City		Surat City	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Total workers	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
I	As Cultivators . .	0.37	1.85	0.43	5.76	0.35	1.27	0.08	0.37	0.87	0.68	0.13	0.25
II	As Agricultural labourers	0.50	1.16	0.58	1.47	0.18	0.21	0.09	0.54	0.44	1.31	0.13	0.25
Division 0	Professional, Technical and Related Workers .	4.53	14.55	6.30	18.14	5.79	14.09	3.49	14.22	8.73	22.35	5.81	12.40
1	Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	8.32	0.82	3.79	0.65	3.09	0.38	2.10	0.48	2.89	0.39	2.71	0.71
2	Clerical and Related Workers . . .	16.31	2.11	19.43	3.66	14.80	2.45	9.83	3.02	15.28	4.92	11.94	1.84
3	Sales Workers . .	12.30	2.41	15.17	1.54	17.15	3.09	11.78	6.67	15.29	9.66	12.04	6.51
4	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers, and Related Workers . .	1.41	4.69	1.74	7.80	1.86	6.43	1.11	4.24	1.02	5.33	0.73	0.97
5	Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers .	0.18	0.78	0.08	0.20	0.01	0.04	0	0	0.02	0	0.01	0
6	Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations . .	6.65	0.13	5.97	0.22	7.32	0.30	4.14	4.04	5.04	0.27	4.45	0.16
7–8	Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified . . .	37.18	59.41	37.38	35.95	40.08	51.82	57.75	51.06	36.50	31.50	53.53	51.58
9	Service, Sport and Recreation Workers . .	12.23	12.05	9.07	24.56	9.35	19.84	9.61	15.35	13.89	23.59	8.47	25.33
X	Workers not classifiable by occupation . .	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.03	0	0.05	0

49 per cent of the total male workers are claimed by migrants working in these two divisions in the cities of Jamnagar and Bhavnagar, which rise sharply to 67 per cent in Ahmedabad and 62 per cent in Surat, but falls down to 46 per cent for Rajkot and to 50 for Baroda. Among females these proportions rise still higher in Surat (77 per cent), Bhavnagar (72 per cent), Jamnagar (71 per cent), Ahmedabad (66 per cent), Rajkot (60 per cent) and Baroda (55 per cent). While the contribution made by male migrants working as craftsmen, production process workers and labourers, is the highest in Ahmedabad (57.8 per cent) and Surat (53.5 per cent), it is the lowest in Jamnagar, Rajkot and Baroda, where it stands at about 37 per cent, but a little higher in Bhavnagar. The proportion of female migrants having this occupation is, however, the highest in Jamnagar (59.4 per cent), followed at some distance by Bhavnagar and Surat about 52 per cent each and the least in Baroda (31.5 per cent). Service, sport and recreation workers account for the highest percentage of male migrants about 14 per cent in Baroda City and the lowest in Surat 8.5 per cent. These proportions rise substantially for female migrants, who account for one-fourth of the female migrant workers in the cities of Rajkot, Baroda and Surat working in this division. The next in the order of importance to migrants are Division 3—Sales Workers and Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers, for the obvious reason that commercial activities generally thrive in medium and some of the old established larger towns, where the demand for professional, technical,

administrative, executive and managerial skill is limited.

369. Examining the distribution of migrant workers among different occupational divisions by sex, it is noticed that the city of Baroda being an important centre of higher education, has relatively greater attraction for migrants of both the sexes, but in Jamnagar City, the employment of migrants of both the sexes is proportionately the highest in Division 1. Sales Workers assume importance for male migrants in Bhavnagar, and for female migrants in Baroda City. The proportion of migrants occupied as farmers, fishermen, etc., is the highest for males in Bhavnagar, but it is so for females in Rajkot. In every 10,000 male migrant workers in transport, storage and communications Bhavnagar accounts for 732 male workers, which goes down as low as 414 for Ahmedabad, which has the highest proportion of female migrants (404), but the least in Jamnagar (13). Among workers in cultivation the proportions of male migrants vary between 8 for Ahmedabad and 87 for Baroda, corresponding proportions among female migrants being 25 for Surat and 576 for Rajkot. Among agricultural labourers also Rajkot has the highest proportion of both the sexes, the proportion of male migrants in this occupation being the least in Ahmedabad (9) and that of females in Bhavnagar (21). These figures, while establishing the essentially non-agricultural character of urban occupations, indicate that craftsmen, production process workers and labourers combined with clerical jobs, sales workers and service, sport and recreation workers are the occupations of most of the migrant workers of both the sexes. Other occupational divisions to which migrants are attracted are Divisions 2 and 3, comprising such occupations as book-keepers, clerks, unskilled office labourers and sales workers in wholesale and retail trade including money-lenders, whose importance in large urban centres is next only to the production of goods. While Jamnagar accounts for nearly 30 per cent of the male migrant workers in these occupations, Rajkot claims 35 per cent, Bhavnagar 32 per cent, Ahmedabad 22 per cent, Baroda 31 per cent and Surat 24 per cent. The share of female migrants in these occupations, however, is to the tune of 5 per cent in Jamnagar, 5 per cent in Rajkot, 6 per cent in Bhavnagar, 10 per cent in Ahmedabad, 15 per cent in Baroda and 8 per cent in Surat. A similar comparison of workers occupied in Divisions 0 and 1 shows that Jamnagar claims 13 per cent, Rajkot 10 per cent, Bhavnagar 9 per cent, Ahmedabad 6 per cent, Baroda 12 per cent and Surat 9 per cent of the male migrants at work in professional, technical, administrative, executive and managerial services. Corresponding percentages among females are Jamnagar (16 per cent), Rajkot (19 per cent), Bhavnagar (14 per cent), Ahmedabad (15 per cent), Baroda (23 per cent) and Surat (13 per cent). Work in transport, storage and communication occupations is particularly noteworthy for male migrants in Jamnagar and Bhavnagar, which in addition to their being ports are also important railway centres, a factor which also operates to raise the proportion of such migrants in case of Rajkot and Baroda. Ahmedabad, however, is the only city wherein female employment is significant in this occupational division and engages 404 women workers in every 10,000 of migrant workers, who account for less than 31 in the rest of the cities.

Non-agricultural Activities of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

370. An examination of Table C-VIII Parts A and B yields some interesting data about the economic activity of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in non-agricultural pursuits, viz., Industrial Categories V to IX. Statement X.94 on pages 486-487 abstracted from the Statement appearing at the end of this Chapter for the State and districts gives relevant figures for the State as a whole.

While Scheduled Castes contribute 6.25 per cent of the total male workers and 8.13 per cent of the total female workers in the State, corresponding proportions of Scheduled Tribes are 14.33 and 23.85 per cent respectively. Their combined contribution comes to 20.58 among male and 31.98 per cent among female workers. Among female workers, participation of women of these disadvantageous classes is proportionately greater not only in the rural and urban areas, but also in the several industrial

STATEMENT

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in (i) manufacturing other storage and communications and (v) other services compared

Total Rural Urban		Population			Total workers		Workers at V to IX Industrial Categories: V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
								GUJARAT
Total	**(a)**	**20,633,350**	**10,633,902**	**9,999,448**	**5,685,776**	**2,788,812**	**500,109**	**36,050**
	(b)	**1,367,255**	**693,436**	**673,819**	**355,394**	**226,664**	**41,388**	**10,109**
	(c)	**2,754,446**	**1,398,478**	**1,355,968**	**814,555**	**665,187**	**18,567**	**4,657**
	(d)	**6.63**	**6.52**	**6.74**	**6.25**	**8.13**	**8.28**	**28.04**
	(e)	**13.35**	**13.15**	**13.56**	**14.33**	**23.85**	**3.71**	**12.92**
	(f)	**19.98**	**19.67**	**20.30**	**20.58**	**31.98**	**11.99**	**40.96**
Rural	(a)	15,316,726	7,830,222	7,486,504	4,329,568	2,556,524	87,574	12,401
	(b)	1,033,073	517,656	515,417	275,315	196,195	7,791	2,686
	(c)	2,616,496	1,325,739	1,290,757	774,797	646,968	9,066	2,198
	(d)	6.74	6.61	6.88	6.36	7.67	8.90	21.66
	(e)	17.08	16.93	17.24	17.90	25.31	10.35	17.72
	(f)	23.82	23.54	24.12	24.26	32.98	19.25	39.38
Urban	(a)	5,316,624	2,803,680	2,512,944	1,356,208	232,288	412,535	23,649
	(b)	334,182	175,780	158,402	80,079	30,469	33,597	7,423
	(c)	137,950	72,739	65,211	39,758	18,219	9,501	2,459
	(d)	6.29	6.27	6.30	5.90	13.12	8.14	31.39
	(e)	2.59	2.59	2.60	2.93	7.84	2.30	10.40
	(f)	8.88	8.86	8.90	8.83	20.96	10.44	41.79

(a)=General population, (b)=All Scheduled Castes, (c)=All Scheduled Tribes, (d)=Scheduled Castes as per cent of general population, (e)=Scheduled Tribes as per cent of general population, (f)=Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per cent of genaral population.

categories under review. Considerations of social prestige which enters into the employment of non-tribal women do not operate in the case of tribals, whose womenfolk do not stay away at home but keep themselves gainfully employed as far as possible. Non-agricultural activities which are the most important as offering employment to these backward classes are other services, manufacturing industries, transport, storage and communications. But trade and commerce, which require certain economic and social status as well as education offer little opportunity for their employment, as revealed by the fact that this industrial category absorbs only 0.83 per cent of the male workers of Scheduled Castes in rural areas and 0.57 per cent in urban areas, as against 2.40 per cent in rural and 3.56 per cent of female workers in urban areas. Corresponding proportions for the tribals are 1.98 per cent males and 3.68 per cent females in rural areas and 0.80 per cent males and 3.24 per cent females in urban areas. Another significant feature of employment, in the two sectors of the State economy is the higher percentage of their workers in villages than in towns. This is but natural as people of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes mostly live in the countryside, though town-dwellers among workers of Scheduled Castes are proportionately greater than among Scheduled Tribes. Female proportions are in excess of males among both the classes in all the categories except transport, storage and communications wherein proportion of males belonging to Scheduled Tribes is in excess of females in total, rural and urban areas. That the extent of backwardness is greater among Scheduled Tribes than among Scheduled Castes is evidenced by the comparatively greater proportions the latter have in the various industrial categories. Nomadic in origin, the tribals mostly live in jungle areas and have so far had little contact with towns. Their employment in economic activities which are non-agricultural is, therefore, bound to be insignificant. Scheduled

X.94

than household industry, (ii) construction, (iii) trade and commerce, (iv) transport, to the general population in the same category, 1961

Total Rural Urban		Workers at V to IX Industrial Categories							
		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
STATE									
Total	**(a)**	**73,492**	**16,551**	**381,287**	**29,869**	**155,867**	**3,194**	**659,305**	**187,348**
	(b)	**8,916**	**5,209**	**2,520**	**872**	**8,155**	**387**	**68,721**	**42,964**
	(c)	**4,564**	**1,764**	**4,664**	**1,041**	**8,452**	**133**	**42,566**	**22,515**
	(d)	**12.13**	**31.47**	**0.66**	**2.92**	**5.23**	**12.12**	**10.42**	**22.93**
	(e)	**6.21**	**10.66**	**1.22**	**3.48**	**5.42**	**4.16**	**6.46**	**12.02**
	(f)	**18.34**	**42.13**	**1.88**	**6.40**	**10.65**	**16.28**	**16.88**	**34.95**
Rural	(a)	40,550	11,645	136,204	16,489	45,209	772	288,810	98,750
	(b)	5,842	3,338	1,125	396	2,590	110	39,325	27,064
	(c)	3,523	1,119	2,694	607	4,960	77	26,680	13,913
	(d)	14.41	28.66	0.83	2.40	5.73	14.25	13.62	27.41
	(e)	8.69	9.61	1.98	3.68	10.97	9.97	9.24	14.09
	(f)	23.10	38.27	2.81	6.08	16.70	24.22	22.86	41.50
Urban	(a)	32,942	4,906	245,083	13,380	110,658	2,422	370,495	88,598
	(b)	3,074	1,871	1,395	476	5,565	277	29,396	15,900
	(c)	1,041	645	1,970	434	3,492	56	15,886	8,602
	(d)	9.33	38.14	0.57	3.56	5.03	11.44	7.93	17.95
	(e)	3.16	13.15	0.80	3.24	3.16	2.31	4.29	9.71
	(f)	12.49	51.29	1.37	6.80	8.19	13.75	12.22	27.66

Caste employment is proportionately greater in construction and higher for females than for males. The manual labour which construction activities require offers good scope for their employment which is greately enhanced in case of females in towns.

371. The next important category is other services, wherein Scheduled Castes claim 13.62 per cent of male workers and 27.41 per cent of females at work in villages as against 7.93 and 17.95 per cent respectively in towns. The next in importance is manufacturing industries, wherein 8.90 per cent of males and 21.66 per cent of females in rural areas are employed. Scheduled Castes have not much chance of employment in transport industries which claim 5.73 per cent of male and 14.25 per cent of female workers engaged in this economic activity. While male proportions are generally higher throughout all the industrial categories, the proportionate strength of Scheduled Caste females among workers of their sex is greater in urban areas than in rural areas in all the categories except transport, storage, communications and other services. Tribal males claim relatively much higher percentage in rural areas in all the categories in comparison to urban areas, a tendency which is departed from in case of females employed in construction. Whereas the combined percentage contribution of males of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes exceeds a little over 10 per cent in manufacturing industries, construction activities and other services, female contribution is particularly striking in construction, as claiming 51.29 per cent of total woman workers in towns engaged in this activity, followed by manufacturing (41.79 per cent) and other services (27.66 per cent).

372. The analysis made above shows some of the salient features of employment available to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the relative extent of opportunities they have in the rural and urban sectors of the State economy. Those urban occupations which usually require literacy and some technical skill

and aptitude naturally preclude employment of those who are devoid of them. Further, their immobility also comes in the way of their shifting from village or jungle areas to completely alien surroundings in towns. The social and economic handicaps from which they have been suffering for long, though gradually disappearing further add to their difficulties of absorption in urban occupations. The only occupations which favour their employment in towns are mostly those where they contribute physical labour. But those among the Scheduled Castes who can be usefully employed in weaving find ready employment in factories and mills. The further fact that Scheduled Castes have come into far closer contact with town-dwellers and the various measures of Harijan uplift undertaken in recent times in pursuance of the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi have greately influenced the extent and nature of their employment in urban pursuits and services as revealed by their higher percentage in various industrial categories compared to those of Scheduled Tribes.

373. The various trends which have been observed above in respect of the employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in non-agricultural pursuits are equally reflected in the different districts of the State, particularly in case of Scheduled Castes. There are some variations, however, in respect of Scheduled Tribes who are for the most part concentrated mainly on the eastern border of the State. In the district of Kutch, while the Scheduled Caste males claim nearly 11 per cent each in manufacturing and other services and 20 per cent in construction in urban areas, females contribute 51 per cent in construction, 32 per cent in manufacturing other than household industry and a little more than one-fourth of woman workers in other services. While they have the highest proportion of woman workers (52.38 per cent) in construction activities in the urban areas of Banaskantha, it is the manufacturing industries which account for 55.1 per cent of woman workers in the urban areas of Mehsana, against 26.21 per cent in other services. Both urban and rural areas of the district of Ahmedabad, however, show a fair distribution of male and female workers among Scheduled Castes in all the industrial categories except trade and commerce.

374. For the tribals, the rural areas of the Panchmahals district have relatively greater proportion of workers in all industrial categories except in trade and commerce and account for 30 per cent of male workers in transport, storage and communications and 17.04 per cent in other services. Corresponding female percentages are 20 and 28.28 respectively. Employment of the tribals in urban areas is comparatively much less, though noteworthy in case of females engaged in manufacturing and construction activities. In the district of Baroda, Scheduled Tribes are fairly distributed in different categories in villages, though males have relatively high percentage in other services, transport, storage and communications and construction. Contribution female workers make is proportionately greater not only in manufacturing and construction but also in other services (30.58 per cent) and transport (23.08 per cent). The urban occupations are of very little account except for tribal females working in construction activities. Broach district shows a fair distribution of tribals of both the sexes both in towns and villages. While rural areas account for higher percentages of male workers in manufacturing, transport, storage and communications and other services, female proportions are in excess in manufacturing industries, construction and other services plied in urban areas. Surat which is another district with preponderance of tribal population, claims higher male proportions among workers in all the industrial categories in rural areas, but their females depart from this tendency by returning heavy concentration in construction activities in urban areas, where they contribute about 62 per cent of the female workers engaged in this industry. Exclusively rural and tribal area of the Dangs presents a picture which differs from that exhibited by other districts. The percentages of tribal male workers in the district are 34.21 per cent in manufacturing, 53.17 per cent in construction, 16.89 per cent in trade and commerce, 44.07 per cent in transport, storage and communications and 57.11 per cent in other services. But females account for 75 per cent of woman workers in manufacturing, 78.13 per cent in construction and 17.24 per cent in trade and

commerce, nil in transport, storage and communications and 62.40 per cent in other services.

375. The joint contribution of both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the various non-agricultural industries in the State is seen to be significant in construction and particularly noteworthy in respect of woman workers who contribute 42.13 per cent of female labour in construction, 40.96 per cent in manufacturing and 34.95 per cent in other services. While these percentages are exceeded in manufacturing and construction activities in urban areas, it is the rural areas which have registered an excess in transport, storage and communications and other services.

376. These figures establish that the industrial distribution is less disadvantageous to Scheduled Castes than to Scheduled Tribes. The greater extent of urban contact and relatively greater degree of literacy among the former help them gain employment in diverse occupations, which it is not possible for the tribals to do owing to various handicaps, which very much restrict the field of their employment in non-agricultural pursuits.

SECTION 21

GENERAL SUMMARY

377. The economic structure of Gujarat is predominantly agricultural, which is more a way of life than a profession. The pressure of population on land accentuated by the continuous process of division and fragmentation of holdings has made farming uneconomic. In the erstwhile Princely areas, agricultural production was at a distinct disadvantage owing to the existence of Zamindari system, tenancy-at-will, insecurity of tenure and a number of levies by way of crop share and other perquisites which deprived the tenant of the fruits of his labour. While tenancy legislation and land reforms implemented in the State during the past decade have removed these handicaps by making the tenant occupant of land, laws relating to consolidation of holdings have so far met with poor success. A favourable climate has, however, been created after Independence. The peasantry which had formerly no heart in the exploitation of land resources is now taking keen interest in cultivation which has been to no small extent responsible for increased agricultural production of food crops and non-food crops during the decade. While improved farming practices, growing use of fertilizers, introduction of improved variety of seeds and better utilisation of water resources have been raising the existing level of cultivation, self-sufficiency in food is still a distant goal. For, intensive farming, mechanisation and commercialisation of agriculture are not possible, so long as tiny strips and parcels of land which render cultivation unprofitable and uneconomic are not done away with either by consolidation of holding or cooperative farming. In the production of raw materials, the economic activities next in importance to agriculture are animal husbandry, stock-raising, fishing, logging, mining and quarrying. Production of dairy and animal products has been making satisfactory progress and has secured a very important position in the agricultural economy of Gujarat. Fishing which for certain sentimental reasons had not made any significant headway in the past has been making amends for its past neglect by showing noteworthy progress after Independence. Forestry representing exploitation of forest wealth suffered in the past owing to deforestation of large areas. Systematic efforts at afforestation are being made, but they will take long to bear fruit, as development of forests is a long-term plan incapable of showing quick results. Though mining has vast possibility in Gujarat, its operation so far extends to quarrying of stone, clay, earth, gravel, etc. The recent find, however, of petroleum and natural gas in Kutch and Cambay as also in areas near Anklesvar and Ahmedabad has given Gujarat an important place on the oil map of the country.

This industry holds promise for a bright future, as it is expected to make a very valuable contribution to the supply of motive power so very necessary for the economic development of the country and the State. The starting of Koyli Refinery and Fertilizer Plant near Baroda will make a new chapter in the industrial expansion of Gujarat. Geological surveys carried out in the various parts of the State have also revealed varied sources of mineral wealth in Gujarat. The recent trends and tendencies in the exploitation of primary resources of the State noticed above stress the need of planned economic development to derive maximum benefit through their proper exploitation and utilisation on scientific lines. The supreme need of the hour is the development of agricultural resources, which require concentration with assiduity which the gravity of subsistence farming demands. The problem of food in which the State is deficit, needs tackling on war footing, sparing no efforts at increasing yield and output by adopting such innovations in farming practices and farm mechanisation as are possible under the existing stage of agricultural development and by removing all the handicaps from which this most important industry in the State on which a large majority of the population is dependent for its very existence suffers.

Household Industry

378. Handicraft economy is still the order of the day in villages. All the manufacturing or production of goods by transformation of raw material hitherto took place in the household with the aid of family labour. Under such an economy, where manufacture on factory basis was until recently totally absent, people were for the most part engaged in traditional crafts like pottery, spinning, weaving, carpentry, smithy, etc., which were operated by hand. The former picture is gradually changing with the increasing application of technological skill. Mechanisation of industries which is a recent phase of development is ousting manually operated crafts and handicrafts from their former privileged position. Though the handicraft economy still holds the ground both in villages and towns, the traditional artisans and craftsmen find it increasingly difficult to withstand the competition of machine-made goods. But this pattern is gradually changing and manufacturing on factory basis is slowly but surely making its appearance in every field of industry.

Manufacturing

379. The transition from handicraft economy to industrial on factory basis started in Gujarat with the mechanisation of textile industry in which it has been fortunate to secure a covetable position in the country. Mechanisation is being increasingly introduced in other branches of industry also, the most prominent among them are foodstuffs, small engineering works, chemicals, dyes and paints, etc. Industrialisation through mechanisation has, however, not taken place to the extent desired for obvious reasons which came in the way of all industrial progress before Independence. Things are different these days. The impetus and encouragement which the State and Central Governments are giving have started showing results and in time to come the imbalance between agriculture and industry existing in the prevalent economic system will disappear with the modernisation of industries and commerce. Taken all in all, among various manufacturing industries other than household which have so far made significant progress, textile is the only one whose progress can be considered to be noteworthy. There are many more fields which are yet to be explored and profitably utilised before the pressure of population on land can be removed by the employment of all surplus labour force, which is at present either unemployed or highly underemployed.

380. Next to the primary sector, the tertiary sector relating to services claims a comparatively larger share of the working population as compared to the secondary relating to manufacturing, trading and commercial activities. In the primary sector, the largest contingent of the work force is accounted for by the cultivation of land, the contribution made by hired attached labour being insignificant, as family labour is availed of to the greatest extent possible owing to the parcelling out of land into tiny plots and strips. Agricultural labour is more or less in the nature of retained labour employed permanently and attached labour engaged casually according to the exigencies of the season. The

role of family labour which is at present quite appreciable will in course of time decline, as the agricultural industry gets mechanised and commercialised, with corresponding fall in the agricultural labour force released for employment in other pursuits. Another feature of agricultural employment is the combination of household industry with cultivation, usually resorted to by numerous artisans and craftsmen working on traditional basis, who require land to fall back upon to supplement their diminishing income. Since the only occupation which they can combine in villages is cultivation, the practice for them is to go in for land which can be tilled during monsoon, when the season is slack. In the secondary sector, handicrafts play an important role, though without any good future. Hand-made articles, apparels, tools, etc., are still in demand as these have not been completely replaced by factory-made goods. But the time does not seem to be distant when they will lose their ground to machine-made goods, creating an acute problem for the employment of craftsmen in other pursuits. Such a situation can be evaded only by mobilisation of household crafts and recourse to rural industrialisation. The alternative though attractive is not so simple as it may appear. For, the achievement of the goal of rural industrialisation is beset with numerous difficulties presented by the need for their establishment in villages situated far away from their usual field of operation in larger towns and cities with all the varied facilities and availability of skilled labour, technical advice, transport, communications and ready market for the goods produced. Effective steps to stimulate this alternative mode of industrialisation have so far been lacking. Intensive and planned efforts with necessary demarcation of zones for the location of new industries to be started in the future coupled with proper implementation alone can conduce to the realisation of this objective, which has a number of rival factors and vested interests to contend with.

Working Force

381. The total working force in the State is 41.1 per cent distributed between the two sexes in the ratio of 67 to 33 per cent. The preponderance of male employment and the relative dearth of opportunities for the employment of women except as family labour in agriculture and household industry have already been noticed in the preceding paragraphs. The contribution that women make to the non-agricultural labour force in towns and cities is restricted by a number of causes, social, economic and physical. While their physical constitution precludes the possibility of their employment in economic activities which require intense manual labour, their chances of alternative employment in industries where skilled labour is in demand are in the present circumstances very limited. Such a possibility may increase in the future with the rise in the standards of literacy and education among females. But in the existing state of non-agricultural pursuits, their employment is limited in towns to jobs requiring unskilled labour in factories and to some sectors of public service. The two important professions which offer relatively greater opportunities for the employment of educated women are teaching and medical. The former apathy and considerations of social prestige which operated against women seeking jobs are gradually disappearing, and new avenues for the gainful employment of women have opened up after Independence, and are increasingly availed of by those of the middle classes who have been feeling the pinch of rising prices to a far greater extent than ever before. After Independence, the stress on the equality of sexes has thrown open to women a number of occupations which were hitherto closed for their entry.

382. Another aspect of female employment in the State and the country which deserves notice, is the contribution women make to the management of the household and the care of children which are their exclusive responsibility. They save the head of the household not a little of expense which would have to be otherwise incurred and is being incurred among people who live in highly industrialised countries. While the value of this contribution cannot be assessed, it is equally true that it cannot be ignored. For, with the growing modernisation of industry and increasing employment of women in non-agricultural pursuits, it will be necessary to pay for those services which women at present render to the household.

383. The age structure of the working force at present includes some of the younger and older sections of the population. Their contribution will decline in future with the spread of literacy and education, change in the ideas of people about the age of retirement or withdrawal from active life, and introduction of measures of social security like old age pension and ban on employment of people of certain ages.

Employment Status

384. Among the various classes of workers the most important status so far as agriculture is concerned is that of self-employed persons working with the help of family labour, the role of retained and attached hired labour being insignificant, owing to the state of cultivation, which is still carried on on primitive lines. What is good in case of cultivation of land is equally true of household industries, where the factor of location plays an important part not only in determining the status of employment but also limiting the employment of attached labour. Status of employee, while important in manufacturing industries other than household, single and family workers are still numerous in many branches of industries where people get themselves employed either as wage earner or family worker in small enterprises and trades owned by the household. But industries run on modern basis as well as public services account for greater contribution of the labour force from workers classed as employees. These are utility services like railways, electricity, post, telegraph and telephones, public administration, armed forces and personal services. Professional and technical skill as well as managerial and executive abilities are in growing demand in the wake of modernisation of industries and commerce, but professional services like those rendered by self-employed persons like lawyers, medical practitioners, artists, etc., primarily prefer to work as single workers though they at times enlist the help of others in their professions.

Prospect

385. The various economic activities and occupations in the State reveal that though the economic structure is primarily agro-based, the existing pattern of industries and occupations is gradually changing towards an industrial economy. Industrialisation which commenced with textile industry is steadily expanding itself in various other branches of industry with corresponding growth of commercial activities on modern lines. The various trends and tendencies in the transformation of the economic fabric of the State noticed above stress the need for and importance of systematic planning to remove the existing imbalance and ensure maximum utilisation of the human and material resources which Gujarat possesses.

PART E—EMPLOYER, EMPLOYEE, SINGLE WORKER, FAMILY WORKER

SECTION 22

INTRODUCTORY

Definitions and Instructions

386. Category of employment or occupational status as employer, employee, etc., is a condition of employment of the individual in his occupation. Earlier, in 1938, the League of Nations' Committee of Statistical Experts recommended that the personal status be uniformly distinguished in population censuses. This characteristic received further recognition at the hands of international bodies like Labour Conference of Statisticians, the Population Commission, and the Statistical Commission, etc., and was classified into standard terminology of categories, like employers, workers on-own-account, salaried employees, wage-earners and unpaid family workers. The United Nations Organisation has recommended (i) employer, (ii) own-account worker, (iii) employee, (iv) family worker and (v) status unclassifiable in addition to one relating to members of producers' cooperatives. The 1961 Census of India has, however, classified the occupational status or class of worker into employer, employee, single worker and family worker and thus comes very close to the classification prescribed by the United Nations. The individual slip provided for recording this information in Qs.10 (c) and 11 (c) only for persons working respectively in (i) household and (ii) non-household industry, trade, business, transport, etc. In Q.10 (c) the enumerator was instructed to record the status, if the person was working in the household industry either as a labourer or as an employee, whereas in Q.11 (c) all the four categories of occupational status termed as class of worker were to be entered. The instructions given to enumerators for recording these replies need not be repeated, as they have already been reproduced at the outset of this Chapter.

Employment Status

387. Participation of one or more members of a household is an essential *sine qua non* of household industry. Moreover, as it is restricted to the household scale only, the class of workers considered relavent for household industry are others and 'employee'. The class of worker was, therefore, to be filled up only for an employee in the household industry in Qs. 10 (c). All the four categories of worker, as adopted in 1961 Census such as employer, employee, single worker and family worker engaging themselves in various capacities were to be returned in case of non-household industry. This innovation yielded useful data on the employment status in the secondary and tertiary sectors of State's economy.

Family Worker, Hired Worker and Employee in Household Schedule

388. In filling the household schedule it is provided that in the case of household industry the members of the household should be in a position to lend a hand in the industry whenever they find the time in the course of their daily chores. The role of hired workers is of secondary importance in household industry. The hired workers in cultivation, on the other hand, should have employment during working season. While family workers work in their own cultivation and household industry without any wages in cash or kind, hired workers are engaged in another person's cultivation or household industry with wages in cash or kind. In the insufficiently articulate money economy or subsistence economy, the role of family workers was hitherto depressed and kept out of working force by the concepts of earning for self-support. *Per contra*, in 1961 an attempt has been made to bring on surface

the role of unpaid family members and working children in the transitional phase of country's economy. The attempt is to calibrate the quantum of their contribution and the extent of their availability for employment, when our Five Year Plans are designed to assure full employment of man-power in essential industries making way for full employment of women and children in basic industries. Thus hired workers are more like doses of attached labour in peak season than full-time employees. In a country having a subsistence economy as distinct from market or mixed economy, the activities of most people are directed towards producing agricultural and other products by the family for family's consumption. Majority of persons would be working not for cash and will not produce products which would enter national or international market. The household schedule attempts to gauge the population engaged in producing products primarily for the consumption of their own families. This type of economic activity, in which there is little specialisation and less division of labour, depicts a self-sufficient society in which nearly all the individuals are commonly engaged for obtaining subsistence. Besides, agriculture is such an intermittent and part-time seasonal work that many persons have no continuous or regular work. The hired labourers work as field labourers during the agricultural season and as unskilled or semi-skilled worker in some non-agricultural industry during the rest of the year. But during the agricultural season such persons work as attached labourers rather than as employee having some fixed job.

Single Worker vs. Own-Account Worker

389. Single workers of 1961 were defined as those persons who did their work without employing others except casually and without the help of other members of the family. They included workers working as members of cooperatives. Own-account worker was he who operated his own economic enterprise or engaged independently in a profession or trade and hired no employees. They, however, did not include wage-earners who were working on daily wages or by piece rates. During 1961 the own-account workers were given a latitude of availing themselves of casual help from members of family or outside and embraced wage earners working on job and piece rates as well.

Concept of Family Worker

390. Family workers in 1961 were described as workers in own family enterprise like industry, trade, business, transport, etc., without wages or salary in cash or kind. They are commensurate with earning dependents of past censuses. No distinction was, however, made between members related by blood or not so related. The definition was broadened to include the entire group of persons who commonly lived together in the same census house and took their meals from a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevented them from doing so. The definition of work adopted in 1961 has ostensibly inflated the participation rate for 1961 by the inclusion of unpaid family workers. But once the dimension of calibration of family workers as derived from the household and other economic tables is known, their actual contribution can be mapped out from the account of their age, sex, marital status and other demographic or economic handicaps.

Concept of Employer

391. Employers are those persons who did work in non-household categories other than cultivation and household industry and hired one or more persons in their work. In cases of economic enterprises where ownership and management were separated, like a big firm of stockholders, the management served the will of the stockholders. The management was, therefore, treated as employees. When the head of the household worked in a family enterprise hiring other persons, he was to be treated as an employer and not as a family worker. Conversely, the members of the household were not to be treated as employers. However, in the mixed economy, the distinction between an employer and a single worker is hard to make. The employers appropriated 170,115 persons or only 7.92 per cent of the workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service.

SECTION 23

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

392. The only table which is pertinent for the purposes of analysis of employment status is Table B-IV, Part-B which classifies workers into (1) employer (2) employee (3) single worker and (4) family worker. Statement X.95 given at the end of this Chapter distributes 1,000 workers of each sex in industrial divisions and major groups with a view to analyse the employment status of workers in different branches of industry.

In the above table, employment status is classified into two classes (a) employee and (b) others, for workers at household industry but into 4 classes, namely, (a) employer, (b) employee, (c) single worker and (d) family worker for workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession and service. While the former takes into account Industrial Category IV, the latter concerns itself with Industrial Categories III and V to IX. Out of a total number of 2,189,513 male and 514,015 female workers engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, household industries absorb 343,163 or 15.67 per cent of male and 212,443 or 41.33 per cent of female workers. Those who work in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service account for 1,846,350 or 84.33 per cent of male and 301,572 or 58.67 per cent of female workers. The employment status per 1,000 workers of each sex will now be examined for the various industries, household as well as non-household.

Division 0—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting

393. The household nature of this industrial division is apparent from the fact that in every 1,000 male workers engaged therein, 663 work at household industry, and 337 in industries and services other than household. Corresponding proportions for females in household industry rise to 839 but decline to 161 for non-household industry and services. The most salient point that emerges from this analysis is that this industrial division being more of a household nature employs proportionately larger number of female workers than male. The numerical strength of females (124,683) in this division is also higher than that of males (119,177). As household industry is operated on family basis, it is the participation of the family members which is the most important feature of its employment, as seen from the fact that in every 1,000 male workers engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, those working in household industry number 621, similar proportion for females being 828. The insignificant nature of attached labour required in stock-raising and animal husbandry is seen from the fact that in every 1,000 of each sex, this division has 42 males and 10 females classed as employee. But in non-household industry, trade, business, etc., this volume goes up to 337 males and 161 females in every 1,000 of each sex. The distribution of employment status among 1,000 male workers in this division is seen to be employees 107, single workers 106, family workers 94 and employers 30, corresponding distribution for females being employees 13, single workers 38, family workers 104, employers 6. This analysis shows that the status of employer is unimportant in running an industry on a household basis as a majority of the workers are either employee, single worker or family worker among whom females preponderate. The most important major group in this division relates to livestock wherein the tendencies noticed above as regards its operation as household industry are accentuated. But forestry and plantation crops which are other important industries of this division have comparatively greater proportions of each sex employed on non-household basis as the place of work is not only outside the home

but also away from the normal place of residence. The employment status which is important in these two industries is employee and single worker.

Division 1—**Mining and Quarrying**

394. Since mining is negligible in the State, it is the industry of quarrying which employs 981 male and 986 female workers in every 1,000 workers of both the sexes, the majority of whom work as employees but about one-third as single workers, mostly in the extraction of stone, clay, sand, gravel and limestone.

Division 2&3—**Manufacturing**

395. Manufacturing industries are of two types, those worked on household basis and those on factory and non-household basis. In every 1,000 males working in this division, 309 are engaged in household industry, and 691 in non-household industry, corresponding proportions for females being 709 and 291. These proportions show that female participation is greater when an industry is worked on a household basis than when it is worked otherwise. Further, participation of females is conditioned by the fact that they work more as members of family in the household occupation than as single workers or employees in industries which are non-agricultural and non-household. In this division female proportions of workers in household industry are higher in all the major groups, wherein both male and female participation is on the basis of family workers, the role of attached labour being insignificant, except in case of Major Group 22—Tobacco Products, where outside assistance is in demand. This division which has such industries as foodstuffs, tobacco products, textiles like cotton, jute, wool, silk and miscellaneous, as well as manufacture of wood and wooden products, leather and leather products, chemical products, non-metallic mineral products and basic metals and their products, as well as machinery and transport equipment, can be distributed into two distinct categories, namely, (1) those worked on household basis and (2) comprising manufacturing industries, trade, commerce and service. In case of males, the household basis of work predominates in textile miscellaneous as well as in case of carpenters, shoemakers, cobblers, potters, blacksmiths, wherein a host of village artisans and craftsmen are engaged. All these industries which are operated at home avail of the assistance of women in the fullest measure and utilise hired labour the least. The industries, however, which are operated on non-household basis and wherein male participation is greater are those relating to foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco products, textiles of all sorts, paper and paper products, printing and publishing, rubber, petroleum and coal products, chemicals and chemical products, basic metals and their products, machinery and transport equipment. The employment status which is the most important in all these industries is that of employee, followed by single worker, the status of family workers being comparatively insignificant as revealed by their very low proportions. But in transport equipment and miscellaneous manufacturing industries, male workers enjoy the distinction of having a sizable number enjoying the status of employer, which accounts for 113 in transport equipment and 100 in miscellaneous manufacturing industries. It is thus seen that the employment status is for the most part governed by the nature of industry, whether it is household or not; if it is a household industry it is the status other than that of employee, which is of importance, because, of the very nature of its location in the household, wherein participation of the members of the family is the essential feature of its operation. Industries operated on non-household basis are those where the possibility of their operation as household industry is restricted either by its location outside the home or by its urban character or by the intense nature of physical labour involved. The status which is the most important in such cases is that of employee, followed by single worker, family worker, employer coming last in order.

396. The other divisions which now remain relate to trade, business, profession and service wherein the distinction between household and non-household industry is eliminated, as they do not relate to production of goods but production of services comprised in Divisions 4 to 9.

Division 4—**Construction**

397. In every 1,000 male workers engaged in construction 41 are employers, 387 employees and 572 single workers as against 13, 427 and 560 respectively per 1,000 female workers. It is significant to note that this is an industry wherein family workers are not at all in demand. This also is an industry wherein the proportion of single workers of both the sexes predominate over employees.

Division 5—**Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services**

398. This industrial division, wherein generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy are the main branches of industry has over 99 per cent of its workers returned in the category of employees, reduced to 96 in case of males employed in the supply of water and sanitary services. The proportion of family workers is nil, but that of single workers and employers is insignificant except in the case of males engaged in the distribution of electric energy.

Division 6—**Trade and Commerce**

399. So far as male workers in this division are concerned, they are fairly distributed in all the four statuses, 264 as employers, 225 as employees, 297 as single workers and 214 as family workers. But in case of females, the corresponding proportions are employers 90, employees 34, single workers 511 and family workers 365. The important branches of this industry, however, are (1) wholesale trade, covering Major Groups 60–63, (2) retail trade, covering Major Groups 64–68 and (3) trade and commerce miscellaneous. While in all these branches male proportions exceed females as employer and employee, it is the female proportions which are in excess as single and family workers, except in the case of miscellaneous industries, wherein females as family workers are comparatively less. The distribution of employment status into different categories shows not only the relative role of either sex in wholesale and retail trade, but also the relative importance of status between the two sexes. While more than one-fourth of the males work as employer and little less than one-fourth as employee, far larger proportions of females work as single (51.1 per cent) and family workers (36.5 per cent) in all the branches of industries combined in this division as against 29.7 and 21.4 per cent of males. The proportions, however, of females employed in the various branches of this division either as employer or as employee are insignificant, as they account for 90 as employer and 34 as employee in every 1,000 workers of that sex, as against 264 and 225 respectively among male workers. Thus, trade and commerce is such an economic activity in which the initiative as an employer lies mainly with men. In case of females, while their status as employer is hardly noteworthy, they are in lesser demand also as employees, as their role in this industrial division is confined mainly to their work either as single worker or as family worker.

Division 7—**Transport, Storage and Communication**

400. This industrial division can be divided into three branches, namely, (1) transport, (2) storage and warehousing and (3) communications. By the very nature of this industrial division the status of employee is of supreme importance. The only branch which offers employment to single workers is transport. While there are no family workers in any of these branches and no employer in communication comprising postal, telegraph, wireless and telephone communications, single workers have scope for work only in transport. While all the workers of both the sexes employed in communication are employees, the same is also the case with those working in storage and warehousing, with this exception that it has 12 males in every 1,000 workers who are employers. But in transport, out of every 1,000 male workers 31 are employers, 775 are employees and 194 are single workers. In case of females corresponding distribution is employer 12, employee 333 and single worker 655. These proportions reveal the further fact already noticed above that the employment of women on payment of wages is much at a discount in this industrial division which favours males, the role of females being for the most part confined to their work as single workers.

Division 8—**Services**

401. This industrial division has in every 1,000 male workers 39 engaged as employer, 640 as employee, 296 as single worker and 25 as family worker, corresponding female proportions being 5, 404, 573 and 18 respectively. The distribution of employment status in various branches of this division shows that the most important status in case of both the sexes is that of employee, particularly in public services, education and scientific services, medical and health services, business services, community services and trade and labour associations and recreation services, where the workers are for the most part employed on payment of salary or wages. There are certain branches of services, however, wherein the status of single worker assumes importance as in religious and welfare services, legal profession and services not elsewhere classified. The status of employer is of some consequence in case of those engaged in medical and health services, as there will be both the classes of workers among them working either on their own or enjoying the status of employer. Single workers are, however, most important in services not elsewhere classified, followed at some distance by legal services as well as religious and welfare services, where people work independently, and some of whom also have an occasion to work as employer. In this entire industrial division, the only branch of industry where family workers are worthy of notice relates to Major Group 88-Personal Services, which accounts for 123 male and 116 female family workers in every 1,000 workers of each sex.

Division 9—**Activities not Adequately Described**

402. As already noticed before, this division relates to activities which are not adequately described and which cannot be properly classified for want of sufficient information about their industrial affiliation. This division has among every 1,000 male workers, 7 enjoying the status of employer, 151 that of employee, 842 that of single worker and none that of family worker. Similar proportions in case of females are employer 1, employee 89, single worker 910, family worker nil. These proportions reveal that the most important status for such unclassifiable persons is that of single worker, their role in any other status being hardly of any account.

403. The foregoing analysis which has been made in respect of household industry, manufacturing industries, trade, commerce, profession service, shows a varied extent of employment status dependent upon the nature of industry and the skill required for employment therein. Taken as a whole, for manufacturing industries, trade, business, profession and service, it is the status of employee which enjoys a comparatively important position. There are certain services, however, where the status of family worker does not exist and that of employer is insignificant, the major proportions of workers being accounted for either by employee or single worker. The role also of single worker is confined only to certain industries like constructions religious and welfare services, legal services, and services not elsewhere classified, whereas in the rest, it is the status of employee which is of supreme importance throughout.

404. The true significance of employment status prevalent in the non-agricultural sector of the State economy will be evident from the two Statements X.96 and X.97 at page 499 giving percentage distribution of workers in industrial divisions, among employers, employees, single workers, family workers and others by household industry, manufacturing, trade and services.

Non-agricultural workers are distributed between (a) household and (b) non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service in the ratio of 20.55 to 79.45. Thus, there is one person working at household industry for every 4 engaged in manufacturing and other non-agricultural pursuits. Household industry by the very essence of its operation has the least proportion of workers engaged as employees, as the most of them are family workers and only a few are employers, the nature of outside help being more in the nature of attached labour. Non-agricultural pursuits operated on household basis mostly relate to livestock and traditional crafts. The most important among these two is livestock raising and cattle-breeding which account for nearly three-fourth of its workers on household basis and only one-fourth on non-household basis.

STATEMENT X.96

Percentage distribution of workers in industrial divisions among employers, employees, single workers, family workers and others, 1961

Branch of Industry (Divisions only)		Workers	At Household Industry			In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service				
			Total	Employee	Others	Total	Employer	Employee	Single worker	Family worker
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Divisions		**100.00**	**20.55**	**1.06**	**19.49**	**79.45**	**6.29**	**41.45**	**25.24**	**6.47**
Division 0	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	100.00	74.25	2.78	71.47	25.75	1.93	6.45	7.51	9.86
1	Mining and Quarrying	100.00	1.77	1.05	0.72	98.23	2.74	53.40	31.91	10.18
2&3	Manufacturing	100.00	36.74	2.29	34.45	63.26	3.46	47.66	8.36	3.78
4	Construction	100.00	0	0	0	100.00	3.56	39.46	56.98	0
5	Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	100.00	0	0	0	100.00	0.60	99.09	0.31	0
6	Trade and Commerce	100.00	0	0	0	100.00	25.12	21.11	31.28	22.49
7	Transport, Storage and Communication	100.00	0	0	0	100.00	2.80	78.52	18.68	0
8	Services	100.00	0	0	0	100.00	3.25	59.26	35.13	2.36
9	Activities not adequately described	100.00	0	0	0	100.00	0.53	13.01	86.46	0

STATEMENT X.97

Percentage distribution of employers, employees, single workers, family workers and others among industrial divisions, 1961

Branch of Industry (Divisions only)		Workers	At Household Industry			In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service				
			Total	Employee	Others	Total	Employer	Employee	Single worker	Family worker
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Divisions		**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Division 0	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	12.15	43.89	31.84	44.55	3.94	3.72	1.89	3.61	18.50
1	Mining and Quarrying	0.76	0.07	0.76	0.03	0.95	0.33	0.98	0.97	1.20
2&3	Manufacturing	31.35	56.04	67.40	55.42	24.96	17.25	36.05	10.38	18.30
4	Construction	3.33	0	0	0	4.19	1.88	3.17	7.52	0
5	Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	0.56	0	0	0	0.70	0.05	1.34	0.01	0
6	Trade and Commerce	15.21	0	0	0	19.14	60.72	7.75	18.85	52.85
7	Transport, Storage and Communication	5.88	0	0	0	7.41	2.62	11.15	4.36	0
8	Services	25.11	0	0	0	31.60	12.95	35.90	34.94	9.15
9	Activities not adequately described	5.65	0	0	0	7.11	0.48	1.77	19.36	0

In contrast, manufacturing industries have a little over one-third of the workers employed on household basis and two-third non-household basis, revealing the fact that manufacturing processes are being gradually mechanised and shifting the place of work from the household to the factory which was not the case in former times. The large percentage of workers engaged in manufacturing on non-household basis (63.23 per cent) further reveals the increasing extent of mechanisation of former crafts and handicrafts, besides coming into existence of large mechanised concerns offering employment as wage earners.

Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service

405. The employment status by class of workers will now be examined for the various branches of economic activities pursued on a non-household basis. Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing, which employs 25.75 per cent of the labour force engaged in this branch of industry when worked outside the home, has greater need of family workers and single workers who preponderate over paid workers (6.45 per cent) and employers (1.93 per cent). Mining and quarrying are entirely worked outside the home, wherein the class of workers which contributes the majority of labour force is employees (53.40 per cent) followed by single workers (31.91 per cent) and family workers (10.18 per cent). Manufacturing industries which claim 63.26 per cent of the working force in non-agricultural pursuits worked on non-household basis engage as many as 47.66 per cent as employees and an appreciable number of single workers (8.36 per cent) and a relatively smaller number of persons classed as employer and family workers. This is in consonance with the pattern of employment in industries which are worked outside the home and operated on a factory basis. For, factory labour for the most part consists of wage earners, working as employees. Construction activities favour single workers who contribute most of the manual labour required for building construction, the role of employees being no less important, as many works are now a days executed through contractors employing hired labour which accounts for nearly 40 per cent of the labour force in construction. Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services by their very nature exclude single workers, family workers and restrict to the minimum the status of employer (0.60 per cent), the only class of workers important for this branch of industry being employees (99.09 per cent). Trade and commerce has a fair distribution among the different classes of workers with the predominance of single workers (31.28 per cent), followed by employers (25.12 per cent) and about an equal percentage contributed by employees and family workers. These percentages denote the absence of large trading and commercial concerns, wherein the role of single workers and family workers in modern economy is for the most part eliminated, with corresponding reduction in the strength of employers and increase in that of employees. It also shows that trading is still carried out in the traditional manner wherein a shopkeeper works on his own with the help of family members and employs hired workers only when absolutely necessary either owing to the size of the establishment or nature of trade or business. While there is no possibility of employment of family workers in transport, storage and communication, which has limited scope for persons working as employer (2.80 per cent), more than three-fourth of the working force engaged in this industrial division consists of employees and a little less than one-fifth of single workers. While services have greater demand for employees (59.26 per cent), the employment of single workers is a little over one-third, that of employer and family workers being comparatively much less, 3.25 per cent and 2.36 per cent respectively. Activities not adequately described include most of the single workers (86.46 per cent), 13.01 per cent of employees and quite a negligible percentage (0.53) of employers.

Distribution by Class of Workers into Different Non-agricultural Pursuits

A—Household Industry

406. Examining the proportionate distribution of different classes of workers into various branches of industry, it is noticed that in household industries two-third of those returned as employees belong to manufacturing, trade, business, etc., and one-third to agriculture, livestock,

etc. There is a preponderance of 'others' also in manufacturing, their proportionate distribution being 45 per cent in agriculture, livestock, etc., and 55 per cent in manufacturing.

B—Non-household Industries

407. Coming to non-agricultural pursuits other than household industry, it is noticed that as many as 60.72 per cent of the employers are returned by trade and commerce, other branches of industry important for this status being manufacturing (17.25 per cent) and services (12.95 per cent). The rest of the industries do not favour the class of workers known as employer, whose percentage falls below 4 and is less than 1 in mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, water and sanitary services and activities not adequately described. While manufacturing and services account for nearly three-fourth of persons working as employees in non-agricultural persuits, 50 per cent of the single workers are engaged in services and activities not adequately described as against 18.85 per cent in trade and commerce and 10.38 per cent in manufacturing. The branches of industries which have least concern with single workers are mining and quarrying (0.97 per cent), electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (0.01 per cent) with sizable distribution in construction, transport, storage and communication and agriculture, livestock, etc. While family workers have no chance of employment in such branches of industry as construction, electricity, gas, water and sanitary services, transport, storage and communication, and activities inadequately described, they make the greatest contribution to trade and commerce (52.85 per cent), followed at a great distance by manufacturing, agriculture, livestock, etc., each claiming a little over 18 per cent with services accounting for 9.15 per cent.

The above distribution by employment status in different branches of industry shows that single workers and family workers are still in demand in the existing economic structure, wherein small enterprises predominate and the scope of employment in large-scale concerns limited. Small wonder that the proportionate strength of employees in manufacturing industries is comparatively much less owing to the household nature of their operation. The preponderance of employers and family workers in trading and commercial activities also reiterates their operation for the most part on a family basis where the need for hired servants is comparatively much less. This is but natural outcome of the existing economic structure which is primarily agricultural and non-agricultural pursuits are confined to traditional crafts, a few manufacturing industries, trading in retail and services more or less of a personal nature, wherein the scope of large-scale operation is still limited.

ANNEXURE

Workers and Non-workers in previous Censuses according to the Concept of 1961

1951 CENSUS :

Workers in 1951 comprised of :

(i) All self-supporting persons with productive principal means of livelihood, i.e., all self-supporting persons other than (a) agricultural rent-receivers belonging to livelihood Class IV and (b) self-supporting persons deriving their means of livelihood from non-agricultural, non-productive occupations, like beggars, pensioners, etc., belonging to livelihood Class VIII.

(ii) Self-supporting persons belonging to livelihood Class IV (agricultural rent-receivers) but deriving secondary means of livelihood from productive occupations, i.e., other than Class IV.

(iii) All earning dependants in respect of their own (secondary) means of livelihood other than those who derived their secondary means of livelihood from:
   (a) receipt of agricultural rent under Class IV, and
   (b) non-agricultural non-productive occupations. (For calculating working force, no account has been made of the self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood was non-agricultural non-productive but who had a productive secondary means of livelihood, as unlike rent-receivers in Class IV, these persons were lumped in Class VIII and did not have a separate class of principal or secondary means of livelihood).

Earning dependants, however, were classified only into 8 livelihood classes and there was no further breakdown of them into divisions and subdivisions or groups.

On the experience of 1961 it was presumed that the earning dependants in 1951 also generally belonged to the household sector and were mostly family workers in the non-household sector. That was of cource a big assumption to make but seemed warranted by 1961 experience. Livelihood Class V corresponded with Division 0–3 of I.S.I.C. Workers in household industry at two digit level in 1961, covering Divisions 0–3 of I.S.I.C. were added to family workers at non-household industry and their proportions at two digit level were worked out for livelihood Class V of 1951. The earning dependants of livelihood Class V of 1951 were allocated to major groups of I.S.I.C. on the basis of the proportions so worked out. Earning dependants in livelihood Classes VI, VII and VIII of 1951 were allocated to major groups of 1961 on the basis of the distribution of the family workers of 1961. For this purpose, family workers of major groups for 1961 were first recast into livelihood classes of 1951 and their proportions for each livelihood class were worked out. The earning dependants belonging to each livelihood class were then distributed on the basis of the proportions so worked out. The figures so obtained at major group level were consolidated into nine industrial categories of 1961.

Non-workers of 1951 were equal to:

(i) All non-earning dependants;

(ii) Self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood was agricultural rent (Class IV) and who had no productive secondary means of livelihood;

(iii) The following groups of self-supporting persons included in non-agricultural Class VIII;
   (a) Persons living principally on income from non-agricultural property;
   (b) Pensioners and remittance holders;

(c) Inmates of jails, asylums, alms-houses and receipients of doles, beggars and vagrants, and

(d) Other persons living principally on income derived from non-productive activity.

(iv) Earning dependants whose own means of livelihood (secondary means of livelihood) was agricultural rent-receiving under Class IV. and

(v) Earning dependants whose secondary means of livelihood was non-agricultural non-productive

1931 CENSUS:

I 1931, workers were:

(i) All earners following productive occupations; and

(ii) All working dependants following productive occupations.

II Non-workers:

(i) All non-working dependants;

(ii) Earners and working dependants following non-productive occupations.

(a) *Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent* in money or kind;

(b) Proprietors (other than agricultural land), fund, scholarship holders, and pensioners;

(c) Inmates of jails, asylums, and alms-houses;

(d) Beggars and vagrants;

(e) Procurers and prostitutes;

(f) Other unclassified non-productive industries.

1921 AND 1911 CENSUSES:

I Workers:

All actual 'workers having' productive occupations;

II Non-workers:

(i) All 'dependants'; and

(ii) All 'actual workers' in non-productive occupations as shown in 1931 2(ii) (a) to (f)

1901 CENSUS:

I Workers:

All 'actual workers' having productive occupations;

II Non-workers:

(i) All 'dependants'; and

(ii) 'Actual workers' in non-productive occupations;

(a) Rent-receivers;

(b) Prostitutes, procurers, pimps, etc.;

(c) Receivers of stolen goods;

(d) Witches, wizards, cow-poisoners, etc.;

(e) House-rent, share and other property not being land;

(f) Allowances for patrons or relatives;

(g) Educational or other endowments, scholarships, etc.;

(h) Mendicancy (not in connection with a religious order);

(i) Pensioners, inmates of asylums, prisoners, etc.

APPENDIX X.1

Standard Industrial Classification

This classification groups the industries into
9 Divisions
45 Major Groups
343 Minor Groups

The divisions and major groups with their Code numbers are listed below.

DIVISIONS

0 Agriculture, Livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting
1 Mining and Quarrying
2&3 Manufacturing
4 Construction
5 Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary services
6 Trade and Commerce
7 Transport, Storage and Communication
8 Services
9 Activities not adequately described

MAJOR GROUPS

Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting

00 Field produce and Plantation crops
01 Plantation crops
02 Forestry and Logging
03 Fishing
04 Livestock and Hunting

Division 1 Mining and Quarrying

10 Mining and quarrying

Division 2&3 Manufacturing

20 Foodstuffs
21 Beverages
22 Tobacco Products
23 Textile-cotton
24 Textile-jute
25 Textile-wool
26 Textile-silk
27 Textile-miscellaneous
28 Manufacture of wood and wooden products
29 Paper and paper products
30 Printing and publishing
31 Leather and leather products
32 Rubber, Petroleum and coal products
33 Chemicals and chemical products
34–35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than petroleum and coal
36 Basic Metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment
37 Machinery (all kinds other than Transport) and Electrical equipment
38 Transport Equipment
39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Division 4 Construction

40 Construction

Division 5 Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services

50 Electricity and gas
51 Water supply and sanitary services

Division 6 Trade and Commerce

60–63 Wholesale Trade
64–68 Retail Trade
69 Trade and Commerce Miscellaneous

Division 7 Transport, Storage and Communication

70–71 Transport
72 Storage and Warehousing
73 Communications

Division 8 Services

80 Public Services
81 Educational and Scientific Services
82 Medical and Health Services
83 Religious and Welfare Services
84 Legal Services
85 Business Services
86 Community Services and trade and labour associations
87 Recreation Services
88 Personal Services
89 Services (not elsewhere classified)

Division 9 Activities not adequately described

90 Activities unspecified and not adequately described. (This includes new entrants to the labour market)

[Classification and Code numbers at the 3 digit level in respect of minor groups are shown in the subsequent pages]

APPENDIX X.1-*contd.*

Standard Industrial Classification-*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
	Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	
00	*Field Produce and Plantation Crops—*	
	Production of cereal crops (including Bengal gram) such as rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize	000
	Production of pulses, such as arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, other gram	001
	Production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops	002
	Production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops	003
	Production of oilseeds, sugarcane and other cash crops	004
	Production of other crops (including vegetables) not covered above	005
	Production of fruits and nuts in plantation, vines and orchards	006
	Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, thatching grass, etc.	007
	Production of juice by tapping palms	008
	Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by code number 006 and flowers) not covered above	009
01	*Plantation Crops—*	
	Production of tea in plantation	010
	Production of coffee in plantation	011
	Production of rubber in plantation	012
	Production of tobacco in plantation	013
	Production of ganja, cinchona, opium	014
	Production of other plantation crops not covered above	015
02	*Forestry and Logging—*	
	Planting, replanting and conservation of forests	020
	Felling and cutting of trees and transportation of logs	021
	Preparation of timber	022
	Production of fuel including charcoal by exploitation of forest	023
	Production of fodder by exploitation of forests	024
	Production of gums, resins, lac, barks, herbs, wild fruits and leaves by the exploitation of forests	025
	Production and gathering of other forest products not covered above	026
03	*Fishing—*	
	Production of fish by fishing in sea	030
	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries	031
	Production of pearls, conch, shells, sponges by gathering or lifting from sea, river, pond	032

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
	Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting-contd.	
04	*Livestock and Hunting—*	
	Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power such as cow, buffalo, goat	040
	Rearing of sheep and production of wool	041
	Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) such as pig	042
	Production of ducks, hens and other small birds, eggs by rearing and poultry farming	043
	Rearing of bees for the production of honey, wax and collection of honey	044
	Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk	045
	Rearing of other small animals and insects	046
	Trapping of animals or games propagation	047
	Production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, bone, ivory and teeth	048
	Division 1 Mining and Quarrying	
10	*Mining and Quarrying—*	
	Mining and coal	100
	Mining of iron ores	101
	Mining of gold and silver ores	102
	Mining of manganese	103
	Mining of mica	104
	Mining of other non-ferrous metallic ores	105
	Mining of crude petroleum and natural gas	106
	Quarrying of stone (including slate), clay, sand, gravel, limestone	107
	Mining of chemical earth such as soda ash	108
	Mining and quarrying of non-metallic products not classified above such as precious and semi-precious stones, asbestos, gypsum, sulphur, asphalt	109
	Division 2&3 Manufacturing	
20	*Foodstuffs—*	
	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc., by milling dehusking and processing of crops and food-grains	200
	Production of sugar and syrup from sugarcane in mills	201
	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugar-cane or palm juice and production of candy	202
	Production of fruit products such as jam, jelly, sauce and canning and preservation of fruits	203
	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	204
	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	205
	Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products	206

APPENDIX X.1-*contd.*

Standard Industrial Classification-*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
	Division 2&3 Manufacturing-contd.	
20	*foodstuffs*-contd.	
	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil)	207
	Production of hydrogenated oils (Vanaspati)	208
	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	209
21	*Beverages*—	
	Production of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery	210
	Production of country liquor	211
	Production of indigenous liquor such as toddy, liquor from mahua, palm juice	212
	Production of other liquors not covered above	213
	Production of aerated and mineral water	214
	Production of ice	215
	Production of ice cream	216
	Processing of tea in factories	217
	Processing of coffee in curing works	218
	Production of other beverages	219
22	*Tobacco Products*—	
	Manufacture of bidi	220
	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots	221
	Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco	222
	Manufacture of hookah tobacco	223
	Manufacture of snuff	224
	Manufacture of jerda and other chewing tobacco	225
	Manufacture of other tobacco products	226
23	*Textile-Cotton*—	
	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	230
	Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	231
	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	232
	Cotton dyeing, bleaching	233
	Cotton weaving in power looms	234
	Cotton weaving in handlooms	235
	Manufacturing of khadi textile in handlooms	236
	Printing of cotton textile	237
	Manufacturing of cotton nets	238
	Manufacturing of cotton, cordage, rope and twine	239
24	*Textile-Jute*—	
	Jute pressing and baling	240
	Jute spinning and weaving	241
	Dyeing and bleaching of jute	242
	Printing of jute textile	243
	Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, mesta	244

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
	Division 2&3 Manufacturing-contd.	
25	*Textile-Wool*—	
	Wool baling and pressing	250
	Wool cleaning and processing (scouring)	251
	Wool spinning and weaving in mill	252
	Wool spinning other than in mills	253
	Wool weaving in power loom	254
	Wool weaving in handloom	255
	Embroidery and art work in woollen textile	256
26	*Textile-Silk*—	
	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill	260
	Dyeing and bleaching of silk	261
	Spinning of silk other than in mills	262
	Weaving of silk textile by power loom	263
	Weaving of silk textile by handloom	264
	Printing of silk textile	265
	Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine	266
27	*Textile-Miscellaneous*—	
	Manufacture of carpet and all other similar type of textile products	270
	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments	271
	Embroidery and making of crepe, lace and fringes	272
	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	273
	Manufacture of made-up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bags	274
	Manufacture of waterproof textile products such as oil cloth, tarpaulin	275
	Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wadding and upholstery filling	276
	Manufacture of coir and coir products	277
	Manufacture of umbrellas	278
	Processing and manufacture of textile products not covered above	279
28	*Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products*—	
	Sawing and planing of wood	280
	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	281
	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	282
	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures	283
	Manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys, artwares	284
	Manufacture of veneer and plywood	285
	Manufacture of plywood products such as tea chest	286

APPENDIX X.1-*contd.*

Standard Industrial Classification-*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
	Division 2&3 Manufacturing-contd.	
28	*Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products*-contd.	
	Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood	287
	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	288
	Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above	289
29	*Paper and Paper Products*—	
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, waste-paper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill	290
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, waste-paper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board handmade	291
	Manufacture of products, such as paper bags, boxes, cards, envelopes and moulded pulp goods from paper, paper board and pulp	292
30	*Printing and Publishing*—	
	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	300
	Printing and publishing of books	301
	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry	302
	All types of binding, stitching, sizing and other allied work connected with binding industry	303
31	*Leather and Leather Products*—	
	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	310
	Manufacture of shoes and other leather foot-wear	311
	Manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur	312
	Manufacture of leather products (except those covered by code Nos. 311, 312), such as leather upholstery, suitcases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip and other articles	313
	Repair of shoes and other leather footwear	314
	Repair of all other leather products except footwear	315
32	*Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products*—	
	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	320
	Manufacture of rubber footwear	321
	Manufacture of rubber goods used for industrial purpose	322
	Manufacture of all kinds of other rubber products from natural or synthetic rubber including rubber raincoat	323

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
	Division 2&3 Manufacturing-contd.	
32	*Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products*-contd.	
	Productions of petroleum, kerosene and other petroleum products in petroleum refineries	324
	Production of coaltar and coke in coke oven	325
	Manufacture of other coal and coaltar products not covered elsewhere	326
33	*Chemicals and Chemical Products*—	
	Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkalis and their salts not elsewhere specified	330
	Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes	331
	Manufacture of fertilizers	332
	Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire works	333
	Manufacture of matches	334
	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap	335
	Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds	336
	Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic, resin, and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber)	337
	Manufacture of common salt	338
	Manufacture of other chemicals and chemical products not covered above (including in-edible oils and fats)	339
34	*Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal*—	
	Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles	340
	Manufacture of cement and cement products	341
	Manufacture of lime	342
	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing	343
	Manufacture of stonewares, other than images	344
	Manufacture of stone images	345
	Manufacture of plaster of paris and its pro-ducts	346
	Manufacture of asbestos products	347
	Manufacture of mica products	348
35	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	350
	Manufacture of chinaware and crockery	351
	Manufacture of porcelain and its products	352
	Manufacture of glass bangles and beads	353
	Manufacture of glass apparatus	354
	Manufacture of earthen image, busts and statues	355
	Manufacture of earthen toys and artwares except those covered by code No. 355	356

APPENDIX X.1-*contd.*

Standard Industrial Classification-*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
	Division 2&3 Manufacturing-contd.	
35	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery-*contd.*	
	Manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses and glass products covered above	357
	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere specified	359
36	*Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment*—	
	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods	360
	Manufacture including smelting, refining of non-ferrous metals and alloys in basic forms	361
	Manufacture of armaments	362
	Manufacture of structural steel products such as joist, rail, sheet, plate	363
	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	364
	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	365
	Manufacture of aluminium products	366
	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron, brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can	367
	Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating), polishing and welding of metal products	368
	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39)	369
37	*Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrical equipment*—	
	Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery	370
	Manufacture and assembling of prime mover and boilers, other than electrical equipment, such as diesel engines, road rollers, tractors	371
	Manufacture of machine tools	372
	Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories	373
	Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment such as motors, generators, transformers	374
	Manufacture of electric lamps and fans	375
	Manufacture of insulated wires and cables	376
	Manufacture of all kinds of battery	377
	Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone	378
	Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified above	379

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
	Division 2&3 Manufacturing-concld.	
38	*Transport Equipment*—	
	Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives	380
	Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment other than that covered by code No. 363	381
	Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types (excepting motor engines)	382
	Manufacture of motor vehicles engines parts and accessories	383
	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	384
	Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories such as saddle, seat frame, gear	385
	Building and repairing of water transport equipment such as ships, boats and manufacture of marine engines	386
	Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aeroengines	387
	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	388
	Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal drawn and handdrawn vehicles	389
39	*Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries*—	
	Manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, ophthalmic goods and photographic equipment and supplies	390
	Manufacture of scientific, medical and surgical instruments and equipment and supplies	391
	Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks	392
	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	393
	Manufacture and tuning of musical instruments	394
	Manufacture of stationery articles not covered elsewhere such as pencil, penholder, fountain pen	395
	Manufacture of sports goods	396
	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group	399
	Division 4 Construction	
40	*Construction*—	
	Construction and maintenance of buildings including erection, flooring, decorative constructions, electrical and sanitary installations	400
	Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels	401
	Construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines	402
	Construction and maintenance of water-ways and water reservoirs such as bund, embankments, dam, canal, tank, tubewells, wells	403

APPENDIX X.1-*contd.*

Standard Industrial Classification-*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
	Division 5 Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	
50	*Electricity a d Gas—*	
	Generation and transmission of electric energy	500
	Distribution of electric energy	501
	Manufacture of gas in gas works and distribution to domestic and industrial consumers	502
51	*Water Supply and Sanitary Services—*	
	Collection, purification and distribution of water to domestic and industrial consumers	510
	Garbage and sewage disposal, operation of drainage system and all other types of work connected with public health and sanitation	511
	Division 6 Trade and Commerce	
60	*Wholesale Trade—*	
	Wholesale trading in cereals and pulses	600
	Wholesale trading in vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry and other foodstuff (not covered elsewhere)	601
	Wholesale trading in all kinds of fabrics, and textiles products such as garments, hessian, gunny bag, silk and woollen yarn, shirtings, suitings, hosiery products	602
	Wholesale trading in beverages, such as tea (leaf) coffee (seed and powder), aerated water	603
	Wholesale trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors	604
	Wholesale trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc.	605
	Wholesale trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products	606
	Wholesale trading in animals	607
	Wholesale trading in straw and fodder	608
61	Wholesale trading in medicines and chemicals	610
	Wholesale trading in fuel and lighting products such as coke, coal, kerosene, candle	611
	Wholesale trading in toilets, perfumery and cosmetics	612
	Wholesale trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils, crockery, chinaware	613
	Wholesale trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings	614
	Wholesale trading in footwear	615
	Wholesale trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products	616
	Wholesale trading in petrol, mobil oil & allied products	617
	Wholesale trading in other household equipment not covered above	618
62	Wholesale trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials	620
	Wholesale trading in wood, bamboo, cane, thatches and similar products	621
63	Wholesale trading in paper and other stationery goods	630
	Wholesale trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment and tools and appliances other than electrical	631
	Wholesale trading in electrical machinery and equipment like motor, battery, electric fan, bulb	632
	Wholesale trading in all kinds of transport and storage equipment	633
	Wholesale trading in skins, leather and fur	634
	Wholesale trading in clocks, eye glasses, frames	635
	Wholesale trading in hardware and sanitary equipment	636
	Wholesale trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments	637
	Wholesale trading in precious metals and stones, gold and silverwares and jewellery	638
	Wholesale trading in all goods not covered above	639
64	*Retail Trade—*	
	Retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry	640
	Retail trading in beverages such as tea (leaf), coffee (Seed and powder), aerated water	641
	Retail trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors	642
	Retail trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc.	643
	Retail trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products	644
	Retail trading in fuel such as coke, coal, firewood and kerosene	645
	Retail trading in foodstuffs like sweetmeat condiments, cakes, biscuits, etc.	646
	Retail trading in animals	647
	Retail trading in straw and fodder	648
65	Retail trading in fibres, yarns,dhoti, saree, ready-made garments of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles and hosiery products; (this includes retail trading in piecegoods of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles)	650
	Retail trading in toilet goods, perfumes and cosmetics	651
	Retail trading in medicines and chemicals	652
	Retail trading in footwear, head-gear such as hat, umbrella, shoes and chappals	653
	Retail trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products	654
	Retail trading in petrol, mobiloil and allied products	655

APPENDIX X.1-*contd.*

Standard Industrial Classification-*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
	Division 6 Trade and Commerce-concld.	
66	Retail trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings	660
	Retail trading in stationery goods and paper	661
	Retail trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils	662
	Retail trading in earthenware and earthen toys	663
	Retail trading in other household equipment not covered above	664
67	Retail trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials	670
	Retail trading in hardware and sanitary equipment	671
	Retail trading in wood, bamboo cane, bark and thatches	672
	Retail trading in other building materials	673
68	Retail trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment, tools and appliances	680
	Retail trading in transport and storage equipments	681
	Retail trading in electrical goods like electric fan, bulb, etc.	682
	Retail trading in skins, leather and furs and their products excluding footwear and headgear	683
	Retail trading in clock and watch, eye glass, frame	684
	Retail trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments	685
	Retail trading in precious stones and jewellery	686
	Retail trading in musical instruments, gramophone record, pictures and paintings including curio dealing	687
	Book-selling	688
	Retail trading in goods unspecified	689
69	*Trade and Commerce Miscellaneous*—	
	Importing and exporting of goods and commodities	690
	Real estate and properties	691
	Stocks, shares and futures	692
	Providents and insurances	693
	Money lending (indigenous)	694
	Banking and similar type of financial operation	695
	Auctioneering	696
	Distribution of motion pictures	697
	All other activities connected with trade and commerce not covered above, including hiring out of durable goods such as electric fan, microphone, rickshaw etc.	699
	Division 7 Transport, Storage and Communication	
70	*Transport*—	
	Transporting by railways	700
	Transporting by tramway and bus service	701
	Transporting by motor vehicles (other than omnibus)	702
	Transporting by road through other means of transport such as hackney carriage, bullock cart, ekka	703
	Animal transporting by animals such as horses, elephant, mule, camel	704
	Transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving	705
	Transporting by boat, steamer, ferry, etc., by river, canal	706
	Transporting by boat, steamer, ship, cargo boat by sea or ocean	707
	Transporting by air	708
	Transporting by other means not covered above	709
71	Services incidental to transport such as packing, carting travel agency	710
72	*Storage and Ware Housing*—	
	Operation of storage such as ware-houses	720
	Operation of storage such as cold storage	721
	Operation of storage of other type	722
73	*Communication*—	
	Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications	730
	Telephone communication	731
	Information and broadcasting	732
	Division 8 Services	
80	*Public Services* (This does not include Govt., Quasi Govt. or local body activities, other than administrative, in such fields as transport, communication, information and broadcasting, education and scientific services, health, industries, production, construction, marketing and operation of financial institution each of which is classified in the appropriate industry groups)	
	Public Services in Union and State army including territorial corps and volunteer corps	800
	Public service in Navy	801
	Public service in Air Force	802
	Public service in Police	803
	Public service in administrative departments and offices of Central Government	804

APPENDIX X.1-*concld.*

Standard Industrial Classification-*concld.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
	Division 8 Services-contd.	
80	*Public Services*-contd.	
	Public service in administrative departments and offices of quasi-government organisation, municipalities, local boards, etc.	805
	Public services in administrative departments and offices of State Governments	809
81	*Educational and Scientific Services*—	
	Educational services such as those rendered by technical colleges, technical schools and similar technical and vocational institutions	810
	Educational services such as those rendered by colleges, schools and similar other institutions of non-technical type	811
	Scientific services and research institutions not capable of classification under any individual group	812
82	*Medical and Health Services*—	
	Public health and medical services rendered by organisations and individuals such as by hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes, maternity and child welfare clinic as also by hakimi, unani, ayurvedic, allopathic and homeopathic practitioners	820
	Veterinary services rendered by organisations and individuals	821
83	*Religious and Welfare Services*—	
	Religious services rendered by religious organisations and their establishments maintained for worship or promotion of religious activities, this includes missions, ashrams and other allied organisations	830
	Religious and allied services rendered by pandit, priest, preceptor, fakir, monk	831
	Welfare services rendered by organisations operating on a non-profit basis for the promotion of welfare of the community such as relief societies, red-cross organisation for the collection and allocation of contributions for charity	832
84	*Legal Services*—	
	Legal services rendered by barrister, advocate, solicitor, mukteer, pleader, mukurie, munshi	840
	Matrimonial services rendered by organisations and individuals	841
85	*Business Services*—	
	Engineering services rendered by professional organisations or individuals	850
	Business services renderd by organisations of accountants, auditors, book-keepers or like individuals	851
	Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as those of advertising and publicity agencies	852
	Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as of those rendered by news-agency, newspaper correspondent, columnist, journalists, editors, authors	853
	Division 8 Services-concld.	
86	*Community Services and Trade and Labour Associations*—	
	Services rendered by trade associations, chambers of commerce, trade unions and similar other organisations	860
	Services rendered by civic, social, cultural, political and fraternal organisations such as rate payers association, club, library	861
	Community services such as those rendered by public libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens, etc.	862
87	*Recreation Services*—	
	Production of motion picture and allied services such as processing, editing, etc.	870
	Recreation services rendered by cinema houses by exhibition of motion pictures	871
	Recreation services rendered by organisations and individuals such as those of theatres, opera companies, ballet and dancing parties, musicians, exhibitions, circus, carnivals	872
	Recreation services rendered by indoor and outdoor sports by organisations and individuals including horse, motor, etc., racing	873
88	*Personal Services*—	
	Services rendered to households such as those by domestic servants, cooks	880
	Services rendered to households such as those by governess, tutor, private secretary	881
	Services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants and similar other organisations to provide lodging and boarding facilities	882
	Laundry services rendered by organisations and individuals. This includes all types of cleaning, dyeing, bleaching, dry cleaning, services	883
	Hair dressing, other services rendered by organisation and individuals such as those by barber, hairdressing saloon and beauty shops	884
	Services rendered by portrait and commercial photographic studios	885
89	*Services (not elsewhere classified)*	
	Services rendered by organisations or individuals not elsewhere classified	890
	Division 9 Activities not adequately described	
90	Activities unspecified and not adequately described including activities of such individuals who fail to provide sufficient information about their industrial affiliation to enable them to be classified	900
	Fresh entrants to the Labour Market	999

APPENDIX X.2

National Classification of Occupations

(CODE STRUCTURE)

which classifies occupations into

331 Occupational Families (three-digit code numbers)
75 Occupational Groups (two-digit code numbers)
11 Occupational Divisions (one-digit code numbers)

Divisions

0 PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED WORKERS

1 ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS

2 CLERICAL AND RELATED WORKERS

3 SALES WORKERS

4 FARMERS, FISHERMEN, HUNTERS, LOGGERS AND RELATED WORKERS

5 MINERS, QUARRYMEN AND RELATED WORKERS

6 WORKERS IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION OCCUPATIONS

7-8 CRAFTSMEN, PRODUCTION PROCESS WORKERS, AND LABOURERS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED

9 SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS

X WORKERS NOT CLASSIFIABLE BY OCCUPATION

Divisions and Groups

0 PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED WORKERS

- 00 ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS
- 01 PHYSICISTS, CHEMISTS, GEOLOGISTS AND OTHER PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS
- 02 BIOLOGISTS, VETERINARIANS, AGRONOMISTS AND RELATED SCIENTISTS
- 03 PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND DENTISTS
- 04 NURSES, PHARMACISTS AND OTHER MEDICAL AND HEALTH TECHNICIANS
- 05 TEACHERS
- 06 JURISTS
- 07 SOCIAL SCIENTISTS
- 08 ARTISTS, WRITERS, AND RELATED WORKERS
- 09 DRAUGHTSMEN, AND SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS, N.E.C.
- 0X OTHER PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED WORKERS

1 ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS

- 10 ADMINISTRATORS, AND EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS, GOVERNMENT
- 11 DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE
- 12 DIRECTORS, MANAGERS AND WORKING PROPRIETORS, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
- 13 DIRECTORS, MANAGERS AND WORKING PROPRIETORS, OTHER

2 CLERICAL AND RELATED WORKERS

- 20 BOOK-KEEPERS AND CASHIERS
- 21 STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS
- 22 OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS
- 28 CLERICAL WORKERS, MISCELLANEOUS
- 29 UNSKILLED OFFICE WORKERS

3 SALES WORKERS

- 30 WORKING PROPRIETORS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADES
- 31 INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE SALESMEN, SALESMEN OF SECURITIES AND SERVICES, AND AUCTIONEERS
- 32 COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
- 33 SALESMEN, SHOP ASSISTANTS AND RELATED WORKERS
- 34 MONEY LENDERS AND PAWN BROKERS

4 FARMERS, FISHERMEN, HUNTERS, LOGGERS AND RELATED WORKERS

- 40 FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS
- 41 FARM WORKERS
- 42 HUNTERS AND RELATED WORKERS
- 43 FISHERMEN AND RELATED WORKERS
- 44 LOGGERS AND OTHER FORESTRY WORKERS

5 MINERS, QUARRYMEN AND RELATED WORKERS

- 50 MINERS AND QUARRYMEN
- 51 WELL DRILLERS AND RELATED WORKERS
- 52 MINERAL TREATERS
- 59 MINERS, QUARRYMEN AND RELATED WORKERS, N.E.C.

6 WORKERS IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION OCCUPATIONS

- 60 DECK OFFICERS, ENGINEER OFFICERS AND PILOTS, SHIP
- 61 DECK AND ENGINE-ROOM RATINGS (SHIP), BARGE CREWS AND BOATSMEN

APPENDIX X.2-*contd.*

National Classification of Occupations-*contd.*

62 AIRCRAFT PILOTS, NAVIGATORS AND FLIGHT ENGINEERS

63 DRIVERS AND FIREMEN, RAILWAY ENGINE

64 DRIVERS, ROAD TRANSPORT

65 CONDUCTORS, GUARDS AND BRAKESMEN (RAILWAY)

66 INSPECTORS, SUPERVISORS, TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS AND DESPATCHERS, TRANSPORT

67 TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND RELATED TELECOMMUNICATION OPERATORS

68 POSTMEN AND MESSENGERS

69 WORKERS IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.

7-8 CRAFTSMEN, PRODUCTION PROCESS WORKERS AND LABOURERS, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED

70 SPINNERS, WEAVERS, KNITTERS, DYERS AND RELATED WORKERS

71 TAILORS, CUTTERS, FURRIERS AND RELATED WORKERS

72 LEATHER CUTTERS, LASTERS AND SEWERS (EXCEPT GLOVES AND GARMENTS) AND RELATED WORKERS

73 FURNACEMEN, ROLLERS, DRAWERS, MOULDERS AND RELATED METAL MAKING AND TREATING WORKERS

74 PRECISION INSTRUMENT MAKERS, WATCH MAKERS, JEWELLERS AND RELATED WORKERS

75 TOOL MAKERS, MACHINISTS, PLUMBERS, WELDERS, PLATERS AND RELATED WORKERS

76 ELECTRICIANS AND RELATED ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS WORKERS

77 CARPENTERS, JOINERS, CABINET MAKERS, COOPERS AND RELATED WORKERS

78 PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS

79 BRICKLAYERS, PLASTERERS AND CONSTRUCTION WORKERS, N.E.C.

80 COMPOSITORS, PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, BOOK BINDERS AND RELATED WORKERS

81 POTTERS, KILNMEN, GLASS AND CLAY FORMERS AND RELATED WORKERS

82 MILLERS, BAKERS, BREWMASTERS AND RELATED FOOD AND BEVERAGE WORKERS

83 CHEMICAL AND RELATED PROCESS WORKERS

84 TOBACCO PREPARERS AND PRODUCTS MAKERS

85 CRAFTSMEN AND PRODUCTION PROCESS WORKERS, N.E.C.

86 TESTERS, PACKERS, SORTERS AND RELATED WORKERS

87 STATIONARY ENGINE AND EXCAVATING AND LIFTING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AND RELATED WORKERS

89 LABOURERS, N.E.C.

9 SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS

90 FIRE FIGHTERS, POLICEMEN, GUARDS AND RELATED WORKERS

91 HOUSE KEEPERS, COOKS, MAIDS AND RELATED WORKERS

92 WAITERS, BARTENDERS AND RELATED WORKERS

93 BUILDING CARE-TAKERS, CLEANERS AND RELATED WORKERS

94 BARBERS, HAIRDRESSERS, BEAUTICIANS AND RELATED WORKERS

95 LAUNDERERS, DRY CLEANERS AND PRESSERS

96 ATHLETES, SPORTSMEN AND RELATED WORKERS

97 PHOTOGRAPHERS AND RELATED CAMERA OPERATORS

99 SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS, N.E.C.

X WORKERS NOT CLASSIFIABLE BY OCCUPATION

X0 WORKERS WITHOUT OCCUPATIONS

X8 WORKERS REPORTING OCCUPATIONS UNIDENTIFIABLE OR UNCLASSIFIABLE

X9 WORKERS NOT REPORTING OCCUPATION

Divisions, Groups and Families

0 PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED WORKERS

00 ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS

- 000 Architects
- 001 Civil Engineers (including overseers)
- 002 Mechanical Engineers
- 003 Electrical Engineers
- 004 Chemical Engineers
- 005 Metallurgical Engineers
- 006 Mining Engineers
- 007 Surveyors
- 009 Architects, Engineers, and Surveyors, n.e.c.

APPENDIX X.2-*contd.*

National Classification of Occupations-*contd.*

01 CHEMISTS, PHYSICISTS, GEOLOGISTS AND OTHER PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS

- 010 Chemists except Pharmaceutical Chemists
- 011 Pharmaceutical Chemists
- 012 Physicists
- 013 Meteorologists
- 014 Geologists and Geophysists
- 015 Mathematicians
- 019 Chemists, Physicists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists, n.e.c.

02 BIOLOGISTS, VETERINARIANS, AGRONOMISTS AND RELATED SCIENTISTS

- 020 Biologists and Animal Scientists
- 021 Veterinarians
- 022 Silviculturists
- 023 Agronomists and Agricultural Scientists
- 029 Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists, n.e.c.

03 PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND DENTISTS

- 030 Physicians and Surgeons, Allopathic
- 031 Physicians, Ayurvedic
- 032 Physicians, Homeopathic
- 033 Physicians, Other
- 034 Physiologists
- 035 Dentists
- 039 Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists, n.e.c.

04 NURSES, PHARMACISTS AND OTHER MEDICAL AND HEALTH TECHNICIANS

- 040 Nurses
- 041 Midwives and Health Visitors
- 042 Nursing Attendants and Related Workers
- 043 Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical Technicians
- 044 Vaccinators
- 045 Physiotherapists, Masseurs and Related Technicians
- 046 Sanitation Technicians
- 047 Optometrists and Opticians
- 049 Medical and Health Technicians, n.e.c. (excluding Laboratory Assistants see 091)

05 TEACHERS

- 050 Teachers, University
- 051 Teachers, Secondary Schools
- 052 Teachers, Middle and Primary Schools
- 053 Teachers, Nursery and Kindergarten Schools
- 059 Teachers, n.e.c.

06 JURISTS

- 060 Judges and Magistrates
- 061 Legal Practitioners and Advisers
- 062 Law Assistants
- 069 Jurists and Legal Technicians, n.e.c. (including Petition Writers)

07 SOCIAL SCIENTISTS AND RELATED WORKERS

- 070 Economists
- 071 Accountants and Auditors
- 072 Statisticians and Actuaries
- 073 Geographers
- 074 Psychologists
- 075 Personnel Specialists
- 076 Labour and Social Welfare Workers
- 077 Sociologists and Anthropologists
- 078 Historians, Archeologists, Political Scientists and Related Workers
- 079 Social Scientists and Related Workers, n.e.c.

08 ARTISTS, WRITERS AND RELATED WORKERS

- 080 Authors
- 081 Editors, Journalists and Related Workers
- 082 Translators, Interpreters and Language Specialists
- 083 Painters, Decorators and Commercial Artists
- 084 Sculptors and Modellers
- 085 Actors and Related Workers
- 086 Musicians and Related Workers
- 087 Dancers and Related Workers
- 089 Artists, Writers and Related Workers, n.e.c.

09 DRAUGHTSMEN, AND SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS, N.E.C.

- 090 Draughtsmen
- 091 Laboratory Assistants
- 099 Science and Engineering Technicians, n.e.c.

0X OTHER PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED WORKERS

- 0X0 Ordained Religious Workers
- 0X1 Non-ordained Religious Workers
- 0X2 Astrologers, Palmists and Related Workers
- 0X3 Librarians, Archivists and Related Workers
- 0X9 Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers, n.e.c.

APPENDIX X.2-*contd.*

National Classification of Occupations-*contd.*

1 ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS

10 ADMINISTRATORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS, GOVERNMENT

- 100 Administrators and Executive Officials, Central Government
- 101 Administrators and Executive Officials, State Government
- 102 Administrators and Executive Officials, Local Bodies
- 103 Administrators and Executive Officials, Quasi-Government
- 104 Village Officials
- 109 Administrators and Executive Officials, Government, n.e.c.

11 DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

- 110 Directors and Managers, Wholesale Trade
- 111 Directors and Managers, Retail Trade

12 DIRECTORS, MANAGERS AND WORKING PROPRIETORS, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

- 120 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Banks
- 121 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Insurance
- 129 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions, n.e.c.

13 DIRECTORS, MANAGERS AND WORKING PROPRIETORS, OTHER

- 130 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Mining, Quarrying and Well Drilling
- 131 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Construction
- 132 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary
- 133 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Manufacturing
- 134 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Transport and Communication
- 135 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Recreation, Entertainment and Catering Services
- 136 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other Services
- 139 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, n.e.c.

2 CLERICAL AND RELATED WORKERS

20 BOOK-KEEPERS AND CASHIERS

- 200 Book-keepers, Book-keeping and Accounts Clerks
- 201 Cashiers
- 202 Ticket Sellers, Ticket Inspectors including Ushers and Ticket Collectors (excluding those on moving transport)

21 STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS

- 210 Stenographers
- 211 Typists

22 OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS

- 220 Computing Clerks and Calculating Machine Operators
- 221 Punch Card Machine Operators
- 229 Office Machine Operators, n.e.c.

28 CLERICAL WORKERS, MISCELLANEOUS

- 280 General and Other Ministerial Assistants and Clerks
- 289 Miscellaneous Office Workers including Record Keepers, Muharrers, Despatchers, Packers and Binders of Office Papers

29 UNSKILLED OFFICE WORKERS

- 290 Office Attendants, Ushers, Hall Porters, etc., n.e.c.

3 SALES WORKERS

30 WORKING PROPRIETORS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

- 300 Working Proprietors, Wholesale Trade
- 301 Working Proprietors, Retail Trade

31 INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE SALESMEN, SALESMEN OF SECURITIES AND SERVICES, AND AUCTIONEERS

- 310 Agents and Salesmen, Insurance
- Agents, Brokers and Salesmen, Real Estate
- 312 Brokers and Agents, Securities and Shares
- 313 Auctioneers
- 314 Valuers and Appraisers
- 319 Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers, n.e.c.

32 COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

- 320 Commercial Travellers
- 321 Manufacturers' Agents
- 329 Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents, n.e.c.

33 SALESMEN, SHOP ASSISTANTS AND RELATED WORKERS

- 330 Salesmen and Shop Assistants, Wholesale and Retail Trade
- 331 Hawkers, Pedlars and Street Vendors
- 339 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers, n.e.c.

34 MONEY-LENDERS AND PAWN-BROKERS

- 340 Money-Lenders (including Indigenous Bankers)
- 341 Pawn-Brokers

APPENDIX X.2-*contd.*

National Classification of Occupations-*contd.*

4 FARMERS, FISHERMEN, HUNTERS, LOGGERS AND RELATED WORKERS

40 FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS

400 Cultivators (Owners)
401 Cultivators (Tenants)
402 Farm Managers, Inspectors and Overseers
403 Planters and Plantation Managers
404 Farmers and Farm Managers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing
409 Farmers and Farm Managers, n.e.c.

41 FARM WORKERS

410 Farm Machinery Operators
411 Farm Workers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing
412 Gardeners (malis)
413 Tappers (Palm, Rubber trees, etc.)
414 Agricultural labourers
415 Plantation labourers
419 Farm Workers, n.e.c.

42 HUNTERS AND RELATED WORKERS

420 Hunters
421 Trappers
429 Hunters and Related Workers, n.e.c.

43 FISHERMEN AND RELATED WORKERS

430 Fishermen, Deep Sea
431 Fishermen, Inland and Coastal Waters
432 Conch and Shell gatherers, Sponge and Pearl Divers
439 Fishermen and Related Workers, n.e.c.

44 LOGGERS AND OTHER FORESTRY WORKERS

440 Forest Rangers and Related Workers
441 Harvesters and Gatherers of Forest Products including Lac (except logs)
442 Log Fellers and Wood Cutters
443 Charcoal Burners and Forest Product Processers
449 Loggers and Other Forestry Workers, n.e.c.

5 MINERS, QUARRYMEN AND RELATED WORKERS

50 MINERS AND QUARRYMEN

500 Miners
501 Quarrymen
502 Drillers, Mines and Quarries
503 Shot Firers
509 Miners and Quarrymen, n.e.c.

51 WELL DRILLERS AND RELATED WORKERS

510 Well Drillers, Petroleum and Gas
511 Well Drillers, other than Petroleum and Gas

52 MINERAL TREATERS

520 Mineral Treaters

59 MINERS, QUARRYMEN AND RELATED WORKERS, N.E.C.

590 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n.e.c.

6 WORKERS IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION OCCUPATIONS

60 DECK OFFICERS, ENGINEER OFFICERS AND PILOTS, SHIP

600 Deck Officers and Pilots, Ship
601 Ship Engineers

61 DECK AND ENGINE-ROOM RATINGS (SHIP), BARGE CREWS AND BOATMEN

610 Deck Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen
611 Engine-Room Ratings, Firemen and Oilers, Ship

62 AIRCRAFT PILOTS, NAVIGATORS AND FLIGHT ENGINEERS

620 Aircraft Pilots
621 Flight Engineers
622 Flight Navigators

63 DRIVERS AND FIREMEN, RAILWAY ENGINE

630 Drivers
631 Firemen

64 DRIVERS, ROAD TRANSPORT

640 Tramcar Drivers
641 Motor Vehicle and Motor Cycle Drivers
642 Cycle Rickshaw Drivers and Rickshaw Pullers
643 Animal Drawn Vehicle Drivers
649 Drivers, Road Transport, n.e.c. (including Palki and Doli Bearers)

65 CONDUCTORS, GUARDS AND BRAKESMEN (RAILWAY)

650 Conductors
651 Guards
652 Brakesmen

APPENDIX X.2-*contd.*

National Classification of Occupations-*contd.*

66 INSPECTORS, SUPERVISORS, TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS AND DESPATCHERS, TRANSPORT

- 660 Inspectors, Supervisors and Station Masters
- 661 Traffic Controllers
- 662 Signalmen and Pointsmen

67 TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND RELATED TELECOMMUNICATION OPERATORS

- 670 Telephone Operators
- 671 Telegraphists and Signallers
- 672 Radio Communication and Wireless Operators
- 673 Teleprinter Operators
- 679 Telephone, Telegraph and Related Tele-Communication Operators, n.e.c.

68 POSTMEN AND MESSENGERS

- 680 Postmen
- 681 Messengers (including Dak Peons)

69 WORKERS IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.

- 690 Ticket Sellers, Ticket Inspectors including Ushers and Ticket Collectors on Moving Transport
- 691 Conductors, Road Transport
- 692 Workers in Transport Occupations, n.e.c.
- 693 Inspectors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Communication
- 694 Workers in Communication Occupations, n.e.c.

7-8 CRAFTSMEN, PRODUCTION PROCESS WORKERS AND LABOURERS, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED

70 SPINNERS, WEAVERS, KNITTERS, DYERS AND RELATED WORKERS

- 700 Fibre Preparers, Ginners, Cleaners, Scourers, etc.
- 701 Blow-room Workers and Carders
- 702 Spinners, Piecers and Winders
- 703 Warpers and Sizers
- 704 Drawers and Weavers
- 705 Pattern Card Preparers
- 706 Bleachers, Dyers and Finishers (excluding Printers)
- 707 Knitters and Lace Makers
- 708 Carpet Makers and Finishers
- 709 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers, n.e.c.

71 TAILORS, CUTTERS, FURRIERS AND RELATED WORKERS

- 710 Tailors, Dress Makers and Garment Makers
- 711 Hat and Head-gear Makers
- 712 Furriers
- 713 Upholsterers and Related Workers
- 714 Pattern Makers, Markers and Cutters, Textile Products, Leather Garments and Gloves
- 715 Sewers, Embroiderers and Darners, Textile and Fur Products
- 719 Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers, n.e.c.

72 LEATHER CUTTERS, LASTERS AND SEWERS (EXCEPT GLOVES AND GARMENTS) AND RELATED WORKERS

- 720 Shoe Makers and Shoe Repairers
- 721 Cutters, Lasters, Sewers, Footwear and Related Workers
- 722 Harness and Saddle Makers
- 729 Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (Except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers, n.e.c.

73 FURNACEMEN, ROLLERS, DRAWERS, MOULDERS AND RELATED METAL MAKING AND TREATING WORKERS

- 730 Furnacemen, Metal
- 731 Annealers, Temperers and Related Heat Treaters
- 732 Rolling Mill Operators, Metal
- 733 Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forgemen
- 734 Moulders and Coremakers
- 735 Metal Drawers and Extruders
- 739 Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal-Making and Treating Workers, n.e.c.

74 PRECISION INSTRUMENT MAKERS, WATCH MAKERS, JEWELLERS AND RELATED WORKERS

- 740 Precision Instrument Makers, Watch and Clock Makers and Repairmen
- 741 Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
- 742 Jewellery Engravers

APPENDIX X.2-*contd.*

National Classification of Occupations-*contd.*

75 TOOL-MAKERS, MACHINISTS, PLUMBERS, WELDERS, PLATERS AND RELATED WORKERS

- 750 Fitter-Machinists, Tool-makers and Machine Tool Setters
- 751 Machine Tool Operators
- 752 Fitter-Assemblers and Machine Erectors (except Electrical and Precision Instrument Fitter-Assemblers)
- 753 Mechanics-Repairmen (except Electrical and Precision Instrument Repairmen)
- 754 Sheet Metal Workers
- 755 Plumbers and Pipe Fitters
- 756 Welders and Flame Cutters
- 757 Metal Plate and Structural Metal Workers
- 758 Electro-Platers, Dip Platers and Related Workers
- 759 Tool-Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platters and Related Workers, n.e.c. (including Metal-engravers other than printing)

76 ELECTRICIANS AND RELATED ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS WORKERS

- 760 Electricians, Electrical Repairmen and Related Electrical Workers
- 761 Electrical and Electronics Fitters
- 762 Mechanics-Repairmen, Radio and Television
- 763 Installers and Repairmen, Telephone and Telegraph
- 764 Linemen and Cable Jointers
- 769 Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers, n.e.c.

77 CARPENTERS, JOINERS, CABINET MAKERS, COOPERS AND RELATED WORKERS

- 770 Carpenters, Joiners, Pattern Makers (Wood)
- 771 Shipwrights and Body Builders (Wood)
- 772 Sawyers and Wood Working Machinists
- 773 Coach and Body Builders
- 774 Cart Builders and Wheel Wrights
- 775 Cabinet Makers
- 779 Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers, n.e.c.

78 PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS

- 780 Painters and Paper Hangers

79 BRICKLAYERS, PLASTERERS AND CONSTRUCTION WORKERS, N.E.C.

- 790 Stone Cutters, Stone Carvers and Stone Dressers
- 791 Bricklayers, Plasterers, Masons
- 792 Glaziers
- 793 Cement Finishers and Terrazzo and Mosaic Workers
- 794 Hut Builders and Thatchers
- 795 Well Diggers
- 799 Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.

80 COMPOSITORS, PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, BOOK-BINDERS AND RELATED WORKERS

- 800 Type-setting Machine Operators
- 801 Compositors
- 802 Proof-Readers and Copy Holders
- 803 Printers (Paper)
- 804 Printers (Textile)
- 805 Photo-Litho Operators, Photo-lithographers
- 806 Engravers, Etchers and Block Makers (Printing)
- 807 Stereotypers
- 808 Book-Binders
- 809 Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers, n.e.c.

81 POTTERS, KILNMEN, GLASS AND CLAY FORMERS AND RELATED WORKERS

- 810 Furnacemen, Kilnmen and Ovenmen
- 811 Potters and Related Clay Formers
- 812 Blowers and Benders, Glass
- 813 Moulders and Pressers, Glass
- 814 Grinders, Cutters, Decorators and Finishers
- 815 Pulverisors and Mixers, Cement, Clay and Other Ceramics
- 819 Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers, n.e.c.

82 MILLERS, BAKERS, BREWMASTERS AND RELATED FOOD AND BEVERAGE WORKERS

- 820 Millers, Pounders, Huskers and Parchers, Grains and Related Food Workers
- 821 Crushers and Pressers, Oil Seeds
- 822 Dairy Workers (Non-Farm)
- 823 Khandsari, Sugar and Gur Makers
- 824 Bakers, Confectioners, Candy and Sweetmeat Makers
- 825 Makers of Aerated Water and Brewers
- 826 Food Canners, Preservers and Related Workers
- 827 Butchers
- 828 Coffee and Tea Blenders and Related Workers
- 829 Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers, n.e.c.

APPENDIX X.2-*contd.*

National Classification of Occupations-*contd.*

83 CHEMICAL AND RELATED PROCESS WORKERS

- 830 Batch and Continuous Still Operators
- 831 Cookers, Roasters and Other Heat Treaters, Chemical and Related Processes
- 832 Crushers, Millers and Calenderers, Chemical and Related Processes
- 833 Paper Pulp Preparers
- 834 Paper Makers
- 839 Chemical and Related Process Workers, n.e.c.

84 TOBACCO PREPARERS AND PRODUCTS MAKERS

- 840 Curers, Graders and Blenders, Tobacco
- 841 Cigarette Machine Operators
- 842 Cheroot, Cigar and Bidi Makers
- 843 Snuff and Zarda Makers
- 849 Tobacco Preparers and Product Makers, n.e.c.

85 CRAFTSMEN AND PRODUCTION PROCESS WORKERS, N.E.C.

- 850 Basketry Weavers and Related Workers
- 851 Tyre Builders, Vulcanisers and Related Rubber Products Makers
- 852 Plastics Products Makers
- 853 Tanners, Fellmongers, Pelt Dressers and Related Workers
- 854 Photographic Dark Room Workers
- 855 Makers of Musical Instruments and Related Workers
- 856 Paper Products Makers
- 859 Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.

86 TESTERS, PACKERS, SORTERS AND RELATED WORKERS

- 860 Checkers, Testers, Sorters, Weighers and Counters
- 861 Packers, Labellers and Related Workers

87 STATIONARY ENGINE AND EXCAVATING AND LIFTING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AND RELATED WORKERS

- 870 Operators, Stationary Engines and Related Equipment
- 871 Boilermen and Firemen
- 872 Crane and Hoist Operators
- 873 Riggers and Cable Splicers
- 874 Operators of Earth-moving and Other Construction Machinery, n.e.c.
- 875 Materials-handling Equipment Operators
- 876 Oilers and Greasers, Stationary Engines, Motor Vehicles and Related Equipment
- 879 Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers, n.e.c.

89 LABOURERS, N.E.C.

- 890 Loaders and Unloaders
- 899 Labourers, n.e.c.

9 SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS

90 FIRE FIGHTERS, POLICEMEN, GUARDS AND RELATED WORKERS

- 900 Fire Fighters and Related Workers
- 901 Police Constables, Investigators and Related Workers
- 902 Customs Examiners, Patrollers and Related Workers
- 903 Watchmen, Chowkidars and Durwans
- 909 Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers, n.e.c.

91 HOUSE KEEPERS, COOKS, MAIDS AND RELATED WORKERS

- 910 House Keepers, Matrons, Stewards (Domestic and Institutional)
- 911 Cooks, Cook-Bearers (Domestic and Institutional)
- 912 Butlers, Bearers, Waiters, Maids and Other Servants (Domestic)
- 913 Ayas, Nurse-maids
- 919 House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers, n.e.c.

92 WAITERS, BARTENDERS AND RELATED WORKERS

- 920 Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers (Institutional)

93 BUILDING CARE-TAKERS, CLEANERS AND RELATED WORKERS

- 930 Building Care-takers
- 931 Cleaners, Sweepers and Watermen

94 BARBERS, HAIRDRESSERS, BEAUTICIANS AND RELATED WORKERS

- 940 Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers

APPENDIX X.2-*concld.*

National Classification of Occupations-*concld.*

95 LAUNDERERS, DRY CLEANERS AND PRESSERS

950 Laundrymen, Washermen and Dhobies
951 Dry-cleaners and Pressers

96 ATHLETES, SPORTSMEN AND RELATED WORKERS

960 Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers

97 PHOTOGRAPHERS AND RELATED CAMERA OPERATORS

970 Movie Camera Operators
979 Other Photographers

99 SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS, N.E.C.

990 Embalmers and Undertakers
999 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.

X WORKERS NOT CLASSIFIABLE BY OCCUPATION

X0 WORKERS WITHOUT OCCUPATIONS

X00 Workers without Occupations, Matriculates and above
X08 Workers without Occupations, Literates
X09 Workers without Occupations, Other

X8 WORKERS REPORTING OCCUPATION UNIDENTIFIABLE OR UNCLASSIFIABLE

X80 Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable

X9 WORKERS NOT REPORTING OCCUPATION

X90 Workers not Reporting Occupation

STATEMENT X.23

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the Indian Industrial Classification by division, major group and minor group, 1961

(Categories I, II and III excluding Mining and Quarrying)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
GUJARAT				
I-Cultivators	**2,816,996**	**1,702,064**	**4,954**	**6,103**
II-Agricultural labourers	**679,267**	**572,733**	**1,195**	**2,054**
Division 0	*60,555*	*23,996*	*107*	*86*
Major Gr. 00	13,380	5,370	24	19
Minor Gr. 005	9,652	4,631	17	16
006	2,086	465	4	2
007	178	33	N	N
008	4	7	N	N
009	1,460	234	3	1
Major Gr. 01	915	145	2	1
Minor Gr. 010	44	14	N	N
012	3	1	N	N
013	180	28	1	N
014	8	5	N	N
015	680	97	1	1
Major Gr. 02	5,702	1,558	10	6
Minor Gr. 020	2,067	76	4	N
021	2,169	741	4	3
022	27	..	N	0
023	677	268	1	1
024	85	19	N	N
025	307	95	N	1
026	370	359	1	1
Major Gr. 03	9,267	2,608	16	9
Minor Gr. 030	5,928	1,635	10	6
031	3,286	971	6	3
032	53	2	N	N
Major Gr. 04	31,291	14,315	55	51
Minor Gr. 040	29,829	13,989	52	50
041	940	76	2	N
042	278	75	1	N
043	55	41	N	N
044	8	1	N	N
046	29	36	N	N
047	15	..	N	0
048	137	97	N	1

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
JAMNAGAR DISTRICT				
I-Cultivators	**105,449**	**59,788**	**4,754**	**6,989**
II-Agricultural labourers	**11,541**	**7,620**	**520**	**891**
Division 0	*4,120*	*849*	*186*	*99*
Major Gr. 00	1,003	529	45	62
Minor Gr. 005	913	519	41	61
006	48	1	2	N
007	4	1	N	N
009	38	8	2	1
Major Gr. 01	43	5	2	N
Minor Gr. 010	38	3	2	N
015	5	2	N	N
Major Gr. 02	138	102	6	12
Minor Gr. 021	90	93	4	11
023	5	4	N	1
024	7	1	N	N
025	36	4	2	N
Major Gr. 03	931	18	42	2
Minor Gr. 030	724	11	33	1
031	187	7	8	1
032	20	..	1	0
Major Gr. 04	2,005	195	91	23
Minor Gr. 040	1,598	146	72	17
041	367	26	17	3
042	5	..	N	0
043	4	..	N	0
044	1	..	N	0
047	2	..	N	0
048	28	23	2	3

N=Negligible

NOTE:

Description of divisions, major groups and minor groups is given in Appendix X.1.

STATEMENT X.23-*contd.*

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the Indian Industrial Classification by division, major group and minor group, 1961

(Categories I, II and III excluding Mining and Quarrying)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
RAJKOT DISTRICT				
I-Cultivators	**144,100**	**108,541**	**4,529**	**6,947**
II-Agricultural labourers	**21,313**	**15,896**	**670**	**1,017**
Division 0	*4,542*	*2,216*	*143*	*142*
Major Gr. 00	3,349	1,990	105	127
Minor Gr. 005	2,991	1,873	94	120
006	135	91	4	6
007	31	8	1	N
008	2	..	N	0
009	190	18	6	1
Major Gr. 01	13	..	N	0
Minor Gr. 015	13	..	N	0
Major Gr. 02	58	63	2	4
Minor Gr. 021	28	56	1	4
023	14	6	1	N
024	6	1	N	N
025	5	..	N	0
026	5	..	N	0
Major Gr. 03	25	..	1	0
Minor Gr. 031	25	..	1	0
Major Gr. 04	1,097	163	35	11
Minor Gr. 040	994	155	32	10
041	97	7	3	1
042	4	..	N	0
043	2	..	N	0
044	..	1	0	N
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT				
I-Cultivators	**83,963**	**39,018**	**4,673**	**5,521**
II-Agricultural labourers	**18,306**	**13,204**	**1,019**	**1,868**
Division 0	*2,448*	*766*	*136*	*109*
Major Gr. 00	588	288	33	41
Minor Gr. 005	547	266	31	38
006	7	12	N	2
007	4	9	N	1
009	30	1	2	N
Major Gr. 01	18	5	1	1
Minor Gr. 015	18	5	1	1
Major Gr. 02	45	85	2	12
Minor Gr. 021	34	83	2	12
024	1	..	N	0
026	10	2	N	N
Major Gr. 03	3	..	N	0
Minor Gr. 031	3	..	N	0
Major Gr. 04	1,794	388	100	55
Minor Gr. 040	1,763	382	98	54
041	8	..	1	0
042	22	..	1	0
048	1	6	N	1
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT				
I-Cultivators	**130,624**	**73,230**	**4,320**	**5,532**
II-Agricultural labourers	**35,319**	**28,167**	**1,168**	**2,128**
Division 0	*3,421*	*1,126*	*113*	*85*
Major Gr. 00	528	203	17	15
Minor Gr. 005	205	88	7	7
006	97	47	3	3
007	111	5	3	N
009	115	63	4	5
Major Gr. 01	55	6	2	N
Minor Gr. 010	1	..	N	0
012	..	1	0	N
013	1	..	N	0
015	53	5	2	N
Major Gr. 02	109	193	4	15
Minor Gr. 020	35	17	1	1
021	46	39	2	3
023	6	..	N	0
024	16	5	1	1
025	..	1	0	N
026	6	131	N	10

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.23-*contd.*

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the Indian Industrial Classification by division, major group and minor group, 1961

(Categories I, II and III excluding Mining and Quarrying)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT-*contd.*				
Major Gr. 03	120	13	4	1
Minor Gr. 030	103	5	3	N
031	17	8	1	1
Major Gr. 04	2,609	711	86	54
Minor Gr. 040	2,428	700	80	53
041	110	3	4	N
042	58	4	2	1
043	1	2	N	N
048	12	2	N	N
AMRELI DISTRICT				
I-Cultivators	**101,940**	**73,743**	**5,444**	**6,775**
II-Agricultural labourers	**24,380**	**19,731**	**1,302**	**1,813**
Division 0	*2,661*	*463*	*142*	*43*
Major Gr. 00	514	278	27	25
Minor Gr. 005	458	262	24	24
006	13	2	1	N
007	1	..	N	0
009	42	14	2	1
Major Gr. 01	9	12	1	1
Minor Gr. 010	..	11	0	1
013	1	..	N	0
015	8	1	1	N
Major Gr. 02	67	40	4	4
Minor Gr. 020	1	4	N	1
021	21	9	1	1
022	3	..	N	0
023	3	..	N	0
024	5	2	1	N
025	2	..	N	0
026	32	25	2	2
Major Gr. 03	1,188	50	63	5
Minor Gr. 030	1,120	42	60	4
031	66	8	3	1
032	2	...	N	0

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
AMRELI DISTRICT-*contd.*				
Major Gr. 04	883	83	47	8
Minor Gr. 040	846	81	45	8
041	28	2	2	N
042	6	..	N	0
043	1	..	N	0
048	2	..	N	0
JUNAGADH DISTRICT				
I-Cultivators	**169,756**	**133,720**	**4,951**	**7,160**
II-Agricultural labourers	**33,005**	**26,090**	**963**	**1,397**
Division 0	*4,998*	*1,086*	*146*	*58*
Major Gr. 00	1,015	605	30	32
Minor Gr. 005	925	588	27	31
006	30	2	1	N
009	60	15	2	1
Major Gr. 01	33	2	1	N
Minor Gr. 010	1	..	N	0
013	2	..	N	0
014	1	..	N	0
015	29	2	1	N
Major Gr. 02	635	321	18	17
Minor Gr. 020	1	2	N	N
021	340	217	10	12
023	224	83	6	4
024	10	1	N	N
025	23	1	1	N
026	37	17	1	1
Major Gr. 03	2,225	84	65	5
Minor Gr. 030	1,920	63	56	4
031	305	21	9	1
Major Gr. 04	1,090	74	32	4
Minor Gr. 040	1,060	60	31	3
041	5	3	N	N
042	6	..	N	0
043	7	11	N	1
048	12	..	1	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.23-*contd.*

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the Indian Industrial Classification by division, major group and minor group, 1961

(Categories I, II and III excluding Mining and Quarrying)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
KUTCH DISTRICT				
I-Cultivators	**77,418**	**51,105**	**4,243**	**5,809**
II-Agricultural labourers	**15,246**	**15,982**	**835**	**1,817**
Division 0	*3,406*	*477*	*187*	*54*
Major Gr. 00	102	49	6	6
Minor Gr. 005	66	37	4	4
006	14	5	1	1
007	2	..	N	0
009	20	7	1	1
Major Gr. 01	5	1	N	N
Minor Gr. 015	5	1	N	N
Major Gr. 02	267	227	15	26
Minor Gr. 020	2	..	N	0
021	73	87	4	10
023	29	28	2	3
024	25	5	2	1
025	79	38	4	4
026	59	69	3	8
Major Gr. 03	227	48	12	5
Minor Gr. 030	224	47	12	5
031	3	1	N	N
Major Gr. 04	2,805	152	154	17
Minor Gr. 040	2,719	104	149	12
041	31	..	2	0
042	33	..	2	0
043	12	..	1	0
047	2	..	N	0
048	8	48	N	5
BANASKANTHA DISTRICT				
I-Cultivators	**203,167**	**119,110**	**6,898**	**7,621**
II-Agricultural labourers	**18,687**	**9,374**	**635**	**600**
Division 0	*3,815*	*5,562*	*130*	*356*
Major Gr. 00	402	156	14	10
Minor Gr. 005	347	140	12	9
006	51	15	2	1
009	4	1	N	N
Major Gr. 01	8	2	N	N
Minor Gr. 015	8	2	N	N
Major Gr. 02	292	73	10	5
Minor Gr. 020	126	6	4	1
021	143	21	5	1
023	13	4	1	N
025	4	..	N	0
026	6	42	N	3
Major Gr. 03	7	2	N	N
Minor Gr. 031	4	..	N	0
032	3	2	N	N
Major Gr. 04	3,106	5,329	106	341
Minor Gr. 040	3,065	5,324	104	341
041	28	2	1	N
042	3	..	N	0
043	1	3	N	N
047	7	..	1	0
048	2	..	N	0
SABARKANTHA DISTRICT				
I-Cultivators	**173,846**	**136,507**	**6,823**	**8,335**
II-Agricultural labourers	**18,697**	**9,943**	**734**	**607**
Division 0	*2,388*	*679*	*94*	*41*
Major Gr. 00	386	69	15	4
Minor Gr. 005	267	53	10	3
006	72	16	3	1
009	47	..	2	0
Major Gr. 01	5	..	N	0
Minor Gr. 015	5	..	N	0
Major Gr. 02	225	32	9	2
Minor Gr. 020	134	..	5	0
021	48	12	2	1
023	34	5	2	N
024	2	..	N	0
025	5	15	N	1
026	2	..	N	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.23-*contd.*

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the Indian Industrial Classification by division, major group and minor group, 1961

(Categories I, II and III excluding Mining and Quarrying)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
SABARKANTHA DISTRICT-*contd.*				
Major Gr. 03	6	..	N	0
Minor Gr. 030	1	..	N	0
031	5	..	N	0
Major Gr. 04	1,766	578	70	35
Minor Gr. 040	1,668	559	66	34
041	91	18	4	1
042	6	..	N	0
043	..	1	0	N
044	1	..	N	0
MEHSANA DISTRICT				
I-Cultivators	**243,269**	**153,428**	**5,505**	**5,450**
II-Agricultural labourers	**41,785**	**31,208**	**945**	**1,109**
Division 0	*2,438*	*1,978*	*55*	*70*
Major Gr. 00	987	415	22	15
Minor Gr. 005	703	334	16	12
006	233	69	5	3
008	..	6	0	N
009	51	6	1	N
Major Gr. 01	33	5	1	N
Minor Gr. 013	1	..	N	0
014	7	5	N	N
015	25	..	1	0
Major Gr. 02	137	43	3	1
Minor Gr. 020	47	9	1	N
021	84	30	2	1
023	2	..	N	0
026	4	4	N	N
Major Gr. 03	2	..	N	0
Minor Gr. 030	2	..	N	0
Major Gr. 04	1,279	1,515	29	54
Minor Gr. 040	1,230	1,494	28	53
041	17	1	1	N
042	12	..	N	0
043	2	18	N	1
044	4	..	N	0
046	2	..	N	0
048	12	2	N	N

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT				
I-Cultivators	**134,090**	**44,046**	**2,157**	**3,164**
II-Agricultural labourers	**44,381**	**33,636**	**714**	**2,416**
Division 0	*2,809*	*583*	*45*	*42*
Major Gr. 00	1,085	329	17	24
Minor Gr. 005	596	273	9	20
006	312	38	5	3
007	10	7	N	N
009	167	11	3	1
Major Gr. 01	277	7	5	N
Minor Gr. 012	3	..	N	0
013	10	2	N	N
015	264	5	5	N
Major Gr. 02	180	43	3	3
Minor Gr. 020	12	7	N	1
021	157	34	3	2
022	1	..	N	0
023	4	2	N	N
024	2	..	N	0
025	1	..	N	0
026	3	..	N	0
Major Gr. 03	78	13	1	1
Minor Gr. 030	1	1	N	N
031	77	12	1	1
Major Gr. 04	1,189	191	19	14
Minor Gr. 040	1,097	181	18	13
041	61	10	1	1
042	18	..	N	0
043	4	..	N	0
044	1	..	N	0
047	1	..	N	0
048	7	..	N	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.23-*contd.*

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the Indian Industrial Classification by division, major group and minor group, 1961

(Categories I, II and III excluding Mining and Quarrying)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
KAIRA DISTRICT				
I-Cultivators	**309,420**	**66,037**	**5,717**	**4,625**
II-Agricultural labourers	**74,592**	**43,032**	**1,378**	**3,014**
Division 0	*2,033*	*1,243*	*37*	*87*
Major Gr. 00	379	137	7	10
Minor Gr. 005	204	115	4	8
006	96	17	2	1
009	79	5	1	1
Major Gr. 01	218	22	4	1
Minor Gr. 010	4	..	N	0
013	164	20	3	1
015	50	2	1	N
Major Gr. 02	155	55	3	4
Minor Gr. 020	32	..	1	0
021	65	36	1	3
023	43	4	1	N
025	15	1	N	N
026	..	14	0	1
Major Gr. 03	127	48	2	3
Minor Gr. 030	35	16	N	1
031	92	32	2	2
Major Gr. 04	1,154	981	21	69
Minor Gr. 040	1,103	980	20	69
041	16	..	N	0
042	23	1	1	N
043	1	..	N	0
046	10	..	N	0
048	1	..	N	0
PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT				
I-Cultivators	**348,018**	**285,830**	**8,029**	**8,923**
II-Agricultural labourers	**15,886**	**14,362**	**367**	**448**
Division 0	*1,953*	*978*	*45*	*31*
Major Gr. 00	300	49	7	2
Minor Gr. 005	158	27	4	1
006	47	20	1	1
009	95	2	2	N
Major Gr. 01	15	2	1	N
Minor Gr. 015	15	2	1	N
Major Gr. 02	525	16	12	1
Minor Gr. 020	420	14	10	1
021	89	2	2	N
025	4	..	N	0
026	12	..	N	0
Major Gr. 03	58	1	1	N
Minor Gr. 031	56	1	1	N
032	2	..	N	0
Major Gr. 04	1,055	910	24	28
Minor Gr. 040	1,004	894	23	28
041	8	..	N	0
042	4	..	N	0
043	2	..	N	0
046	1	..	N	0
048	36	16	1	N
BARODA DISTRICT				
I-Cultivators	**194,934**	**58,461**	**4,487**	**3,850**
II-Agricultural labourers	**90,518**	**71,798**	**2,083**	**4,728**
Division 0	*2,811*	*584*	*65*	*39*
Major Gr. 00	806	42	19	3
Minor Gr. 005	465	18	11	1
006	171	5	4	1
007	..	2	0	N
009	170	17	4	1
Major Gr. 01	54	5	1	N
Minor Gr. 015	54	5	1	N
Major Gr. 02	304	44	7	3
Minor Gr. 020	159	..	4	0
021	86	7	2	1
023	2	..	N	0
024	1	..	N	0
025	2	1	N	N
026	54	36	1	2
Major Gr. 03	130	9	3	1
Minor Gr. 030	10	..	N	0
031	119	9	3	1
032	1	..	N	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.23-*concld.*

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the Indian Industrial Classification by division, major group and minor group, 1961

(Categories I, II and III excluding Mining and Quarrying)

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
BARODA DISTRICT-*contd.*				
Major Gr. 04	1,517	484	35	32
Minor Gr. 040	1,454	484	34	32
041	37	..	1	0
042	13	..	N	0
043	7	..	N	0
047	3	..	N	0
048	3	..	N	0
BROACH DISTRICT				
I-Cultivators	**116,211**	**69,681**	**4,622**	**4,487**
II-Agricultural labourers	**72,983**	**71,404**	**2,903**	**4,598**
Division 0	*2,838*	*531*	*113*	*34*
Major Gr. 00	416	11	17	1
Minor Gr. 005	305	3	12	N
006	31	1	2	N
007	3	..	N	0
008	..	1	0	N
009	77	6	3	1
Major Gr. 01	9	2	N	N
Minor Gr. 015	9	2	N	N
Major Gr. 02	371	20	15	1
Minor Gr. 020	128	5	5	N
021	85	4	3	N
023	44	..	2	0
024	1	4	N	N
025	88	..	4	0
026	25	7	1	1
Major Gr. 03	1,025	115	41	7
Minor Gr. 030	112	54	5	3
031	913	61	36	4
Major Gr. 04	1,017	383	40	25
Minor Gr. 040	990	382	39	25
041	18	..	1	0
042	7	1	N	N
043	1	..	N	0
048	1	..	N	0
SURAT DISTRICT				
I-Cultivators	**266,667**	**217,452**	**4,068**	**5,032**
II-Agricultural labourers	**138,340**	**157,047**	**2,110**	**3,634**
Division 0	*12,652*	*4,788*	*193*	*111*
Major Gr. 00	1,516	220	23	5
Minor Gr. 005	500	35	8	1
006	729	124	11	3
007	12	1	N	N
008	2	..	N	0
009	273	60	4	1

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total workers		Proportions per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
SURAT DISTRICT-contd.				
Major Gr. 01	120	69	2	2
Minor Gr. 013	1	6	N	N
015	119	63	2	2
Major Gr. 02	1,186	129	18	3
Minor Gr. 020	529	5	8	N
021	331	8	5	N
022	22	..	N	0
023	190	81	3	2
024	9	..	N	0
025	43	34	1	1
026	62	1	1	N
Major Gr. 03	3,115	2,207	48	51
Minor Gr. 030	1,676	1,396	26	32
031	1,414	811	22	19
032	25	..	N	0
Major Gr. 04	6,715	2,163	102	50
Minor Gr. 040	6,602	2,048	101	47
041	18	4	N	N
042	58	69	1	2
043	8	6	N	N
044	1	..	N	0
046	16	36	N	1
048	12	..	N	0
DANGS DISTRICT				
I-Cultivators	**13,824**	**12,267**	**6,284**	**7,148**
II-Agricultural labourers	**4,288**	**4,239**	**1,949**	**2,470**
Division 0	*1,222*	*87*	*555*	*51*
Major Gr. 00	4	..	2	0
Minor Gr. 005	2	..	1	0
009	2	..	1	0
Major Gr. 02	1,008	72	458	42
Minor Gr. 020	441	7	201	4
021	449	3	204	2
022	1	..	N	0
023	64	51	29	30
026	53	11	24	6
Major Gr. 04	210	15	95	9
Minor Gr. 040	208	15	94	9
043	2	..	1	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.24

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by division, group and family, 1961

Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
GUJARAT				
Total workers	**2,189,513**	**514,015**	**10,000**	**10,000**
All Divisions	**76,290**	**28,560**	**348**	**556**
Division 0	*198*	*27*	*1*	*N*
Group 00	78	..	1	0
Family 001	16	..	N	0
Group 01	15	..	N	0
02	44	..	N	0
03	2	..	N	0
Family 030	2	..	N	0
Group 04	27	15	N	N
Family 040	1	..	N	0
043	2	..	N	0
049	24	15	N	N
Group 05	4	..	N	0
Family 052	2	..	N	0
053	1	..	N	0
059	1	..	N	0
Group 07	7	12	N	N
09	18	..	N	0
0X	3	..	N	0
Division 1	*551*	*1*	*2*	*N*
Group 10	93	..	N	0
Family 101	74	..	N	0
102	2	..	N	0
104	16	..	N	0
Group 13	458	1	2	N
Family 131	39	..	N	0
133	3	..	N	0
135	2	..	N	0
136	2	..	N	0
139	11	..	N	0
Division 2	*1,143*	*76*	*5*	*1*
Group 20	238	..	1	0
Family 200	226	..	1	0
201	12	..	N	0
Group 21	17	52	N	1
Family 211	13	1	N	N
Group 22	2	..	N	0
28	606	23	3	N
Family 280	348	3	2	N
289	258	20	1	N
Group 29	280	1	1	N
Family 290	280	1	1	N
Division 3	*117*	*144*	*1*	*3*
Group 30	105	143	1	3
Family 300	1	..	N	0
301	104	143	N	3
Group 33	12	1	N	N
Family 330	6	1	N	N
331	5	..	N	0
339	1	..	N	0
Division 4	*56,353*	*23,268*	*257*	*453*
Group 40	27,792	16,835	127	328
Family 404	19,562	12,630	89	246
409	7,583	3,944	35	77
Group 41	15,535	2,701	71	53
Family 411	11,230	1,832	51	36
412	2,080	330	9	6
Group 42	28	..	N	0
43	8,447	2,534	38	49
Family 430	3,546	52	16	1
431	4,787	1,032	22	20
Group 44	4,551	1,198	21	23
Division 5	*11,550*	*3,479*	*53*	*68*
Group 50	10,405	2,933	47	57
Family 500	857	22	4	N
501	8,770	2,819	40	55
502	200	..	1	0
509	555	89	3	2
Group 51	126	1	1	N
Family 511	28	1	N	N
Group 52	1	..	N	0
59	1,018	545	5	11
Family 590	1,018	545	5	11

N=Negligible

NOTE:

1 Families having less than 1 per cent of workers of the respective division (less than 0.5 per cent in case of families of Division 7-8) have not been shown in the table.

2 Descriptions of division, groups and families is given in Appendix X.2.

STATEMENT X.24-*contd.*

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by division, group and family, 1961

Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
	GUJARAT-*contd.*			
Division 6	*593*	*4*	*3*	*N*
Group 60	16	..	N	0
63	2	..	N	0
Family 630	2	..	N	0
Group 64	569	4	3	N
Family 641	529	..	2	0
643	21	..	N	0
649	19	4	N	N
Group 67	3	..	N	0
69	3	..	N	0
Family 691	1	..	N	0
692	1	..	N	0
Division 7-8	*4,303*	*1,467*	*20*	*29*
Group 70	1	..	N	0
Family 700	1	..	N	0
Group 73	6	..	N	0
Family 733	5	..	N	0
Group 75	282	..	1	0
Family 750	51	..	N	0
753	57	..	N	0
Group 76	19	..	N	0
Family 760	17	..	N	0
Group 77	32	..	N	0
Family 770	5	..	N	0
Group 79	149	60	1	1
Family 791	13	..	N	0
Group 81	1	..	N	0
82	122	101	1	2
Family 820	1	..	N	0
821	..	1	0	N
822	112	100	1	2
Group 83	1	..	N	0
85	35	17	N	1
Family 850	9	5	N	N
853	5	7	N	N
859	1	5	N	N
Group 86	1	3	N	N
87	183	..	1	0
89	3,471	1,286	16	25
Family 890	525	139	2	3
899	2,946	1,147	13	22
Division 9	*1,389*	*91*	*6*	*2*
Group 90	1,158	9	5	N
Family 901	1	..	N	0
903	1,143	9	5	N
909	7	..	N	0
Group 91	94	20	N	1
Family 910	3	..	N	0
911	82	20	N	N
912	6	..	N	0
919	3	..	N	0
Group 92	4	..	N	0
Family 920	4	..	N	0
Group 93	124	62	1	1
Family 931	124	62	1	1
Group 94	1	..	N	0
Family 940	1	..	N	0
Group 99	8	..	N	0
Division X	*93*	*3*	*N*	*N*
Group X8	93	3	N	N
Family X80	93	3	N	N
	JAMNAGAR DISTRICT			
Total workers	**104,843**	**18,134**	**10,000**	**10,000**
All Divisions	**5,645**	**1,404**	**538**	**774**
Division 0	*3*	..	*N*	*0*
Group 00	1	..	N	0
01	2	..	N	0
Division 1	*79*	..	*8*	0
Group 13	79	..	8	0
Family 131	33	..	3	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.24-*contd.*

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by division, group and family, 1961

Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
JAMNAGAR DISTRICT-*contd.*				
Division 2	*26*	..	*2*	*0*
Group 20	6	..	1	0
Family 200	4	..	N	0
201	2	..	N	0
Group 21	2	..	N	0
Family 211	2	..	N	0
Group 28	16	..	1	0
Family 280	4	..	N	0
289	12	..	1	0
Group 29	2	..	N	0
Family 290	2	..	N	0
Division 3	*32*	*61*	*3*	*34*
Group 30	30	61	3	34
Family 301	30	61	3	34
Group 33	2	..	N	0
Family 331	1	..	N	0
339	1	..	N	0
Division 4	*3,578*	*751*	*341*	*414*
Group 40	2,279	586	217	323
Family 404	1,383	144	132	79
409	857	442	82	244
Group 41	607	47	58	26
Family 411	510	30	49	17
412	18	13	2	7
Group 43	561	16	54	9
Family 430	280	..	27	0
431	279	5	27	3
Group 44	131	102	12	56
Division 5	*501*	*30*	*48*	*16*
Group 50	499	9	48	5
Family 500	8	..	1	0
501	473	9	45	5
509	18	..	2	0
Group 51	2	1	N	N
59	..	20	0	11
Family 590	..	20	0	11
Division 6	*354*	..	*34*	*0*
Group 64	354	..	34	0
Family 641	352	..	34	0
643	2	..	N	0
Division 7-8	*1,040*	*562*	*99*	*310*
Group 79	3	..	N	0
81	1	..	N	0
82	61	13	6	7
Family 822	58	13	6	7
Group 85	3	..	N	0
Family 853	1	..	N	0
Group 87	3	..	N	0
89	969	549	93	303
Family 890	40	43	4	24
899	929	506	89	279
Division 9	*27*	..	*3*	*0*
Group 90	25	..	3	0
Family 903	25	..	3	0
Group 91	2	..	N	0
Family 911	2	..	N	0
Division X	*5*	..	*N*	*0*
Group X8	5	..	N	0
Family X80	5	..	N	0
RAJKOT DISTRICT				
Total workers	**152,770**	**31,803**	**10,000**	**10,000**
All Divisions	**5,443**	**2,313**	**356**	**727**
Division 0	*23*	*15*	*2*	*5*
Group 00	2	..	N	0
04	21	15	2	5
Family 043	1	..	N	0
049	20	15	1	5
Division 1	*15*	..	*1*	*0*
Group 13	15	..	1	0
Family 131	1	..	N	0
133	1	..	N	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.24-*contd.*

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by division, group and family, 1961

Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
RAJKOT DISTRICT-*contd.*				
Division 2	*67*	*1*	*4*	*N*
Group 20	4	..	N	0
Family 200	4	..	N	0
Group 21	..	1	0	N
28	61	..	4	0
Family 280	8	..	1	0
289	53	..	3	0
Group 29	2	..	N	0
Family 290	2	..	N	0
Division 3	..	*1*	*0*	*N*
Group 30	..	1	0	N
Family 301	..	1	0	N
Division 4	*4,371*	*2,140*	*286*	*673*
Group 40	3,540	2,018	232	635
Family 404	632	207	41	65
409	2,776	1,811	182	569
Group 41	734	80	48	25
Family 411	445	21	29	7
412	118	18	8	6
Group 43	23	..	1	0
44	74	42	5	13
Division 5	*609*	*61*	*40*	*19*
Group 50	603	49	40	15
Family 500	18	..	1	0
501	578	49	38	15
509	7	..	N	0
Group 51	6	..	N	0
Family 511	6	..	N	0
Group 59	..	12	0	4
Family 590	..	12	0	4
Division 6	*19*	..	*1*	*0*
Group 60	16	..	1	0
64	3	..	N	0
Family 641	1	..	N	0
643	2	..	N	0

Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
RAJKOT DISTRICT-*concld.*				
Division 7-8	*313*	*93*	*20*	*29*
Group 75	1	..	N	0
Family 750	1	..	N	0
Group 79	7	..	N	0
82	19	24	1	7
Family 822	19	24	1	7
Group 87	1	..	N	0
89	285	69	19	22
Family 890	8	4	1	1
899	277	65	18	20
Division 9	*26*	*2*	*2*	*1*
Group 90	21	..	1	0
Family 903	20	..	1	0
Group 93	5	2	1	1
Family 931	5	2	1	1
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT				
Total workers	**77,420**	**18,456**	**10,000**	**10,000**
All Divisions	**3,330**	**1,077**	**430**	**584**
Division 0	*15*	..	*2*	*0*
Group 00	15	..	2	0
Family 002	3	..	N	0
Division 1	*19*	..	*2*	0
Group 13	19	..	2	0
Family 131	2	..	N	0
139	2	..	N	0
Division 2	*8*	*6*	*1*	*3*
Group 20	2	..	N	0
Family 200	2	..	N	0
Group 21	..	3	0	1
28	3	3	1	2
Family 280	1	..	N	0
289	2	3	N	2
Group 29	3	..	N	0
Family 290	3	..	N	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.24-*contd.*

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by division, group and family, 1961

Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT-*contd.*				
Division 3	*66*	*76*	*9*	*41*
Group 30	66	76	9	41
Family 300	1	..	N	0
301	65	76	8	41
Division 4	*2,275*	*614*	*294*	*333*
Group 40	1,994	517	258	280
Family 404	1,584	377	205	204
409	360	139	46	75
Group 41	249	26	32	14
Family 411	162	1	21	1
Group 43	3	..	N	0
44	29	71	4	39
Division 5	*684*	*258*	*88*	*140*
Group 50	678	246	87	133
Family 500	33	..	4	0
501	626	246	81	133
509	19	..	2	0
Group 51	1	..	N	0
59	5	12	1	7
Family 590	5	12	1	7
Division 6	*3*	..	*N*	*0*
Group 64	3	..	N	0
Family 641	1	..	N	0
643	2	..	N	0
Division 7-8	*241*	*123*	*31*	*67*
Group 82	21	41	3	22
Family 822	21	41	3	22
Group 85	..	6	0	4
Family 853	..	6	0	4
Group 89	220	76	28	41
Family 890	17	15	2	8
899	203	61	26	33
Division 9	*19*	..	*3*	*0*
Group 90	17	..	2	0
Family 903	17	..	2	0
Group 93	2	..	1	0
Family 931	2	..	1	0

Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT				
Total workers	**136,405**	**30,976**	**10,000**	**10,000**
All Divisions	**4,115**	**1,375**	**302**	**444**
Division 0	*4*	..	*N*	*0*
Group 00	3	..	N	0
Family 001	3	..	N	0
Group 04	1	..	N	0
Family 040	1	..	N	0
Division 1	*7*	..	*1*	*0*
Group 10	3	..	N	0
Family 101	3	..	N	0
Group 13	4	..	1	0
Family 131	1	..	N	0
Division 2	*31*	*12*	*2*	*4*
Group 20	4	..	N	0
Family 200	3	..	N	0
201	1	..	N	0
Group 28	25	12	2	4
Family 280	4	1	N	N
289	21	11	2	4
Group 29	2	..	N	0
Family 290	2	..	N	0
Division 3	*8*	*5*	*1*	*2*
Group 30	7	5	1	2
Family 301	7	5	1	2
Group 33	1	..	N	0
Family 330	1	..	N	0
Division 4	*3,274*	*1,068*	*240*	*345*
Group 40	1,501	273	110	88
Family 404	1,396	219	102	71
Group 41	1,598	730	117	236
Family 411	1,184	466	87	150
412	95	12	7	4
415	135	56	10	18
419	180	196	13	63
Group 43	117	13	9	4
44	58	52	4	17

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.24-*contd.*

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by division, group and family, 1961

Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total workers M	Total workers F	Proportion per 10,000 of all workers M	Proportion per 10,000 of all workers F
1	2	3	4	5
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT-*contd.*				
Division 5	*458*	*181*	*34*	*58*
Group 50	370	21	27	7
Family 500	33	1	2	N
501	208	20	15	6
509	125	..	9	0
Group 59	88	160	7	51
Family 590	88	160	6	52
Division 6	*3*	*3*	*N*	*1*
Group 64	3	3	N	1
Family 641	3	..	N	0
649	..	3	0	1
iv ision 7–8	*290*	*100*	*21*	*32*
Group 75	1	..	N	0
79	27	..	2	0
82	16	22	1	7
Family 821	..	1	0	N
822	14	21	1	7
Group 85	5	1	N	N
Family 853	4	1	N	N
859	1	..	N	0
Group 87	1	..	N	0
89	240	77	18	25
Family 890	26	5	2	2
899	214	72	16	23
Division 9	*39*	*6*	*3*	*2*
Group 90	32	5	2	2
Family 903	31	5	2	2
909	1	..	N	0
Group 93	7	1	1	N
Family 931	7	1	1	N
Division X	*1*	..	*N*	*0*
Group X8	1	..	N	0
Family X80	1	..	N	0

Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total workers M	Total workers F	Proportion per 10,000 of all workers M	Proportion per 10,000 of all workers F
1	2	3	4	5
AMRELI DISTRICT				
Total workers	**60,935**	**15,368**	**10,000**	**10,000**
All Divisions	**3,620**	**632**	**594**	**411**
Division 0	*4*	..	*1*	*0*
Group 05	1	..	N	0
Family 053	1	..	N	0
Group 09	3	..	1	0
Division 1	*11*	..	*2*	*0*
Group 13	11	..	2	0
Division 2	*34*	..	*5*	*0*
Group 20	11	..	2	0
Family 200	11	..	2	0
Group 28	20	..	3	0
Family 280	14	..	2	0
289	6	..	1	0
Group 29	3	..	N	0
Family 290	3	..	N	0
Division 4	*2,601*	*429*	*427*	*279*
Group 40	902	301	148	196
Family 404	574	94	94	61
409	298	205	49	133
Group 41	406	43	67	28
Family 411	296	4	49	3
412	30	21	5	14
419	45	14	7	9
Group 42	2	..	N	0
43	1,162	46	191	30
Family 431	1,046	..	172	0
Group 44	129	39	21	25
Division 5	*816*	*166*	*134*	*108*
Group 50	815	82	134	53
Family 500	127	..	21	0
501	666	82	109	53
509	16	..	3	0
Group 51	1	..	N	0
59	..	84	0	55
Family 590	..	84	0	55

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.24-*contd.*

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by division, group and family, 1961

Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
AMRELI DISTRICT-*contd.*				
Division 6	*2*	..	*N*	*0*
Group 64	2	..	N	0
Family 643	2	..	N	0
Division 7–8	*126*	*25*	*21*	*16*
Group 75	1	..	N	0
77	7	..	1	0
79	27	..	5	0
85	20	..	3	0
87	4	..	1	0
89	67	25	11	16
Family 890	11	2	2	1
899	56	23	9	15
Division 9	*26*	*12*	*4*	*8*
Group 90	15	..	2	0
Family 901	1	..	N	0
903	14	..	2	0
Group 93	3	12	1	8
Family 931	3	12	1	8
Group 99	8	..	1	0
JUNAGADH DISTRICT				
Total workers	**140,084**	**26,943**	**10,000**	**10,000**
All Divisions	**8,221**	**1,809**	**587**	**671**
Division 0	*2*	..	*N*	*0*
Group 04	2	..	N	0
Family 049	2	..	N	0
Division 1	*29*	..	*2*	*0*
Group 10	1	..	N	0
Family 103	1	..	N	0
Group 13	28	..	2	0
Family 135	1	..	N	0
139	5	..	N	0
Division 2	*60*	*1*	*4*	*N*
Group 20	23	..	2	0
Family 200	23	..	2	0
Group 28	32	1	2	N
Family 280	21	..	1	0
289	11	1	2	N
Group 29	5	..	N	0
Family 290	5	..	N	0
Division 3	*2*	..	*N*	*0*
Group 30	2	..	N	0
Family 301	2	..	N	0
Division 4	*4,434*	*938*	*317*	*348*
Group 40	1,544	636	110	236
Family 404	675	137	48	51
409	833	497	59	184
Group 41	559	43	40	16
Family 411	412	4	29	1
412	101	24	7	9
419	23	12	2	4
Group 42	1	..	N	0
43	1,871	46	134	17
Family 430	1,102	..	79	0
431	737	6	53	2
Group 44	459	213	33	79
Family 440	9	1	1	N
442	297	35	21	13
Division 5	*3,118*	*710*	*223*	*264*
Group 50	3,116	594	223	221
Family 501	2,905	594	207	220
509	172	..	12	0
Group 59	2	116	N	43
Family 590	2	116	N	43
Division 6	*10*	..	*1*	*0*
Group 64	10	..	1	0
Family 641	6	..	N	0
643	1	..	N	0
649	3	..	N	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.24-*contd.*

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by division, group and family 1961,

Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
JUNAGADH DISTRICT-*concld.*				
Division 7–8	*465*	*138*	*33*	*51*
Group 75	6	..	1	0
Family 750	1	..	N	0
753	3	..	N	0
Group 77	4	..	N	0
82	2	..	N	0
86	..	3	0	1
89	453	135	32	50
Family 890	8	11	1	4
899	445	124	32	46
Division 9	*101*	*22*	*7*	*8*
Group 90	34	2	2	1
Family 903	34	2	2	1
Group 91	67	20	5	7
Family 911	67	20	5	7
KUTCH DISTRICT				
Total workers	**89,514**	**20,889**	**10,000**	**10,000**
All Divisions	**3,652**	**586**	**408**	**281**
Division 0	*8*	..	*1*	*0*
Group 00	1	..	N	0
01	7	..	1	0
Division 1	*5*	..	*1*	*0*
Group 13	5	..	1	0
Division 2	*6*	*1*	*1*	*1*
Group 21	..	1	0	1
28	2	..	N	0
Family 280	2	..	N	0
Group 29	4	..	1	0
Family 290	4	..	N	0
Division 3	*1*	*1*	*N*	*1*
Group 33	1	1	N	1
Family 330	1	1	N	N
Division 4	*3,342*	*474*	*373*	*227*
Group 40	2,025	170	226	81
Family 404	1,999	142	223	68
Group 41	799	35	89	17
Family 411	718	8	80	4
412	38	15	4	7
Group 42	13	..	1	0
43	238	39	27	19
Family 430	26	25	3	12
431	212	7	24	3
Group 44	267	230	30	110
Family 442	97	111	11	53
Division 5	*219*	*109*	*24*	*52*
Group 50	215	108	24	52
Family 501	214	108	24	52
Group 59	4	1	N	N
Family 590	4	1	N	N
Division 6	*6*	..	*1*	*0*
Group 64	6	..	1	0
Family 641	2	..	N	0
643	4	..	N	0
Division 7–8	*61*	*1*	*7*	*N*
Group 87	48	..	5	0
89	13	1	2	N
Family 890	4	1	N	N
899	9	..	1	0
Division 9	*4*	..	*N*	*0*
Group 90	4	..	N	0
Family 903	4	..	N	0
BANASKANTHA DISTRICT				
Total workers	**72,659**	**27,701**	**10,000**	**10,000**
All Divisions	**3,988**	**5,644**	**549**	**2,037**
Division 0	*2*	..	*N*	*0*
Group 00	1	..	N	0
Family 007	1	..	N	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.24-*contd.*

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by division, group and family, 1961

Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
BANASKANTHA DISTRICT-*contd.*				
Group 02	1	..	N	0
Division 1	*6*	..	*1*	*0*
Group 13	6	..	1	0
Family 136	1	..	N	0
Division 2	*12*	..	*2*	*0*
Group 20	7	..	1	0
Family 200	7	..	1	0
Group 28	5	..	1	0
Family 280	4	..	1	0
289	1	..	N	0
Division 4	*3,769*	*5,555*	*519*	*2,005*
Group 40	2,594	5,255	357	1,897
Family 404	2,331	5,127	321	1,851
409	254	117	35	42
Group 41	892	222	123	80
Family 411	764	199	105	72
Group 43	3	9	N	3
44	280	69	39	25
Division 5	*146*	*82*	*20*	*30*
Group 50	146	82	20	30
Family 501	145	82	20	30
Division 7-8	*35*	*7*	*5*	*2*
Group 82	..	1	0	N
85	..	1	0	N
87	1	..	N	0
89	34	5	5	2
Family 899	24	5	3	2
Division 9	*17*	..	*2*	*0*
Group 90	15	..	2	0
Family 903	15	..	2	0
Group 91	2	..	N	0

Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
BANASKANTHA DISTRICT-*concld.*				
Division X	*1*	..	*N*	*0*
Group X8	1	..	N	0
Family X80	1	..	N	0
SABARKANTHA DISTRICT				
Total workers	**62,236**	**17,333**	**10,000**	**10,000**
All Divisions	**3,238**	**1,046**	**520**	**604**
Division 0	*2*	..	*N*	*0*
Group 00	1	..	N	0
Family 001	1	..	N	0
Group 02	1	..	N	0
Division 1	*16*	..	*3*	*0*
Group 13	16	..	3	0
Division 2	*16*	..	*3*	*0*
Group 20	9	..	2	0
Family 200	9	..	2	0
Group 28	6	..	1	0
Family 280	3	..	N	0
289	3	..	N	0
Group 29	1	..	N	0
Family 290	1	..	N	0
Division 4	*2,332*	*663*	*374*	*383*
Group 40	970	374	156	216
Family 404	683	316	110	182
409	283	58	45	33
Group 41	1,147	282	184	163
Family 411	1,050	271	169	156
412	43	10	7	6
413	3	..	N	0
Group 43	6	1	1	1
44	209	6	33	3
Family 440	117	..	19	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.24-*contd.*

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by division, group and family, 1961

Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
SABARKANTHA DISTRICT-*contd.*				
Division 5	*792*	*364*	*127*	*210*
Group 50	792	363	127	209
Family 501	772	363	127	209
509	18	..	3	0
Group 59	..	1	0	1
Division 6	*11*	..	*2*	*0*
Group 64	11	..	2	0
Family 641	6	..	1	0
643	5	..	1	0
Division 7-8	*42*	*19*	*7*	*11*
Group 73	1	..	N	0
75	10	..	2	0
79	1	7	N	4
82	2	..	N	0
87	5	..	1	0
89	23	12	4	7
Family 890	8	..	1	0
899	15	12	2	7
Division 9	*27*	..	*4*	*0*
Group 90	26	..	4	0
Family 903	26	..	4	0
Group 91	1	..	N	0
Family 911	1	..	N	0
MEHSANA DISTRICT				
Total workers	**156,890**	**96,892**	**10,000**	**10,000**
All Divisions	**2,910**	**2,189**	**185**	**226**
Division 0	*1*	..	*N*	*0*
Group 00	1	..	N	0
Family 001	1	..	N	0
Division 1	*2*	..	*N*	*0*
Group 13	2	..	N	0
Family 133	1	..	N	0
Division 2	*14*	..	*1*	*0*
Group 20	3	..	N	0
Family 200	2	..	N	0
201	1	..	N	0
Group 28	8	..	1	0
Family 280	1	..	N	0
289	7	..	N	0
Group 29	3	..	N	0
Family 290	3	..	N	0
Division 3	*1*	..	*N*	*0*
Group 33	1	..	N	0
Family 331	1	..	N	0
Division 4	*2,373*	*1,973*	*151*	*204*
Group 40	1,349	1,785	86	184
Family 404	603	1,412	38	146
409	680	317	43	33
Group 41	887	152	56	16
Family 411	642	106	41	11
Group 43	2	..	N	0
44	135	36	9	4
Division 5	*436*	*190*	*28*	*19*
Group 50	436	190	28	19
Family 501	435	161	28	16
509	..	29	0	3
Division 6	*2*	..	*N*	*0*
Group 64	1	..	N	0
69	1	..	N	0
Family 691	1	..	N	0
Division 7-8	*54*	*26*	*3*	*3*
Group 75	11	..	N	0
82	1	..	N	0
Family 820	1	..	N	0
Group 87	13	..	1	0
89	29	26	2	3
Family 890	9	2	1	N
899	20	24	1	2
Division 9	*27*	..	*2*	*0*
Group 90	26	..	2	0
Family 903	26	..	2	0
Group 93	1	..	N	0
Family 931	1	..	N	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.24-*contd.*

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by division, group and family, 1961

Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT				
Total workers	**443,229**	**61,536**	**10,000**	**10,000**
All Divisions	**2,971**	**656**	**67**	**107**
Division 0	*6*	..	*N*	*0*
Group 00	4	..	N	0
01	1	..	N	0
02	1	...	N	0
Division 1	*8*	..	*N*	*0*
Group 13	8	..	N	0
Family 131	1	..	N	0
133	1	..	N	0
136	1	..	N	0
Division 2	*22*	..	*N*	*0*
Group 20	6	..	N	0
Family 200	6	..	N	0
Group 21	1	..	N	0
Family 211	1	..	N	0
Group 28	12	..	N	0
Family 280	8	..	N	0
289	4	..	N	0
Group 29	3	..	N	0
Family 290	3	..	N	0
Division 4	*2,685*	*560*	*61*	*91*
Group 40	1,246	395	28	64
Family 404	599	145	14	24
409	598	96	13	16
Group 41	1,208	130	28	21
Family 411	614	72	14	12
412	476	21	11	3
Group 42	9	..	N	0
43	78	1	2	N
44	144	34	3	6
Division 5	*122*	*55*	*3*	*9*
Group 50	121	55	3	9
Family 501	119	55	3	9
Group 51	1	..	N	0
Family 511	1	..	N	0
Division 6	*11*	..	*N*	*0*
Group 64	11	..	N	0
Family 641	8	..	N	0
643	3	..	N	0
Division 7-8	*78*	*37*	*2*	*6*
Group 70	1	...	N	0
Family 700	1	..	N	0
Group 75	10	..	N	0
Family 751	4	..	N	0
759	3	..	N	0
Group 85	..	1	0	N
87	6	..	N	0
89	61	36	2	6
Family 890	19	3	N	N
899	42	33	1	5
Division 9	*39*	*4*	*1*	*1*
Group 90	29	..	1	0
Family 903	28	..	1	0
909	1	..	N	0
Group 93	10	4	N	1
Family 931	10	4	N	1
KAIRA DISTRICT				
Total workers	**157,249**	**33,708**	**10,000**	**10,000**
All Divisions	**3,185**	**1,391**	**203**	**413**
Division 0	*26*	..	*2*	*0*
Group 00	17	..	1	0
Family 001	7	..	N	0
Group 02	1	..	N	0
03	1	..	N	0
Family 030	1	..	N	0
Group 04	1	..	N	0
Family 043	1	..	N	0
Group 05	1	..	N	0
Family 052	1	..	N	0
Group 07	2	..	N	0
09	3	..	1	0
Division 1	*25*	*1*	*2*	*N*
Group 10	1	..	N	0
Family 104	1	..	N	0
Group 13	24	1	2	N
Family 131	1	..	N	0
135	1	..	N	0
Division 2	*95*	*3*	*6*	*1*
Group 20	8	..	1	0
Family 200	7	..	N	0
201	1	...	N	0
Group 21	5	..	N	0
22	1	..	N	0
28	64	2	4	1

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.24-*contd.*

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by division, group and family, 1961

Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
KAIRA DISTRICT-*contd.*				
Family 280	45	1	3	N
289	19	1	1	N
Group 29	17	1	1	N
Family 290	17	1	1	N
Division 3	*7*	..	*N*	*0*
Group 33	7	..	N	0
Family 330	4	..	N	0
331	3	..	N	0
Division 4	*1,962*	*1,258*	*125*	*374*
Group 40	815	1,007	52	299
Family 404	425	881	27	261
409	335	126	21	37
Group 41	915	130	58	39
Family 411	729	101	46	29
412	136	22	9	7
Group 43	130	67	8	20
44	102	54	7	16
Division 5	*645*	*115*	*41*	*34*
Group 50	535	114	34	34
Family 500	17	19	1	6
501	434	92	28	27
502	13	..	1	0
503	7	3	N	1
509	64	..	4	..
Group 51	95	..	6	0
Family 510	85	..	5	0
511	10	..	1	0
Group 52	1	..	N	0
59	14	1	1	N
Family 590	14	1	1	N
Division 6	*40*	..	*3*	*0*
Group 63	2	..	1	0
Family 630	2	..	1	0
Group 64	35	..	2	0
Family 641	35	..	2	0
Group 67	2	..	N	0
69	1	..	N	0
Division 7-8	*306*	*14*	*19*	*4*
Group 75	103	..	7	0
Family 750	30	..	2	0
753	15	..	1	0
Group 76	6	..	N	0
Family 760	5	..	N	0
Group 77	2	..	N	0
Family 770	2	..	N	0
Group 79	3	..	N	0
83	1	..	N	0
86	1	..	N	0
87	24	..	1	0
89	166	14	11	4
Family 890	69	..	4	0
899	97	14	6	4
Division 9	*79*	..	*5*	*0*
Group 90	53	..	4	0
Family 903	52	..	3	0
Group 91	3	..	N	0
Family 911	2	..	N	0
Group 92	1	..	N	0
Family 920	1	..	N	0
Group 93	21	..	1	0
Family 931	21	..	1	0
Group 94	1	..	N	0
Family 940	1	..	N	0
PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT				
Total workers	**69,531**	**20,143**	**10,000**	**10,000**
All Divisions	**4,265**	**1,359**	**613**	**675**
Division 0	*38*	*12*	*6*	*6*
Group 00	14	..	2	0
02	8	..	1	0
07	5	12	1	6
09	11	..	2	0
Division 1	*57*	..	*8*	*0*
Group 10	20	..	3	0
Family 101	18	..	3	0
102	2	..	N	0
Group 13	37	..	5	0
Family 130	36	..	5	0
139	1	..	N	0
Division 2	*173*	*5*	*25*	*3*
Group 20	34	..	5	0
Family 200	27	..	4	0
201	7	..	1	0
Group 21	4	2	1	1
28	112	3	16	2
Family 280	86	..	12	0
289	26	3	4	1

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.24-*contd.*

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by division, group and family, 1961

Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT-*contd.*				
Group 29	23	..	3	0
Family 290	23	..	3	0
Division 4	*1,758*	*962*	*253*	*478*
Group 40	980	863	141	428
Family 404	908	852	131	423
Group 41	322	84	46	42
Family 411	151	59	22	29
Group 43	37	..	6	0
44	419	15	60	8
Family 440	312	..	45	0
Division 5	*1,648*	*334*	*237*	*166*
Group 50	987	267	142	133
Family 500	373	..	54	0
501	405	254	58	126
502	176	..	25	0
509	21	13	3	6
Group 51	2	..	N	0
59	659	67	95	33
Family 590	659	67	95	33
Division 6	*72*	*1*	*10*	*N*
Group 64	72	1	10	N
Family 641	71	..	10	N
649	1	1	10	N
Division 7–8	*349*	*28*	*50*	*14*
Group 75	87	..	13	0
Family 750	8	..	1	0
753	25	..	4	0
Group 76	7	..	1	0
Family 760	6	..	1	0
769	1	..	N	0
Group 77	1	..	N	0
Family 770	1	..	N	0
Group 79	9	..	1	0
Family 791	9	..	1	0
Group 87	18	..	2	0
89	227	28	33	14
Family 890	196	22	28	11
899	31	6	4	3
Division 9	*134*	*17*	*19*	*8*
Group 90	77	..	11	0
Family 903	74	..	11	0
909	3	..	N	0
Group 93	57	17	8	8
Family 931	57	17	8	8
Division X	*36*	..	*5*	*0*
Group X8	36	..	5	0
Family X80	36	..	5	0
BARODA DISTRICT				
Total workers	**149,037**	**21,594**	**10,000**	**10,000**
All Divisions	**3,654**	**709**	**245**	**328**
Division 0	*16*	..	*1*	*0*
Group 00	2	..	N	0
02	7	..	1	0
03	1	..	N	0
Family 030	1	..	N	0
Group 04	2	..	N	0
Family 049	2	..	N	0
Group 05	1	..	N	0
Family 052	1	..	N	0
Group 0X	3	..	N	0
Division 1	*28*	..	*2*	*0*
Group 10	20	..	1	0
Family 101	5	..	N	0
104	15	..	1	0
Group 13	8	..	1	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.24-*contd.*

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by division, group and family, 1961

Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
BARODA DISTRICT-*contd.*				
Division 2	*179*	*2*	*12*	*1*
Group 20	3	..	N	0
Family 200	3	..	N	0
Group 21	3	1	N	1
Family 211	1	1	N	0
Group 28	54	1	4	N
Family 280	13	1	1	N
289	41	..	3	0
Group 29	119	..	8	0
Family 290	119	..	8	0
Division 4	*2,395*	*579*	*161*	*268*
Group 40	1,159	456	78	211
Family 404	1,120	441	75	204
Group 41	986	75	66	35
Family 411	464	47	31	22
412	266	18	18	8
419	210	2	14	1
Group 42	2	..	N	0
43	98	5	7	2
Family 431	98	5	7	2
Group 44	150	43	10	20
Family 441	47	36	3	17
Division 5	*593*	*83*	*40*	*38*
Group 50	383	19	26	9
Family 500	198	2	13	1
501	158	17	11	8
509	26	..	2	0
Group 51	8	..	N	0
Family 511	8	..	N	0
Group 59	202	64	14	29
Family 590	202	64	14	29
Division 6	*20*	..	*1*	*0*
Group 64	19	..	1	0
Family 641	6	..	N	0
649	13	..	1	0
Group 69	1	..	N	0
Family 692	1	..	N	0
Division 7-8	*182*	*44*	*12*	*20*
Group 73	5	..	N	0
Family 733	5	..	N	0
Group 75	7	..	1	0
Family 750	6	..	N	0
Group 76	4	..	N	0
Family 760	4	..	N	0
Group 77	2	..	N	0
Family 770	2	..	N	0
Group 79	7	..	N	0
Family 791	4	..	N	0
Group 85	1	3	N	1
Family 850	1	..	N	0
859	..	3	0	1
Group 87	13	..	1	0
89	143	41	10	19
Family 890	11	2	1	1
899	132	39	9	18
Division 9	*232*	*1*	*15*	*1*
Group 90	217	..	14	0
Family 903	215	..	14	0
909	2	..	N	0
Group 92	3	..	N	0
Family 920	3	..	N	0
Group 93	12	1	1	1
Family 931	12	1	1	1
Division X	*9*	..	*1*	*0*
Group X8	9	..	1	0
Family X80	9	..	1	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.24-*contd.*

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by division, group and family, 1961

Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
BROACH DISTRICT				
Total workers	**62,240**	**14,224**	**10,000**	**10,000**
All Divisions	**3,110**	**590**	**500**	**415**
Division 0	*26*	..	*4*	*0*
Group 00	14	..	2	0
Family 001	4	..	1	0
Group 01	5	..	1	0
02	6	..	1	0
05	1	..	N	0
Family 059	1	..	N	0
Division 1	*49*	..	*8*	*0*
Group 10	20	..	3	0
Family 101	20	..	3	0
Group 13	29	..	5	0
Family 130	29	..	5	0
Division 2	*61*	*43*	*10*	*30*
Group 20	7	..	1	0
Family 200	7	..	1	0
Group 21	1	43	N	30
28	25	..	4	0
Family 280	12	..	2	0
289	13	..	2	0
Group 29	28	..	5	0
Family 290	28	..	5	0
Division 4	*2,500*	*462*	*402*	*325*
Group 40	951	368	153	259
Family 404	935	367	150	258
Group 41	268	8	43	5
Family 412	27	2	4	1
419	162	4	26	3
Group 42	1	..	N	0
43	1,026	82	165	58
Family 430	179	14	29	10
431	844	61	136	43

Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
BROACH DISTRICT-*contd.*				
Group 44	254	4	41	3
Family 440	83	..	13	0
443	122	..	20	0
Division 5	*38*	*3*	*6*	*2*
Group 50	29	1	5	1
Family 500	5	..	1	0
501	2	..	N	0
509	22	1	4	1
Group 51	9	..	1	0
Family 510	7	..	1	0
511	2	..	N	0
Group 59	..	2	0	1
Family 590	..	2	0	1
Division 6	*11*	..	*2*	*0*
Group 64	11	..	2	0
Family 641	11	..	2	0
Division 7-8	*220*	*79*	*35*	*56*
Group 75	28	..	5	0
Family 750	4	..	1	0
753	2	..	N	0
Group 76	2	..	N	0
Family 760	2	..	N	0
Group 77	3	..	1	0
79	65	53	10	37
Family 790	65	53	10	37
Group 85	6	5	1	4
Family 850	6	5	1	4
Group 87	1	..	N	0
89	115	21	18	15
Family 890	41	12	6	8
899	74	9	12	6
Division 9	*186*	*2*	*30*	*1*
Group 90	184	2	30	1
Family 903	179	2	29	1

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.24-*contd.*

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by division, group and family, 1961

Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
BROACH DISTRICT-*concld.*				
Group 93	2	..	N	0
Family 931	2	..	N	0
Division X	*19*	*1*	*3*	*1*
Group X8	19	1	3	1
Family X80	19	1	3	1
SURAT DISTRICT				
Total workers All Divisions	**250,583 13,616**	**57,660 5,585**	**10,000 543**	**10,000 969**
Division 0	*22*	..	*1*	*0*
Group 00	2	..	N	0
02	19	..	1	0
09	1	..	N	0
Division 1	*188*	..	*7*	*0*
Group 10	24	..	1	0
Family 101	24	..	1	0
Group 13	164	..	6	0
Family 130	164	..	6	0
Division 2	*237*	*2*	*9*	*1*
Group 20	97	..	4	0
Family 200	97	..	4	0
Group 21	1	1	N	1
Family 211	1	..	N	0
Group 22	1	..	N	0
28	95	1	4	N
Family 280	56	..	2	0
289	39	1	2	N
Group 29	43	..	1	0
Family 290	43	..	1	0
Division 4	*11,623*	*4,758*	*464*	*825*
Group 40	3,751	1,816	150	315
Family 404	3,523	1,754	141	304
409	199	62	8	11
Group 41	3,944	614	158	106
Family 411	3,040	443	121	77
412	497	133	20	23
419	258	8	10	1
Group 43	3,092	2,209	123	383
Family 430	1,747	..	70	0
431	1,315	870	52	151
439	30	1,339	2	232
Group 44	836	119	33	21
Family 440	278	..	11	0
443	147	119	6	21
Division 5	*643*	*653*	*26*	*113*
Group 50	598	648	24	112
Family 501	548	602	22	104
509	47	46	2	8
Group 51	1	..	N	0
59	44	5	2	1
Family 590	44	5	2	1
Division 6	*27*	..	*1*	*0*
Group 64	27	..	1	0
Family 641	25	..	1	0
649	2	..	N	0
Division 7-8	*467*	*145*	*19*	*25*
Group 75	17	..	1	0
77	13	..	N	0
87	45	..	2	0
89	392	145	16	25
Family 890	48	17	2	3
899	344	128	14	22
Division 9	*387*	*25*	*15*	*4*
Group 90	367	..	14	0
Family 903	367	..	14	0
Group 91	17	..	1	0
Family 911	8	..	N	0
912	6	..	N	0
919	3	..	N	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.24-*concld.*

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by division, group and family, 1961

Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
SURAT DISTRICT-*concld.*				
Group 93	3	25	N	4
Family 931	3	25	N	4
Division X	*22*	*2*	*1*	*1*
Group X8	22	2	1	1
Family X80	22	2	1	1
DANGS DISTRICT				
Total workers	**3,888**	**655**	**10,000**	**10,000**
All Divisions	**1,327**	**195**	**3,413**	**2,977**
Division 1	*7*	..	*18*	*0*
Group 10	4	..	10	0
Family 101	4	..	10	0
Group 13	3	..	8	0
Family 139	3	..	8	0
Division 2	*102*	..	*262*	0
Group 20	14	..	36	0
Family 200	14	..	36	0
Group 28	66	..	170	0
Family 280	66	..	170	0
Group 29	22	..	56	0
Family 290	22	..	56	0
Division 4	*1,081*	*84*	*2,780*	*1,282*
Group 40	192	15	494	229
Family 404	192	15	494	229
Group 41	14	..	36	0
44	875	69	2,250	1,053
Family 440	291	9	748	137
441	13	7	33	107
442	155	..	399	0
443	25	11	64	168
449	391	42	1,006	641
Division 5	*82*	*85*	*211*	*1,298*
Group 50	82	85	211	1,298
Family 501	82	85	211	1,298
Division 6	*2*	..	*5*	*0*
Group 64	1	..	3	0
Family 641	1	..	3	0
Group 67	1	..	2	0
Family 672	1	..	2	0
Division 7-8	*34*	*26*	*88*	*397*
Group 89	34	26	88	397
Family 899	34	26	88	397
Division 9	*19*	..	*49*	*0*
Group 90	16	..	41	0
Family 903	16	..	41	0
Group 91	2	..	5	0
Family 911	2	..	5	0
Group 93	1	..	3	0
Family 931	1	..	3	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.25

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have second work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

State/Union Territory	Principal work		Total Rural Urban	Secondary work: At Household Industry Males	At Household Industry Females	As Cultivator Males	As Cultivator Females	As Agricultural labourer Males	As Agricultural labourer Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA . .	**Cultivation . .**	**T**	**1,000**	**168**	**92**	**0**	**0**	**454**	**286**
		R	**1,000**	**168**	**93**	**0**	**0**	**453**	**286**
		U	**1,000**	**151**	**60**	**0**	**0**	**512**	**277**
	Agricultural labour	**T**	**1,000**	**50**	**40**	**551**	**359**	**0**	**0**
		R	**1,000**	**50**	**40**	**552**	**358**	**0**	**0**
		U	**1,000**	**44**	**51**	**538**	**367**	**0**	**0**
	Household Industry	**T**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**	**538**	**202**	**154**	**106**
		R	**1,000**	**0**	**0**	**535**	**203**	**156**	**106**
		U	**1,000**	**0**	**0**	**633**	**187**	**93**	**87**
STATES									
1 Andhra Pradesh .	Cultivation . .	T	1,000	107	47	0	0	437	409
		R	1,000	106	47	0	0	437	410
		U	1,000	132	73	0	0	437	358
	Agricultural labour .	T	1,000	52	54	451	443	0	0
		R	1,000	51	53	453	443	0	0
		U	1,000	71	80	384	465	0	0
	Household Industry .	T	1,000	0	0	463	142	224	171
		R	1,000	0	0	461	141	226	172
		U	1,000	0	0	524	175	152	149
2 Assam . .	Cultivation . .	T	1,000	139	707	0	0	114	40
		R	1,000	138	708	0	0	114	40
		U	1,000	329	146	0	0	363	162
	Agricultural labour .	T	1,000	57	106	784	53	0	0
		R	1,000	55	106	786	53	0	0
		U	1,000	308	141	507	44	0	0
	Household Industry .	T	1,000	0	0	56	761	24	159
		R	1,000	0	0	54	765	22	159
		U	1,000	0	0	425	132	215	228
3 Bihar . .	Cultivation . .	T	1,000	131	51	0	0	518	300
		R	1,000	132	51	0	0	517	300
		U	1,000	61	17	0	0	654	268
	Agricultural labour .	T	1,000	44	27	633	296	0	0
		R	1,000	44	27	633	296	0	0
		U	1,000	25	29	592	354	0	0
	Household Industry .	T	1,000	0	0	569	211	143	77
		R	1,000	0	0	564	213	145	78
		U	1,000	0	0	740	152	71	37

NOTE:
The figures for Goa, Daman and Diu are not available.

STATEMENT X.25-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have second work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

State/Union Territory	Principal work		Total Rural Urban	Secondary work: At Household Industry Males	At Household Industry Females	As Cultivator Males	As Cultivator Females	As Agricultural labourer Males	As Agricultural labourer Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
STATES-*contd.*									
4 Gujarat	*Cultivation*	*T*	*1,000*	*286*	*214*	*0*	*0*	*312*	*188*
		R	*1,000*	*287*	*210*	*0*	*0*	*314*	*189*
		U	*1,000*	*250*	*375*	*0*	*0*	*244*	*131*
	Agricultural labour	*T*	*1,000*	*75*	*81*	*477*	*367*	*0*	*0*
		R	*1,000*	*75*	*77*	*479*	*369*	*0*	*0*
		U	*1,000*	*88*	*304*	*365*	*243*	*0*	*0*
	Household Industry	*T*	*1,000*	*0*	*0*	*397*	*402*	*109*	*92*
		R	*1,000*	*0*	*0*	*399*	*400*	*110*	*91*
		U	*1,000*	*0*	*0*	*367*	*432*	*92*	*109*
5 Jammu and Kashmir	Cultivation	T	1,000	493	376	0	0	113	18
		R	1,000	493	378	0	0	112	17
		U	1,000	522	282	0	0	171	25
	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	264	96	458	182	0	0
		R	1,000	296	112	449	143	0	0
		U	1,000	81	12	513	394	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	486	421	73	20
		R	1,000	0	0	477	431	71	21
		U	1,000	0	0	745	122	133	0
6 Kerala	Cultivation	T	1,000	126	43	0	0	642	189
		R	1,000	125	43	0	0	643	189
		U	1,000	152	51	0	0	615	182
	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	27	50	718	205	0	0
		R	1,000	27	50	718	205	0	0
		U	1,000	36	83	695	186	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	510	169	102	219
		R	1,000	0	0	506	169	104	221
		U	1,000	0	0	601	172	48	179
7 Madhya Pradesh	Cultivation	T	1,000	168	78	0	0	374	380
		R	1,000	167	78	0	0	374	381
		U	1,000	285	91	0	0	311	313
	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	64	41	455	440	0	0
		R	1,000	64	41	455	440	0	0
		U	1,000	71	119	359	451	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	518	220	154	108
		R	1,000	0	0	514	220	157	109
		U	1,000	0	0	645	247	48	60

STATEMENT X.25-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have second work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

State/Union Territory	Principal work		Total Rural Urban	Secondary work: At Household Industry Males	At Household Industry Females	As Cultivator Males	As Cultivator Females	As Agricultural labourer Males	As Agricultural labourer Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
STATES-*contd.*									
8 Madras	Cultivation	T	1,000	53	21	0	0	586	340
		R	1,000	53	21	0	0	584	342
		U	1,000	50	16	0	0	646	288
	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	34	21	561	384	0	0
		R	1,000	34	22	560	384	0	0
		U	1,000	11	5	588	396	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	544	140	202	114
		R	1,000	0	0	539	139	206	116
		U	1,000	0	0	630	160	133	77
9 Maharashtra	Cultivation	T	1,000	71	29	0	0	449	451
		R	1,000	70	29	0	0	449	452
		U	1,000	85	26	0	0	476	413
	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	36	30	479	455	0	0
		R	1,000	37	30	477	456	0	0
		U	1,000	16	26	525	433	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	504	175	173	148
		R	1,000	0	0	501	176	176	147
		U	1,000	0	0	576	164	99	161
10 Mysore	Cultivation	T	1,000	235	78	0	0	427	260
		R	1,000	236	78	0	0	425	261
		U	1,000	202	44	0	0	506	248
	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	94	86	474	346	0	0
		R	1,000	95	88	470	347	0	0
		U	1,000	67	43	577	313	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	590	193	126	91
		R	1,000	0	0	579	194	132	95
		U	1,000	0	0	697	190	67	46
11 Orissa	Cultivation	T	1,000	165	51	0	0	592	192
		R	1,000	165	51	0	0	592	192
		U	1,000	135	20	0	0	703	142
	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	84	66	604	246	0	0
		R	1,000	84	66	603	247	0	0
		U	1,000	70	23	699	208	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	568	197	129	106
		R	1,000	0	0	567	198	129	106
		U	1,000	0	0	655	153	113	79

STATEMENT X.25-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have second work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

State/Union Territory	Principal work		Total Rural Urban	Secondary work: At Household Industry Males	At Household Industry Females	As Cultivator Males	As Cultivator Females	As Agricultural labourer Males	As Agricultural labourer Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
STATES-*concld.*									
12 Punjab . .	Cultivation . .	T	1,000	594	244	0	0	132	30
		R	1,000	599	248	0	0	123	30
		U	1,000	378	61	0	0	554	7
	Agricultural labour .	T	1,000	338	56	567	39	0	0
		R	1,000	461	77	410	52	0	0
		U	1,000	12	1	982	5	0	0
	Household Industry .	T	1,000	0	0	614	157	189	40
		R	1,000	0	0	608	161	190	41
		U	1,000	0	0	747	73	157	23
13 Rajasthan . .	Cultivation . .	T	1,000	421	193	0	0	237	149
		R	1,000	423	194	0	0	235	148
		U	1,000	266	107	0	0	404	223
	Agricultural labour .	T	1,000	99	79	484	338	0	0
		R	1,000	101	75	487	337	0	0
		U	1,000	47	153	417	383	0	0
	Household Industry .	T	1,000	0	0	624	236	90	50
		R	1,000	0	0	623	237	90	50
		U	1,000	0	0	640	228	73	59
14 Uttar Pradesh .	Cultivation . .	T	1,000	221	46	0	0	527	206
		R	1,000	220	46	0	0	527	207
		U	1,000	223	47	0	0	684	46
	Agricultural labour .	T	1,000	42	22	593	343	0	0
		R	1,000	42	23	592	343	0	0
		U	1,000	111	6	769	114	0	0
	Household Industry .	T	1,000	0	0	699	140	123	38
		R	1,000	0	0	695	142	124	39
		U	1,000	0	0	852	89	49	10
15 West Bengal .	Cultivation . .	T	1,000	128	15	0	0	724	133
		R	1,000	129	15	0	0	723	133
		U	1,000	60	2	0	0	909	29
	Agricultural labour .	T	1,000	31	31	792	146	0	0
		R	1,000	31	31	791	147	0	0
		U	1,000	10	3	908	79	0	0
	Household Industry .	T	1,000	0	0	675	83	183	59
		R	1,000	0	0	673	84	183	60
		U	1,000	0	0	851	20	117	12

STATEMENT X.25-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have second work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

State/Union Territory	Principal work		Total Rural Urban	Secondary work: At Household Industry Males	At Household Industry Females	As Cultivator Males	As Cultivator Females	As Agricultural labourer Males	As Agricultural labourer Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS									
1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Cultivation	T	1,000	423	393	0	0	0	184
		R	1,000	423	393	0	0	0	184
		U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	200	0	800	0	0	0
		R	1,000	200	0	800	0	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	306	693	1	0
		R	1,000	0	0	306	693	1	0
		U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
2 Delhi	Cultivation	T	1,000	638	175	0	0	70	117
		R	1,000	661	181	0	0	53	105
		U	1,000	0	10	0	0	548	442
	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	522	377	101	0	0	0
		R	1,000	581	419	0	0	0	0
		U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	428	277	214	81
		R	1,000	0	0	383	286	240	91
		U	1,000	0	0	789	211	0	0
3 Himachal Pradesh	Cultivation	T	1,000	555	384	0	0	39	22
		R	1,000	555	384	0	0	39	22
		U	1,000	546	375	0	0	57	22
	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	189	241	344	226	0	0
		R	1,000	189	242	345	224	0	0
		U	1,000	0	0	250	750	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	638	317	29	16
		R	1,000	0	0	637	317	30	16
		U	1,000	0	0	714	280	6	0
4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Cultivation	T	1,000	981	19	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	981	19	0	0	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Agricultural labour	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	574	426	0	0
		R	1,000	0	0	574	426	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT X.25-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have second work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

State/Union Territory	Principal work		Total Rural Urban	Secondary work: At Household Industry Males	At Household Industry Females	As Cultivator Males	As Cultivator Females	As Agricultural labourer Males	As Agricultural labourer Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS-*contd.*									
5 Manipur . .	Cultivation . .	T	1,000	353	541	0	0	82	24
		R	*1,000*	*353*	*543*	*0*	*0*	*80*	*24*
		U	1,000	0	17	0	0	983	0
	Agricultural labour .	T	1,000	28	335	390	247	0	0
		R	1,000	19	338	394	249	0	0
		U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	Household Industry .	T	1,000	0	0	58	910	3	29
		R	1,000	0	0	55	913	3	29
		U	1,000	0	0	746	236	18	0
6 Tripura . .	Cultivation . .	T	1,000	102	621	0	0	248	29
		R	1,000	102	621	0	0	248	29
		U	1,000	215	26	0	0	759	0
	Agricultural labour .	T	1,000	35	101	800	64	0	0
		R	1,000	35	101	800	64	0	0
		U	1,000	0	0	821	179	0	0
	Household Industry .	T	1,000	0	0	290	621	40	49
		R	1,000	0	0	285	625	40	50
		U	1,000	0	0	750	224	26	0
7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli . .	Cultivation . .	T	1,000	17	67	0	0	474	442
		R	1,000	17	67	0	0	474	442
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Agricultural labour .	T	1,000	5	85	478	432	0	0
		R	1,000	5	85	478	432	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Household Industry .	T	1,000	0	0	587	311	60	42
		R	1,000	0	0	587	311	60	42
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Pondicherry .	Cultivation . .	T	1,000	55	6	0	0	713	226
		R	1,000	53	5	0	0	715	227
		U	1,000	387	355	0	0	258	0
	Agricultural labour .	T	1,000	25	8	644	323	0	0
		R	1,000	24	8	645	323	0	0
		U	1,000	250	250	250	250	0	0
	Household Industry .	T	1,000	0	0	534	94	228	144
		R	1,000	0	0	521	104	219	156
		U	1,000	0	0	659	0	317	24

STATEMENT X.25-*concld.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have second work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

State/Union Territory	Principal work		Total Rural Urban	Secondary work: At Household Industry Males	At Household Industry Females	As Cultivator Males	As Cultivator Females	As Agricultural labourer Males	As Agricultural labourer Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS-*concld.*									
9 North-East Frontier Agency . .	Cultivation . .	T	1,000	0	704	0	0	148	148
		R	1,000	0	704	0	0	148	148
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Agricultural labour .	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Household Industry .	T	1,000	0	0	0	985	0	15
		R	1,000	0	0	0	985	0	15
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Nagaland . .	Cultivation . .	T	1,000	52	56	0	0	327	565
		R	1,000	52	56	0	0	327	565
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Agricultural labour .	T	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
		R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Household Industry .	T	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
		R	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 SIKKIM . .	Cultivation . .	T	1,000	64	5	0	0	504	427
		R	1,000	64	5	0	0	504	427
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Agricultural labour .	T	1,000	0	0	685	315	0	0
		R	1,000	0	0	685	315	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Household Industry .	T	1,000	0	0	604	224	155	17
		R	1,000	0	0	604	224	155	17
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT X.26

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have second work in any of the three categories (State and Districts), 1961

State/District	Principal work		Total Rural Urban	Secondary work: I At Household Industry Males	I At Household Industry Females	II As Cultivator Males	II As Cultivator Females	III As Agricultural labourer Males	III As Agricultural labourer Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GUJARAT	**Cultivation**	**T**	**1,000**	**286**	**214**	**0**	**0**	**312**	**188**
		R	**1,000**	**287**	**210**	**0**	**0**	**314**	**189**
		U	**1,000**	**250**	**375**	**0**	**0**	**244**	**131**
	Agricultural labour	**T**	**1,000**	**75**	**81**	**477**	**367**	**0**	**0**
		R	**1,000**	**75**	**77**	**479**	**369**	**0**	**0**
		U	**1,000**	**88**	**304**	**365**	**243**	**0**	**0**
	Household Industry	**T**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**	**397**	**402**	**109**	**92**
		R	**1,000**	**0**	**0**	**399**	**400**	**110**	**91**
		U	**1,000**	**0**	**0**	**367**	**432**	**92**	**109**
1 Jamnagar	Cultivation	T	1,000	382	116	0	0	343	159
		R	1,000	395	121	0	0	321	163
		U	1,000	136	12	0	0	790	62
	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	171	66	476	287	0	0
		R	1,000	186	71	466	277	0	0
		U	1,000	0	0	600	400	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	437	132	288	143
		R	1,000	0	0	422	122	305	151
		U	1,000	0	0	694	306	0	0
2 Rajkot	Cultivation	T	1,000	495	412	0	0	58	35
		R	1,000	501	413	0	0	54	32
		U	1,000	237	352	0	0	253	158
	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	348	229	254	169	0	0
		R	1,000	359	236	239	166	0	0
		U	1,000	0	0	741	259	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	398	214	221	167
		R	1,000	0	0	397	184	239	180
		U	1,000	0	0	398	487	60	55
3 Surendranagar	Cultivation	T	1,000	462	243	0	0	201	94
		R	1,000	467	245	0	0	195	93
		U	1,000	141	127	0	0	620	112
	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	287	270	285	158	0	0
		R	1,000	293	276	285	146	0	0
		U	1,000	67	67	266	600	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	398	180	236	186
		R	1,000	0	0	414	167	252	167
		U	1,000	0	0	272	282	109	337

STATEMENT X.26-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have second work in any of the three categories (State and Districts), 1961

State/District	Principal work		Total Rural Urban	Secondary work: I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural labourer	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4 Bhavnagar . .	Cultivation . .	T	1,000	291	163	0	0	323	223
		R	1,000	288	162	0	0	327	223
		U	1,000	387	215	0	0	180	218
	Agricultural labour .	T	1,000	215	176	349	260	0	0
		R	1,000	218	180	344	258	0	0
		U	1,000	122	0	537	341	0	0
	Household Industry .	T	1,000	0	0	332	225	269	174
		R	1,000	0	0	327	224	279	170
		U	1,000	0	0	377	235	164	224
5 Amreli . .	Cultivation . .	T	1,000	250	151	0	0	374	225
		R	1,000	246	155	0	0	380	219
		U	1,000	338	80	0	0	247	335
	Agricultural labour .	T	1,000	172	96	459	273	0	0
		R	1,000	174	95	456	275	0	0
		U	1,000	53	158	684	105	0	0
	Household Industry .	T	1,000	0	0	271	100	378	251
		R	1,000	0	0	264	78	396	262
		U	1,000	0	0	393	447	89	71
6 Junagadh . .	Cultivation . .	T	1,000	269	58	0	0	428	245
		R	1,000	282	60	0	0	418	240
		U	1,000	63	12	0	0	600	325
	Agricultural labour .	T	1,000	241	116	441	202	0	0
		R	1,000	245	120	438	197	0	0
		U	1,000	105	0	526	369	0	0
	Household Industry .	T	1,000	0	0	383	119	319	179
		R	1,000	0	0	375	117	325	183
		U	1,000	0	0	761	196	43	0
7 Kutch . .	Cultivation . .	T	1,000	312	103	0	0	318	267
		R	1,000	312	104	0	0	317	267
		U	1,000	160	0	0	0	480	360
	Agricultural labour .	T	1,000	59	37	453	451	0	0
		R	1,000	60	37	453	450	0	0
		U	1,000	0	0	500	500	0	0
	Household Industry .	T	1,000	0	0	712	165	73	50
		R	1,000	0	0	712	165	73	50
		U	1,000	0	0	714	72	143	71

STATEMENT X.26-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have second work in any of the three categories (State and Districts), 1961

State/District	Principal work		Total Rural Urban	Secondary work: I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural labourer	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8 Banaskantha .	Cultivation . .	T	1,000	640	224	0	0	100	36
		R	1,000	641	224	0	0	99	36
		U	1,000	258	355	0	0	355	32
	Agricultural labour .	T	1,000	238	98	409	255	0	0
		R	1,000	239	98	408	255	0	0
		U	1,000	0	0	667	333	0	0
	Household Industry .	T	1,000	0	0	554	401	27	18
		R	1,000	0	0	554	402	26	18
		U	1,000	0	0	579	316	105	0
9 Sabarkantha .	Cultivation . .	T	1,000	558	191	0	0	138	113
		R	1,000	561	193	0	0	137	109
		U	1,000	89	0	0	0	222	689
	Agricultural labour .	T	1,000	96	48	561	295	0	0
		R	1,000	97	49	560	294	0	0
		U	1,000	0	0	667	333	0	0
	Household Industry .	T	1,000	0	0	716	248	27	9
		R	1,000	0	0	715	249	27	9
		U	1,000	0	0	758	212	0	30
10 Mehsana . .	Cultivation . .	T	1,000	370	501	0	0	92	37
		R	1,000	374	494	0	0	94	38
		U	1,000	275	664	0	0	39	22
	Agricultural labour .	T	1,000	149	367	356	128	0	0
		R	1,000	149	369	354	128	0	0
		U	1,000	164	163	510	163	0	0
	Household Industry .	T	1,000	0	0	175	745	25	55
		R	1,000	0	0	176	740	26	58
		U	1,000	0	0	168	818	3	11
11 Ahmedabad . .	Cultivation . .	T	1,000	276	113	0	0	410	201
		R	1,000	273	110	0	0	412	205
		U	1,000	397	242	0	0	337	24
	Agricultural labour .	T	1,000	140	244	381	235	0	0
		R	1,000	138	196	408	258	0	0
		U	1,000	157	743	100	0	0	0
	Household Industry .	T	1,000	0	0	438	170	207	185
		R	1,000	0	0	461	182	191	166
		U	1,000	0	0	276	80	325	319

STATEMENT X.26-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have second work in any of the three categories (State and Districts), 1961

State/District	Principal work		Total Rural Urban	Secondary work: I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural labourer	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12 Kaira . .	Cultivation . .	T	1,000	290	47	0	0	541	122
		R	1,000	293	48	0	0	538	121
		U	1,000	155	0	0	0	701	144
	Agricultural labour .	T	1,000	149	97	587	167	0	0
		R	1,000	149	98	587	166	0	0
		U	1,000	141	45	607	207	0	0
	Household Industry .	T	1,000	0	0	522	253	116	109
		R	1,000	0	0	520	254	116	110
		U	1,000	0	0	596	221	110	73
13 Panchmahals .	Cultivation . .	R	1,000	226	424	0	0	172	178
	Agricultural labour .	T	1,000	96	160	440	304	0	0
		R	1,000	97	160	441	302	0	0
		U	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
	Household Industry .	T	1,000	0	0	302	651	20	27
		R	1,000	0	0	292	661	19	28
		U	1,000	0	0	709	228	63	0
14 Baroda . .	Cultivation . .	T	1,000	56	5	0	0	653	286
		R	1,000	54	5	0	0	654	287
		U	1,000	500	63	0	0	406	31
	Agricultural labour .	T	1,000	28	14	667	291	0	0
		R	1,000	28	14	667	291	0	0
		U	1,000	91	0	682	227	0	0
	Household Industry .	T	1,000	0	0	668	80	193	59
		R	1,000	0	0	664	79	196	61
		U	1,000	0	0	754	98	131	17
15 Broach . .	Cultivation . .	T	1,000	110	21	0	0	558	311
		R	1,000	109	21	0	0	557	313
		U	1,000	189	0	0	0	679	132
	Agricultural labour .	T	1,000	19	8	494	479	0	0
		R	1,000	19	7	494	480	0	0
		U	1,000	105	211	526	158	0	0
	Household Industry .	T	1,000	0	0	696	98	132	74
		R	1,000	0	0	682	100	141	77
		U	1,000	0	0	883	67	17	33

STATEMENT X.26-*concld.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have second work in any of the three categories (State and Districts), 1961

State/District	Principal work		Total Rural Urban	Secondary work: I At Household Industry Males	I At Household Industry Females	II As Cultivator Males	II As Cultivator Females	III As Agricultural labourer Males	III As Agricultural labourer Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16 Surat . .	Cultivation . .	T	1,000	81	24	0	0	471	424
		R	1,000	81	23	0	0	472	424
		U	1,000	92	68	0	0	398	442
	Agricultural labour .	T	1,000	26	36	453	485	0	0
		R	1,000	27	34	454	485	0	0
		U	1,000	5	152	388	455	0	0
	Household Industry .	T	1,000	0	0	612	172	109	107
		R	1,000	0	0	610	169	113	108
		U	1,000	0	0	654	220	39	87
Dangs* . .	Cultivation . .	R	1,000	43	1	0	0	491	465
	Agricultural labour .	R	1,000	181	7	342	470	0	0
	Household Industry .	R	1,000	0	0	231	51	436	282

* Entirely rural

STATEMENT X.28

Distribution of workers at household industry by division and selected major groups, 1961

Branch of Industry	Total workers	
	Males	Females
1	2	3
JAMNAGAR DISTRICT		
Total workers	**17,740**	**5,465**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*7,678*	*2,549*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	7,431	2,514
Division 1 Mining and Quarrying	*6*	..
Major Gr. 10 Mining and Quarrying	6	..
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*10,056*	*2,916*
Major Gr. 20 Foodstuffs	451	94
22 Tobacco Products	605	185
23 Textile-Cotton	1,396	641
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	972	564
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	2,145	80
31 Leather and Leather Products	1,425	358
34–35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	1,825	809
36 Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	481	16
39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	616	54
RAJKOT DISTRICT		
Total workers	**27,343**	**11,739**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*12,375*	*6,645*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	12,321	6,607
Division 1 Mining and Quarrying	*195*	*34*
Major Gr. 10 Mining and Quarrying	195	34
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*14,773*	*5,060*
Major Gr. 20 Foodstuffs	888	172
22 Tobacco Products	648	36
23 Textile-Cotton	1,455	1,126
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	2,056	844
Major Gr. 28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	2,871	237
31 Leather and Leather Products	2,219	734
34–35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	2,619	1,568
36 Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	998	90
39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	757	63
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT		
Total workers	**17,572**	**8,067**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*7,107*	*3,669*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	7,092	3,645
Division 1 Mining and Quarrying	*15*	..
Major Gr. 10 Mining and Quarrying	15	..
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*10,450*	*4,398*
Major Gr. 20 Foodstuffs	325	44
22 Tobacco Products	166	14
23 Textile-Cotton	2,831	2,462
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	1,032	330
28 Manufacturing of Wood and Wooden Products	1,287	114
31 Leather and Leather Products	1,445	319
34–35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	1,672	700
36 Basic metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	780	28
39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	449	23

STATEMENT X.28-*contd.*

Distribution of workers at household industry by division and selected major groups, 1961

Branch of Industry	Total workers	
	Males	Females
1	2	3
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT		
Total workers	**26,184**	**11,971**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*11,124*	*7,199*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	11,040	7,155
Division 1 Mining and Quarrying	*8*	..
Major Gr. 10 Mining and Quarrying	8	..
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*15,052*	*4,772*
Major Gr. 20 Foodstuffs	1,016	196
22 Tobacco Products	612	62
23 Textile-Cotton	1,903	1,642
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	1,917	860
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	2,480	212
31 Leather and Leather Products	2,894	539
34–35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	2,062	1,027
36 Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,341	39
39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	619	48
AMRELI DISTRICT		
Total workers	**16,052**	**6,678**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*5,645*	*2,330*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	5,549	2,220
Division 1 Mining and Quarrying	*10*	*2*
Major Gr. 10 Mining and Quarrying	10	2
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*10,397*	*4,346*
Major Gr. 20 Foodstuffs	536	173
22 Tobacco Products	591	61
23 Textile-Cotton	1,359	1,735
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	1,363	431
Major Gr. 28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	1,922	200
31 Leather and Leather Products	1,453	354
34–35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	1,892	1,183
36 Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	701	16
39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	357	25
JUNAGADH DISTRICT		
Total workers	**26,988**	**8,303**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*10,788*	*4,559*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	9,033	3,028
Division 1 Mining and Quarrying	*3*	*3*
Major Gr. 10 Mining and Quarrying	3	3
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*16,197*	*3,741*
Major Gr. 20 Foodstuffs	520	97
22 Tobacco Products	707	91
23 Textile-Cotton	1,874	1,288
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	2,496	440
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	3,733	311
31 Leather and Leather Products	2,499	401
34–35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	2,102	904
36 Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,408	28
39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	731	16

STATEMENT X.28-*contd.*

Distribution of workers at household industry by division and selected major groups, 1961

Branch of Industry	Total workers	
	Males	Females
1	2	3
KUTCH DISTRICT		
Total workers	**23,426**	**8,782**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*12,033*	*3,827*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	11,801	3,798
Division 1 Mining and Quarrying	*1*	..
Major Gr. 10 Mining and Quarrying	1	..
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*11,392*	*4,955*
Major Gr. 20 Foodstuffs	750	776
22 Tobacco Products	615	59
23 Textile-Cotton	1,842	1,500
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	975	823
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	1,846	155
31 Leather and Leather Products	2,411	448
34-35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	1,175	667
36 Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,028	55
39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	654	43
BANASKANTHA DISTRICT		
Total workers	**21,068**	**12,478**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*9,520*	*7,008*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	9,520	7,004
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*11,548*	*5,470*
Major Gr. 20 Foodstuffs	377	137
22 Tobacco Products	320	34
23 Textile-Cotton	2,400	2,479
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	1,384	732
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	1,675	354
31 Leather and Leather Products	1,556	636

Branch of Industry	Total workers	
	Males	Females
1	2	3
BANASKANTHA DISTRICT-*contd.*		
Major Gr. 34-35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	1,898	968
36 Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	966	79
39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	870	30
SABARKANTHA DISTRICT		
Total workers	**13,874**	**6,783**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*2,087*	*1,855*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	2,073	1,845
Division 1 Mining and Quarrying	*30*	*18*
Major Gr. 10 Mining and Quarrying	30	18
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*11,757*	*4,910*
Major Gr. 20 Foodstuffs	422	199
22 Tobacco Products	110	155
23 Textile-Cotton	386	302
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	2,335	1,302
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	2,750	585
31 Leather and Leather Products	1,611	635
34-35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	2,358	1,663
36 Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	967	107
39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	740	54
MEHSANA DISTRICT		
Total workers	**32,755**	**61,981**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*11,570*	*51,604*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	11,541	51,166
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*21,185*	*10,377*
Major Gr. 20 Foodstuffs	677	175
22 Tobacco Products	1,060	464
23 Textile-Cotton	2,997	3,882
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	3,065	2,002
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	4,252	633

STATEMENT X.28-*contd.*

Distribution of workers at household industry by division and selected major groups, 1961

Branch of Industry	Total workers Males	Females
1	2	3
MEHSANA DISTRICT-*contd.*		
Major Gr. 31 Leather and Leather Products	3,070	771
34–35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	3,437	2,206
36 Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,357	113
39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	915	50
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT		
Total workers	**29,901**	**20,972**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*11,733*	*9,891*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	11,543	8,360
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*18,168*	*11,081*
Major Gr. 20 Foodstuffs	688	171
22 Tobacco Products	847	500
23 Textile-Cotton	4,047	6,332
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	3,113	1,524
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	2,818	573
31 Leather and Leather Products	1,560	167
34–35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	2,841	1,201
36 Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,067	300
39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	869	126
KAIRA DISTRICT		
Total workers	**25,219**	**16,580**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*5,867*	*11,818*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	5,823	11,767
Division 1 Mining and Quarrying	*24*	..
Major Gr. 10 Mining and Quarrying	24	..
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*19,328*	*4,762*
Major Gr. 20 Foodstuffs	1,012	246
22 Tobacco Products	1,241	83
23 Textile-Cotton	1,763	1,100
27 Textile-miscellaneous	2,650	897
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	3,812	657
31 Leather and Leather Products	1,270	131
34–35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	3,211	1,291
36 Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,285	102
39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	2,845	157
PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT		
Total workers	**10,781**	**11,776**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*2,823*	*7,741*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	2,799	7,729
Division 1 Mining and Quarrying	*3*	*4*
Major Gr. 10 Mining and Quarrying	3	4
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*7,955*	*4,031*
Major Gr. 20 Foodstuffs	468	533
22 Tobacco Products	211	13
23 Textile-Cotton	123	39
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	1,239	483
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	2,036	1,294
31 Leather and Leather Products	499	86
34–35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	2,092	1,495
36 Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	580	45
39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	617	35

STATEMENT X.28-*concld.*

Distribution of workers at household industry by division and selected major groups, 1961

Branch of Industry	Total workers Males	Females
1	2	3
BARODA DISTRICT		
Total workers	**11,751**	**3,928**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*2,307*	*1,210*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	2,263	1,192
Division 1 Mining and Quarrying	*3*	..
Major Gr. 10 Mining and Quarrying	3	..
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*9,441*	*2,718*
Major Gr. 20 Foodstuffs	575	125
22 Tobacco Products	341	50
23 Textile-Cotton	612	351
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	2,127	649
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	1,858	599
31 Leather and Leather Products	660	40
34-35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	1,520	719
36 Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	888	116
39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	722	34
BROACH DISTRICT		
Total workers	**7,104**	**2,458**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*1,188*	*440*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	1,144	429
Division 1 Mining and Quarrying	..	*1*
Major Gr. 10 Mining and Quarrying	..	1
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*5,916*	*2,017*
Major Gr. 20 Foodstuffs	385	107
22 Tobacco Products	260	64
23 Textile-Cotton	245	321
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	1,382	352
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	1,461	646
31 Leather and Leather Products	466	38
34-35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	855	396
36 Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	467	50
39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	345	18
SURAT DISTRICT		
Total workers	**35,081**	**14,370**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*5,265*	*2,328*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	4,550	1,658
Division 1 Mining and Quarrying	*5*	*1*
Major Gr. 10 Mining and Quarrying	5	1
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*29,811*	*12,041*
Major Gr. 20 Foodstuffs	1,005	277
22 Tobacco Products	592	79
23 Textile-Cotton	4,242	2,586
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	8,935	4,221
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	5,824	3,072
31 Leather and Leather Products	1,647	206
34-35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	1,375	958
36 Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,429	45
39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3,297	140
DANGS DISTRICT		
Total workers	**324**	**112**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*67*	*10*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	67	10
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*257*	*102*
Major Gr. 20 Foodstuffs	14	..
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	36	..
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	153	101
31 Leather and Leather Products	5	..
34-35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	2	1
36 Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	25	..
39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	1	..

STATEMENT

Proportion of persons by sex and broad age-groups in cultivation and agricultural labour children attending school, dependants, infants and children not attending school,

State/District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as Cultivator		Working as Agricultural labourer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GUJARAT	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	0-14	**442**	**430**	**72**	**105**	**71**	**110**	**96**	**98**
	15-34	**308**	**327**	**510**	**540**	**485**	**540**	**569**	**549**
	35-59	**203**	**199**	**357**	**323**	**374**	**319**	**294**	**320**
	60+	**47**	**54**	**61**	**32**	**70**	**31**	**41**	**33**
	Age not stated	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**
1 Jamnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	466	451	104	137	121	149	100	109
	15-34	304	306	523	565	503	571	585	543
	35-59	180	180	314	273	312	261	270	303
	60+	50	63	59	25	64	19	45	45
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0
2 Rajkot	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	458	446	103	136	122	152	91	91
	15-34	306	306	516	558	498	563	587	549
	35-59	189	189	326	284	322	269	281	326
	60+	47	59	55	22	58	16	41	34
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
3 Surendranagar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	455	447	83	104	87	108	117	118
	15-34	310	312	532	575	516	587	585	571
	35-59	194	189	338	299	348	290	267	286
	60+	41	52	47	22	49	15	31	25
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 Bhavnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	454	441	90	95	91	98	114	97
	15-34	313	312	533	571	522	586	573	560
	35-59	184	186	321	306	326	294	270	311
	60+	49	61	56	28	61	22	42	32
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N
5 Amreli	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	448	436	93	104	102	113	109	89
	15-34	313	312	525	563	510	571	574	550
	35-59	188	189	321	302	323	288	272	329
	60+	50	62	60	31	65	28	44	32
	Age not stated	1	1	1	N	N	N	1	N

N=Negligible

X.32

and non-workers in rural areas compared to proportion of full-time students or and persons seeking employment in rural areas, 1961

State/District	Age-group	Total non-working population		Full-time students and children attending school		Dependents, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before and seeking work again	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
GUJARAT	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	0–14	**899**	**598**	**853**	**938**	**950**	**903**	**62**	**107**
	15–34	**58**	**200**	**147**	**62**	**10**	**9**	**751**	**383**
	35–59	**11**	**135**	**N**	**N**	**7**	**20**	**159**	**240**
	60+	**31**	**66**	**N**	**N**	**32**	**67**	**28**	**270**
	Age not stated	**1**	**1**	**N**	**N**	**1**	**1**	**N**	**0**
1 Jamnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	908	572	924	978	937	868	56	0
	15–34	37	207	76	22	12	36	768	600
	35–59	15	144	0	N	9	19	166	200
	60+	39	77	0	0	41	77	10	200
	Age not stated	1	N	N	N	1	N	0	0
2 Rajkot	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	911	629	906	971	949	904	63	154
	15–34	38	157	94	29	7	5	796	308
	35–59	14	133	N	0	8	17	128	231
	60+	37	81	0	0	36	74	13	307
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0
3 Surendranagar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	915	571	911	967	947	902	76	0
	15–34	36	217	88	32	13	8	715	565
	35–59	15	149	N	0	8	23	181	348
	60+	34	63	0	0	31	67	28	87
	Age not stated	N	N	1	1	1	N	0	0
4 Bhavnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	906	598	900	972	947	907	95	67
	15–34	40	194	99	27	12	9	750	667
	35–59	15	132	N	N	9	19	146	200
	60+	39	76	N	N	32	65	8	66
	Age not stated	N	N	1	1	N	N	1	0
5 Amreli	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	917	640	921	987	948	898	81	667
	15–34	33	159	79	13	7	6	678	333
	35–59	12	120	N	N	7	18	164	0
	60+	37	80	N	0	37	76	72	0
	Age not stated	1	1	N	N	1	2	5	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Proportion of persons by sex and broad age-groups in cultivation and agricultural labour children attending school, dependants, infants and children not attending school,

State/District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as Cultivator		Working as Agricultural labourer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6 Junagadh . . .	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	448	438	86	106	97	112	96	92
	15–34	321	320	540	568	521	572	602	561
	35–59	185	183	319	298	320	291	265	311
	60+	45	58	55	28	62	25	37	36
	Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	0
7 Kutch	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	454	411	77	85	80	90	121	77
	15–34	280	297	481	486	439	477	552	504
	35–59	205	213	362	368	380	368	276	368
	60+	60	79	79	61	100	65	50	51
	Age not stated	1	N	1	N	1	N	1	N
8 Banaskantha . . .	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	443	435	106	136	103	129	131	133
	15–34	324	321	530	546	521	553	631	576
	35–59	192	193	320	296	329	298	216	269
	60+	41	51	44	22	47	20	22	22
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Sabarkantha . .	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	443	434	63	121	67	123	79	143
	15–34	326	326	544	553	522	549	672	584
	35–59	196	194	352	304	365	306	232	257
	60+	35	46	41	22	46	22	17	16
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
10 Mehsana . . .	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	440	408	47	68	37	60	87	88
	15–34	300	319	501	548	471	555	626	569
	35–59	207	214	386	355	414	358	257	315
	60+	53	59	66	29	78	27	30	28
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
11 Ahmedabad . . .	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	440	420	49	84	38	77	93	105
	15–34	316	331	535	565	498	565	610	574
	35–59	201	198	363	325	398	334	267	298
	60+	43	51	53	26	66	24	30	23
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

N=Negligible

X.32-*contd.*

and non-workers in rural areas compared to proportion of full-time students or and persons seeking employment in rural areas, 1961

State/District	Age-group	Total non-working population		Full-time students and children attending school		Dependents, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before and seeking work again	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6 Junagadh	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	913	651	882	942	957	905	62	167
	15-34	40	162	117	57	7	6	764	333
	35-59	14	110	N	N	6	17	159	167
	60+	32	76	N	0	29	71	15	333
	Age not stated	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
7 Kutch	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	905	541	924	977	956	904	76	26
	15-34	39	221	75	23	12	8	642	263
	35-59	16	151	N	N	8	19	240	263
	60+	39	87	0	0	23	68	42	448
	Age not stated	1	N	1	N	1	1	0	0
8 Banaskantha	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	913	589	887	974	953	903	144	342
	15-34	36	204	112	26	7	12	654	53
	35-59	14	140	1	N	7	19	185	421
	60+	36	66	N	0	32	65	17	184
	Age not stated	1	1	N	N	1	1	0	0
9 Sabarkantha	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	899	629	848	964	950	906	59	150
	15-34	64	184	152	36	7	5	770	350
	35-59	9	126	N	N	8	22	155	350
	60+	28	61	N	0	34	67	16	150
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	1	N	0	0
10 Mehsana	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	873	612	816	959	936	884	81	175
	15-34	77	182	184	41	9	6	744	200
	35-59	11	129	N	0	8	23	153	325
	60+	38	77	N	0	46	86	21	300
	Age not stated	1	N	N	N	1	1	1	0
11 Ahmedabad	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	894	525	863	955	949	898	66	68
	15-34	62	258	137	45	13	9	776	204
	35-59	12	159	N	N	8	27	133	205
	60+	32	58	N	N	30	66	25	523
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Proportion of persons by sex and broad age-groups in cultivation and agricultural labour children attending school, dependants, infants and children not attending school,

State/District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as Cultivator		Working as Agricultural labourer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12 Kaira	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	427	412	38	66	29	70	83	73
	15–34	310	328	504	530	466	521	614	554
	35–59	210	208	384	363	414	362	266	342
	60+	53	52	74	41	91	47	37	31
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
13 Panchmahals	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	436	446	98	150	99	149	116	102
	15–34	316	313	505	516	497	517	597	557
	35–59	207	194	349	306	354	306	259	316
	60+	41	47	48	28	50	28	28	25
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0
14 Baroda	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	424	425	58	104	45	99	101	108
	15–34	309	318	497	535	453	519	567	551
	35–59	221	207	383	330	423	345	296	314
	60+	46	50	62	31	79	37	36	27
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
15 Broach	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	436	439	64	105	43	89	108	125
	15–34	303	314	493	522	453	512	536	530
	35–59	214	200	376	336	416	356	314	314
	60+	47	47	67	37	88	43	42	31
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
16 Surat	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	443	427	59	85	46	75	80	87
	15–34	288	310	468	521	424	511	496	539
	35–59	217	208	394	349	425	364	366	334
	60+	52	55	79	45	105	50	58	40
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
17 Dangs	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	463	478	114	129	124	132	139	128
	15–34	315	326	519	559	477	535	583	619
	35–59	188	166	318	284	338	306	245	223
	60+	34	30	49	28	61	27	33	30
	Age not stated	N	N	N	0	N	0	N	0

N=Negligible

X.32-*concld.*

and non-workers in rural areas compared to proportion of full-time students or and persons seeking employment in rural areas, 1961

State/District	Age-group	Total non-working population		Full-time students and children attending school		Dependents, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before and seeking work again	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
12 Kaira	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	879	484	819	893	948	901	64	12
	15-34	84	286	181	107	15	13	768	317
	35-59	9	176	N	N	7	22	128	256
	60+	28	54	N	N	30	64	39	415
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	0
13 Panchmahals	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	909	737	853	934	947	914	46	216
	15-34	51	114	147	66	10	6	856	406
	35-59	8	84	N	N	7	17	80	243
	60+	32	65	0	0	36	63	18	135
	Age not stated	N	N	N	0	N	N	0	0
14 Baroda	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	904	536	841	912	956	902	65	29
	15-34	63	243	159	88	10	7	776	543
	35-59	9	164	N	N	7	26	144	200
	60+	24	57	N	N	26	64	15	228
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	1	1	0	0
15 Broach	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	909	661	855	967	956	913	42	26
	15-34	61	175	145	33	11	9	717	474
	35-59	9	110	N	N	8	18	195	132
	60+	21	54	0	0	25	60	46	368
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0
16 Surat	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	894	672	819	913	955	914	32	148
	15-34	76	158	181	87	12	9	752	721
	35-59	8	108	N	N	7	15	184	115
	60+	21	61	0	0	25	61	32	16
	Age not stated	1	1	N	N	1	1	N	0
17 Dangs	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
	0-14	961	831	906	956	979	965	0	0
	15-34	23	91	94	44	4	3	909	0
	35-59	4	46	0	0	4	8	0	0
	60+	12	32	0	0	13	24	91	0
	Age not stated	0	N	0	0	0	N	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in each sex and age-group among total workers

State/District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as Cultivator		Working as Agricultural labourer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GUJARAT	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**553**	**341**	**349**	**222**	**84**	**75**
	0-14	**1,000**	**1,000**	**90**	**84**	**56**	**57**	**18**	**17**
	15-34	**1,000**	**1,000**	**915**	**583**	**549**	**379**	**156**	**130**
	35-59	**1,000**	**1,000**	**976**	**553**	**644**	**355**	**122**	**120**
	60+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**709**	**200**	**517**	**125**	**72**	**45**
	Age not stated	**1,000**	**1,000**	**371**	**182**	**213**	**116**	**58**	**40**
1 Jamnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	550	279	366	215	40	28
	0-14	1,000	1,000	123	85	95	71	9	7
	15-34	1,000	1,000	945	514	605	400	77	50
	35-59	1,000	1,000	962	423	637	312	60	47
	60+	1,000	1,000	652	109	464	66	36	20
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	316	172	193	172	9	0
2 Rajkot	Total	1,000	1,000	560	371	354	279	52	41
	0-14	1,000	1,000	126	114	94	95	10	8
	15-34	1,000	1,000	945	677	576	513	99	73
	35-59	1,000	1,000	968	557	605	395	77	70
	60+	1,000	1,000	657	136	438	77	44	24
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	537	545	333	424	19	91
3 Surendranagar	Total	1,000	1,000	553	266	320	159	71	54
	0-14	1,000	1,000	101	62	61	39	18	14
	15-34	1,000	1,000	948	489	534	299	134	99
	35-59	1,000	1,000	966	422	575	245	98	83
	60+	1,000	1,000	628	110	383	46	54	26
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	396	289	242	178	22	67
4 Bhavnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	554	313	314	186	86	74
	0-14	1,000	1,000	109	67	63	42	22	16
	15-34	1,000	1,000	943	573	523	349	158	133
	35-59	1,000	1,000	964	514	555	294	127	124
	60+	1,000	1,000	641	142	395	66	75	38
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	539	244	244	119	98	56
5 Amreli	Total	1,000	1,000	569	379	354	267	87	74
	0-14	1,000	1,000	119	91	80	69	21	15
	15-34	1,000	1,000	955	684	578	489	160	131
	35-59	1,000	1,000	972	606	608	408	126	129
	60+	1,000	1,000	680	192	456	121	76	38
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	321	117	195	96	72	22

X.33

and non-workers in rural areas, subdivided into categories, 1961

State/District	Age-group	Total non-working population		Full-time students and children attending school		Dependents, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before and seeking work again	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
GUJARAT	**Total**	**447**	**659**	**135**	**56**	**301**	**341**	**2**	**N**
	0-14	**910**	**916**	**261**	**123**	**647**	**716**	**N**	**N**
	15-34	**85**	**417**	**64**	**11**	**10**	**10**	**6**	**N**
	35-59	**24**	**447**	**N**	**N**	**11**	**34**	**2**	**N**
	60+	**291**	**800**	**N**	**N**	**203**	**424**	**1**	**N**
	Age not stated	**629**	**818**	**67**	**30**	**537**	**637**	**2**	**0**
1 Jamnagar . .	Total	450	721	128	37	309	377	2	N
	0-14	877	915	253	81	622	726	N	0
	15-34	55	486	32	3	12	44	4	N
	35-59	38	577	0	N	16	39	1	N
	60+	348	891	0	0	255	466	N	N
	Age not stated	684	828	96	34	570	603	0	0
2 Rajkot . .	Total	440	629	120	37	306	352	2	N
	0-14	874	886	238	81	635	714	N	N
	15-34	55	323	37	3	7	6	4	N
	35-59	32	443	N	0	12	33	1	N
	60+	343	864	0	0	235	442	N	N
	Age not stated	463	455	130	30	278	303	0	0
3 Surendranagar .	Total	447	734	89	26	346	391	2	N
	0-14	899	938	178	57	719	788	N	0
	15-34	52	511	25	3	14	10	5	N
	35-59	34	578	N	0	14	48	2	N
	60+	372	890	0	0	265	505	1	N
	Age not stated	604	711	99	133	505	311	0	0
4 Bhavnagar . .	Total	446	687	103	31	327	358	2	N
	0-14	891	933	205	69	683	738	N	N
	15-34	57	427	33	3	13	10	4	N
	35-59	36	486	N	N	15	36	1	N
	60+	359	858	N	N	216	379	N	N
	Age not stated	461	756	88	69	337	438	5	0
5 Amreli . .	Total	431	621	109	48	310	348	2	N
	0-14	881	909	223	109	656	716	N	N
	15-34	45	316	28	2	7	7	4	N
	35-59	28	394	N	N	12	33	1	0
	60+	320	808	N	0	225	433	2	0
	Age not stated	679	883	9	4	516	774	9	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in each sex and age-group among total workers

State/District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as Cultivator		Working as Agricultural labourer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6 Junagadh . .	Total	1,000	1,000	562	390	351	294	68	59
	0-14	1,000	1,000	108	95	76	75	15	12
	15-34	1,000	1,000	945	691	570	525	127	101
	35-59	1,000	1,000	968	633	606	466	97	97
	60+	1,000	1,000	693	191	479	127	55	36
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	156	152	119	142	7	0
7 Kutch . . .	Total	1,000	1,000	545	285	283	175	55	54
	0-14	1,000	1,000	93	59	50	38	15	10
	15-34	1,000	1,000	937	466	445	282	108	92
	35-59	1,000	1,000	964	493	526	303	74	94
	60+	1,000	1,000	707	218	468	143	46	35
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	513	137	244	94	41	14
8 Banaskantha . .	Total	1,000	1,000	582	340	424	263	39	21
	0-14	1,000	1,000	139	106	98	78	12	6
	15-34	1,000	1,000	953	580	682	453	76	37
	35-59	1,000	1,000	970	521	729	406	44	29
	60+	1,000	1,000	635	149	488	104	21	9
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	254	87	201	77	13	5
9 Sabarkantha . .	Total	1,000	1,000	545	384	395	325	42	23
	0-14	1,000	1,000	77	107	60	92	8	8
	15-34	1,000	1,000	911	652	633	547	87	42
	35-59	1,000	1,000	979	601	736	510	50	31
	60+	1,000	1,000	639	183	508	157	20	8
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	287	256	241	195	28	12
10 Mehsana . .	Total	1,000	1,000	524	375	331	210	166	45
	0-14	1,000	1,000	55	63	28	31	11	10
	15-34	1,000	1,000	877	644	520	366	121	80
	35-59	1,000	1,000	975	622	662	351	72	66
	60+	1,000	1,000	657	184	488	97	33	21
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	341	188	175	64	40	43
11 Ahmedabad . .	Total	1,000	1,000	537	236	289	103	95	78
	0-14	1,000	1,000	59	47	25	19	20	19
	15-34	1,000	1,000	910	403	455	176	183	135
	35-59	1,000	1,000	972	387	574	174	126	117
	60+	1,000	1,000	657	122	444	50	66	35
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	315	137	153	49	56	59

X.33-*contd.*

and non-workers in rural areas, subdivided into categories, 1961

State/District	Age-group	Total non-working population		Full-time students and children attending school		Dependents, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before and seeking work again	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6 Junagadh . .	Total	438	610	97	30	327	368	2	N
	0-14	892	905	192	65	699	759	N	N
	15-34	55	309	36	5	8	7	4	N
	35-59	32	367	6	N	10	34	1	N
	60+	307	809	N	0	209	453	1	N
	Age not stated	844	848	74	36	763	777	0	0
7 Kutch . . .	Total	455	715	122	47	312	324	4	N
	0-14	907	941	247	112	656	713	1	N
	15-34	63	534	33	4	14	9	8	N
	35-59	36	507	N	N	11	28	4	N
	60+	293	782	0	0	119	277	2	1
	Age not stated	487	863	112	14	365	561	0	0
8 Banaskantha . .	Total	418	660	83	16	320	364	2	N
	0-14	861	894	167	35	689	756	1	N
	15-34	47	420	29	1	7	14	4	N
	35-59	30	479	N	N	11	36	2	N
	60+	365	851	N	0	255	461	1	N
	Age not stated	746	913	18	11	728	836	0	0
9 Sabarkantha . .	Total	455	616	165	53	284	335	2	N
	0-14	923	893	312	118	609	699	N	N
	15-34	89	348	76	6	6	5	4	N
	35-59	21	399	N	N	11	38	1	N
	60+	361	817	N	0	277	494	1	N
	Age not stated	713	744	28	24	685	659	0	0
10 Mehsana . .	Total	476	625	170	73	295	321	3	N
	0-14	945	937	316	173	628	696	N	N
	15-34	123	356	105	9	8	6	6	N
	35-59	25	378	N	0	12	35	2	N
	60+	343	816	N	0	257	470	1	N
	Age not stated	659	812	69	34	562	628	3	0
11 Ahmedabad . .	Total	463	764	155	69	294	333	3	N
	0-14	941	953	305	156	634	710	N	N
	15-34	90	597	67	9	12	9	8	N
	35-59	28	613	N	N	12	45	2	N
	60+	343	878	N	N	204	432	2	1
	Age not stated	685	863	65	39	613	588	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in each sex and age-group among total workers

State/District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as Cultivator		Working as Agricultural labourer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12 Kaira	Total	1,000	1,000	537	172	358	86	85	55
	0-14	1,000	1,000	47	28	25	15	17	10
	15-34	1,000	1,000	874	277	539	136	169	93
	35-59	1,000	1,000	981	300	704	149	108	91
	60+	1,000	1,000	758	135	616	78	59	33
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	509	103	335	47	76	37
13 Panchmahals	Total	1,000	1,000	584	496	509	448	23	22
	0-14	1,000	1,000	131	167	116	150	6	5
	15-34	1,000	1,000	933	818	801	740	43	40
	35-59	1,000	1,000	984	781	871	706	29	36
	60+	1,000	1,000	683	296	621	271	15	12
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	367	192	286	192	0	0
14 Baroda	Total	1,000	1,000	568	258	326	107	151	131
	0-14	1,000	1,000	78	63	35	25	36	33
	15-34	1,000	1,000	912	433	478	176	277	227
	35-59	1,000	1,000	983	411	624	179	202	199
	60+	1,000	1,000	772	160	568	78	119	70
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	393	141	150	71	150	71
15 Broach	Total	1,000	1,000	559	399	294	187	185	191
	0-14	1,000	1,000	81	95	29	38	46	54
	15-34	1,000	1,000	911	665	439	305	328	322
	35-59	1,000	1,000	982	671	570	333	271	300
	60+	1,000	1,000	800	315	555	172	168	126
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	388	200	200	17	94	150
16 Surat	Total	1,000	1,000	541	416	276	224	142	160
	0-14	1,000	1,000	72	82	29	39	26	33
	15-34	1,000	1,000	879	702	407	370	246	279
	35-59	1,000	1,000	982	698	540	391	240	257
	60+	1,000	1,000	811	344	552	206	157	117
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	401	267	216	182	106	63
17 Dangs	Total	1,000	1,000	588	503	369	359	115	124
	0-14	1,000	1,000	144	135	99	99	34	33
	15-34	1,000	1,000	971	861	561	588	212	235
	35-59	1,000	1,000	991	862	663	663	149	167
	60+	1,000	1,000	852	473	658	329	112	126
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	500	0	500	0

X.33-*concld.*

and non-workers in rural areas, subdivided into categories, 1961

State/District	Age-group	Total non-working population		Full-time students and children attending school		Dependents, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before and seeking work again	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
12 Kaira	Total	463	828	178	78	276	323	3	N
	0–14	953	972	340	170	612	707	N	N
	15–34	126	723	104	26	13	13	7	N
	35–59	19	700	N	N	9	34	2	N
	60+	242	865	1	N	158	402	2	1
	Age not stated	491	897	80	37	396	528	4	0
13 Panchmahals	Total	416	504	110	29	300	358	2	N
	0–14	869	833	215	61	651	735	N	N
	15–34	67	182	51	6	10	7	4	N
	35–59	16	219	N	N	11	31	1	N
	60+	317	704	0	0	261	483	1	N
	Age not stated	633	808	20	0	612	658	0	0
14 Baroda	Total	432	742	137	74	287	333	2	N
	0–14	922	937	272	159	648	707	N	N
	15–34	88	567	71	21	10	8	5	N
	35–59	17	589	N	N	9	41	1	N
	60+	228	840	N	N	162	426	1	N
	Age not stated	607	859	79	47	529	641	0	0
Broach	Total	441	601	152	85	283	309	2	N
	0–14	919	905	298	187	620	643	N	N
	15–34	89	335	73	9	10	9	4	N
	35–59	18	329	N	N	10	27	1	N
	60+	200	685	0	0	153	396	2	1
	Age not stated	612	800	71	17	529	650	0	0
16 Surat	Total	459	584	148	85	301	328	5	N
	0–14	928	918	274	182	650	702	N	N
	15–34	121	298	94	24	13	9	12	N
	35–59	18	302	N	N	10	24	4	N
	60+	189	656	0	0	143	365	3	N
	Age not stated	599	733	71	20	505	636	2	0
17 Dangs	Total	412	497	75	30	331	371	N	0
	0–14	856	865	147	60	699	749	0	0
	15–34	29	139	23	4	5	3	1	0
	35–59	9	138	0	0	6	17	0	0
	60+	148	527	0	0	130	303	1	0
	Age not stated	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.50

Distribution of 1,000 households under each interest by size class of land held, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres: Less than 1	1.0–2.4	2.5–4.9	5.0–7.4	7.5–9.9	10.0–12.4	12.5–14.9	15.0–29.9	30.0–49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GUJARAT												
Total	**1,000**	**32**	**142**	**178**	**153**	**89**	**94**	**37**	**175**	**73**	**23**	**4**
(a)	**1,000**	**34**	**145**	**177**	**151**	**86**	**95**	**35**	**176**	**74**	**23**	**4**
(b)	**1,000**	**64**	**258**	**223**	**153**	**73**	**69**	**22**	**94**	**33**	**10**	**1**
(c)	**1,000**	**7**	**61**	**163**	**174**	**123**	**104**	**64**	**197**	**78**	**28**	**1**
JAMNAGAR DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**2**	**12**	**34**	**51**	**57**	**114**	**49**	**407**	**210**	**60**	**4**
(a)	1,000	2	12	34	51	58	115	49	407	209	59	4
(b)	1,000	0	74	62	136	74	148	62	382	62	0	0
(c)	1,000	0	0	12	0	35	35	64	415	328	111	0
RAJKOT DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**2**	**15**	**44**	**61**	**66**	**119**	**58**	**385**	**195**	**53**	**2**
(a)	1,000	2	15	45	61	67	119	59	386	193	51	2
(b)	1,000	0	67	78	167	111	200	22	244	111	0	0
(c)	1,000	0	3	13	29	16	63	38	390	302	143	3
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**2**	**15**	**30**	**47**	**36**	**80**	**28**	**308**	**285**	**165**	**4**
(a)	1,000	2	16	30	48	36	83	28	310	282	161	4
(b)	1,000	18	55	145	73	155	118	18	236	164	18	0
(c)	1,000	0	0	4	17	9	20	35	294	357	264	0
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**5**	**40**	**77**	**91**	**87**	**133**	**58**	**312**	**144**	**49**	**4**
(a)	1,000	5	40	77	93	87	135	59	310	141	49	4
(b)	1,000	0	70	141	102	137	134	64	224	90	38	0
(c)	1,000	0	2	28	40	53	76	40	427	257	77	0
AMRELI DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**4**	**26**	**70**	**89**	**84**	**118**	**53**	**338**	**170**	**46**	**2**
(a)	1,000	4	27	70	89	84	120	53	336	169	46	2
(b)	1,000	5	37	135	141	83	94	57	318	109	21	0
(c)	1,000	3	0	19	68	84	73	52	418	231	52	0

(a) = Land owned or held from Government

(b) = Land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share

(c) = Land partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share

STATEMENT X.50-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households under each interest by size class of land held, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres: Less than 1	1.0–2.4	2.5–4.9	5.0–7.4	7.5–9.9	10.0–12.4	12.5–14.9	15.0–29.9	30.0–49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JUNAGADH DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**3**	**32**	**80**	**115**	**102**	**157**	**68**	**325**	**98**	**18**	**2**
(a)	1,000	3	32	81	115	102	158	68	324	97	17	3
(b)	1,000	0	78	79	79	39	157	98	431	39	0	0
(c)	1,000	0	0	38	76	66	104	99	384	171	62	0
KUTCH DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**4**	**26**	**80**	**102**	**75**	**117**	**32**	**291**	**202**	**68**	**3**
(a)	1,000	4	28	84	108	78	121	32	290	188	63	4
(b)	1,000	6	42	140	152	106	145	16	232	137	24	0
(c)	1,000	3	2	9	23	31	65	39	335	353	140	0
BANASKANTHA DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**6**	**76**	**124**	**148**	**93**	**114**	**31**	**258**	**120**	**25**	**5**
(a)	1,000	7	80	129	150	93	115	30	251	116	24	5
(b)	1,000	6	79	150	205	122	110	27	222	66	11	2
(c)	1,000	3	8	42	80	69	103	54	383	202	55	1
SABARKANTHA DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**13**	**150**	**225**	**208**	**109**	**104**	**33**	**119**	**26**	**7**	**6**
(a)	1,000	14	153	229	208	108	103	31	116	26	6	6
(b)	1,000	8	197	236	150	110	94	0	150	31	16	8
(c)	1,000	0	23	99	203	158	145	108	228	27	9	0
MEHSANA DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**18**	**139**	**222**	**194**	**126**	**98**	**36**	**130**	**27**	**6**	**4**
(a)	1,000	20	155	234	192	119	92	29	121	27	6	5
(b)	1,000	21	190	255	192	110	78	30	93	24	4	3
(c)	1,000	1	24	137	207	178	143	85	192	27	6	0
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**12**	**94**	**154**	**151**	**96**	**102**	**43**	**201**	**95**	**45**	**7**
(a)	1,000	13	110	169	155	94	102	38	188	84	39	8
(b)	1,000	24	82	136	116	61	82	41	238	151	67	2
(c)	1,000	1	13	82	143	122	114	74	257	31	62	1

STATEMENT X.50-*concld.*

Distribution of 1,000 households under each interest by size class of land held, 1961

Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres: Less than 1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
KAIRA DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**78**	**286**	**255**	**161**	**73**	**54**	**19**	**53**	**11**	**3**	**7**
(a)	1,000	91	306	246	151	65	50	15	53	11	3	9
(b)	1,000	102	411	256	130	43	26	6	19	4	1	2
(c)	1,000	10	131	296	225	125	83	42	72	12	4	N
PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**14**	**199**	**296**	**242**	**96**	**77**	**21**	**46**	**5**	**1**	**3**
(a)	1,000	14	205	300	241	91	77	19	44	5	1	3
(b)	1,000	19	282	275	206	92	56	19	47	1	1	2
(c)	1,000	5	73	247	275	160	99	45	83	10	1	2
BARODA DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**50**	**183**	**202**	**166**	**94**	**89**	**44**	**128**	**33**	**9**	**2**
(a)	1,000	57	199	206	163	89	86	39	118	32	9	2
(b)	1,000	54	264	251	173	65	79	27	74	11	2	0
(c)	1,000	4	49	158	180	137	110	87	216	49	10	0
BROACH DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**14**	**107**	**165**	**167**	**91**	**108**	**47**	**198**	**74**	**25**	**4**
(a)	1,000	18	129	183	173	85	102	39	173	68	25	5
(b)	1,000	13	146	216	199	100	123	38	140	18	7	0
(c)	1,000	1	16	83	132	105	125	82	306	117	33	0
SURAT DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**115**	**237**	**202**	**135**	**75**	**65**	**32**	**100**	**29**	**8**	**2**
(a)	1,000	126	245	199	130	71	62	29	98	30	8	2
(b)	1,000	133	330	238	137	60	48	15	32	5	1	1
(c)	1,000	27	116	195	172	119	99	61	157	42	10	2
DANGS DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**24**	**81**	**157**	**155**	**113**	**100**	**80**	**221**	**51**	**17**	**1**
(a)	1,000	22	65	146	149	119	101	86	238	55	18	1
(b)	1,000	38	222	254	200	70	97	38	65	11	5	0
(c)	1,000	0	0	100	200	0	0	0	500	100	100	0

N = Negligible

STATEMENT X.51

Distribution of interest in land for every 1,000 households and for each size class of land held, 1961

Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1	1.0–2.4	2.5–4.9	5.0–7.4	7.5–9.9	10.0–12.4	12.5–14.9	15.0–29.9	30.0–49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GUJARAT												
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
(a)	**864**	**896**	**882**	**861**	**852**	**837**	**866**	**814**	**872**	**880**	**869**	**971**
(b)	**42**	**84**	**77**	**53**	**42**	**34**	**31**	**25**	**23**	**19**	**18**	**15**
(c)	**94**	**20**	**41**	**86**	**106**	**129**	**103**	**161**	**105**	**101**	**113**	**14**
JAMNAGAR DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
(a)	978	1,000	957	982	981	982	986	972	978	975	973	1,000
(b)	7	0	43	13	19	9	9	9	7	2	0	0
(c)	15	0	0	5	0	9	5	19	15	23	27	0
RAJKOT DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
(a)	974	1,000	971	984	975	985	979	985	976	966	945	970
(b)	6	0	25	10	16	10	10	2	4	3	0	0
(c)	20	0	4	6	9	5	11	13	20	31	55	30
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
(a)	935	913	961	939	964	938	970	925	940	926	913	0
(b)	11	87	39	54	17	48	16	7	9	6	1	0
(c)	54	0	0	7	19	14	14	68	51	68	86	1,000
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
(a)	942	1,000	960	947	960	944	957	952	935	922	926	1,000
(b)	22	0	38	39	24	34	22	23	15	13	17	0
(c)	36	0	2	14	16	22	21	25	50	65	57	0
AMRELI DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
(a)	950	950	976	958	949	950	966	950	944	945	956	1,000
(b)	17	25	24	33	26	17	14	18	16	11	8	0
(c)	33	25	0	9	25	33	20	32	40	44	36	0

(a) = Land owned or held from Government

(b) = Land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share

(c) = Land partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share

STATEMENT X.51-*contd.*

Distribution of interest in land for every 1,000 households and for each size class of land held, 1961

Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1	1.0–2.4	2.5–4.9	5.0–7.4	7.5–9.9	10.0–12.4	12.5–14.9	15.0–29.9	30.0–49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						JUNAGADH DISTRICT						
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
(a)	986	1,000	993	992	991	992	990	979	983	979	960	1,000
(b)	3	0	7	3	2	1	3	4	4	1	0	0
(c)	11	0	0	5	7	7	7	17	13	20	40	0
						KUTCH DISTRICT						
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
(a)	825	804	879	865	872	858	854	836	823	769	760	1,000
(b)	70	109	112	123	105	99	87	35	56	48	24	0
(c)	105	87	9	12	23	43	59	129	121	183	216	0
						BANASKANTHA DISTRICT						
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
(a)	923	956	973	956	941	931	929	884	898	894	868	982
(b)	20	19	21	25	28	27	20	18	18	11	9	9
(c)	57	25	6	19	31	42	51	98	84	95	123	9
						SABARKANTHA DISTRICT						
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
(a)	968	997	989	983	970	956	958	911	942	966	950	993
(b)	5	3	7	5	4	5	5	0	7	6	13	7
(c)	27	0	4	12	26	39	37	89	51	28	37	0
						MEHSANA DISTRICT						
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
(a)	854	969	951	899	845	804	799	686	798	857	874	987
(b)	19	24	27	23	19	17	16	17	14	17	12	13
(c)	127	7	22	78	136	179	185	297	188	126	114	0
						AHMEDABAD DISTRICT						
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
(a)	791	860	923	865	813	776	789	694	739	698	702	964
(b)	67	132	58	59	51	43	53	63	79	106	100	22
(c)	142	8	19	76	136	181	158	243	182	196	198	14

STATEMENT X.51-*concld.*

Distribution of interest in land for every 1,000 households and for each size class of land held, 1961

Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1	1.0–2.4	2.5–4.9	5.0–7.4	7.5–9.9	10.0–12.4	12.5–14.9	15.0–29.9	30.0–49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						KAIRA DISTRICT						
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
(a)	748	868	800	721	699	666	702	600	746	787	752	971
(b)	86	111	124	86	69	51	42	30	30	28	36	22
(c)	166	21	76	193	232	283	256	370	224	185	212	7
						PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT						
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
(a)	904	931	928	917	901	865	896	836	856	875	912	938
(b)	35	48	50	32	30	33	26	33	35	5	29	27
(c)	61	21	22	51	69	102	78	131	109	120	59	35
						BARODA DISTRICT						
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
(a)	824	939	897	840	810	779	797	719	756	797	846	1,000
(b)	47	51	69	59	50	33	42	29	28	15	8	0
(c)	129	10	34	101	140	188	161	252	216	188	146	0
						BROACH DISTRICT						
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
(a)	712	915	859	791	739	671	669	579	622	654	709	1,000
(b)	80	72	110	105	96	88	91	64	57	20	21	0
(c)	208	13	31	104	165	241	240	357	321	326	270	0
						SURAT DISTRICT						
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
(a)	805	880	832	794	773	754	765	741	793	823	855	800
(b)	80	93	112	94	81	64	59	38	25	13	6	57
(c)	115	27	56	112	146	182	176	221	182	164	139	143
						DANGS DISTRICT						
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
(a)	888	829	711	825	856	934	897	950	956	966	934	1000
(b)	106	171	289	171	137	66	103	50	31	23	33	0
(c)	6	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	13	11	33	0

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired

(Based on

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation					
				1 Person			2 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GUJARAT									
All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	266	104	0	313	237	243
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	564	334	0	281	331	420
1.0- 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	426	214	0	337	336	466
2.5- 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	317	137	0	349	299	448
5.0- 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	265	106	0	337	263	414
7.5- 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	232	89	0	329	243	395
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	212	79	0	326	232	369
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	177	62	0	315	209	339
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	166	57	0	286	184	247
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	138	42	0	224	128	130
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	142	40	0	179	95	63
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	459	236	0	323	326	295
JAMNAGAR									
All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	195	67	0	303	206	234
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	0	647	408	0	235	296	0
1.0- 2.4	1,000	1,000	0	484	273	0	344	389	0
2.5- 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	389	196	0	386	384	429
5.0- 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	365	171	0	358	334	222
7.5- 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	271	119	0	408	354	455
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	283	126	0	398	353	292
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	252	108	0	386	328	385
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	174	62	0	315	219	227
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	101	28	0	202	107	248
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	82	19	0	141	60	137
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	178	58	0	222	144	0
RAJKOT									
All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	130	41	0	282	174	175
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	0	640	364	0	160	182	0
1.0- 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	373	195	0	447	468	0
2.5- 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	356	172	0	374	358	714
5.0- 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	245	104	0	402	340	375
7.5- 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	217	89	0	397	324	316
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	169	64	0	396	298	333
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	104	36	0	361	249	138
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	90	27	0	269	162	213
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	66	16	0	145	69	127
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	68	15	0	102	39	97
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	0	161	47	0	194	112	0

X.53

workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

20% Sample)

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation								
	3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
STATE									
All sizes	**357**	**494**	**558**	**63**	**159**	**161**	**1**	**6**	**38**
Less than 1	**146**	**300**	**580**	**9**	**34**	**0**	**N**	**1**	**0**
1.0- 2.4	**217**	**385**	**381**	**20**	**64**	**128**	**N**	**1**	**25**
2.5- 4.9	**298**	**462**	**442**	**36**	**101**	**99**	**N**	**1**	**11**
5.0- 7.4	**351**	**505**	**486**	**47**	**125**	**85**	**N**	**1**	**15**
7.5- 9.9	**380**	**519**	**518**	**58**	**146**	**80**	**1**	**3**	**7**
10.0-12.4	**396**	**525**	**531**	**65**	**160**	**79**	**1**	**4**	**21**
12.5-14.9	**427**	**538**	**530**	**80**	**186**	**123**	**1**	**5**	**8**
15.0-29.9	**456**	**549**	**618**	**90**	**203**	**109**	**2**	**7**	**26**
30.0-49.9	**488**	**527**	**623**	**145**	**288**	**212**	**5**	**15**	**35**
50+	**453**	**441**	**441**	**209**	**376**	**368**	**17**	**48**	**128**
Unspecified	**191**	**346**	**377**	**26**	**92**	**131**	**1**	**N**	**197**
DISTRICT									
All sizes	**417**	**526**	**567**	**83**	**191**	**168**	**2**	**10**	**31**
Less than 1	118	296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.0- 2.4	164	296	0	8	42	0	0	0	0
2.5- 4.9	206	357	428	19	63	143	0	0	0
5.0- 7.4	255	428	778	22	67	0	0	0	0
7.5- 9.9	289	432	454	32	95	91	0	0	0
10.0-12.4	301	470	708	18	51	0	0	0	0
12.5-14.9	348	525	615	14	39	0	0	0	0
15.0-29.9	450	576	585	61	142	131	N	1	57
30.0-49.9	533	556	562	161	298	183	3	11	7
50+	474	417	466	279	440	356	24	64	41
Unspecified	511	604	1,000	89	194	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT									
All sizes	**479**	**554**	**614**	**107**	**225**	**203**	**2**	**6**	**8**
Less than 1	200	454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.0- 2.4	171	308	1,000	9	29	0	0	0	0
2.5- 4.9	257	430	286	13	40	0	0	0	0
5.0- 7.4	327	487	500	26	69	125	0	0	0
7.5- 9.9	361	522	631	24	60	53	1	5	0
10.0-12.4	394	535	611	41	103	56	0	0	0
12.5-14.9	486	607	517	49	108	345	0	0	0
15.0-29-9	547	621	703	94	188	84	N	2	0
30.0-49.9	569	545	655	218	365	218	2	5	0
50+	445	358	445	362	531	419	23	57	39
Unspecified	516	570	0	129	271	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired

(Based on

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation					
				1 Person			2 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									SURENDRANAGAR
All sizes . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**268**	**105**	**0**	**324**	**250**	**353**
Less than 1 . .	1,000	1,000	0	250	102	0	350	286	0
1.0- 2.4 . .	1,000	1,000	0	570	339	0	282	335	0
2.5- 4.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	506	284	0	307	342	333
5.0- 7.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	454	241	0	324	339	556
7.5- 9.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	348	170	0	413	400	333
10.0-12.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	367	175	0	365	346	333
12.5-14.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	321	144	0	355	315	500
15.0-29.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	278	117	0	362	302	592
30.0-49.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	211	76	0	315	222	393
50+ . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	166	52	0	237	139	247
Unspecified . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	444	235	0	389	397	1,000
									BHAVNAGAR
All sizes . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**187**	**65**	**0**	**305**	**204**	**230**
Less than 1 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	457	250	0	343	375	0
1.0- 2.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	432	222	0	342	345	857
2.5- 4.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	316	145	0	387	355	375
5.0- 7.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	266	113	0	381	320	450
7.5- 9.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	223	90	0	391	311	333
10.0-12.4 .	1,000	1,000	1,000	183	67	0	338	241	394
12.5-14.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	170	60	0	295	203	269
15.0-29.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	141	45	0	283	176	264
30.0-49.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	107	30	0	214	110	215
50+ . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	101	27	0	171	80	107
Unspecified . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	302	137	0	339	299	250
									AMRELI
All sizes . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**140**	**44**	**0**	**281**	**172**	**160**
Less than 1 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	605	411	0	342	446	1,000
1.0- 2.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	463	253	0	352	381	667
2.5- 4.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	292	132	0	400	358	538
5.0- 7.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	225	93	0	402	331	294
7.5- 9.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	186	71	0	383	291	136
10.0-12.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	157	57	0	344	246	258
12.5-14.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	110	37	0	311	202	192
15.0-29.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	93	28	0	260	153	170
30.0-49.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	62	15	0	137	60	124
50+ . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	94	20	0	128	46	121
Unspecified . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	59	18	0	471	263	500

X.53-*contd.*

workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

20% Sample)

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation								
	3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
DISTRICT									
All sizes . . .	**351**	**495**	**530**	**56**	**146**	**114**	**1**	**4**	**3**
Less than 1 . .	350	490	0	50	122	0	0	0	0
1.0- 2.4 . .	141	291	0	7	35	0	0	0	0
2.5- 4.9 . .	175	329	667	12	45	0	0	0	0
5.0- 7.4 . .	207	368	444	15	52	0	0	0	0
7.5- 9.9 . .	226	389	667	13	41	0	0	0	0
10.0-12.4 . .	247	418	417	21	61	250	0	0	0
12.5-14.9 . .	309	496	500	15	45	0	0	0	0
15.0-29.9 . .	330	498	408	30	83	0	0	0	0
30.0-49.9 . .	405	534	540	68	163	56	1	5	11
50+ . .	460	517	571	134	283	182	3	9	0
Unspecified . .	139	250	0	28	118	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT									
All sizes . . .	**419**	**522**	**565**	**86**	**198**	**201**	**3**	**11**	**4**
Less than 1 . .	200	375	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.0- 2.4 . .	211	379	143	15	54	0	0	0	0
2.5- 4.9 . .	277	441	625	20	59	0	0	0	0
5.0- 7.4 . .	325	489	400	28	78	150	0	0	0
7.5- 9.9 . .	351	505	667	34	89	0	1	5	0
10.0-12.4 . .	423	557	465	55	131	141	1	4	0
12.5-14.9 . .	479	608	500	56	129	231	0	0	0
15.0-29.9 . .	473	558	612	102	217	117	1	4	7
30.0-49.9 . .	496	508	584	175	326	201	8	26	0
50+ . .	473	422	529	234	408	356	21	63	8
Unspecified . .	321	444	750	38	120	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT									
All sizes . . .	**461**	**530**	**605**	**114**	**239**	**222**	**4**	**15**	**13**
Less than 1 . .	53	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.0- 2.4 . .	174	322	333	11	44	0	0	0	0
2.5- 4.9 . .	290	459	462	18	51	0	0	0	0
5.0- 7.4 . .	345	503	353	28	73	353	0	0	0
7.5- 9.9 . .	393	538	773	37	95	91	1	5	0
10.0-12.4 . .	461	606	677	38	91	65	0	0	0
12.5-14.9 . .	525	645	692	54	116	116	0	0	0
15.0-29.9 . .	533	590	659	113	225	167	1	4	4
30.0-49.9 . .	535	486	622	257	413	219	9	26	35
50+ . .	357	273	485	377	549	394	44	112	0
Unspecified . .	294	316	500	176	403	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired

(Based on

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation					
				1 Person			2 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									JUNAGADH
All sizes . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**106**	**32**	**0**	**297**	**178**	**137**
Less than 1 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	339	160	0	411	378	1,000
1.0– 2.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	279	121	0	417	359	556
2.5– 4.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	178	69	0	423	324	334
5.0– 7.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	156	58	0	415	308	361
7.5– 9.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	125	44	0	395	275	219
10.0–12.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	102	33	0	345	225	221
12.5–14.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	83	25	0	313	190	170
15.0–29.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	71	19	0	218	116	142
30.0–49.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	49	11	0	125	54	75
50+ . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	42	9	0	105	41	26
Unspecified . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	304	101	0	261	172	0
									KUTCH
All sizes . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**337**	**150**	**0**	**319**	**276**	**222**
Less than 1 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	356	165	0	311	268	1,000
1.0– 2.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	515	306	0	332	384	625
2.5– 4.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	509	289	0	310	345	333
5.0– 7.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1.000	440	232	0	335	344	348
7.5– 9.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	425	225	0	347	356	229
10.0–12.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	391	192	0	343	330	211
12.5–14.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	353	167	0	345	316	258
15.0–29.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	307	135	0	336	288	209
30.0–49.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	233	88	0	292	215	180
50+ . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	174	56	0	227	136	176
Unspecified . .	1.000	1,000	1,000	487	295	0	432	508	1,000
									BANASKANTHA
All sizes . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**229**	**87**	**0**	**335**	**252**	**216**
Less than 1 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	578	357	0	281	343	1,000
1.0– 2.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	421	219	0	379	392	545
2.5– 4.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	320	147	0	386	352	326
5.0– 7.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	276	118	0	373	314	381
7.5– 9.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	232	94	0	371	297	378
10.0–12.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	216	84	0	363	280	329
12.5–14.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	194	73	0	366	267	389
15.0–29.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	172	60	0	308	212	200
30.0–49.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	116	35	0	234	135	186
50+ . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	66	18	0	206	110	39
Unspecified . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	379	193	0	417	416	667

X.53-*contd.*

workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

20% Sample)

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation								
	3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
DISTRICT									
All sizes . .	**470**	**526**	**656**	**124**	**253**	**186**	**3**	**11**	**21**
Less than 1 . .	214	353	0	36	109	0	0	0	0
1.0- 2.4 . .	258	393	111	46	127	333	0	0	0
2.5- 4.9 . .	351	486	458	48	121	208	0	0	0
5.0- 7.4 . .	391	538	611	38	94	28	N	2	0
7.5- 9.9 . .	417	532	683	62	147	98	1	2	0
10.0-12.4 . .	469	558	701	84	183	78	N	1	0
12.5-14.9 . .	500	576	702	103	206	128	1	3	0
15.0-29.9 . .	547	556	731	160	296	125	4	13	2
30.0-49.9 . .	529	455	649	287	452	276	10	28	0
50+ . .	433	331	410	385	541	376	35	78	188
Unspecified . .	283	360	333	152	367	667	0	0	0
DISTRICT									
All sizes . .	**309**	**475**	**539**	**34**	**95**	**150**	**1**	**4**	**89**
Less than 1 . .	289	433	0	44	134	0	0	0	0
1.0- 2.4 . .	149	298	375	4	12	0	0	0	0
2.5- 4.9 . .	170	324	667	11	42	0	0	0	0
5.0- 7.4 . .	213	381	485	10	35	91	2	8	76
7.5- 9.9 . .	211	360	700	17	59	71	0	0	0
10.0-12.4 . .	246	421	442	18	56	158	2	1	189
12.5-14.9 . .	281	460	548	21	57	194	0	0	0
15.0-29.9 . .	329	501	514	26	72	76	2	4	201
30.0-49.9 . .	420	566	561	55	129	249	N	2	10
50+ . .	466	527	559	128	262	265	5	19	0
Unspecified . .	81	197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT									
All sizes . .	**380**	**520**	**604**	**55**	**138**	**146**	**1**	**3**	**34**
Less than 1 . .	141	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.0- 2.4 . .	185	333	455	14	49	0	1	7	0
2.5- 4.9 . .	272	436	535	22	65	139	0	0	0
5.0- 7.4 . .	323	490	553	28	78	66	0	0	0
7.5- 9.9 . .	366	531	555	31	78	67	0	0	0
10.0-12.4 . .	376	522	595	45	114	76	0	0	0
12.5-14.9 . .	386	523	556	51	125	55	3	12	0
15.0-29.9 . .	451	569	633	68	157	121	1	2	46
30.0-49.9 . .	523	576	698	126	250	116	1	4	0
50+ . .	524	519	486	195	335	354	9	18	121
Unspecified . .	194	361	333	10	30	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired

(Based on

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation					
				1 Person			2 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									SABARKANTHA
All sizes . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**198**	**75**	**0**	**351**	**258**	**211**
Less than 1 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	474	269	0	367	412	1,000
1.0– 2.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	288	132	0	435	395	546
2.5– 4.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	226	91	0	391	310	541
5.0– 7.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	183	68	0	373	274	359
7.5– 9.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	173	61	0	327	225	322
10.0–12.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	143	49	0	308	202	257
12.5–14.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	142	47	0	285	177	293
15.0–29.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	134	45	0	251	156	175
30.0–49.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	149	53	0	251	160	99
50+ . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	146	50	0	101	70	0
Unspecified . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	366	176	0	403	385	500
									MEHSANA
All sizes . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**286**	**126**	**0**	**367**	**315**	**273**
Less than 1 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	637	424	0	263	348	500
1.0– 2.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	486	281	0	372	428	720
2.5– 4.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	352	177	0	416	414	558
5.0– 7.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	277	125	0	403	358	459
7.5– 9.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	216	89	0	364	291	311
10.0–12.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	196	76	0	349	262	325
12.5–14.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	146	53	0	336	233	297
15.0–29.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	145	52	0	302	205	197
30.0–49.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	116	39	0	275	173	149
50+ . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	96	27	0	174	92	73
Unspecified . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	282	0	341	380	1,000
									AHMEDABAD
All sizes . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**430**	**219**	**0**	**315**	**307**	**461**
Less than 1 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	720	529	0	213	300	1,000
1.0– 2.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	632	420	0	268	353	889
2.5– 4.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	553	335	0	304	361	727
5.0– 7.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	498	285	0	322	357	713
7.5– 9.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	436	234	0	338	346	625
10.0–12.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	386	195	0	361	344	635
12.5–14.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	332	159	0	363	330	500
15.0–29.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	321	145	0	329	277	446
30.0–49.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	264	104	0	298	221	308
50+ . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	325	129	0	239	177	197
Unspecified . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	669	481	0	238	326	167

X.53-*contd.*

workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

20% Sample)

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation								
	3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
DISTRICT									
All sizes	**394**	**525**	**648**	**56**	**139**	**113**	**1**	**3**	**28**
Less than 1	155	307	0	4	12	0	0	0	0
1.0- 2.4	253	403	333	24	70	121	0	0	0
2.5- 4.9	345	498	419	38	101	40	0	0	0
5.0- 7.4	393	530	641	51	127	0	N	1	0
7.5- 9.9	430	548	555	69	162	123	1	4	0
10.0-12.4	474	578	678	74	168	65	1	3	0
12.5-14.9	474	558	622	98	213	85	1	5	0
15.0-29.9	525	601	737	88	192	88	2	6	0
30.0-49.9	487	541	670	107	230	167	6	16	64
50+	563	549	525	165	287	296	25	44	179
Unspecified	201	342	500	30	97	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT									
All sizes	**320**	**483**	**630**	**27**	**75**	**91**	**N**	**1**	**6**
Less than 1	96	211	500	4	17	0	0	0	0
1.0- 2.4	138	274	280	4	15	0	N	2	0
2.5- 4.9	222	379	390	10	30	52	0	0	0
5.0- 7.4	305	475	504	15	42	37	0	0	0
7.5- 9.9	395	556	636	25	63	53	N	1	0
10.0-12.4	414	559	620	41	101	55	N	2	0
12.5-14.9	458	572	670	60	142	33	0	0	0
15.0-29.9	493	606	698	60	136	105	N	1	0
30.0.49.9	519	592	624	88	189	204	2	7	23
50+	546	530	739	170	310	130	14	41	58
Unspecified	151	312	0	8	26	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT									
All sizes	**234**	**404**	**465**	**21**	**68**	**55**	**N**	**2**	**19**
Less than 1	62	144	0	5	27	0	0	0	0
1.0- 2.4	99	222	111	1	5	0	0	0	0
2.5- 4.9	135	274	273	8	30	0	0	0	0
5.0- 7.4	173	332	287	7	26	0	0	0	0
7.5- 9.9	219	396	318	7	24	57	0	0	0
10.0-12.4	237	406	365	16	55	0	0	0	0
12.5-14.9	286	457	500	19	54	0	0	0	0
15.0-29.9	321	488	538	29	87	16	N	3	0
30.0-49.9	381	529	543	56	143	96	1	3	53
50+	357	487	562	75	190	241	4	17	0
Unspecified	85	188	167	0	0	0	8	5	666

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired

(Based on

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation					
				1 Person			2 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									KAIRA
All sizes . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**524**	**295**	**0**	**279**	**305**	**379**
Less than 1 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	724	527	0	207	300	556
1.0- 2.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	640	418	0	244	317	774
2.5- 4.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	520	293	0	298	333	632
5.0- 7.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	442	225	0	308	304	525
7.5- 9.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	396	189	0	312	282	630
10.0-12.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	373	176	0	311	277	407
12.5-14.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	314	142	0	335	284	346
15.0-29.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	321	146	0	306	248	307
30.0-49.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	346	179	0	268	239	164
50+ . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	306	168	0	269	254	79
Unspecified . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	724	530	0	201	289	167
									PANCHMAHALS
All sizes . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**110**	**35**	**0**	**316**	**195**	**238**
Less than 1 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	255	105	0	408	334	0
1.0- 2.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	159	59	0	411	305	420
2.5- 4.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	111	36	0	348	227	328
5.0- 7.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	94	28	0	291	176	331
7.5- 9.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	78	21	0	247	136	250
10.0-12.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	72	19	0	220	113	222
12.5-14.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	17	0	181	86	250
15.0-29.9 . .	1,000	1'000	1,000	81	20	0	167	76	155
30.0-49.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	146	39	0	176	82	136
50+ . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	303	128	0	151	103	74
Unspecified . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	170	72	0	473	390	1,000
									BARODA
All sizes . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**369**	**174**	**0**	**303**	**257**	**370**
Less than 1 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	637	400	0	218	270	500
1.0- 2.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	568	332	0	264	306	694
2.5- 4.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	423	207	0	317	304	704
5.0- 7.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	364	163	0	310	262	709
7.5- 9.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	300	124	0	309	233	681
10.0-12.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	250	103	0	350	243	658
12.5-14.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	188	73	0	339	214	505
15.0-29.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	185	78	0	331	205	387
30.0-49.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	135	68	0	251	170	148
50+ . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	148	74	0	132	98	35
Unspecified . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	451	237	0	353	361	1,000

X.53-*contd.*

workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

20% Sample)

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation								
	3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
DISTRICT									
All sizes	**181**	**342**	**522**	**16**	**57**	**79**	**N**	**1**	**20**
Less than 1	68	167	444	1	6	0	0	0	0
1.0- 2.4	111	243	226	5	22	0	0	0	0
2.5- 4.9	170	329	368	12	45	0	0	0	0
5.0- 7.4	228	399	412	22	72	63	0	0	0
7.5- 9.9	264	438	357	28	91	13	0	0	0
10.0-12.4	287	454	573	28	89	20	1	4	0
12.5-14.9	313	458	625	37	110	29	1	6	0
15.0-29.9	324	464	614	48	138	79	1	4	0
30.0-49.9	344	481	627	40	100	164	2	1	45
50+	343	439	437	67	131	286	15	8	198
Unspecified	72	166	750	3	15	83	0	0	0
DISTRICT									
All sizes	**467**	**544**	**589**	**105**	**220**	**165**	**2**	**6**	**8**
Less than 1	299	450	1,000	36	100	0	2	11	0
1.0- 2.4	382	517	560	48	117	20	N	2	0
2.5- 4.9	461	562	575	80	173	97	N	2	0
5.0- 7.4	510	584	629	104	210	40	1	2	0
7.5- 9.9	519	547	598	153	285	152	3	11	0
10.0-12.4	517	519	611	187	337	128	4	12	39
12.5-14.9	506	479	567	239	407	183	4	11	0
15.0-29.9	497	459	582	246	417	257	9	28	6
30.0-49.9	419	376	546	244	447	318	15	56	0
50+	364	423	519	182	346	407	0	0	0
Unspecified	348	515	0	9	23	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT									
All sizes	**286**	**442**	**534**	**41**	**124**	**89**	**1**	**3**	**7**
Less than 1	137	296	500	8	34	0	0	0	0
1.0- 2.4	155	314	250	13	47	56	N	1	0
2.5- 4.9	233	401	287	27	88	9	0	0	0
5.0- 7.4	287	456	277	39	119	14	0	0	0
7.5- 9.9	339	499	280	52	142	34	N	2	5
10.0-12.4	340	488	340	59	162	2	1	4	0
12.5-14.9	397	512	474	74	194	21	2	7	0
15.0-29.9	411	511	573	71	195	40	2	11	0
30.0-49.9	539	584	710	74	172	142	1	6	0
50+	519	472	550	189	340	352	12	16	63
Unspecified	196	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired

(Based on

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation					
				1 Person			2 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									BROACH
All sizes . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**266**	**109**	**0**	**303**	**230**	**186**
Less than 1 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	668	442	0	229	303	0
1.0- 2.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	503	280	0	315	345	765
2.5- 4.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	374	176	0	353	328	617
5.0- 7.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	304	131	0	343	288	449
7.5- 9.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	230	90	0	328	242	400
10.0-12.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	229	89	0	291	206	349
12.5-14.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	174	62	0	308	188	340
15.0-29.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	129	45	0	279	162	244
30.0-49.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	97	36	0	213	126	88
50+ . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	110	40	0	98	57	21
Unspecified . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	492	279	0	397	442	1,000
									SURAT
All sizes . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**225**	**84**	**0**	**314**	**228**	**148**
Less than 1 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	449	238	0	342	360	311
1.0- 2.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	268	114	0	386	326	248
2.5- 4.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	193	71	0	341	248	259
5.0- 7.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	169	57	0	295	195	200
7.5- 9.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	165	54	0	256	157	257
10.0-12.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	161	51	0	248	146	233
12.5-14.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	156	49	0	241	136	238
15.0-29.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	158	52	0	248	143	161
30.0-49.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	157	57	0	207	128	58
50+ . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	102	37	0	143	89	17
Unspecified . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	217	85	0	377	296	0
									DANGS
All sizes . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**73**	**24**	**0**	**369**	**238**	**100**
Less than 1 . .	1,000	1,000	0	122	43	0	366	261	0
1.0- 2.4 . .	1,000	1,000	0	64	24	0	560	427	0
2.5- 4.9 . .	1,000	1,000	0	101	38	0	459	343	0
5.0- 7.4 . .	1,000	1,000	0	86	29	0	398	266	0
7.5- 9.9 . .	1,000	1,000	0	78	26	0	386	259	0
10.0-12.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	59	20	0	400	268	1,000
12.5-14.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	58	18	0	338	204	0
15.0-29.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	66	19	0	261	152	0
30.0-49.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	22	5	0	214	106	0
50+ . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	72	18	0	71	36	0
Unspecified . .	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	500	286	0

X.53-*concld.*

workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961
20% Sample)

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation								
	3–5 Persons			6–10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
DISTRICT									
All sizes	**360**	**485**	**559**	**69**	**168**	**229**	**2**	**8**	**26**
Less than 1	85	175	1,000	18	80	0	0	0	0
1.0– 2.4	168	323	235	14	52	0	0	0	0
2.5– 4.9	245	411	383	28	85	0	0	0	0
5.0– 7.4	319	485	542	33	92	9	1	4	0
7.5– 9.9	386	525	554	56	143	46	0	0	0
10.0–12.4	422	561	554	57	141	70	1	3	27
12.5–14.9	404	502	379	114	248	281	0	0	0
15.0–29.9	478	535	624	110	243	120	4	15	12
30.0–49.9	532	528	634	152	292	252	6	18	26
50+	485	418	408	281	398	503	26	87	68
Unspecified	79	162	0	32	117	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT									
All sizes	**385**	**507**	**507**	**73**	**173**	**231**	**3**	**8**	**114**
Less than 1	197	361	689	12	40	0	N	1	0
1.0– 2.4	316	479	451	30	80	243	N	1	58
2.5– 4.9	412	551	482	53	128	224	1	2	35
5.0– 7.4	451	560	524	84	185	224	1	3	52
7.5– 9.9	475	564	565	103	221	146	1	4	32
10.0–12.4	468	542	539	120	251	182	3	10	46
12.5–14.9	462	518	542	136	283	178	5	14	42
15.0–29.9	438	469	584	150	320	173	6	16	82
30.0–49.9	443	413	546	170	331	287	23	71	109
50+	440	402	243	232	329	366	83	143	374
Unspecified	333	466	167	73	153	833	0	0	0
DISTRICT									
All sizes	**485**	**584**	**500**	**72**	**150**	**400**	**1**	**4**	**0**
Less than 1	488	635	0	24	61	0	0	0	0
1.0– 2.4	355	487	0	21	62	0	0	0	0
2.5– 4.9	410	550	0	30	69	0	0	0	0
5.0– 7.4	457	576	0	59	129	0	0	0	0
7.5– 9.9	505	649	0	31	66	0	0	0	0
10.0–12.4	512	639	0	23	51	0	6	22	0
12.5–14.9	511	589	0	93	189	1,000	0	0	0
15.0–29.9	547	590	667	126	239	333	0	0	0
30.0–49.9	562	560	0	191	298	0	11	31	0
50+	607	550	500	250	396	500	0	0	0
Unspecified	500	714	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Households, family workers and hired workers in each

(Based on

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation				
				1 Person		2 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GUJARAT								
All sizes	**347,161**	**889,629**	**27,489**	**92,446**	**92,446**	**108,781**	**210,877**	**6,685**
Less than 1	**11,178**	**18,861**	**88**	**6,303**	**6,303**	**3,142**	**6,247**	**37**
1.0- 2.4	**48,861**	**97,287**	**470**	**20,803**	**20,803**	**16,449**	**32,679**	**219**
2.5- 4.9	**61,238**	**141,590**	**1,017**	**19,419**	**19,419**	**21,364**	**42,272**	**456**
5.0- 7.4	**52,651**	**131,787**	**1,750**	**13,972**	**13,972**	**17,718**	**34,711**	**725**
7.5- 9.9	**30,637**	**80,371**	**1,599**	**7,124**	**7,124**	**10,075**	**19,518**	**632**
10.0-12.4	**32,832**	**88,378**	**2,487**	**6,952**	**6,952**	**10,703**	**20,489**	**917**
12.5-14.9	**12,904**	**36,551**	**1,366**	**2,284**	**2,284**	**4,056**	**7,649**	**463**
15.0-29.9	**61,573**	**179,624**	**8,905**	**10,249**	**10,249**	**17,588**	**32,973**	**2,203**
30.0-49.9	**25,731**	**83,966**	**6,012**	**3,554**	**3,554**	**5,775**	**10,771**	**779**
50+	**8,191**	**28,561**	**3,734**	**1,159**	**1,159**	**1,470**	**2,704**	**236**
Unspecified	**1,365**	**2,653**	**61**	**627**	**627**	**441**	**864**	**18**
JAMNAGAR								
All sizes	**11,290**	**32,715**	**453**	**2,202**	**2,202**	**3,418**	**6,730**	**106**
Less than 1	17	27	..	11	11	4	8	..
1.0- 2.4	122	216	..	59	59	42	84	..
2.5- 4.9	365	726	7	142	142	141	279	3
5.0- 7.4	556	1,185	9	203	203	199	396	2
7.5- 9.9	634	1,449	11	172	172	259	513	5
10.0-12.4	1,280	2,869	24	362	362	510	1,013	7
12.5-14.9	552	1,284	13	139	139	213	421	5
15.0-29.9	4,639	13,134	176	808	808	1,461	2,882	40
30.0-49.9	2,399	8,684	137	242	242	483	932	34
50+	681	3,002	73	56	56	96	182	10
Unspecified	45	139	3	8	8	10	20	..
RAJKOT								
All sizes	**13,909**	**44,400**	**743**	**1,808**	**1,808**	**3,921**	**7,712**	**130**
Less than 1	25	44	..	16	16	4	8	..
1.0- 2.4	217	415	3	81	81	97	194	..
2.5- 4.9	612	1,266	7	218	218	229	453	5
5.0- 7.4	846	1,985	16	207	207	340	674	6
7.5- 9.9	929	2,263	19	202	202	369	732	6
10.0-12.4	1,695	4,460	36	287	287	671	1,330	12
12.5-14.9	834	2,406	29	87	87	301	598	4
15.0-29.9	5,405	17,671	249	484	484	1,454	2,855	53
30.0-49.9	2,621	10,521	229	174	174	379	729	29
50+	694	3,262	155	47	47	71	127	15
Unspecified	31	107	..	5	5	6	12	..

X.54

size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

20% Sample)

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation								
	3–5 Persons			6–10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
STATE									
All sizes	**123,749**	**439,285**	**15,324**	**21,693**	**141,959**	**4,425**	**492**	**5,062**	**1,055**
Less than 1	**1,634**	**5,644**	**51**	**97**	**643**	..	**2**	**24**	..
1.0– 2.4	**10,634**	**37,463**	**179**	**964**	**6,228**	**60**	**11**	**114**	**12**
2.5– 4.9	**18,262**	**65,451**	**449**	**2,183**	**14,343**	**101**	**10**	**105**	**11**
5.0– 7.4	**18,449**	**66,503**	**850**	**2,495**	**16,432**	**148**	**17**	**169**	**27**
7.5– 9.9	**11,639**	**41,718**	**828**	**1,775**	**11,736**	**128**	**24**	**275**	**11**
10.0–12.4	**13,011**	**46,439**	**1,321**	**2,130**	**14,136**	**197**	**36**	**362**	**52**
12.5–14.9	**5,514**	**19,659**	**724**	**1,034**	**6,789**	**168**	**16**	**170**	**11**
15.0–29.9	**28,072**	**98,685**	**5,502**	**5,549**	**36,490**	**968**	**115**	**1,227**	**232**
30.0–49.9	**12,567**	**44,211**	**3,749**	**3,718**	**24,179**	**1,274**	**117**	**1,251**	**210**
50+	**3,707**	**12,594**	**1,648**	**1,712**	**10,740**	**1,373**	**143**	**1,364**	**477**
Unspecified	**260**	**918**	**23**	**36**	**243**	**8**	**1**	**1**	**12**
DISTRICT									
All sizes	**4,710**	**17,217**	**257**	**934**	**6,260**	**76**	**26**	**306**	**14**
Less than 1	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1.0– 2.4	20	64	..	1	9	..	..	..	..
2.5– 4.9	75	259	3	7	46	1	..	..	..
5.0– 7.4	142	507	7	12	79	..	..	..	..
7.5– 9.9	183	626	5	20	138	1	..	..	..
10.0–12.4	385	1,347	17	23	147	..	..	..	..
12.5–14.9	192	674	8	8	50	..	..	..	..
15.0–29.9	2,086	7,568	103	282	1,858	23	2	18	10
30.0–49.9	1,279	4,829	77	387	2,585	25	8	96	1
50+	323	1,251	34	190	1,321	26	16	192	3
Unspecified	23	84	3	4	27	..	..	..	..
DISTRICT									
All sizes	**6,660**	**24,628**	**456**	**1,497**	**9,978**	**151**	**23**	**274**	**6**
Less than 1	5	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1.0– 2.4	37	128	3	2	12	..	..	..	..
2.5– 4.9	157	545	2	8	50	..	..	..	..
5.0– 7.4	277	967	8	22	137	2	..	..	..
7.5– 9.9	335	1,182	12	22	136	1	1	11	..
10.0–12.4	668	2,386	22	69	457	2	..	..	..
12.5–14.9	405	1,460	15	41	261	10	..	..	..
15.0–29.9	2,959	10,980	175	506	3,325	21	2	27	..
30.0–49.9	1,492	5,730	150	572	3,838	50	4	50	..
50+	309	1,169	69	251	1,733	65	16	186	6
Unspecified	16	61	..	4	29	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT

Households, family workers and hired workers in each

(Based on

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation				
				1 Person		2 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								SURENDRANAGAR
All sizes . .	**9,319**	**23,737**	**343**	**2,501**	**2,501**	**3,024**	**5,927**	**121**
Less than 1 . .	20	49	..	5	5	7	14	..
1.0– 2.4 . .	135	227	..	77	77	38	76	..
2.5– 4.9 . .	251	447	3	127	127	77	153	1
5.0– 7.4 . .	410	771	9	186	186	133	261	5
7.5– 9.9 . .	310	635	6	108	108	128	254	2
10.0–12.4 . .	713	1,494	12	262	262	260	516	4
12.5–14.9 . .	259	577	4	83	83	92	182	2
15.0–29.9 . .	2,883	6,820	49	801	801	1,043	2,057	29
30.0–49.9 . .	2,715	7,547	89	572	572	856	1,677	35
50+ . .	1,587	5,102	170	264	264	376	710	42
Unspecified . .	36	68	1	16	16	14	27	1
								BHAVNAGAR
All sizes . .	**13,310**	**38,573**	**990**	**2,491**	**2,491**	**4,058**	**7,888**	**228**
Less than 1 . .	70	128	2	32	32	24	48	..
1.0– 2.4 . .	530	1,033	7	229	229	181	356	6
2.5– 4.9 . .	1,022	2,225	8	323	323	396	789	3
5.0– 7.4 . .	1,197	2,823	20	319	319	456	903	9
7.5– 9.9 . .	1,160	2,886	24	259	259	453	898	8
10.0–12.4 . .	1,781	4,885	71	325	325	602	1,176	28
12.5–14.9 . .	781	2,230	26	133	133	230	453	7
15.0–29.9 . .	4,165	12,946	291	586	586	1,179	2,281	77
30.0–49.9 . .	1,915	6,892	293	205	205	410	757	63
50+ . .	636	2,408	244	64	64	109	192	26
Unspecified . .	53	117	4	16	16	18	35	1
								AMRELI
All sizes . .	**10,885**	**34,780**	**833**	**1,524**	**1,524**	**3,056**	**5,979**	**133**
Less than 1 . .	38	56	1	23	23	13	25	1
1.0– 2.4 . .	270	494	3	125	125	95	188	2
2.5– 4.9 . .	725	1,601	13	212	212	290	573	7
5.0– 7.4 . .	964	2,325	17	217	217	387	769	5
7.5– 9.9 . .	913	2,392	22	170	170	349	695	3
10.0–12.4 . .	1,296	3,594	31	204	204	446	884	8
12.5–14.9 . .	589	1,784	26	65	65	183	361	5
15.0–29.9 . .	3,721	12,337	270	346	346	968	1,890	46
30.0–49.9 . .	1,851	7,794	283	114	114	253	471	35
50+ . .	501	2,346	165	47	47	64	108	20
Unspecified . .	17	57	2	1	1	8	15	1

X.54-*contd.*

size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

20% Sample)

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation								
	3–5 Persons			6–10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
DISTRICT									
All sizes	**3,268**	**11,757**	**182**	**519**	**3,467**	**39**	**7**	**85**	**1**
Less than 1	7	24	..	1	6	..	..	..	..
1.0– 2.4	19	66	..	1	8	..	..	..	..
2.5– 4.9	44	147	2	3	20	..	..	..	..
5.0– 7.4	85	284	4	6	40	..	..	..	..
7.5– 9.9	70	247	4	4	26	..	..	..	..
10.0–12.4	176	625	5	15	91	3	..	..	..
12.5–14.9	80	286	2	4	26	..	..	..	..
15.0–29.9	952	3,397	20	87	565	..	..	..	..
30.0–49.9	1,100	4,028	48	184	1,230	5	3	40	1
50+	730	2,636	97	213	1,447	31	4	45	..
Unspecified	5	17	..	1	8	..	..	..	..
DISTRICT									
All sizes	**5,572**	**20,126**	**559**	**1,153**	**7,640**	**199**	**36**	**428**	**4**
Less than 1	14	48	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1.0– 2.4	112	392	1	8	56	..	..	..	..
2.5– 4.9	283	981	5	20	132	..	..	..	..
5.0– 7.4	389	1,382	8	33	219	3	..	..	..
7.5– 9.9	407	1,457	16	40	258	..	1	14	..
10.0–12.4	754	2,721	33	98	641	10	2	22	..
12.5–14.9	374	1,356	13	44	288	6	..	..	..
15.0–29.9	1,971	7,217	178	424	2,805	34	5	57	2
30.0–49.9	950	3,503	171	335	2,244	59	15	183	..
50+	301	1,017	129	149	983	87	13	152	2
Unspecified	17	52	3	2	14	..	..	..	..
DISTRICT									
All sizes	**5,014**	**18,426**	**504**	**1,247**	**8,334**	**185**	**44**	**517**	**11**
Less than 1	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1.0– 2.4	47	159	1	3	22	..	..	..	..
2.5– 4.9	210	734	6	13	82	..	..	..	..
5.0– 7.4	333	1,170	6	27	169	6	..	..	..
7.5– 9.9	359	1,288	17	34	228	2	1	11	..
10.0–12.4	597	2,180	21	49	326	2	..	..	..
12.5–14.9	309	1,151	18	32	207	3	..	..	..
15.0–29.9	1,982	7,285	178	421	2,772	45	4	44	1
30.0–49.9	991	3,792	176	476	3,218	62	17	199	10
50+	179	641	80	189	1,287	65	22	263	..
Unspecified	5	18	1	3	23	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT

Households, family workers and hired workers in each

(Based on

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation				
				1 Person		2 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
JUNAGADH								
All sizes . .	**18,160**	**59,939**	**1,129**	**1,915**	**1,915**	**5,397**	**10,639**	**155**
Less than 1 . .	56	119	1	19	19	23	45	1
1.0- 2.4 . .	559	1,284	9	156	156	233	461	5
2.5- 4.9 . .	1,440	3,735	24	256	256	609	1,210	8
5.0- 7.4 . .	2,076	5,552	36	323	323	861	1,709	13
7.5- 9.9 . .	1,844	5,262	41	231	231	729	1,449	9
10.0-12.4 . .	2,875	8,755	77	292	292	993	1,969	17
12.5-14.9 . .	1,241	4,056	47	103	103	389	770	8
15.0-29.9 . .	5,935	21,711	495	422	422	1,293	2,516	70
30.0-49.9 . .	1,774	7,804	279	86	86	222	423	21
50+ . .	314	1,522	117	13	13	33	63	3
Unspecified . .	46	139	3	14	14	12	24	..
KUTCH								
All sizes . .	**11,660**	**26,297**	**906**	**3,932**	**3,932**	**3,722**	**7,243**	**201**
Less than 1 . .	45	97	2	16	16	14	26	2
1.0- 2.4 . .	295	497	8	152	152	98	191	5
2.5- 4.9 . .	884	1,560	30	450	450	274	538	10
5.0- 7.4 . .	1,155	2,188	66	508	508	387	751	23
7.5- 9.9 . .	863	1,632	70	367	367	299	582	16
10.0-12.4 . .	1,368	2,782	95	535	535	469	918	20
12.5-14.9 . .	380	804	31	134	134	131	254	8
15.0-29.9 . .	3,425	7,781	278	1,052	1,052	1,151	2,244	58
30.0-49.9 . .	2,394	6,344	189	558	558	698	1,362	34
50+ . .	814	2,551	136	142	142	185	346	24
Unspecified . .	37	61	1	18	18	16	31	1
BANASKANTHA								
All sizes . .	**22,118**	**57,936**	**1,090**	**5,057**	**5,057**	**7,414**	**14,593**	**235**
Less than 1 . .	128	207	1	74	74	36	71	1
1.0- 2.4 . .	1,640	3,156	11	690	690	621	1,236	6
2.5- 4.9 . .	2,708	5,901	43	866	866	1,046	2,078	14
5.0- 7.4 . .	3,234	7,591	76	892	892	1,206	2,383	29
7.5- 9.9 . .	2,059	5,086	45	478	478	764	1,511	17
10.0-12.4 . .	2,538	6,503	79	547	547	922	1,818	26
12.5-14.9 . .	697	1,856	36	135	135	255	496	14
15.0-29.9 . .	5,742	16,388	330	986	986	1,771	3,476	66
30.0-49.9 . .	2,706	9,004	285	313	313	634	1,215	53
50+ . .	563	2,042	181	37	37	116	225	7
Unspecified . .	103	202	3	39	39	43	84	2

X.54-*contd.*

size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

20% Sample)

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation								
	3–5 Persons			6–10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
DISTRICT									
All sizes . .	**8,542**	**31,539**	**741**	**2,250**	**15,185**	**210**	**56**	**661**	**23**
Less than 1 . .	12	42	..	2	13	..	..	..	..
1.0– 2.4 . .	144	504	1	26	163	3	..	..	..
2.5– 4.9 . .	505	1,816	11	70	453	5	..	..	..
5.0– 7.4 . .	811	2,988	22	80	521	1	1	11	..
7.5– 9.9 . .	768	2,797	28	115	774	4	1	11	..
10.0–12.4 . .	1,349	4,882	54	240	1,600	6	1	12	..
12.5–14.9 . .	620	2,336	33	128	836	6	1	11	..
15.0–29.9 . .	3,245	12,069	362	952	6,422	62	23	282	1
30.0–49.9 . .	939	3,552	181	509	3,528	77	18	215	..
50+ . .	136	503	48	121	824	44	11	119	22
Unspecified . .	13	50	1	7	51	2	..	..	..
DISTRICT									
All sizes . .	**3,594**	**12,502**	**488**	**398**	**2,509**	**136**	**14**	**111**	**81**
Less than 1 . .	13	42	..	2	13	..	..	..	..
1.0– 2.4 . .	44	148	3	1	6	..	..	..	..
2.5– 4.9 . .	150	506	20	10	66	..	..	..	..
5.0– 7.4 . .	246	834	32	12	77	6	2	18	5
7.5– 9.9 . .	182	587	49	15	96	5	..	..	..
10.0–12.4 . .	337	1,170	42	25	155	15	2	4	18
12.5–14.9 . .	107	370	17	8	46	6	..	..	..
15.0–29.9 . .	1,127	3,896	143	90	561	21	5	28	56
30.0–49.9 . .	1,006	3,592	106	131	820	47	1	12	2
50+ . .	379	1,345	76	104	669	36	4	49	..
Unspecified . .	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DISTRICT									
All sizes . .	**8,401**	**30,112**	**659**	**1,230**	**8,021**	**159**	**16**	**153**	**37**
Less than 1 . .	18	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1.0– 2.4 . .	303	1,051	5	24	156	..	2	23	..
2.5– 4.9 . .	736	2,572	23	60	385	6	..	..	..
5.0– 7.4 . .	1,045	3,722	42	91	594	5	..	..	..
7.5– 9.9 . .	754	2,699	25	63	398	3	..	..	..
10.0–12.4 . .	955	3,393	47	114	745	6	..	..	..
12.5–14.9 . .	269	971	20	36	231	2	2	23	..
15.0–29.9 . .	2,591	9,318	209	390	2,572	40	4	36	15
30.0–49.9 . .	1,415	5,191	199	341	2,250	33	3	35	..
50+ . .	295	1,060	88	110	684	64	5	36	22
Unspecified . .	20	73	1	1	6	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT

Households, family workers and hired workers in each

(Based on

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation				
				1 Person		2 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								SABARKANTHA
All sizes . .	**23,113**	**61,364**	**1,731**	**4,578**	**4,578**	**8,104**	**15,842**	**366**
Less than 1 . .	270	476	2	128	128	99	196	2
1.0- 2.4 . .	3,263	7,140	33	940	940	1,418	2,818	18
2.5- 4.9 . .	5,180	12,931	74	1,169	1,169	2,025	4,010	40
5.0- 7.4 . .	4,844	13,016	128	888	888	1,804	3,562	46
7.5- 9.9 . .	2,565	7,231	146	445	445	839	1,631	47
10.0-12.4 . .	2,452	7,218	214	351	351	756	1,457	55
12.5-14.9 . .	776	2,362	82	110	110	221	418	24
15.0-29.9 . .	2,841	8,465	594	381	381	714	1,324	104
30.0-49.9 . .	630	1,790	294	94	94	158	287	29
50+ . .	158	457	162	23	23	16	32	..
Unspecified . .	134	278	2	49	49	54	107	1
								MEHSANA
All sizes . .	**27,734**	**63,145**	**1,601**	**7,933**	**7,933**	**10,178**	**19,919**	**437**
Less than 1 . .	513	772	2	327	327	135	269	1
1.0- 2.4 . .	3,855	6,649	25	1,872	1,872	1,433	2,848	18
2.5- 4.9 . .	6,090	12,131	77	2,144	2,144	2,533	5,023	43
5.0- 7.4 . .	5,235	11,632	135	1,449	1,449	2,111	4,160	62
7.5- 9.9 . .	3,462	8,442	209	749	749	1,261	2,457	65
10.0-12.4 . .	2,665	6,819	237	522	522	931	1,785	77
12.5-14.9 . .	977	2,700	91	143	143	328	629	27
15.0-29.9 . .	3,735	10,482	534	541	541	1,129	2,153	105
30.0-49.9 . .	852	2,509	221	99	99	234	435	33
50+ . .	218	775	69	21	21	38	71	5
Unspecified . .	132	234	1	66	66	45	89	1
								AHMEDABAD
All sizes . .	**18,211**	**35,727**	**1,132**	**7,831**	**7,831**	**5,737**	**10,952**	**522**
Less than 1 . .	193	263	3	139	139	41	79	3
1.0- 2.4 . .	1,661	2,497	9	1,049	1,049	445	882	8
2.5- 4.9 . .	2,767	4,570	44	1,529	1,529	842	1,652	32
5.0- 7.4 . .	2,700	4,717	80	1,346	1,346	869	1,681	57
7.5- 9.9 . .	1,714	3,186	88	747	747	579	1,103	55
10.0-12.4 . .	1,886	3,724	126	727	727	681	1,282	80
12.5-14.9 . .	789	1,649	56	262	262	286	544	28
15.0-29.9 . .	3,725	8,222	383	1,195	1,195	1,225	2,279	171
30.0-49.9 . .	1,790	4,559	188	472	472	533	1,008	58
50+ . .	856	2,159	137	278	278	205	383	27
Unspecified . .	130	181	18	87	87	31	59	3

X.54-*contd.*

size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

20% Sample)

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation								
	3–5 Persons			6–10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
DISTRICT									
All sizes . .	**9,106**	**32,231**	**1,122**	**1,307**	**8,548**	**195**	**18**	**165**	**48**
Less than 1 . .	42	146	..	1	6	..	..	..	..
1.0– 2.4 . .	826	2,882	11	79	500	4	..	..	..
2.5– 4.9 . .	1,789	6,441	31	197	1,311	3	..	..	..
5.0– 7.4 . .	1,903	6,906	82	248	1,649	..	1	11	..
7.5– 9.9 . .	1,102	3,960	81	177	1,169	18	2	26	..
10.0–12.4 . .	1,161	4,171	145	182	1,217	14	2	22	..
12.5–14.9 . .	368	1,319	51	76	503	7	1	12	..
15.0–29.9 . .	1,492	5,091	438	250	1,623	52	4	46	..
30.0–49.9 . .	307	969	197	67	412	49	4	28	19
50+ . .	89	251	85	26	131	48	4	20	29
Unspecified . .	27	95	1	4	27	..	..	..	..
DISTRICT									
All sizes . .	**8,869**	**30,488**	**1,009**	**745**	**4,710**	**146**	**9**	**95**	**9**
Less than 1 . .	49	163	1	2	13	..	..	..	..
1.0– 2.4 . .	534	1,819	7	15	98	..	1	12	..
2.5– 4.9 . .	1,354	4,601	30	59	363	4	..	..	..
5.0– 7.4 . .	1,597	5,529	68	78	494	5	..	..	..
7.5– 9.9 . .	1,366	4,696	133	85	529	11	1	11	..
10.0–12.4 . .	1,102	3,815	147	109	686	13	1	11	..
12.5–14.9 . .	447	1,545	61	59	383	3	..	..	..
15.0–29.9 . .	1,839	6,352	373	225	1,425	56	1	11	..
30.0–49.9 . .	442	1,484	138	75	473	45	2	18	5
50+ . .	119	411	51	37	240	9	3	32	4
Unspecified . .	20	73	..	1	6	..	..	..	..
DISTRICT									
All sizes . .	**4,260**	**14,443**	**526**	**325**	**2,422**	**62**	**8**	**79**	**22**
Less than 1 . .	12	38	..	1	7	..	..	..	..
1.0– 2.4 . .	165	554	1	2	12	..	..	..	..
2.5– 4.9 . .	375	1,253	12	21	136	..	..	..	..
5.0– 7.4 . .	466	1,567	23	19	123	..	..	..	..
7.5– 9.9 . .	375	1,260	28	13	76	5	..	..	..
10.0–12.4 . .	447	1,512	46	31	203	..	..	..	..
12.5–14.9 . .	226	753	28	15	90	..	..	..	..
15.0–29.9 . .	1,194	4,009	206	109	712	6	2	27	..
30.0–49.9 . .	683	2,412	102	100	652	18	2	15	10
50+ . .	306	1,051	77	64	411	33	3	36	..
Unspecified . .	11	34	3	..	..	..	1	1	12

STATEMENT

Households, family workers and hired workers in each

(Based on

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation				
				1 Person		2 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								KAIRA
All sizes . .	**43,964**	**78,238**	**1,712**	**23,027**	**23,027**	**12,267**	**23,886**	**648**
Less than 1 . .	3,371	4,630	9	2,441	2,441	696	1,387	5
1.0- 2.4 . .	12,458	19,081	53	7,973	7,973	3,043	6,045	41
2.5- 4.9 . .	11,194	19,828	106	5,816	5,816	3,335	6,603	67
5.0- 7.4 . .	7,133	14,052	221	3,155	3,155	2,193	4,270	116
7.5- 9.9 . .	3,254	6,830	157	1,288	1,288	1,014	1,929	99
10.0-12.4 . .	2,381	5,050	199	887	887	741	1,401	81
12.5-14.9 . .	843	1,861	104	265	265	282	528	36
15.0-29.9 . .	2,415	5,326	505	776	776	738	1,321	155
30.0-49.9 . .	477	921	220	165	165	128	220	36
50+ . .	134	244	126	41	41	36	62	10
Unspecified . .	304	415	12	220	220	61	120	2
								PANCHMAHALS
All sizes . .	**38,689**	**123,858**	**1,091**	**4,271**	**4,271**	**12,223**	**24,186**	**260**
Less than 1 . .	498	1,214	1	127	127	203	406	..
1.0- 2.4 . .	7,733	20,758	50	1,229	1,229	3,178	6,335	21
2.5- 4.9 . .	11,566	35,368	113	1,282	1,282	4,025	8,013	37
5.0- 7.4 . .	9,370	30,761	175	877	877	2,731	5,404	58
7.5- 9.9 . .	3,669	13,181	112	285	285	908	1,788	28
10.0-12.4 . .	2,925	11,089	180	211	211	643	1,246	40
12.5-14.9 . .	784	3,138	60	55	55	142	269	15
15.0-29.9 . .	1,794	7,241	304	146	146	299	551	47
30.0-49.9 . .	205	766	66	30	30	36	63	9
50+ . .	33	78	27	10	10	5	8	2
Unspecified . .	112	264	3	19	19	53	103	3
								BARODA
All sizes . .	**26,921**	**57,222**	**4,337**	**9,948**	**9,948**	**8,151**	**14,697**	**1,605**
Less than 1 . .	1,307	2,084	14	833	833	285	563	7
1.0- 2.4 . .	4,888	8,372	36	2,778	2,778	1,291	2,557	25
2.5- 4.9 . .	5,439	11,105	108	2,299	2,299	1,726	3,376	76
5.0- 7.4 . .	4,461	9,965	220	1,622	1,622	1,385	2,614	156
7.5- 9.9 . .	2,546	6,146	204	764	764	786	1,433	139
10.0-12.4 . .	2,401	5,814	409	601	601	841	1,413	269
12.5-14.9 . .	1,199	3,108	293	226	226	406	664	148
15.0-29.9 . .	3,484	8,239	1,605	644	644	1,155	1,688	622
30.0-49.9 . .	902	1,803	987	122	122	226	306	146
50+ . .	243	489	460	36	36	32	48	16
Unspecified . .	51	97	1	23	23	18	35	1

X.54-*contd.*

size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

20% Sample)

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation								
	3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
DISTRICT									
All sizes . .	**7,970**	**26,782**	**893**	**692**	**4,484**	**136**	**8**	**59**	**35**
Less than 1 . .	230	775	4	4	27	..	..	..	..
1.0– 2.4 . .	1,380	4,649	12	62	414	..	..	..	..
2.5– 4.9 . .	1,909	6,522	39	134	887	..	..	..	..
5.0– 7.4 . .	1,629	5,609	91	156	1,018	14	..	..	..
7.5– 9.9 . .	859	2,993	56	93	620	2	..	..	..
10.0–12.4 . .	684	2,291	114	67	449	4	2	22	..
12.5–14.9 . .	264	852	65	31	204	3	1	12	..
15.0–29.9 . .	783	2,472	310	116	735	40	2	22	..
30.0–49.9 . .	164	443	138	19	92	36	1	1	10
50+ . .	46	107	55	9	32	36	2	2	25
Unspecified . .	22	69	9	1	6	1	..	..	..
DISTRICT									
All sizes . .	**18,055**	**67,357**	**642**	**4,078**	**27,306**	**180**	**62**	**738**	**9**
Less than 1 . .	149	546	1	18	122	..	1	13	..
1.0– 2.4 . .	2,953	10,717	28	369	2,433	1	4	44	..
2.5– 4.9 . .	5,329	19,891	65	925	6,125	11	5	57	..
5.0– 7.4 . .	4,783	17,953	110	974	6,465	7	5	62	..
7.5– 9.9 . .	1,903	7,211	67	561	3,752	17	12	145	..
10.0–12.4 . .	1,513	5,756	110	546	3,741	23	12	135	7
12.5–14.9 . .	397	1,504	34	187	1,276	11	3	34	..
15.0–29.9 . .	891	3,322	177	441	3,017	78	17	205	2
30.0–49.9 . .	86	288	36	50	342	21	3	43	..
50+ . .	12	33	14	6	27	11	..	..	..
Unspecified . .	39	136	..	1	6	..	..	..	..
DISTRICT									
All sizes . .	**7,693**	**25,274**	**2,316**	**1,111**	**7,122**	**386**	**18**	**181**	**30**
Less than 1 . .	179	618	7	10	70	..	..	..	..
1.0– 2.4 . .	756	2,629	9	62	397	2	1	11	..
2.5– 4.9 . .	1,269	4,454	31	145	976	1	..	..	..
5.0– 7.4 . .	1,280	4,547	61	174	1,182	3	..	..	..
7.5– 9.9 . .	864	3,064	57	131	875	7	1	10	1
10.0–12.4 . .	816	2,837	139	141	939	1	2	24	..
12.5–14.9 . .	476	1,593	139	89	602	6	2	23	..
15.0–29.9 . .	1,431	4,208	919	246	1,605	64	8	94	..
30.0–49.9 . .	486	1,054	701	67	310	140	1	11	..
50+ . .	126	231	253	46	166	162	3	8	29
Unspecified . .	10	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT

Households, family workers and hired workers in each

(Based on

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation				
				1 Person		2 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BROACH								
All sizes . .	**16,418**	**40,161**	**3,909**	**4,371**	**4,371**	**4,976**	**9,224**	**728**
Less than 1 . .	223	337	5	149	149	51	102	..
1.0- 2.4 . .	1,748	3,145	17	880	880	550	1,087	13
2.5- 4.9 . .	2,689	5,700	47	1,007	1,007	949	1,869	29
5.0- 7.4 . .	2,736	6,340	118	833	833	939	1,825	53
7.5- 9.9 . .	1,482	3,801	130	341	341	486	920	52
10.0-12.4 . .	1,782	4,608	258	408	408	519	948	90
12.5-14.9 . .	782	2,199	203	136	136	241	413	69
15.0-29.9 . .	3,266	9,395	1,254	420	420	913	1,520	306
30.0-49.9 . .	1,230	3,376	1,126	120	120	262	425	99
50+ . .	417	1,149	750	46	46	41	66	16
Unspecified . .	63	111	1	31	31	25	49	1
SURAT								
All sizes . .	**39,743**	**106,218**	**5,479**	**8,931**	**8,931**	**12,502**	**24,195**	**809**
Less than 1 . .	4,363	8,243	45	1,958	1,958	1,492	2,970	14
1.0- 2.4 . .	9,346	21,953	206	2,504	2,504	3,607	7,163	51
2.5- 4.9 . .	8,040	21,784	313	1,552	1,552	2,745	5,409	81
5.0- 7.4 . .	5,465	16,079	424	924	924	1,610	3,135	85
7.5- 9.9 . .	3,041	9,377	315	503	503	778	1,475	81
10.0-12.4 . .	2,624	8,210	438	421	421	650	1,198	102
12.5-14.9 . .	1,282	4,077	264	200	200	309	555	63
15.0-29.9 . .	4,018	12,162	1,582	636	636	996	1,738	254
30.0-49.9 . .	1,181	3,293	1,126	186	186	244	423	65
50+ . .	314	864	760	32	32	45	77	13
Unspecified . .	69	176	6	15	15	26	52	..
DANGS								
All sizes . .	**1,717**	**5,319**	**10**	**126**	**126**	**633**	**1,265**	1
Less than 1 . .	41	115	..	5	5	15	30	..
1.0- 2.4 . .	141	370	..	9	9	79	158	..
2.5- 4.9 . .	266	712	..	27	27	122	244	..
5.0- 7.4 . .	269	805	..	23	23	107	214	..
7.5- 9.9 . .	192	572	..	15	15	74	148	..
10.0-12.4 . .	170	504	1	10	10	68	135	1
12.5-14.9 . .	139	460	1	8	8	47	94	..
15.0-29.9 . .	380	1,304	6	25	25	99	198	..
30.0-49.9 . .	89	359	..	2	2	19	38	..
50+ . .	28	111	2	2	2	2	4	..
Unspecified . .	2	7	..	..	..	1	2	..

X.54-*concld.*

size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

20% Sample)

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation								
	3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
DISTRICT									
All sizes . .	**5,905**	**19,483**	**2,186**	**1,131**	**6,743**	**893**	**35**	**340**	**102**
Less than 1 . .	19	59	5	4	27	..	..	..	..
1.0- 2.4 . .	293	1,015	4	25	163	..	..	..	..
2.5- 4.9 . .	659	2,341	18	74	483	..	..	..	..
5.0- 7.4 . .	873	3,076	64	89	584	1	2	22	..
7.5- 9.9 . .	572	1,995	72	83	545	6	..	..	..
10.0-12.4 . .	751	2,586	143	102	651	18	2	15	7
12.5-14.9 . .	316	1,105	77	89	545	57	..	..	..
15.0-29.9 . .	1,561	5,025	783	359	2,288	150	13	142	15
30.0-49.9 . .	654	1,783	714	187	987	284	7	61	29
50+ . .	202	480	306	117	457	377	11	100	51
Unspecified . .	5	18	..	2	13	..	..	..	..
DISTRICT									
All sizes . .	**15,297**	**53,811**	**2,779**	**2,903**	**18,433**	**1,268**	**110**	**848**	**623**
Less than 1 . .	861	2,972	31	51	332	..	1	11	..
1.0- 2.4 . .	2,951	10,506	93	281	1,756	50	3	24	12
2.5- 4.9 . .	3,309	11,996	151	429	2,779	70	5	48	11
5.0- 7.4 . .	2,467	8,998	222	458	2,977	95	6	45	22
7.5- 9.9 . .	1,443	5,285	178	313	2,078	46	4	36	10
10.0-12.4 . .	1,229	4,445	236	315	2,062	80	9	84	20
12.5-14.9 . .	593	2,113	143	174	1,154	47	6	55	11
15.0-29.9 . .	1,760	5,707	924	603	3,893	274	23	188	130
30.0-49.9 . .	523	1,360	615	201	1,091	323	27	233	123
50+ . .	138	347	185	73	284	278	26	124	284
Unspecified . .	23	82	1	5	27	5	..	..	..
DISTRICT									
All sizes . .	**833**	**3,109**	**5**	**123**	**797**	**4**	**2**	**22**	..
Less than 1 . .	20	73	..	1	7	..	..	..	..
1.0- 2.4 . .	50	180	..	3	23	..	..	..	..
2.5- 4.9 . .	109	392	..	8	49	..	..	..	..
5.0- 7.4 . .	123	464	..	16	104	..	..	..	..
7.5- 9.9 . .	97	371	..	6	38	..	..	..	..
10.0-12.4 . .	87	322	..	4	26	..	1	11	..
12.5-14.9 . .	71	271	..	13	87	1	..	..	..
15.0-29.9 . .	208	769	4	48	312	2	..	..	..
30.0-49.9 . .	50	201	..	17	107	..	1	11	..
50+ . .	17	61	1	7	44	1	..	..	..
Unspecified . .	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers both in cultivation and

(Based on

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry			Cultivating households engaged in household industry					
				1 Person			2 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									GUJARAT
All sizes	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**108**	**37**	**0**	**357**	**240**	**73**
Less than 1	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**295**	**139**	**0**	**445**	**418**	**56**
1.0- 2.4	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**210**	**90**	**0**	**465**	**399**	**128**
2.5- 4.9	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**131**	**50**	**0**	**445**	**338**	**173**
5.0- 7.4	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**87**	**31**	**0**	**400**	**281**	**106**
7.5- 9.9	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**71**	**24**	**0**	**359**	**237**	**144**
10.0-12.4	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**63**	**20**	**0**	**296**	**184**	**87**
12.5-14.9	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**54**	**16**	**0**	**274**	**162**	**65**
15.0-29.9	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**47**	**13**	**0**	**219**	**122**	**38**
30.0-49.9	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**43**	**11**	**0**	**154**	**75**	**35**
50+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**25**	**5**	**0**	**138**	**57**	**44**
Unspecified	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**246**	**102**	**0**	**406**	**335**	**0**
									JAMNAGAR
All sizes	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**150**	**49**	**0**	**254**	**163**	**77**
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	0	500	333	0	500	667	0
1.0- 2.4	1,000	1,000	0	278	106	0	278	213	0
2.5- 4.9	1,000	1,000	0	393	190	0	321	310	0
5.0- 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	143	48	0	214	145	0
7.5- 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	69	22	0	448	278	333
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	121	38	0	242	151	0
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	72	0	150	107	0
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	104	34	0	269	168	143
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	10	0	80	41	0
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	100	42	0
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
									RAJKOT
All sizes	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**29**	**7**	**0**	**195**	**95**	**42**
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	0	250	77	0	500	308	0
1.0- 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	182	66	0	364	262	0
2.5- 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	124	40	0	309	198	0
5.0- 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	48	15	0	298	188	0
7.5- 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	52	16	0	316	185	400
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	26	8	0	335	196	0
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	26	7	0	359	194	1,000
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	3	0	170	83	62
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	5	0	101	44	0
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	3	0	64	22	0
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

X.59

in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged household industry, 1961

20% Sample)

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households engaged in household industry								
	3–5 Persons			6–10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
STATE									
All sizes	**458**	**553**	**631**	**75**	**165**	**230**	**2**	**5**	**66**
Less than 1	**243**	**392**	**722**	**17**	**51**	**222**	**0**	**0**	**0**
1.0– 2.4	**303**	**452**	**532**	**22**	**59**	**340**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2.5– 4.9	**386**	**515**	**661**	**38**	**96**	**83**	**N**	**1**	**83**
5.0– 7.4	**466**	**583**	**580**	**46**	**103**	**195**	**1**	**2**	**119**
7.5– 9.9	**499**	**587**	**793**	**71**	**151**	**63**	**N**	**1**	**0**
10.0–12.4	**556**	**624**	**740**	**84**	**171**	**173**	**1**	**1**	**0**
12.5–14.9	**571**	**618**	**720**	**100**	**199**	**215**	**1**	**5**	**0**
15.0–29.9	**599**	**618**	**673**	**132**	**241**	**225**	**3**	**6**	**64**
30.0–49.9	**573**	**532**	**539**	**223**	**360**	**348**	**7**	**22**	**78**
50+	**477**	**391**	**421**	**331**	**484**	**340**	**29**	**63**	**195**
Unspecified	**275**	**383**	**1,000**	**73**	**180**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
DISTRICT									
All sizes	**519**	**625**	**769**	**77**	**163**	**154**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.0– 2.4	333	426	0	111	255	0	0	0	0
2.5– 4.9	250	397	0	36	103	0	0	0	0
5.0– 7.4	607	723	1,000	36	84	0	0	0	0
7.5– 9.9	379	444	667	104	256	0	0	0	0
10.0–12.4	576	698	1,000	61	113	0	0	0	0
12.5–14.9	650	821	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.0–29.9	582	702	714	45	96	143	0	0	0
30.0–49.9	640	592	800	240	357	200	0	0	0
50+	700	646	500	200	312	500	0	0	0
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT									
All sizes	**550**	**516**	**583**	**218**	**359**	**325**	**8**	**23**	**50**
Less than 1	0	0	0	250	615	0	0	0	0
1.0– 2.4	363	426	750	91	246	250	0	0	0
2.5– 4.9	481	583	1,000	86	179	0	0	0	0
5.0– 7.4	596	670	750	58	127	250	0	0	0
7.5– 9.9	516	572	600	116	227	0	0	0	0
10.0–12.4	523	585	875	116	211	125	0	0	0
12.5–14.9	474	498	0	128	244	0	13	57	0
15.0–29.9	612	574	594	208	340	344	0	0	0
30.0–49.9	555	478	538	308	443	436	12	30	26
50+	384	268	480	472	586	320	64	121	200
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers both in cultivation and

(Based on

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry			Cultivating households engaged in household industry					
				1 Person			2 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									SURENDRANAGAR
All sizes . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**91**	**29**	**0**	**293**	**181**	**95**
Less than 1 . .	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	333	222	0
1.0- 2.4 . .	1,000	1,000	0	263	125	0	474	450	0
2.5- 4.9 . .	1,000	1,000	0	114	42	0	432	319	0
5.0- 7.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	89	32	0	375	267	0
7.5- 9.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	152	59	0	304	229	333
10.0-12.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	122	42	0	300	208	0
12.5-14.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	16	0	409	281	0
15.0-29.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	84	24	0	221	128	0
30.0-49.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	79	23	0	268	156	91
50+ . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	237	106	143
Unspecified . .	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0
									BHAVNAGAR
All sizes . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**57**	**16**	**0**	**245**	**138**	**36**
Less than 1 . .	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
1.0- 2.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	217	91	0	435	364	0
2.5- 4.9 . .	1,000	1,000	0	30	10	0	414	274	0
5.0- 7.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	98	33	0	361	244	0
7.5- 9.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	148	54	0	380	270	333
10.0-12.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	18	0	305	187	0
12.5-14.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	20	0	211	123	0
15.0-29.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	5	0	174	91	64
30.0-49.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	4	0	125	59	27
50+ . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	36	8	0	110	47	0
Unspecified . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
									AMRELI
All sizes . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**79**	**22**	**0**	**249**	**138**	**93**
Less than 1 . .	1,000	1,000	0	500	250	0	0	0	0
1.0- 2.4 . .	1,000	1,000	0	320	138	0	320	276	0
2.5- 4.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	138	51	0	431	316	0
5.0- 7.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	122	40	0	286	188	0
7.5- 9.9 . .	1,000	1,000	0	81	26	0	324	203	0
10.0-12.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	302	175	333
12.5-14.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	77	23	0	308	186	0
15.0-29.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	48	13	0	202	109	0
30.0-49.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	3	0	85	27	131
50+ . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	50	18	0
Unspecified . .	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

X.59-*contd.*

in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged household industry, 1961

20% Sample)

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households engaged in household industry								
	3–5 Persons			6–10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
DISTRICT									
All sizes . .	**513**	**577**	**691**	**103**	**213**	**214**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Less than 1 . .	667	778	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.0– 2.4 . .	263	425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.5– 4.9 . .	409	521	0	45	118	0	0	0	0
5.0– 7.4 . .	536	701	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.5– 9.9 . .	522	661	667	22	51	0	0	0	0
10.0–12.4 . .	511	608	1,000	67	142	0	0	0	0
12.5–14.9 . .	500	625	0	46	78	1,000	0	0	0
15.0–29.9 . .	558	594	875	137	254	125	0	0	0
30.0–49.9 . .	551	609	818	102	212	91	0	0	0
50+ . .	441	367	429	322	527	428	0	0	0
Unspecified . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT									
All sizes . . .	**557**	**580**	**591**	**137**	**253**	**373**	**4**	**13**	**0**
Less than 1 . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.0– 2.4 . .	326	491	1,000	22	54	0	0	0	0
2.5– 4.9 . .	485	569	0	71	147	0	0	0	0
5.0– 7.4 . .	474	578	333	67	145	667	0	0	0
7.5– 9.9 . .	417	553	0	55	123	667	0	0	0
10.0–12.4 . .	556	623	1,000	79	172	0	0	0	0
12.5–14.9 . .	592	615	667	127	242	333	0	0	0
15.0–29.9 . .	659	640	710	144	256	226	3	8	0
30.0–49.9 . .	604	543	622	255	394	351	0	0	0
50+ . .	488	408	458	317	416	542	49	121	0
Unspecified . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT									
All sizes . . .	**509**	**532**	**535**	**161**	**300**	**372**	**2**	**8**	**0**
Less than 1 . .	500	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.0– 2.4 . .	320	483	0	40	103	0	0	0	0
2.5– 4.9 . .	369	469	1,000	62	164	0	0	0	0
5.0– 7.4 . .	551	691	1,000	41	81	0	0	0	0
7.5– 9.9 . .	514	610	0	81	161	0	0	0	0
10.0–12.4 . .	651	706	334	47	119	333	0	0	0
12.5–14.9 . .	538	605	1,000	77	186	0	0	0	0
15.0–29.9 . .	596	616	700	154	262	300	0	0	0
30.0–49.9 . .	493	379	391	394	555	478	14	36	0
50+ . .	400	291	667	550	691	333	0	0	0
Unspecified . .	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers both in cultivation and

(Based on

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry			Cultivating households engaged in household industry					
				1 Person			2 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									JUNAGADH
All sizes . . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**63**	**16**	**0**	**213**	**108**	**59**
Less than 1 . .	1,000	1,000	0	500	333	0	500	667	0
1.0- 2.4 . .	1,000	1,000	0	105	34	0	369	235	0
2.5- 4.9 . .	1,000	1,000	0	125	43	0	333	228	0
5.0- 7.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	34	10	0	305	187	0
7.5- 9.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	65	18	0	283	148	500
10.0-12.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	23	6	0	227	127	0
12.5-14.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	130	31	0	44	21	0
15.0-29.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	9	0	111	46	143
30.0-49.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	4	0	72	22	37
50+ . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	83	20	0	83	41	0
Unspecified . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
									KUTCH
All sizes . . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**216**	**82**	**0**	**329**	**245**	**172**
Less than 1 . .	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
1.0- 2.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	286	137	0	343	329	0
2.5- 4.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	350	164	0	333	311	0
5.0- 7.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	218	82	0	363	273	0
7.5- 9.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	238	97	0	357	285	250
10.0-12.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	255	99	0	294	229	0
12.5-14.9 . .	1,000	1,000	0	176	65	0	412	305	0
15.0-29.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	163	58	0	330	227	250
30.0-49.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	157	55	0	307	207	188
50+ . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	103	33	0	256	139	231
Unspecified . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
									BANASKANTHA
All sizes . . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**96**	**30**	**0**	**304**	**190**	**67**
Less than 1 . .	1,000	1,000	0	406	206	0	344	349	0
1.0- 2.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	196	78	0	421	333	0
2.5- 4.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	175	66	0	376	281	600
5.0- 7.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	103	34	0	362	242	167
7.5- 9.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	89	28	0	339	210	167
10.0-12.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	96	29	0	277	171	0
12.5-14.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	31	10	0	396	259	0
15.0-29.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	14	0	249	144	32
30.0-49.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	4	0	169	84	29
50+ . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	115	48	46
Unspecified . .	1,000	1,000	0	417	217	0	416	435	0

X.59-*contd.*

in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged household industry, 1961

20% Sample)

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households engaged in household industry								
	3–5 Persons			6–10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
DISTRICT									
All sizes	**525**	**507**	**294**	**182**	**321**	**235**	**17**	**48**	**412**
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.0– 2.4	447	529	0	79	202	0	0	0	0
2.5– 4.9	479	586	0	63	143	0	0	0	0
5.0– 7.4	610	699	0	51	104	1,000	0	0	0
7.5– 9.9	413	418	500	239	417	0	0	0	0
10.0–12.4	682	733	1,000	68	134	0	0	0	0
12.5–14.9	435	333	429	391	615	571	0	0	0
15.0–29.9	566	482	571	263	413	286	20	50	0
30.0–49.9	476	322	222	333	426	111	95	226	630
50+	500	531	0	250	347	267	84	61	733
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT									
All sizes	**400**	**538**	**641**	**55**	**135**	**187**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.0– 2.4	371	534	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.5– 4.9	300	467	1,000	17	58	0	0	0	0
5.0– 7.4	371	527	750	48	118	250	0	0	0
7.5– 9.9	357	507	500	48	111	250	0	0	0
10.0–12.4	402	531	667	49	141	333	0	0	0
12.5–14.9	353	478	0	59	152	0	0	0	0
15.0–29.9	454	591	750	53	124	0	0	0	0
30.0–49.9	443	544	375	93	194	437	0	0	0
50+	487	525	692	154	303	77	0	0	0
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT									
All sizes	**500**	**574**	**723**	**99**	**204**	**210**	**1**	**2**	**0**
Less than 1	250	445	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.0– 2.4	337	475	1,000	46	114	0	0	0	0
2.5– 4.9	411	560	200	38	93	200	0	0	0
5.0– 7.4	462	561	833	73	163	0	0	0	0
7.5– 9.9	456	519	833	113	230	0	3	13	0
10.0–12.4	517	578	833	110	222	167	0	0	0
12.5–14.9	531	646	1,000	42	85	0	0	0	0
15.0–29.9	593	636	710	108	206	258	0	0	0
30.0–49.9	616	580	743	198	323	228	3	9	0
50+	564	462	636	321	490	318	0	0	0
Unspecified	167	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers both in cultivation and

(Based on

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry			Cultivating households engaged in household industry					
				1 Person			2 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									SABARKANTHA
All sizes	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**167**	**65**	**0**	**394**	**301**	**234**
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	0	259	115	0	396	351	0
1.0- 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	251	112	0	430	381	1,000
2.5- 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	145	57	0	421	329	375
5.0- 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	110	41	0	431	318	0
7.5- 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	109	38	0	364	245	286
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	130	44	0	250	160	250
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	160	60	0	400	283	1,000
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	82	23	0	164	88	83
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
50+	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	500	400	0
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	750	545	0
									MEHSANA
All sizes	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**77**	**27**	**0**	**404**	**281**	**41**
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	0	262	126	0	536	517	0
1.0- 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	198	89	0	526	474	156
2.5- 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	93	36	0	506	394	30
5.0- 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	59	21	0	441	316	98
7.5- 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	36	12	0	370	244	48
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	32	10	0	291	179	23
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	22	6	0	236	136	40
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	27	8	0	210	116	21
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	3	0	150	80	0
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	143	63	83
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	111	40	0	333	240	0
									AHMEDABAD
All sizes	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**140**	**53**	**0**	**399**	**301**	**103**
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	380	196	0	340	350	0
1.0- 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	293	145	0	480	473	200
2.5- 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	186	81	0	508	441	167
5.0- 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	117	45	0	437	334	133
7.5- 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	102	40	0	444	347	182
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	78	29	0	410	300	300
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	62	21	0	383	259	0
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	74	24	0	257	165	30
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	63	18	0	180	100	83
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	7	0	278	144	0
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	0	500	235	0	250	235	0

X.59-*contd.*

in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged household industry, 1961

20% Sample)

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households engaged in household industry								
	3–5 Persons			6–10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
DISTRICT									
All sizes . . .	**402**	**542**	**723**	**36**	**89**	**43**	**1**	**3**	**0**
Less than 1 . .	345	534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.0– 2.4 . .	312	487	0	7	20	0	0	0	0
2.5– 4.9 . .	413	560	625	21	54	0	0	0	0
5.0– 7.4 . .	408	522	875	51	119	125	0	0	0
7.5– 9.9 . .	454	550	714	73	167	0	0	0	0
10.0–12.4 . .	544	622	750	65	134	0	11	40	0
12.5–14.9 . .	440	657	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.0–29.9 . .	603	622	834	151	267	83	0	0	0
30.0–49.9 . .	600	409	1,000	400	591	0	0	0	0
50+ . .	500	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unspecified . .	250	455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT									
All sizes . . .	**465**	**574**	**719**	**53**	**117**	**221**	**1**	**1**	**19**
Less than 1 . .	190	322	0	12	35	0	0	0	0
1.0– 2.4 . .	265	408	438	11	29	406	0	0	0
2.5– 4.9 . .	376	508	818	25	62	152	0	0	0
5.0– 7.4 . .	469	592	695	30	68	122	1	3	85
7.5– 9.9 . .	537	627	868	57	117	84	0	0	0
10.0–12.4 . .	591	644	759	86	167	218	0	0	0
12.5–14.9 . .	633	651	800	109	207	160	0	0	0
15.0–29.9 . .	630	643	709	131	227	245	2	6	25
30.0–49.9 . .	658	623	625	182	294	375	0	0	0
50+ . .	643	640	250	214	297	667	0	0	0
Unspecified . .	445	480	1,000	111	240	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT									
All sizes . . .	**426**	**561**	**776**	**35**	**85**	**121**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Less than 1 . .	280	454	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.0– 2.4 . .	222	369	800	5	13	0	0	0	0
2.5– 4.9 . .	291	435	833	15	43	0	0	0	0
5.0– 7.4 . .	418	559	400	28	62	467	0	0	0
7.5– 9.9 . .	434	565	818	20	48	0	0	0	0
10.0–12.4 . .	506	655	700	6	16	0	0	0	0
12.5–14.9 . .	543	686	1,000	12	34	0	0	0	0
15.0–29.9 . .	605	676	941	64	135	29	0	0	0
30.0–49.9 . .	640	655	667	117	227	250	0	0	0
50+ . .	444	425	333	250	424	667	0	0	0
Unspecified . .	125	177	0	125	353	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers both in cultivation and

(Based on

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry			Cultivating households engaged in household industry					
				1 Person			2 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									KAIRA
All sizes . . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**194**	**82**	**0**	**443**	**371**	**105**
Less than 1 . .	1,000	1,000	0	285	143	0	502	502	0
1.0– 2.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	226	102	0	485	437	167
2.5– 4.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	170	69	0	451	363	211
5.0– 7.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	174	69	0	404	318	91
7.5– 9.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	120	47	0	380	287	273
10.0–12.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	120	44	0	346	249	182
12.5–14.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	105	40	0	316	240	0
15.0–29.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	73	26	0	317	223	0
30.0–49.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	286	98	0	143	98	0
50+ . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	333	125	0	334	250	0
Unspecified . .	1,000	1,000	0	400	211	0	500	526	0
									PANCHMAHALS
All sizes . . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**68**	**21**	**0**	**345**	**218**	**119**
Less than 1 . .	1,000	1,000	0	104	37	0	478	341	0
1.0– 2.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	128	48	0	431	321	91
2.5– 4.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	78	26	0	389	259	444
5.0– 7.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	51	16	0	334	208	158
7.5– 9.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	39	11	0	278	161	48
10.0–12.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	11	3	0	246	136	111
12.5–14.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	71	17	0	129	62	0
15.0–29.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	15	4	0	233	118	74
30.0–49.9 . .	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	250	133	0
50+ . .	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unspecified . .	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0
									BARODA
All sizes . . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**247**	**104**	**0**	**382**	**311**	**186**
Less than 1 . .	1,000	1,000	0	390	197	0	424	427	0
1.0– 2.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	271	120	0	411	360	500
2.5– 4.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	272	116	0	388	324	1,000
5.0– 7.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	192	80	0	397	312	333
7.5– 9.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	172	68	0	345	243	667
10.0–12.4 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	136	53	0	455	316	500
12.5–14.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	133	51	0	200	128	250
15.0–29.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	74	0	343	255	0
30.0–49.9 . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	77	20	0	154	82	0
50+ . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	250	125	0	0	0	0
Unspecified . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

X.59-*contd.*

in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged household industry, 1961

20% Sample)

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households engaged in household industry								
	3–5 Persons			6–10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
DISTRICT									
All sizes	**340**	**487**	**581**	**23**	**58**	**314**	**N**	**2**	**0**
Less than 1	206	333	0	7	22	0	0	0	0
1.0- 2.4	281	438	833	8	23	0	0	0	0
2.5- 4.9	351	488	789	27	74	0	1	6	0
5.0- 7.4	381	526	394	41	87	515	0	0	0
7.5- 9.9	482	622	727	18	44	0	0	0	0
10.0-12.4	504	627	818	30	80	0	0	0	0
12.5-14.9	553	650	1,000	26	70	0	0	0	0
15.0-29.9	525	605	457	85	146	543	0	0	0
30.0-49.9	476	607	1,000	95	197	0	0	0	0
50+	0	0	0	333	625	1,000	0	0	0
Unspecified	100	263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT									
All sizes	**498**	**574**	**673**	**88**	**183**	**158**	**1**	**4**	**50**
Less than 1	358	473	0	60	149	0	0	0	0
1.0- 2.4	396	527	273	45	104	636	0	0	0
2.5- 4.9	461	554	556	72	161	0	0	0	0
5.0- 7.4	529	602	789	86	174	53	0	0	0
7.5- 9.9	556	585	905	127	243	47	0	0	0
10.0-12.4	623	651	333	120	210	556	0	0	0
12.5-14.9	600	571	1,000	200	350	0	0	0	0
15.0-29.9	574	540	667	155	277	74	23	61	185
30.0-49.9	750	867	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50+	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT									
All sizes	**332**	**469**	**492**	**35**	**106**	**0**	**4**	**10**	**322**
Less than 1	169	325	0	17	51	0	0	0	0
1.0- 2.4	287	431	500	31	89	0	0	0	0
2.5- 4.9	301	436	0	39	124	0	0	0	0
5.0- 7.4	370	489	667	41	119	0	0	0	0
7.5- 9.9	483	689	333	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.0-12.4	364	491	500	45	140	0	0	0	0
12.5-14.9	667	821	750	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.0-29.9	400	511	1,000	57	160	0	0	0	0
30.0-49.9	538	367	636	154	306	0	77	225	364
50+	500	750	63	0	0	0	250	125	937
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers both in cultivation and

(Based on

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry			Cultivating households engaged in household industry					
				1 Person			2 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									BROACH
All sizes	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**145**	**50**	**0**	**307**	**205**	**72**
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	0	167	67	0	250	200	0
1.0- 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	225	97	0	425	366	0
2.5- 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	240	100	0	366	292	500
5.0- 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	98	34	0	314	216	0
7.5- 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	139	49	0	417	272	1,000
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	138	39	0	207	115	0
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	308	205	0
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	7	0	195	109	0
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	133	34	0	0	0	0
50+	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
									SURAT
All sizes	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**209**	**78**	**0**	**332**	**243**	**64**
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	318	147	0	403	372	71
1.0- 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	214	84	0	368	286	86
2.5- 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	192	64	0	271	179	34
5.0- 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	141	47	0	336	216	133
7.5- 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	119	39	0	342	218	100
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	72	21	0	321	181	222
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	125	41	0	281	165	154
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	126	42	0	190	122	16
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	114	35	0	86	44	23
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	182	93	0
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
									DANGS
All sizes	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**31**	**8**	**0**	**281**	**154**	**0**
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.0- 2.4	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.5- 4.9	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	375	200	0
5.0- 7.4	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	500	400	0
7.5- 9.9	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	167	80	0
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	200	100	0
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	0	143	45	0	286	182	0
30.0-49.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50+	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

X.59-*concld.*

in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged household industry, 1961

20% Sample)

Size of land cultivated (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households engaged in household industry								
	3–5 Persons			6–10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
DISTRICT									
All sizes . . .	**442**	**515**	**446**	**103**	**223**	**393**	**3**	**7**	**89**
Less than 1 . .	583	733	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.0– 2.4 . .	325	451	1,000	25	86	0	0	0	0
2.5– 4.9 . .	366	538	500	28	70	0	0	0	0
5.0– 7.4 . .	529	628	833	59	122	167	0	0	0
7.5– 9.9 . .	333	427	0	111	252	0	0	0	0
10.0–12.4 . .	483	500	1,000	172	346	0	0	0	0
12.5–14.9 . .	615	641	667	77	154	333	0	0	0
15.0–29.9 . .	561	490	667	220	394	333	0	0	0
30.0–49.9 . .	400	333	91	400	533	682	67	100	227
50+ . .	500	400	0	500	600	0	0	0	0
Unspecified . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT									
All sizes . . .	**376**	**485**	**476**	**78**	**183**	**238**	**5**	**11**	**222**
Less than 1 . .	256	413	643	23	68	286	0	0	0
1.0– 2.4 . .	357	491	457	61	139	457	0	0	0
2.5– 4.9 . .	418	489	500	116	263	133	3	5	333
5.0– 7.4 . .	445	547	200	55	129	0	23	61	667
7.5– 9.9 . .	421	474	900	118	269	0	0	0	0
10.0–12.4 . .	464	489	667	143	309	111	0	0	0
12.5–14.9 . .	406	464	308	188	330	538	0	0	0
15.0–29.9 . .	568	621	410	95	191	148	21	24	426
30.0–49.9 . .	486	412	535	314	509	442	0	0	0
50+ . .	636	488	1,000	91	163	0	91	256	0
Unspecified . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT									
All sizes . . .	**563**	**624**	**0**	**125**	**214**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Less than 1 . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.0– 2.4 . .	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.5– 4.9 . .	375	367	0	250	433	0	0	0	0
5.0– 7.4 . .	500	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.5– 9.9 . .	667	680	0	166	240	0	0	0	0
10.0–12.4 . .	600	600	0	200	300	0	0	0	0
12.5–14.9 . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.0–29.9 . .	571	773	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.0–49.9 . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50+ . .	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unspecified . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT X.61

Distribution of 1,000 households under each interest in land by size class of land held, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GUJARAT												
I-A—All interests in general population	**1,000**	**32**	**141**	**178**	**154**	**89**	**94**	**37**	**175**	**73**	**23**	**4**
B—All interests in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	**1,000**	**52**	**223**	**251**	**184**	**88**	**72**	**28**	**80**	**15**	**3**	**4**
II-A—Interest No. 1 in general population	**1,000**	**34**	**144**	**178**	**152**	**86**	**94**	**35**	**176**	**74**	**23**	**4**
B—Interest No. 1 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	**1,000**	**55**	**235**	**258**	**184**	**83**	**68**	**25**	**71**	**14**	**3**	**4**
III-A—Interest No. 2 in general population	**1,000**	**63**	**254**	**225**	**154**	**72**	**69**	**21**	**96**	**35**	**10**	**1**
B—Interest No. 2 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	**1,000**	**76**	**279**	**246**	**167**	**75**	**66**	**18**	**60**	**10**	**1**	**2**
IV-A—Interest No. 3 in general population	**1,000**	**7**	**61**	**163**	**174**	**122**	**103**	**64**	**198**	**79**	**28**	**1**
B—Interest No. 3 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	**1,000**	**8**	**73**	**190**	**202**	**141**	**111**	**63**	**171**	**34**	**6**	**1**
JAMNAGAR DISTRICT												
I-A—All interests in general population	1,000	2	11	32	48	54	110	49	411	217	62	4
B—All interests in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	0	56	127	132	117	179	61	258	56	9	5
II-A—Interest No. 1 in general population	1,000	2	11	32	48	54	111	49	411	217	61	4
B—Interest No. 1 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	0	42	131	126	131	189	68	246	52	10	5
III-A—Interest No. 2 in general population	1,000	0	67	67	133	80	160	67	360	66	0	0
B—Interest No. 2 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	0	286	143	285	0	143	0	143	0	0	0
IV-A—Interest No. 3 in general population	1,000	0	0	6	0	35	35	65	418	329	112	0
B—Interest No. 3 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	750	250	0	0

NOTE:

Interest No. 1=Owned or held from Government; Interest No. 2=Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share; Interest No. 3=Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share

STATEMENT X.61-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households under each interest in land by size class of land held, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1	1.0–2.4	2.5–4.9	5.0–7.4	7.5–9.9	10.0–12.4	12.5–14.9	15.0–29.9	30.0–49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RAJKOT DISTRICT												
I-A—All interests in general population	1,000	2	15	41	57	61	115	59	390	203	55	2
B—All interests in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	12	92	74	172	135	159	74	209	67	6	0
II-A—Interest No. 1 in general population	1,000	2	15	41	58	62	116	59	391	201	53	2
B—Interest No. 1 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	12	93	75	174	137	149	75	211	68	6	0
III-A—Interest No. 2 in general population	1,000	0	77	77	154	92	169	15	262	154	0	0
B—Interest No. 2 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
IV-A—Interest No. 3 in general population	1,000	0	3	10	28	14	62	41	382	313	144	3
B—Interest No. 3 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT												
I-A—All interests in general population	1,000	2	15	29	47	35	79	28	308	286	167	4
B—All interests in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	0	94	100	148	81	116	28	233	170	28	2
II-A—Interest No. 1 in general population	1,000	2	15	29	49	36	81	28	310	283	163	4
B—Interest No. 1 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	0	94	108	156	84	115	29	225	158	29	2
III-A—Interest No. 2 in general population	1,000	20	61	131	81	162	121	20	263	131	10	0
B—Interest No. 2 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	0	307	77	77	154	231	0	77	77	0	0
IV-A—Interest No. 3 in general population	1,000	0	0	4	13	8	19	33	287	364	272	0
B—Interest No. 3 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	0	0	0	69	0	69	35	414	379	34	0

NOTE:

Interest No. 1=Owned or held from Government; Interest No. 2=Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share; Interest No. 3=Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share

STATEMENT X.61-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households under each interest in land by size class of land held, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT												
I-A—All interests in general population	1,000	5	38	75	90	86	133	58	316	146	49	4
B—All interests in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	27	135	226	117	144	108	27	126	63	9	18
II-A—Interest No. 1 in general population	1,000	5	39	76	92	87	135	58	313	143	48	4
B—Interest No. 1 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	29	118	235	118	157	98	29	127	59	10	20
III-A—Interest No. 2 in general population	1,000	0	70	126	105	130	137	67	235	88	42	0
B—Interest No. 2 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	0	375	125	125	0	250	0	125	0	0	0
IV-A—Interest No. 3 in general population	1,000	0	2	27	39	53	74	39	430	256	80	0
B—Interest No. 3 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
AMRELI DISTRICT												
I-A—All interests in general population	1,000	3	26	69	89	83	117	54	339	170	48	2
B—All interests in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	9	77	236	196	132	117	49	154	26	0	4
II-A—Interest No. 1 in general population	1,000	3	27	70	89	83	119	54	336	169	48	2
B—Interest No. 1 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	10	83	233	205	133	117	43	150	21	0	5
III-A—Interest No. 2 in general population	1,000	0	24	126	137	84	90	66	335	114	24	0
B—Interest No. 2 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	0	0	389	111	56	55	167	167	55	0	0
IV-A—Interest No. 3 in general population	1,000	3	0	21	65	82	74	47	422	233	53	0
B—Interest No. 3 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	0	0	125	63	187	188	62	250	125	0	0

NOTE:

Interest No. 1=Owned or held from Government; Interest No. 2=Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share; Interest No. 3=Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share

STATEMENT X.61-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households under each interest in land by size class of land held, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1	1.0–2.4	2.5–4.9	5.0–7.4	7.5–9.9	10.0–12.4	12.5–14.9	15.0–29.9	30.0–49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JUNAGADH DISTRICT												
I-A—All interests in general population	1,000	3	28	75	114	101	158	70	330	100	18	3
B—All interests in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	11	83	174	180	110	149	64	202	22	0	5
II-A—Interest No. 1 in general population	1,000	3	28	76	115	102	158	69	329	100	17	3
B—Interest No. 1 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	11	84	177	183	112	149	62	194	22	0	6
III-A—Interest No. 2 in general population	1,000	0	22	89	67	44	179	89	466	44	0	0
B—Interest No. 2 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	800	0	0	0
IV-A—Interest No. 3 in general population	1,000	0	0	21	82	62	103	108	387	170	67	0
B—Interest No. 3 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
KUTCH DISTRICT												
I-A—All interests in general population	1,000	3	25	80	101	75	118	32	292	203	68	3
B—All interests in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	3	43	111	126	103	121	27	282	146	37	1
II-A—Interest No. 1 in general population	1,000	3	27	83	107	78	122	32	292	189	63	4
B—Interest No. 1 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	4	50	121	136	107	125	26	270	122	38	1
III-A—Interest No. 2 in general population	1,000	6	38	142	153	109	149	16	227	138	22	0
B—Interest No. 2 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	5	37	130	156	104	125	21	271	135	16	0
IV-A—Interest No. 3 in general population	1,000	3	2	9	22	32	67	39	335	352	139	0
B—Interest No. 3 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	0	7	15	22	73	87	44	372	314	66	0

NOTE:

Interest No. 1=Owned or held from Government; Interest No. 2=Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share; Interest No. 3=Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share

STATEMENT X.61-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households under each interest in land by size class of land held, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1	1.0–2.4	2.5–4.9	5.0–7.4	7.5–9.9	10.0–12.4	12.5–14.9	15.0–29.9	30.0–49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BANASKANTHA DISTRICT												
I-A—All interests in general population	1,000	6	76	124	148	92	114	30	259	121	25	5
B—All interests in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	14	181	220	192	96	99	19	135	37	1	6
II-A—Interest No. 1 in general population	1,000	6	80	128	151	93	115	29	252	117	24	5
B—Interest No. 1 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	14	186	224	193	93	98	19	129	35	2	7
III-A—Interest No. 2 in general population	1,000	4	74	152	207	118	110	26	229	66	12	2
B—Interest No. 2 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	0	156	141	250	156	62	16	172	47	0	0
IV-A—Interest No. 3 in general population	1,000	3	8	41	82	70	101	55	384	200	55	1
B—Interest No. 3 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	10	21	112	133	143	153	20	296	112	0	0
SABARKANTHA DISTRICT												
I-A—All interests in general population	1,000	13	150	226	208	109	104	33	118	26	7	6
B—All interests in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	23	284	338	197	69	46	10	23	3	0	7
II-A—Interest No. 1 in general population	1,000	14	154	229	209	108	103	31	115	25	6	6
B—Interest No. 1 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	23	286	340	197	69	45	10	22	2	0	6
III-A—Interest No. 2 in general population	1,000	9	198	250	164	112	103	0	103	35	17	9
B—Interest No. 2 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	50	300	250	100	100	100	0	50	0	0	50
IV-A—Interest No. 3 in general population	1,000	0	23	100	201	154	144	108	233	28	9	0
B—Interest No. 3 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	0	79	254	286	127	127	32	95	0	0	0

NOTE:

Interest No. 1=Owned or held from Government; Interest No. 2=Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share; Interest No. 3=Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share

STATEMENT X.61-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households under each interest in land by size class of land held, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres: Less than 1	1.0–2.4	2.5–4.9	5.0–7.4	7.5–9.9	10.0–12.4	12.5–14.9	15.0–29.9	30.0–49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MEHSANA DISTRICT												
I-A—All interests in general population	1,000	16	135	220	195	127	99	37	132	28	7	4
B—All interests in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	95	269	240	141	71	56	24	77	14	5	8
II-A—Interest No. 1 in general population	1,000	19	151	231	193	120	93	30	124	28	6	5
B—Interest No. 1 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	106	301	249	136	61	48	15	61	11	3	9
III-A—Interest No. 2 in general population	1,000	20	180	269	193	105	74	27	97	27	5	3
B—Interest No. 2 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	85	234	319	149	22	85	64	21	0	0	21
IV-A—Interest No. 3 in general population	1,000	1	24	133	207	177	144	86	194	28	6	0
B—Interest No. 3 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	14	43	144	173	158	108	79	216	43	22	0
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT												
I-A—All interests in general population	1,000	11	93	155	150	96	102	44	201	96	45	7
B—All interests in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	32	163	195	173	110	93	32	150	38	7	7
II-A—Interest No. 1 in general population	1,000	12	109	169	155	94	102	39	187	85	39	9
B—Interest No. 1 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	33	191	219	175	103	89	25	127	27	4	7
III-A—Interest No. 2 in general population	1,000	24	75	137	111	59	80	40	243	158	71	2
B—Interest No. 2 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	66	110	143	143	66	110	33	186	88	33	22
IV-A—Interest No. 3 in general population	1,000	1	11	84	144	122	113	74	257	130	63	1
B—Interest No. 3 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	7	27	81	174	181	107	74	268	74	7	0

NOTE:

Interest No. 1=Owned or held from Government; Interest No. 2=Held from private persons or institution for payment in money, kind or share; Interest No. 3=Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share

STATEMENT X.61-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households under each interest in land by size class of land held, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1	1.0–2.4	2.5–4.9	5.0–7.4	7.5–9.9	10.0–12.4	12.5–14.9	15.0–29.9	30.0–49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
KAIRA DISTRICT												
I-A—All interests in general population	1,000	78	285	255	162	73	54	19	53	11	3	7
B—All interests in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	148	407	224	106	38	24	9	25	2	1	16
II-A—Interest No. 1 in general population	1,000	91	305	245	151	66	51	15	53	11	3	9
B—Interest No. 1 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	170	442	201	92	29	19	8	15	2	1	21
III-A—Interest No. 2 in general population	1,000	102	417	257	131	39	24	6	18	3	1	2
B—Interest No. 2 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	159	418	221	108	47	28	9	5	0	0	5
IV-A—Interest No. 3 in general population	1,000	10	133	296	225	124	82	42	72	12	4	N
B—Interest No. 3 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	4	182	365	191	84	49	18	107	0	0	0
PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT												
I-A—All interests in general population	1,000	13	198	297	243	96	77	21	46	5	1	3
B—All interests in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	16	245	320	226	83	59	15	31	3	N	2
II-A—Interest No. 1 in general population	1,000	13	203	301	242	92	77	19	44	5	1	3
B—Interest No. 1 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	17	250	322	224	79	60	14	29	3	N	2
III-A—Interest No. 2 in general population	1,000	17	276	278	205	93	57	20	50	1	1	2
B—Interest No. 2 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	17	305	295	196	80	44	10	46	2	0	5
IV-A—Interest No. 3 in general population	1,000	5	73	250	278	160	97	43	82	9	1	2
B—Interest No. 3 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	8	95	288	286	166	52	32	64	7	1	1

N=Negligible

NOTE:

Interest No. 1=Owned or held from Government; Interest No. 2=Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share; Interest No. 3=Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share

STATEMENT X.61-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households under each interest in land by size class of land held, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1	1.0–2.4	2.5–4.9	5.0–7.4	7.5–9.9	10.0–12.4	12.5–14.9	15.0–29.9	30.0–49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BARODA DISTRICT												
I-A—All interests in general population	1,000	50	183	204	166	95	88	44	128	32	8	2
B—All interests in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	58	193	230	193	103	84	45	82	7	2	3
II-A—Interest No. 1 in general population	1,000	57	200	208	164	89	85	39	116	31	9	2
B—Interest No. 1 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	68	210	241	192	96	77	39	66	6	1	4
III-A—Interest No. 2 in general population	1,000	54	260	255	174	66	80	26	72	11	2	0
B—Interest No. 2 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	31	235	259	200	96	85	31	63	0	0	0
V-A—Interest No. 3 in general population	1,000	4	48	158	182	138	110	87	215	48	10	0
B—Interest No. 3 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	1	45	135	197	161	139	91	209	19	3	0
BROACH DISTRICT												
I-A—All interests in general population	1,000	14	107	166	166	90	108	47	198	75	25	4
B—All interests in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	18	131	214	202	102	110	41	148	24	6	4
II-A—Interest No. 1 in general population	1,000	18	129	184	173	85	102	38	173	68	25	5
B—Interest No. 1 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	24	154	231	202	94	104	35	124	21	6	5
III-A—Interest No. 2 in general population	1,000	12	143	223	198	98	126	35	140	18	7	0
B—Interest No. 2 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	10	161	250	224	99	105	25	118	7	1	0
IV-A—Interest No. 3 in general population	1,000	1	16	82	132	105	124	81	307	119	33	0
B—Interest No. 3 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	0	14	120	189	139	134	78	274	45	7	0

NOTE:

Interest No. 1=Owned or held from Government; Interest No. 2=Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share; Interest No. 3=Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share

STATEMENT X.61-*concld.*

Distribution of 1,000 households under each interest in land by size class of land held, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1	1.0–2.4	2.5–4.9	5.0–7.4	7.5–9.9	10.0–12.4	12.5–14.9	15.0–29.9	30.0–49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SURAT DISTRICT												
I-A—All interests in general population	1,000	114	237	203	136	76	65	32	99	29	7	2
B—All interests in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	96	254	232	157	83	63	30	70	11	2	2
II-A—Interest No. 1 in general population	1,000	126	245	200	131	71	62	29	97	29	8	2
B—Interest No. 1 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	106	267	232	151	78	57	28	67	10	2	2
III-A—Interest No. 2 in general population	1,000	130	332	238	138	61	48	15	32	5	0	1
B—Interest No. 2 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	118	333	248	143	63	49	14	28	3	0	1
IV-A—Interest No. 3 in general population	1,000	26	115	195	173	120	99	61	158	42	9	2
B—Interest No. 3 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	14	102	219	202	136	113	61	124	22	4	3
DANGS DISTRICT												
I-A—All interests in general population	1,000	24	81	157	155	113	100	80	221	51	17	1
B—All interests in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	23	81	158	156	114	100	77	223	50	17	1
II-A—Interest No. 1 in general population	1,000	22	65	146	149	119	101	86	238	55	18	1
B—Interest No. 1 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	22	65	147	150	120	101	83	240	54	17	1
III-A—Interest No. 2 in general population	1,000	38	222	254	200	70	97	38	65	11	5	0
B—Interest No. 2 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	39	218	251	201	73	101	33	67	11	6	0
IV-A—Interest No. 3 in general population	1,000	0	0	100	200	0	0	0	500	100	100	0
B—Interest No. 3 in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population	1,000	0	0	100	200	0	0	0	500	100	100	0

NOTE:

Interest No. 1=Owned or held from Government; Interest No. 2=Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share; Interest No. 3=Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share

STATEMENT X.64

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group among total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry, at non-household industry and in other services, 1961

Age-group	Population		Total workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural labourer		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		IX In Other Services	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
GUJARAT					**TOTAL**									
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**535**	**279**	**265**	**170**	**64**	**57**	**32**	**21**	**47**	**4**	**62**	**19**
0–14	**1,000**	**1,000**	**73**	**66**	**43**	**44**	**14**	**13**	**6**	**4**	**1**	**N**	**4**	**2**
15–34	**1,000**	**1,000**	**869**	**464**	**403**	**285**	**114**	**97**	**51**	**34**	**84**	**6**	**108**	**30**
35–59	**1,000**	**1,000**	**963**	**464**	**485**	**275**	**92**	**93**	**56**	**39**	**91**	**7**	**114**	**37**
60+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**663**	**171**	**416**	**98**	**58**	**35**	**43**	**15**	**26**	**2**	**56**	**16**
Age not stated	**1,000**	**1,000**	**353**	**168**	**186**	**100**	**51**	**35**	**24**	**12**	**14**	**2**	**45**	**15**
					RURAL									
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**553**	**341**	**349**	**222**	**84**	**75**	**36**	**23**	**11**	**2**	**37**	**13**
0–14	**1,000**	**1,000**	**90**	**84**	**56**	**57**	**18**	**17**	**8**	**5**	**1**	**N**	**3**	**2**
15–34	**1,000**	**1,000**	**915**	**583**	**549**	**379**	**156**	**130**	**59**	**37**	**23**	**3**	**67**	**22**
35–59	**1,000**	**1,000**	**976**	**553**	**644**	**355**	**122**	**120**	**61**	**41**	**18**	**2**	**65**	**23**
60+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**709**	**200**	**517**	**125**	**72**	**45**	**45**	**15**	**5**	**1**	**35**	**10**
Age not stated	**1,000**	**1,000**	**371**	**182**	**213**	**116**	**58**	**40**	**26**	**11**	**8**	**1**	**38**	**10**
					URBAN									
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**484**	**92**	**30**	**17**	**7**	**5**	**22**	**16**	**147**	**9**	**132**	**35**
0–14	**1,000**	**1,000**	**21**	**9**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**7**	**2**
15–34	**1,000**	**1,000**	**755**	**136**	**39**	**27**	**12**	**8**	**32**	**24**	**237**	**14**	**212**	**50**
35–59	**1,000**	**1,000**	**927**	**195**	**58**	**31**	**12**	**10**	**43**	**31**	**287**	**21**	**244**	**80**
60+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**509**	**79**	**80**	**12**	**10**	**4**	**37**	**14**	**95**	**5**	**125**	**33**
Age not stated	**1,000**	**1,000**	**248**	**93**	**26**	**15**	**10**	**7**	**10**	**20**	**54**	**7**	**90**	**37**
JAMNAGAR DISTRICT					**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	523	212	249	148	27	19	42	14	49	7	74	18
0–14	1,000	1,000	88	59	64	48	6	5	8	3	2	N	4	1
15–34	1,000	1,000	889	377	394	269	50	32	69	22	96	13	137	28
35–59	1,000	1,000	947	339	428	216	41	32	76	26	89	14	145	39
60+	1,000	1,000	606	94	350	47	27	14	60	9	26	2	62	17
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	218	104	129	104	6	0	24	0	18	0	12	0
					RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	550	279	366	215	40	28	56	15	10	3	36	10
0–14	1,000	1,000	123	85	95	71	9	7	11	3	1	N	3	1
15–34	1,000	1,000	945	514	605	400	77	50	97	26	21	6	68	18
35–59	1,000	1,000	962	423	637	312	60	47	101	29	15	4	68	21
60+	1,000	1,000	652	109	464	66	36	20	73	10	4	N	34	8
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	316	172	193	172	9	0	35	0	18	0	18	0
					URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	474	87	39	23	4	2	16	10	118	15	143	31
0–14	1,000	1,000	23	8	6	4	N	N	2	1	4	1	6	1
15–34	1,000	1,000	801	142	60	42	8	3	24	15	214	26	246	46
35–59	1,000	1,000	920	185	70	39	7	4	32	21	215	32	276	73
60+	1,000	1,000	495	64	72	8	6	2	30	8	79	6	132	34
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.64-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group among total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry, at non-household industry and in other services, 1961

Age-group	Population		Total workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural labourer		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		IX In Other Services	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
RAJKOT DISTRICT						**TOTAL**								
Total	1,000	1,000	517	264	234	183	35	27	44	20	45	3	77	23
0–14	1,000	1,000	88	76	62	63	7	5	9	4	2	N	4	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	861	461	367	328	64	46	71	32	87	5	133	35
35–59	1,000	1,000	948	413	405	260	53	47	81	38	82	5	159	50
60+	1,000	1,000	596	111	309	52	32	16	63	14	30	2	79	22
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	400	342	232	219	11	41	42	27	0	0	53	55
						RURAL								
Total	1,000	1,000	560	371	354	279	52	41	63	26	7	2	42	14
0–14	1,000	1,000	126	114	94	95	10	8	13	6	1	N	3	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	945	677	576	513	99	73	106	43	15	4	73	25
35–59	1,000	1,000	968	557	605	395	77	70	110	48	12	2	85	26
60+	1,000	1,000	657	136	438	77	44	24	82	17	4	1	47	13
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	537	545	333	424	19	91	74	30	0	0	37	0
						URBAN								
Total	1,000	1,000	448	93	44	32	8	4	15	11	105	4	133	36
0–14	1,000	1,000	26	13	10	9	1	1	2	1	4	N	5	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	741	145	65	56	13	7	20	16	190	7	220	50
35–59	1,000	1,000	917	185	81	46	13	9	33	22	196	10	279	87
60+	1,000	1,000	484	69	78	13	10	3	28	9	78	3	135	36
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	220	175	98	50	0	0	0	25	0	0	73	100
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT						**TOTAL**								
Total	1,000	1,000	526	220	246	121	54	41	51	25	45	4	68	23
0–14	1,000	1,000	81	48	47	29	14	11	10	4	2	N	5	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	894	396	402	226	100	74	85	42	86	7	118	37
35–59	1,000	1,000	954	357	447	184	75	62	92	46	83	8	130	46
60+	1,000	1,000	588	97	297	34	41	19	67	19	34	2	71	20
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	356	121	151	68	14	23	27	8	27	8	96	15
						RURAL								
Total	1,000	1,000	563	266	320	159	71	54	60	28	22	2	44	17
0–14	1,000	1,000	101	62	61	39	18	14	12	5	2	N	4	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	948	489	534	299	134	99	43	47	43	5	79	29
35–59	1,000	1,000	966	422	575	245	98	83	102	51	36	3	83	33
60+	1,000	1,000	628	110	383	46	54	26	78	19	12	N	51	16
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	396	289	242	178	22	67	44	22	11	22	44	0
						URBAN								
Total	1,000	1,000	459	101	54	23	8	7	30	19	107	8	128	36
0–14	1,000	1,000	28	10	8	4	1	1	4	2	3	N	8	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	760	164	80	44	15	12	45	29	191	13	215	56
35–59	1,000	1,000	924	201	105	39	39	13	13	36	37	20	20	77
60+	1,000	1,000	492	69	90	8	10	4	43	18	88	5	118	27
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	291	34	0	11	0	0	0	0	55	0	182	23

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.64-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group among total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry, at non-household industry and in other services, 1961

Age-group	Population		Total workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural labourer		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		IX In Other Services	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT						**TOTAL**								
Total	1,000	1,000	523	244	226	135	61	52	45	22	40	4	73	25
0–14	1,000	1,000	84	50	46	30	15	12	11	4	1	N	6	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	878	432	368	249	109	91	72	36	74	7	122	38
35–59	1,000	1,000	952	414	397	212	89	86	79	42	80	7	148	54
60+	1,000	1,000	605	127	307	50	57	28	61	17	25	3	73	23
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	526	253	232	120	90	55	57	12	14	0	66	60
						RURAL								
Total	1,000	1,000	554	313	314	186	86	74	57	26	9	2	47	19
0–14	1,000	1,000	109	67	63	42	22	16	14	5	1	N	5	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	943	573	523	349	158	133	93	43	18	4	82	33
35–59	1,000	1,000	964	514	555	294	127	124	99	50	15	3	89	34
60+	1,000	1,000	641	142	505	177	75	149	72	17	4	1	48	15
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	539	244	355	119	98	56	62	13	10	0	67	56
						URBAN								
Total	1,000	1,000	457	205	36	226	7	4	20	14	109	8	230	38
0–14	1,000	1,000	26	10	6	5	1	1	3	1	4	N	8	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	747	138	54	40	11	6	30	22	189	14	203	48
35–59	1,000	1,000	929	202	66	40	11	8	38	26	218	17	274	95
60+	1,000	1,000	511	93	77	13	10	3	30	15	80	7	140	43
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	389	500	111	167	0	0	0	0	56	0	56	167
AMRELI DISTRICT						**TOTAL**								
Total	1,000	1,000	550	333	299	225	72	60	47	20	19	2	58	20
0–14	1,000	1,000	103	77	67	58	10	12	8	4	1	N	5	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	921	594	484	411	131	105	78	34	37	3	101	32
35–59	1,000	1,000	965	540	518	343	104	105	85	38	35	4	113	40
60+	1,000	1,000	658	173	398	100	65	31	60	17	13	1	61	18
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	316	113	186	92	69	21	17	0	13	0	22	0
						RURAL								
Total	1,000	1,000	569	379	354	267	87	7	52	20	5	1	35	13
0–14	1,000	1,000	119	91	80	69	12	15	9	4	N	N	4	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	955	684	578	489	160	131	88	33	10	2	60	22
35–59	1,000	1,000	972	606	608	408	126	129	93	36	9	1	68	25
60+	1,000	1,000	680	192	456	121	76	38	63	16	3	N	42	13
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	321	117	195	96	72	22	18	0	5	0	23	0
						URBAN								
Total	1,000	1,000	479	158	100	68	15	9	28	23	71	6	141	44
0–14	1,000	1,000	46	27	20	17	3	2	4	3	4	1	9	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	803	262	155	124	28	14	43	36	131	9	243	69
35–59	1,000	1,000	935	296	179	104	22	19	56	47	133	14	282	96
60+	1,000	1,000	570	105	170	26	19	7	50	21	50	4	132	39
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.64-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group among total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry, at non-household industry and in other services, 1961

Age-group	Population		Total workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural labourer		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		IX In Other Services	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
JUNAGADH DISTRICT						**TOTAL**								
Total	1,000	1,000	537	307	266	220	52	43	42	14	29	3	69	21
0-14	1,000	1,000	86	72	58	57	11	9	7	3	1	N	5	2
15-34	1,000	1,000	893	532	424	388	96	75	68	22	54	5	119	32
35-59	1,000	1,000	954	507	455	345	73	72	75	25	53	5	136	47
60+	1,000	1,000	649	159	378	95	44	27	59	9	22	1	64	21
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	154	148	116	133	7	0	0	0	4	0	14	14
						RURAL								
Total	1,000	1,000	562	390	351	294	68	57	54	17	7	1	40	14
0-14	1,000	1,000	108	95	76	75	15	12	10	4	N	N	3	2
15-34	1,000	1,000	945	691	570	525	127	101	90	28	15	3	70	24
35-59	1,000	1,000	968	633	606	466	97	97	96	31	11	2	75	27
60+	1,000	1,000	693	191	479	127	55	36	73	11	4	N	39	13
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	156	152	119	142	7	0	0	0	4	0	11	10
						URBAN								
Total	1,000	1,000	473	97	50	32	12	6	12	5	85	6	144	40
0-14	1,000	1,000	28	12	8	8	2	N	2	1	3	1	7	2
15-34	1,000	1,000	767	144	72	53	21	11	18	8	148	8	237	53
35-59	1,000	1,000	920	204	91	54	17	11	24	11	155	12	284	97
60+	1,000	1,000	533	79	104	16	13	4	20	5	70	4	134	40
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	133	77	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	77
KUTCH DISTRICT						**TOTAL**								
Total	1,000	1,000	535	248	228	144	45	45	69	25	21	2	88	24
0-14	1,000	1,000	79	50	41	32	12	9	13	5	1	1	6	3
15-34	1,000	1,000	904	398	337	227	83	75	112	40	41	5	171	39
35-59	1,000	1,000	953	437	428	252	61	79	122	43	36	3	151	48
60+	1,000	1,000	673	193	406	120	40	30	82	18	13	1	65	20
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	439	131	201	74	33	11	80	17	4	11	63	11
						RURAL								
Total	1,000	1,000	545	285	283	175	55	54	83	28	6	1	59	20
0-14	1,000	1,000	93	59	50	38	15	10	16	6	N	N	6	3
15-34	1,000	1,000	937	466	445	282	108	92	143	46	13	1	115	32
35-59	1,000	1,000	964	493	526	303	74	94	145	47	11	1	102	39
60+	1,000	1,000	708	218	468	143	46	35	90	19	5	N	50	17
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	513	137	244	94	41	14	96	22	5	0	66	0
						URBAN								
Total	1,000	1,000	495	86	10	7	4	4	14	12	77	11	203	43
0-14	1,000	1,000	20	9	1	2	N	N	1	1	5	3	9	3
15-34	1,000	1,000	804	132	14	10	7	7	19	18	124	20	342	64
35-59	1,000	1,000	910	171	19	11	6	9	29	27	143	14	354	90
60+	1,000	1,000	457	69	17	5	3	2	30	10	60	3	157	38
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	95	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	48	54

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.64-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group among total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry, at non-household industry and in other services, 1961

Age-group	Population		Total workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural labourer		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		IX In Other Services	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BANASKANTHA DISTRICT						**TOTAL**								
Total	1,000	1,000	575	323	397	246	37	20	41	26	6	N	43	13
0–14	1,000	1,000	131	100	92	73	11	6	16	11	N	N	4	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	942	547	635	423	71	35	61	40	12	1	78	22
35–59	1,000	1,000	966	498	681	381	41	27	63	38	11	1	75	25
60+	1,000	1,000	621	143	459	97	20	8	51	15	5	N	35	11
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	259	91	197	75	13	5	13	5	0	0	22	5
						RURAL								
Total	1,000	1,000	582	340	424	263	39	21	42	27	2	N	33	12
0–14	1,000	1,000	139	106	98	78	12	6	17	12	N	N	4	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	953	580	682	453	76	37	62	41	4	1	59	20
35–59	1,000	1,000	970	521	729	406	44	29	63	39	3	N	56	20
60+	1,000	1,000	635	149	488	104	21	9	51	16	2	N	29	9
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	254	87	201	77	13	5	13	5	0	0	13	0
						URBAN								
Total	1,000	1,000	483	91	41	25	3	2	34	16	61	2	179	34
0–14	1,000	1,000	27	10	6	4	N	N	3	2	4	0	11	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	799	130	56	39	5	3	56	26	107	3	311	45
35–59	1,000	1,000	915	197	89	50	6	3	61	28	104	4	319	79
60+	1,000	1,000	435	71	52	10	1	2	45	8	48	3	115	35
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	500	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	333
SABARKANTHA DISTRICT						**TOTAL**								
Total	1,000	1,000	542	365	370	304	40	22	30	15	10	1	47	15
0–14	1,000	1,000	74	101	56	86	7	7	3	2	N	N	3	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	898	617	586	512	81	40	48	25	19	2	87	25
35–59	1,000	1,000	976	574	689	478	47	29	57	28	15	2	79	25
60+	1,000	1,000	630	176	481	147	19	8	34	8	5	N	44	8
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	295	250	232	190	27	12	9	0	0	0	9	12
						RURAL								
Total	1,000	1,000	545	384	395	325	42	23	30	15	5	1	37	13
0–14	1,000	1,000	77	107	60	92	8	8	3	3	N	N	3	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	911	652	633	547	87	42	50	25	10	1	69	23
35–59	1,000	1,000	979	601	736	510	50	31	58	27	7	1	60	21
60+	1,000	1,000	639	183	508	157	20	8	34	8	3	N	37	6
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	287	256	241	195	28	12	9	0	0	0	0	12
						URBAN								
Total	1,000	1,000	494	84	32	8	9	3	21	17	71	9	184	35
0–14	1,000	1,000	21	9	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	9	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	754	117	37	10	16	6	28	24	119	15	299	48
35–59	1,000	1,000	942	189	76	17	13	5	45	38	122	17	322	82
60+	1,000	1,000	507	74	94	15	6	1	30	13	37	3	146	28
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.64-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group among total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry, at non-household industry and in other services, 1961

	Population		Total workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural labourer		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		IX In Other Services	
Age-group	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MEHSANA DISTRICT						**TOTAL**								
Total	1,000	1,000	515	338	284	184	49	38	38	75	25	2	64	27
0–14	1,000	1,000	49	55	24	27	10	8	7	14	1	N	6	4
15–34	1,000	1,000	851	572	434	317	100	66	60	120	48	3	113	44
35–59	1,000	1,000	967	571	567	311	61	55	68	130	46	4	117	47
60+	1,000	1,000	639	174	440	89	29	18	50	41	10	1	60	18
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	347	190	172	70	41	41	33	54	3	0	68	25
						RURAL								
Total	1,000	1,000	524	375	331	210	58	45	40	82	10	1	50	26
0–14	1,000	1,000	55	63	28	31	11	10	8	16	N	N	5	5
15–34	1,000	1,000	877	644	520	366	121	80	64	133	20	1	89	44
35–59	1,000	1,000	975	622	662	351	72	66	70	141	17	1	87	42
60+	1,000	1,000	657	184	488	97	33	21	50	43	3	N	50	16
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	341	188	175	64	40	43	34	56	3	0	63	26
						URBAN								
Total	1,000	1,000	475	165	68	63	7	4	30	41	94	8	132	34
0–14	1,000	1,000	18	16	3	6	1	1	2	6	2	N	8	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	743	241	79	94	12	6	42	61	162	11	214	47
35–59	1,000	1,000	933	332	150	123	12	5	61	76	177	17	251	74
60+	1,000	1,000	542	127	187	52	7	3	50	30	51	4	113	25
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	471	250	118	250	59	0	0	0	0	0	176	0
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT						**TOTAL**								
Total	1,000	1,000	523	136	113	43	37	33	25	21	166	10	84	21
0–14	1,000	1,000	33	23	11	8	8	8	4	3	2	1	5	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	816	212	163	70	66	54	39	31	252	12	142	32
35–59	1,000	1,000	949	254	204	75	46	52	41	39	343	25	138	44
60+	1,000	1,000	570	92	213	24	32	17	33	17	101	5	80	20
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	248	82	77	24	28	29	16	10	45	0	45	14
						RURAL								
Total	1,000	1,000	537	236	289	103	95	78	42	27	26	5	44	16
0–14	1,000	1,000	59	47	25	19	20	19	7	4	1	1	4	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	910	403	455	176	183	135	71	43	50	10	80	27
35–59	1,000	1,000	972	387	574	174	126	117	73	51	47	5	76	28
60+	1,000	1,000	657	122	444	50	66	35	45	18	12	1	45	13
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	315	137	153	49	56	59	24	10	16	0	40	10
						URBAN								
Total	1,000	1,000	515	67	6	1	3	2	15	16	251	13	108	24
0–14	1,000	1,000	14	5	N	N	N	N	2	3	2	N	6	1
15–34	1,000	1,000	766	92	7	2	3	3	2	23	359	14	176	34
35–59	1,000	1,000	938	155	12	3	5	4	27	31	497	39	171	56
60+	1,000	1,000	498	66	23	2	4	2	23	17	174	9	108	25
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	180	28	0	0	0	0	8	9	74	0	49	19

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.64-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group among total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry, at non-household industry and in other services, 1961

Age-group	Population		Total workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural labourer		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		IX In Other Services	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
KAIRA DISTRICT						**TOTAL**								
Total	1,000	1,000	521	152	298	70	72	46	24	18	30	2	52	12
0–14	1,000	1,000	42	23	20	12	14	8	3	2	1	N	3	1
15–34	1,000	1,000	835	242	437	111	139	77	38	27	53	4	90	18
35–59	1,000	1,000	968	272	590	123	92	76	45	36	55	5	95	23
60+	1,000	1,000	714	122	535	65	52	27	31	14	14	1	41	10
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	471	109	283	39	64	31	18	31	21	4	52	4
						RURAL								
Total	1,000	1,000	537	172	358	86	85	55	23	19	12	1	32	7
0–14	1,000	1,000	47	28	25	15	17	10	3	2	1	N	2	1
15–34	1,000	1,000	874	277	539	136	169	93	38	29	23	2	58	11
35–59	1,000	1,000	981	300	704	149	108	91	42	37	20	3	56	13
60+	1,000	1,000	758	135	616	78	59	33	30	14	4	1	26	6
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	509	103	335	47	76	37	11	14	15	0	44	5
						URBAN								
Total	1,000	1,000	454	71	51	6	16	7	28	13	101	6	133	31
0–14	1,000	1,000	19	4	2	N	2	1	2	1	3	N	7	1
15–34	1,000	1,000	687	98	53	7	27	10	42	17	163	9	212	46
35–59	1,000	1,000	912	154	118	13	24	15	54	30	199	14	255	66
60+	1,000	1,000	514	70	162	11	16	6	40	18	59	3	112	26
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	278	136	19	0	0	0	56	114	56	23	93	0
PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT						**TOTAL**								
Total	1,000	1,000	571	451	459	402	21	20	14	17	7	N	32	8
0–14	1,000	1,000	119	151	104	135	6	5	5	8	N	N	2	1
15–34	1,000	1,000	913	735	717	657	39	36	21	24	12	1	59	14
35–59	1,000	1,000	979	717	786	637	27	33	23	26	13	1	55	15
60+	1,000	1,000	669	274	571	246	14	11	17	10	6	N	24	5
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	375	18	279	17	0	0	0	0	10	0	58	1
						RURAL								
Total	1,000	1,000	584	496	509	448	23	22	13	17	2	N	19	5
0–14	1,000	1,000	131	167	116	150	6	5	6	9	N	N	1	1
15–34	1,000	1,000	933	818	801	740	43	40	19	25	4	1	37	10
35–59	1,000	1,000	984	781	871	706	29	36	19	26	4	1	29	9
60+	1,000	1,000	683	296	621	271	15	12	14	10	2	N	15	3
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	367	192	286	192	0	0	0	0	10	0	51	0
						URBAN								
Total	1,000	1,000	470	61	36	7	6	3	24	9	44	2	142	31
0–14	1,000	1,000	10	4	1	N	1	N	1	1	1	0	4	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	758	87	48	9	8	5	33	12	74	3	242	46
35–59	1,000	1,000	937	144	79	17	11	6	52	24	84	4	271	72
60+	1,000	1,000	542	56	105	8	4	2	46	8	49	1	109	28
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	500	91	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	91

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.64-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group among total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry, at non-household industry and in other services, 1961

Age-group	Population		Total workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural labourer		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		IX In Other Services	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BARODA DISTRICT						**TOTAL**								
Total	1,000	1,000	542	209	243	80	113	99	15	5	48	3	66	17
0–14	1,000	1,000	62	48	26	19	27	25	2	1	1	N	3	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	852	341	339	128	198	167	22	8	92	5	110	27
35–59	1,000	1,000	965	347	473	136	154	152	27	10	77	6	119	34
60+	1,000	1,000	698	138	444	60	94	54	22	5	24	1	58	13
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	432	149	135	69	135	69	0	0	45	0	71	6
						RURAL								
Total	1,000	1,000	568	258	326	107	151	131	15	5	14	2	34	9
0–14	1,000	1,000	78	63	35	25	36	33	2	1	N	N	2	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	912	433	478	176	277	227	24	8	30	5	60	15
35–59	1,000	1,000	983	411	624	179	202	199	27	9	21	4	59	16
60+	1,000	1,000	772	160	568	78	119	70	21	4	7	1	30	6
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	393	141	150	71	150	71	0	0	21	0	43	0
						URBAN								
Total	1,000	1,000	473	67	14	1	8	4	13	7	141	5	153	40
0–14	1,000	1,000	13	4	N	N	1	1	N	N	2	N	7	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	710	93	14	1	11	6	16	9	238	8	227	58
35–59	1,000	1,000	914	149	34	3	15	8	28	14	241	12	296	87
60+	1,000	1,000	461	69	53	4	12	5	25	9	77	3	145	34
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	800	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	0	333	200
BROACH DISTRICT						**TOTAL**								
Total	1,000	1,000	549	358	254	161	159	165	16	6	24	4	50	18
0–14	1,000	1,000	73	83	25	32	40	47	2	1	1	N	3	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	887	590	374	261	279	276	26	9	43	7	87	29
35–59	1,000	1,000	974	606	490	285	232	258	27	11	44	6	92	37
60+	1,000	1,000	768	282	487	146	146	107	20	4	20	3	45	16
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	368	185	189	15	84	138	21	0	0	0	53	31
						RURAL								
Total	1,000	1,000	559	399	294	187	185	191	16	5	9	2	29	11
0–14	1,000	1,000	81	95	29	38	46	54	2	1	N	N	2	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	911	665	439	305	328	322	27	8	18	4	53	19
35–59	1,000	1,000	982	671	570	333	271	300	27	8	14	4	52	19
60+	1,000	1,000	800	315	555	172	168	126	19	4	7	2	26	8
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	388	200	200	17	94	150	24	0	0	0	47	33
						URBAN								
Total	1,000	1,000	489	121	30	10	13	15	15	11	109	11	166	61
0–14	1,000	1,000	25	10	1	1	3	2	1	N	4	1	10	5
15–34	1,000	1,000	759	174	38	13	19	23	21	15	171	19	262	89
35–59	1,000	1,000	929	257	59	22	22	29	31	25	210	21	313	132
60+	1,000	1,000	576	117	86	12	17	14	29	8	102	9	160	52
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	200	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.64-*concld.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group among total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry, at non-household industry and in other services, 1961

	Population		Total workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural labourer		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		IX In Other Services	
Age-group	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
SURAT DISTRICT					**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	532	354	217	178	112	129	28	12	56	6	54	20
0–14	1,000	1,000	62	68	23	32	21	26	4	3	2	1	3	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	850	584	304	287	185	219	46	19	116	11	93	33
35–59	1,000	1,000	970	598	423	312	190	207	50	19	86	8	102	36
60+	1,000	1,000	754	289	451	164	128	94	37	9	27	2	49	13
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	411	262	203	166	107	63	15	8	17	4	39	10
					RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	541	416	276	224	142	160	20	8	23	3	34	12
0–14	1,000	1,000	72	82	29	39	26	33	4	3	1	N	2	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	879	701	407	370	246	279	33	12	52	6	63	21
35–59	1,000	1,000	983	698	540	391	240	257	34	13	33	4	60	20
60+	1,000	1,000	811	344	552	206	157	117	26	7	9	1	29	7
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	401	267	216	182	106	63	14	4	9	4	32	7
					URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	505	126	15	10	10	12	57	26	167	15	124	49
0–14	1,000	1,000	24	13	1	1	1	1	3	3	7	2	8	4
15–34	1,000	1,000	768	194	15	13	13	19	84	44	294	29	179	74
35–59	1,000	1,000	929	234	33	20	21	23	104	44	261	22	241	96
60+	1,000	1,000	536	92	58	13	15	9	80	20	98	4	127	35
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	548	208	32	21	129	63	32	42	129	0	129	42
DANGS DISTRICT*					**RURAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	588	503	369	359	115	124	9	3	1	N	37	8
0–14	1,000	1,000	144	135	99	99	34	33	3	1	0	0	2	1
15–34	1,000	1,000	971	861	561	588	212	235	14	6	2	N	68	15
35–59	1,000	1,000	991	862	663	663	149	167	14	5	2	0	71	12
60+	1,000	1,000	852	473	658	329	112	126	15	3	0	0	29	4
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	500	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

*Entirely rural

STATEMENT X.65

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each educational level among total workers, cultivators, workers at household industry and in manufacturing other than household industry in urban areas, 1961

Educational levels	Population		Total workers		I As Cultivator		IV At Household Industry		V In manufacturing other than Household Industry	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GUJARAT										
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**484**	**92**	**30**	**17**	**22**	**16**	**147**	**9**
Illiterate	**1,000**	**1,000**	**366**	**116**	**42**	**24**	**22**	**19**	**107**	**13**
Literate (without educational level)	**1,000**	**1,000**	**623**	**45**	**29**	**8**	**26**	**11**	**238**	**5**
Primary or Junior Basic	**1,000**	**1,000**	**520**	**45**	**23**	**6**	**25**	**11**	**166**	**3**
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	**1,000**	**1,000**	**636**	**154**	**7**	**N**	**3**	**2**	**91**	**4**
Technical diploma not equal to degree	**1,000**	**1,000**	**879**	**874**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**6**	**247**	**3**
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	**1,000**	**1,000**	**865**	**819**	**9**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**47**	**14**
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	**1,000**	**1,000**	**829**	**307**	**4**	**N**	**1**	**1**	**93**	**12**
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	**1,000**	**1,000**	**857**	**682**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**154**	**7**
Engineering	**1,000**	**1,000**	**847**	**1,000**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**149**	**0**
Medicine	**1,000**	**1,000**	**875**	**840**	**N**	**0**	**N**	**0**	**17**	**3**
Agriculture	**1,000**	**1,000**	**891**	**1,000**	**24**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**65**	**0**
Veterinary and dairying	**1,000**	**0**	**897**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**29**	**0**
Technology	**1,000**	**1,000**	**957**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**734**	**0**
Teaching	**1,000**	**1,000**	**931**	**845**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**17**	**3**
Others	**1,000**	**1,000**	**829**	**368**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**225**	**16**
JAMNAGAR DISTRICT										
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**474**	**87**	**39**	**23**	**16**	**10**	**118**	**15**
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	358	106	59	31	20	12	80	20
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	638	34	35	5	19	6	173	4
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	511	40	17	7	12	6	147	2
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1,000	1,000	717	164	2	0	1	1	94	5
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	1,000	925	1,000	0	0	0	0	419	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	0	813	0	0	0	0	0	125	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1,000	1,000	834	247	0	0	0	6	109	13
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1,000	1,000	935	644	0	0	0	0	260	34
Engineering	1,000	0	940	0	0	0	0	0	329	0
Medicine	1,000	1,000	913	885	0	0	0	0	19	38
Agriculture	1,000	0	857	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	1,000	0	944	0	0	0	0	0	778	0
Teaching	1,000	1,000	1,000	636	0	0	0	0	22	0
Others	1,000	1,000	936	364	0	0	0	0	370	45

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.65-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each educational level among total workers, cultivators, workers at household industry and in manufacturing other than household industry in urban areas, 1961

Educational levels	Population		Total workers		I As Cultivator		IV At household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAJKOT DISTRICT										
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**448**	**93**	**44**	**32**	**15**	**11**	**105**	**4**
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	324	117	75	44	25	14	52	6
Literate (without educational Level)	1,000	1,000	669	59	48	13	19	12	197	2
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	504	40	24	11	8	4	149	1
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1,000	1,000	633	154	3	0	1	1	59	3
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	1,000	950	973	0	0	0	0	63	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	1,000	870	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree	1,000	1,000	842	402	N	0	1	0	42	3
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1,000	1,000	870	736	0	0	0	0	56	0
Engineering	1,000	0	847	0	0	0	0	0	89	0
Medicine	1,000	1,000	898	933	0	0	0	0	10	0
Agriculture	1,000	0	879	0	0	0	0	0	30	0
Veterinary and dairying	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
Teaching	1,000	1,000	901	917	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1,000	1,000	862	310	0	0	0	0	67	0
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT										
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**459**	**101**	**54**	**24**	**30**	**19**	**107**	**8**
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	357	127	77	34	39	24	64	11
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	570	44	57	9	29	6	165	6
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	504	45	28	2	22	9	143	2
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1,000	1,000	708	163	5	0	3	2	78	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	1,000	854	500	0	0	0	0	135	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	125	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1,000	1,000	853	690	7	0	0	0	93	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate dagree	1,000	1,000	896	778	4	0	0	0	113	0
Engineering	1,000	0	900	0	0	0	0	0	260	0
Medicine	1,000	1,000	935	857	0	0	0	0	48	0
Agriculture	1,000	0	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	1,000	0	667	0	0	0	0	0	333	0
Teaching	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
Others	1,000	1,000	875	0	10	0	0	0	77	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.65-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each educational level among total workers, cultivators, workers at household industry and in manufacturing other than household industry in urban areas, 1961

Educational levels	Population		Total workers		I As Cultivator		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT										
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**457**	**94**	**36**	**24**	**20**	**14**	**109**	**8**
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	348	118	54	33	27	17	73	12
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	613	38	36	6	22	7	175	3
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	501	43	21	5	14	6	136	2
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1,000	1,000	618	111	4	0	2	2	59	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	1,000	904	750	0	0	0	0	133	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	1,000	840	846	0	0	0	0	120	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1,000	1,000	818	324	1	0	0	0	42	4
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1,000	1,000	862	732	1	0	0	0	107	0
Engineering	1,000	0	937	0	8	0	0	0	63	0
Medicine	1,000	1,000	869	929	0	0	0	0	16	0
Agriculture	1,000	1,000	818	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	1,000	1,000	891	944	0	0	0	0	22	0
Others	1,000	1,000	815	350	0	0	0	0	174	0
AMRELI DISTRICT										
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**479**	**158**	**100**	**68**	**28**	**23**	**71**	**6**
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	385	190	133	86	32	26	33	8
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	677	120	117	48	46	23	121	3
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	520	67	65	21	22	15	107	1
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1,000	1,000	801	271	12	4	1	4	61	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	1,000	987	1,000	13	0	0	0	91	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	0	929	0	0	0	0	0	71	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1,000	1,000	941	238	5	0	0	0	50	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1,000	1,000	977	778	0	0	0	0	81	0
Engineering	1,000	0	966	0	0	0	0	0	34	0
Medicine	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	133	0
Veterinary and dairying	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
Teaching	1,000	1,000	950	500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1,000	1,000	966	750	0	0	0	0	119	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.65-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each educational level among total workers, cultivators, workers at household industry and in manufacturing other than household industry in urban areas, 1961

Educational levels	Population		Total workers		I As Cultivaton		IV At House-hold Industry		V In Manu-facturing other than Household Industry	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JUNAGADH DISTRICT										
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**473**	**97**	**50**	**32**	**12**	**5**	**85**	**6**
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	371	117	76	42	18	6	45	7
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	599	35	41	6	12	4	139	1
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	531	42	28	6	7	3	118	2
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1,000	1,000	677	171	6	0	1	0	63	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	1,000	932	769	14	0	0	0	68	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	0	895	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1,000	1,000	825	422	4	0	0	0	34	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1,000	1,000	899	500	2	0	0	0	97	0
Engineering	1,000	0	915	0	9	0	0	0	85	0
Medicine	1,000	1,000	900	778	0	0	0		14	0
Agriculture	1,000	0	935	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	1,000	0	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1,000	1,000	877	353	0	0	0	0	178	0
KUTCH DISTRICT										
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**495**	**86**	**10**	**7**	**14**	**12**	**77**	**11**
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	370	112	14	10	18	16	65	15
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	584	27	10	2	11	5	90	3
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	537	34	5	N	14	7	96	1
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1,000	1,000	782	209	0	0	1	0	40	1
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	1,000	938	750	0	0	0	0	43	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	1,000	733	900	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1,000	1,000	933	229	0	0	2	14	15	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1,000	1,000	929	348	0	0	0	0	35	0
Engineering	1,000	0	984	0	0	0	0	0	32	0
Medicine	1,000	1,000	906	500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	1,000	0	857	0	0	0	0	0	143	0
Veterinary and dairying	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	1,000	1,000	963	500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1,000	1,000	897	182	0	0	0	0	62	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.65-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each educational level among total workers, cultivators, workers at household industry and in manufacturing other than household industry in urban areas, 1961

Educational levels	Population		Total workers		I As Cultivator		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BANASKANTHA DISTRICT										
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**483**	**91**	**41**	**25**	**34**	**16**	**61**	**2**
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	379	107	68	33	36	18	44	2
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	563	26	30	0	42	10	87	2
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	496	34	9	0	28	5	73	2
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1,000	1,000	899	211	5	0	6	0	23	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	0	971	0	0	0	0	0	29	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1,000	1,000	963	619	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1,000	1,000	964	1,000	0	0	0	0	22	0
Engineering	1,000	0	913	0	0	0	0	0	43	0
Medicine	1,000	1,000	972	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1,000	0	960	0	0	0	0	0	40	0
SABARKANTHA DISTRICT										
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**494**	**84**	**32**	**8**	**21**	**17**	**71**	**9**
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	405	105	41	11	22	21	63	11
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	541	27	34	2	24	11	89	2
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	476	49	24	2	22	5	76	6
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1,000	1,000	797	242	6	0	2	0	27	5
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	1,000	979	889	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1,000	1,000	968	333	5	0	0	0	14	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1,000	1,000	970	500	6	0	6	0	24	0
Engineering	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	1,000	1,000	933	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1,000	1,000	964	0	12	0	12	0	48	0

STATEMENT X.65-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each educational level among total workers, cultivators, workers at household industry and in manufacturing other than household industry in urban areas, 1961

Educational levels	Population		Total workers		I As Cultivator		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MEHSANA DISTRICT										
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**475**	**165**	**68**	**63**	**30**	**41**	**94**	**8**
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	359	190	72	71	27	45	65	9
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	577	139	95	66	46	34	121	5
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	526	100	60	38	31	30	121	3
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1,000	1,000	685	206	17	5	3	4	50	1
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	1,000	904	800	0	0	0	200	78	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	0	739	0	0	0	0	0	43	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1,000	1,000	899	444	4	0	1	0	44	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1,000	1,000	958	724	4	0	0	0	44	0
Engineering	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	65	0
Medicine	1,000	1,000	986	1,000	7	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	1,000	0	923	0	0	0	0	0	77	0
Veterinary and dairying	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	833	0
Teaching	1,000	1,000	985	688	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1,000	1,000	915	400	5	0	0	0	85	0
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT										
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**515**	**67**	**6**	**1**	**15**	**16**	**251**	**13**
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	405	84	6	2	19	21	212	18
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	667	32	8	1	15	8	381	7
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	514	34	5	N	14	10	248	3
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1,000	1,000	615	122	2	N	1	1	141	3
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	1,000	861	941	0	0	2	0	398	29
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	1,000	728	875	0	0	0	0	43	125
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1,000	1,000	836	266	1	0	1	1	140	16
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1,000	1,000	845	716	1	0	N	0	215	8
Engineering	1,000	1,000	857	1,000	0	0	0	0	174	0
Medicine	1,000	1,000	856	837	0	0	0	0	27	0
Agriculture	1,000	0	889	0	28	0	0	0	167	0
Veterinary and dairying	1,000	0	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	1,000	1,000	976	1,000	0	0	0	0	824	0
Teaching	1,000	1,000	919	889	0	0	0	0	45	7
Others	1,000	1,000	817	373	2	0	N	0	285	15

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.65-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each educational level among total workers, cultivators, workers at household industry and in manufacturing other than household industry in urban areas, 1961

Educational levels	Population		Total workers		I As Cultivator		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
KAIRA DISTRICT										
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**454**	**71**	**51**	**6**	**28**	**13**	**101**	**6**
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	357	89	57	9	25	16	73	9
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	552	39	58	1	41	14	141	4
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	495	37	50	1	33	9	124	3
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1,000	1,000	494	171	19	0	5	2	57	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	1,000	891	792	2	0	5	0	119	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	0	970	0	20	0	0	0	10	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1,000	1,000	791	310	14	0	1	4	54	4
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1,000	1,000	755	700	5	0	2	0	71	0
Engineering	1,000	0	592	0	6	0	0	0	89	0
Medicine	1,000	1,000	895	773	0	0	4	0	22	0
Agriculture	1,000	1,000	855	1,000	26	0	0	0	13	0
Veterinary and dairying	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	125	0
Technology	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	500	0
Teaching	1,000	1,000	797	938	0	0	0	0	20	0
Others	1,000	1,000	741	429	7	0	3	0	108	0
PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT										
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**470**	**61**	**36**	**7**	**24**	**9**	**44**	**2**
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	347	78	55	10	19	12	29	2
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	592	24	55	1	38	6	55	0
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	498	24	21	1	27	6	57	1
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1,000	1,000	806	302	3	0	3	2	22	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1,000	1,000	923	342	3	0	0	0	8	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1,000	1,000	959	857	0	0	3	0	14	0
Engineering	1,000	0	955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	1,000	1,000	978	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	1,000	0	429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	1,000	1,000	1,000	778	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1,000	1,000	964	1,000	0	0	9	0	36	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.65-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each educational level among total workers, cultivators, workers at household industry and in manufacturing other than household industry in urban areas, 1961

Educational levels	Population		Total workers		I As Cultivator		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BARODA DISTRICT										
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**473**	**67**	**14**	**1**	**13**	**7**	**141**	**5**
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	315	80	8	2	10	8	95	7
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	542	32	19	1	17	7	183	4
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	553	39	20	1	18	4	176	2
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1,000	1,000	573	169	8	0	1	1	96	9
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	1,000	791	889	1	0	3	0	301	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	1,000	949	500	0	0	17	0	51	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1,000	1,000	761	295	8	1	1	0	116	22
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1,000	1,000	817	556	1	0	N	0	219	15
Engineering	1,000	0	802	0	0	0	2	0	176	0
Medicine	1,000	1,000	768	609	0	0	0	0	17	0
Agriculture	1,000	0	947	0	53	0	0	0	53	0
Veterinary and dairying	1,000	0	857	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	1,000	0	908	0	0	0	0	0	569	0
Teaching	1,000	1,000	969	736	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1,000	1,000	799	383	0	0	0	0	335	34
BROACH DISTRICT										
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**489**	**121**	**30**	**10**	**15**	**11**	**109**	**11**
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	364	161	25	12	8	12	83	16
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	641	57	56	7	21	10	162	4
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	539	47	34	6	22	8	128	4
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1,000	1,000	707	212	15	3	2	1	68	3
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	1,000	962	1,000	0	0	0	0	67	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	0	889	0	0	0	0	0	111	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1,000	1,000	826	405	12	0	5	0	46	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1,000	1,000	948	762	12	0	0	0	83	0
Engineering	1,000	0	923	0	0	0	0	0	256	0
Medicine	1,000	1,000	956	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	1,000	0	1,000	0	273	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	1,000	1,000	944	815	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1,000	1,000	948	444	7	0	0	0	141	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.65-*concld.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each educational level among total workers, cultivators, workers at household industry and in manufacturing other than household industry in urban areas, 1961

Educational levels	Population		Total workers		I As Cultivator		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SURAT DISTRICT										
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**505**	**126**	**15**	**10**	**57**	**26**	**167**	**15**
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	357	169	15	14	26	28	117	23
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	710	81	13	5	93	33	265	9
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	552	60	16	4	79	23	198	6
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1,000	1,000	652	158	13	N	16	4	97	11
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	1,000	913	688	12	0	4	63	162	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	1,000	927	1,000	36	0	0	0	91	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1,000	1,000	784	361	12	0	5	0	75	2
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1,000	1,000	877	744	4	0	1	0	108	0
Engineering	1,000	0	943	0	0	0	5	0	166	0
Medicine	1,000	1,000	864	923	0	0	0	0	7	0
Agriculture	1,000	0	867	0	0	0	0	0	267	0
Veterinary and dairying	1,000	0	667	0	0	0	0	0	111	0
Technology	1,000	0	933	0	0	0	0	0	800	0
Teaching	1,000	1,000	993	892	7	0	0	0	4	0
Others	1,000	1,000	800	283	7	0	0	0	148	0

N=Negligible

NOTE:

The Dangs District being entirely rural has no urban area.

STATEMENT X.66

Proportions of males and females employed in each occupational division and group in (i) household industry, (ii) manufacturing and (iii) other services, 1961

Occupational Division and Group			Proportion per 1,000 of total population of each sex in								
			Total			Rural			Urban		
Category IV, V and IX			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Divisions		**IV**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
		V	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
		IX	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Division 0		*IV*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*1*	*N*
		V	*6*	*7*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*N*	*7*	*7*	*6*
		IX	*182*	*192*	*147*	*197*	*234*	*89*	*169*	*159*	*212*
Group	00	V	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
		IX	5	6	N	2	3	N	8	10	N
	01	IV	N	N	0	N	N	0	N	N	0
		V	1	1	N	1	1	0	1	1	1
		IX	N	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N
	02	IV	N	0	N	N	0	N	0	0	0
		V	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
		IX	1	1	N	1	1	N	N	N	N
	03	IV	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
		V	N	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N
		IX	10	12	3	7	10	1	12	14	5
	04	IV	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0
		V	1	1	2	N	1	N	1	1	3
		IX	14	12	23	10	9	14	17	13	33
	05	V	N	N	2	N	N	N	N	N	2
		IX	100	98	108	119	138	62	84	66	159
	06	V	N	N	0	0	0	0	N	N	0
		IX	5	6	N	1	1	0	8	10	N
	07	V	N	1	N	N	N	0	1	1	N
		IX	3	4	2	2	2	2	4	5	3
	08	IV	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N
		V	1	1	N	N	N	0	1	1	N
		IX	7	9	1	10	12	1	6	7	1
	09	V	1	1	N	1	1	0	1	1	N
		IX	1	1	N	N	N	0	2	2	N
	0X	V	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0
		IX	36	43	10	45	58	9	28	32	10

N=Negligible

NOTE:

1. Category IV=At Household Industry, V=In Manufacturing other than Household Industry and IX=In Other Services
2. Description of Divisions and Groups has been given in Appendix X.2.

STATEMENT X.66-*contd.*

Proportions of males and females employed in each occupational division and group in (i) household industry, (ii) manufacturing and (iii) other services, 1961

Occupational Division and Group			Proportion per 1,000 of total population of each sex in								
			Total			Rural			Urban		
Category IV, V and IX			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division 1		*IV*	*1*	*1*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*2*	*1*	*1*
		V	*15*	*16*	*5*	*10*	*11*	*4*	*17*	*17*	*6*
		IX	*50*	*62*	*6*	*45*	*59*	*4*	*54*	*64*	*9*
Group	10	V	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
		IX	28	35	3	33	43	3	23	28	3
	11	V	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0
		IX	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
	12	IX	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
	13	IV	1	1	N	N	N	N	2	1	1
		V	15	16	5	10	11	4	17	17	6
		IX	22	27	3	12	16	1	31	36	6
Division 2		*IV*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*N*	0	*N*
		V	*52*	*55*	*12*	*30*	*34*	*N*	*57*	*59*	*18*
		IX	*123*	*152*	*19*	*48*	*63*	*5*	*185*	*222*	*34*
Group	20	IV	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
		V	8	9	1	11	13	N	8	8	1
		IX	17	22	N	4	5	N	28	34	1
	21	V	1	1	1	1	1	N	1	1	1
		IX	3	3	1	N	N	N	5	6	2
	22	V	1	N	N	N	N	0	N	1	N
		IX	2	2	N	N	N	0	3	4	N
	28	IV	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	N
		V	34	36	10	14	15	N	39	40	16
		IX	62	76	13	14	19	1	103	121	26
	29	IV	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
		V	8	9	0	4	5	0	9	9	0
		IX	39	49	5	30	39	4	46	57	5
Division 3		*IV*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*0*	*0*	*0*
		V	*8*	*8*	*3*	*3*	*4*	*1*	*9*	*9*	*4*
		IX	*1*	*1*	*N*	*1*	*2*	*N*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Group	30	IV	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0
		V	N	N	N	N	1	1	0	0	0
		IX	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
	31	V	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0
		IX	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
	32	V	7	7	3	N	N	0	9	9	4
		IX	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
	33	IV	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0
		V	1	1	N	3	3	N	0	0	0
		IX	1	1	N	1	2	N	0	0	0
	34	IX	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

NOTE:
Category IV=At Household Industry, V=In Manufacturing other than Household Industry and IX=In Other Services

STATEMENT X.66-*contd.*

Proportions of males and females employed in each occupational division and group in (i) household industry, (ii) manufacturing and (iii) other services, 1961

Occupational Division and Group		Proportion per 1,000 of total population of each sex in								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
Category IV, V and IX		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division 4	*IV*	*418*	*336*	*550*	*460*	*362*	*619*	*230*	*220*	*247*
	V	*2*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*1*
	IX	*4*	*5*	*2*	*4*	*5*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*1*
Group 40	IV	381	293	523	416	310	588	226	215	243
	V	N	N	N	N	N	1	0	0	0
	IX	N	N	0	N	1	0	N	N	0
41	IV	28	36	14	33	43	16	4	5	4
	V	2	2	1	1	1	N	1	2	1
	IX	4	4	2	3	3	3	4	5	1
42	IV	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
	IX	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
43	IV	9	7	12	11	9	15	0	0	0
	IX	N	N	0	0	0	0	N	N	0
44	IV	N	N	1	N	N	N	0	0	0
	V	N	N	N	1	1	N	0	0	0
	IX	N	1	N	1	1	N	N	N	N
Division 5	*IV*	*N*	*1*	*N*	*1*	*1*	*N*	*0*	*0*	*0*
	V	*N*	*N*	*3*	*1*	*N*	*10*	*0*	*0*	*0*
	IX	*N*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Group 50	IV	N	1	N	1	1	N	0	0	0
	V	N	N	3	1	N	10	0	0	0
	IX	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0
51	IV	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
	V	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
	IX	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
52	IV	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0
	V	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0
59	V	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
	IX	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
Division 6	*IV*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*0*	*0*	*0*
	V	*7*	*7*	*3*	*5*	*5*	*N*	*8*	*8*	*4*
	IX	*6*	*8*	*N*	*3*	*3*	*N*	*10*	*12*	*1*
Group 60	IX	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
61	IV	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
	V	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
	IX	N	N	0	1	N	0	0	0	0
62	IX	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

NOTE:
Category IV=At Household Industry, V=In Manufacturing other than Household Industry and IX=In Other Services

STATEMENT X.66-*contd.*

Proportions of males and females employed in each occupational division and group in (i) household industry, (ii) manufacturing and (iii) other services, 1961

Occupational Division and Group	Category IV, V and IX	Proportion per 1,000 of total population of each sex in								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division 6-contd.										
Group 63	V	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
	IX	N	0	N	N	0	N	0	0	0
64	IV	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
	V	7	7	3	4	5	N	8	8	4
	IX	6	8	N	2	3	0	9	11	1
65	V	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
	IX	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
66	IV	N	0	N	N	0	N	0	0	0
	V	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
	IX	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
67	V	N	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N
	IX	N	N	N	N	N	0	1	1	N
68	V	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
	IX	N	N	0	0	N	0	0	0	0
69	V	N	N	0	1	N	0	0	0	0
	IX	N	N	0	N	0	0	0	0	0
Division 7–8	*IV*	*581*	*662*	*450*	*539*	*637*	*381*	*768*	*778*	*752*
	V	*890*	*885*	*950*	*912*	*904*	*970*	*884*	*881*	*939*
	IX	*401*	*335*	*637*	*526*	*426*	*817*	*297*	*263*	*497*
Group 70	IV	116	94	151	87	76	105	245	176	354
	V	386	391	324	238	244	193	420	422	393
	IX	N	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N
71	IV	93	106	74	78	95	50	162	152	178
	V	69	68	83	59	61	42	71	69	105
	IX	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0
72	IV	31	45	8	30	44	7	36	51	12
	V	21	22	4	12	14	1	23	24	5
	IX	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
73	IV	29	44	5	28	43	4	31	46	9
	V	32	34	3	19	21	4	35	36	2
	IX	N	N	0	N	N	0	N	N	0
74	IV	25	40	1	20	32	1	48	79	0
	V	29	31	N	15	17	1	32	34	0
	IX	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
75	IV	2	2	N	1	2	N	3	5	N
	V	57	60	2	53	60	4	57	60	N
	IX	3	4	0	1	1	0	5	6	0

N=Negligible

NOTE:
Category IV=At Household Industry, V=In Manufacturing other than Household Industry and IX=In Other Services

STATEMENT X.66-*contd.*

Proportions of males and females employed in each occupational division and group in (i) household industry, (ii) manufacturing and (iii) other services, 1961

Occupational Division and Group		Proportion per 1,000 of total population of each sex in								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
Category IV, V and IX		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division 7–8-contd.										
Group 76	IV	N	N	0	N	N	0	N	N	0
	V	6	7	0	5	6	0	6	7	0
	IX	9	11	0	4	5	0	13	16	0
77	IV	61	97	2	66	105	2	37	60	N
	V	51	54	10	53	58	17	51	53	6
	IX	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
78	IV	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	N
	V	1	1	N	1	1	N	2	2	N
	IX	2	3	1	N	N	0	4	4	2
79	IV	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	0
	V	4	3	11	16	14	31	N	N	N
	IX	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
80	IV	1	1	1	1	1	N	5	4	7
	V	20	21	7	6	7	N	23	24	11
	IX	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
81	IV	89	93	82	95	100	88	61	64	55
	V	31	22	150	92	65	280	17	13	82
	IX	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
82	IV	43	42	47	46	42	51	34	39	27
	V	35	36	27	64	69	35	29	29	23
	IX	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N
83	IV	1	1	N	N	N	N	2	2	1
	V	21	20	42	69	68	75	10	9	24
	IX		N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0
84	IV	21	26	12	15	22	6	45	47	41
	V	33	32	40	53	53	53	28	28	34
	IX	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
85	IV	67	68	65	69	72	65	58	52	67
	V	12	11	28	13	12	20	12	11	32
	IX	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0
86	IV	N	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	1
	V	6	6	7	9	10	3	6	6	9
	IX	N	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N
87	IV	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
	V	10	10	1	20	22	2	7	8	0
	IX	2	2	N	2	3	N	2	2	N
89	IV	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
	V	66	56	211	115	102	209	55	46	213
	IX	385	315	636	519	417	817	273	234	435

N=Negligible

NOTE:

Category IV=At Household Industry, V=In Manufacturing other than Household Industry and IX=In Other Services

STATEMENT X.66-*concld.*

Proportions of males and females employed in each occupational division and group in (i) household industry, (ii) manufacturing and (iii) other services, 1961

Occupational Division and Group	Category IV, V and IX	Proportion per 1,000 of total population of each sex in								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division 9	*IV*	*N*	*N*	*N*	N	*N*	*N*	*0*	*0*	*0*
	V	*18*	*18*	*18*	*22*	*24*	*9*	*17*	*17*	*22*
	IX	*227*	*239*	*182*	*164*	*196*	*70*	*280*	*274*	*30€*
Group 90	IV	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
	V	11	11	1	15	17	3	10	11	0
	IX	57	73	1	48	64	N	64	80	1
91	IV	N	0	N	N	0	N	0	0	0
	V	1	1	2	3	2	3	N	N	2
	IX	50	34	107	27	22	42	70	43	180
92	IV	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
	V	N	N	0	1	1	0	N	N	0
	IX	28	36	N	12	16	N	41	51	0
93	IV	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0
	V	6	6	15	3	3	3	7	6	20
	IX	31	24	58	15	13	22	45	33	97
94	IV	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
	V	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
	IX	42	53	N	53	71	N	32	39	N
95	V	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
	IX	15	14	15	5	5	5	23	22	27
96	IX	N	N	N	1	1	N	N	N	0
97	V	N	N	0	N	N	0	N	N	0
	IX	2	2	N	N	N	N	3	4	0
99	IV	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
	V	N	N	0	N	1	0	0	0	0
	IX	2	3	1	3	4	1	2	2	1
Division X	*IV*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*N*	*0*	*0*	*0*
	V	*2*	*2*	*1*	*11*	*11*	*5*	*0*	*0*	*0*
	IX	*6*	*6*	*7*	*12*	*12*	*12*	*1*	*1*	*N*
Group X8	IV	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0
	V	2	2	1	11	11	5	0	0	0
	IX	6	6	7	11	11	12	1	1	N
X9	V	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
	IX	N	N	N	1	1	N	0	0	0

N=Negligible

NOTE:

Category IV=At Household Industry, V=In Manufacturing other than Household Industry and IX=In Other Services

STATEMENT X.67

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each industrial division and major group containing considerable numbers of workers also in household industry for the State and selected districts, 1961

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
GUJARAT		
P. W. Division 0	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*670*	*435*
Major Group 00	0	44
04	670	391
Division 2&3	*330*	*565*
Major Group 20	33	87
22	24	0
23	57	98
24	10	0
25	5	0
27	19	54
28	143	315
31	5	0
34–35	10	11
36	14	0
39	10	0
P. W. Major Group 00	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*375*	*893*
Division 2&3	*625*	*107*
P. W. Major Group 01	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*500*
Major Group 04	1,000	500
Division 2&3	*0*	*500*
P. W. Major Group 02	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*556*	*150*
Division 2&3	*444*	*850*
P. W. Major Group 03	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*214*	*667*
Division 2&3	*786*	*333*
P. W. Major Group 04	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*667*	*294*
Division 2&3	*333*	*706*

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
GUJARAT-*contd.*		
P. W. Division 1	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*119*	*300*
Major Group 04	119	300
Division 1	*24*	*0*
Major Group 10	24	0
Division 2&3	*857*	*700*
Major Group 20	48	0
23	452	500
25	0	100
27	143	0
28	24	0
31	71	100
34–35	119	0
P. W. Major Group 10	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*119*	*300*
Division 1	*24*	*0*
Division 2&3	*857*	*700*
P. W. Division 2&3	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*228*	*126*
Major Group 04	228	126
Division 1	*3*	*10*
Major Group 10	3	10
Division 2&3	*769*	*864*
Major Group 20	63	58
21	5	0
22	32	39
23	130	214
24	2	10
26	3	10
27	156	214
28	109	0
29	16	0
30	2	0
31	48	0
33	10	116
34–35	69	184

P.W. = Principal work, A.W. = Additional work

NOTE:

1. Major groups of additional work where persons are more than 0.5 per cent of the persons of the respective major groups of principal work have been shown in this table.
2. The distribution of divisions and major groups has been given in Appendix X.1.

STATEMENT X.67-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each industrial division and major group containing considerable numbers of workers also in household industry for the State and selected districts, 1961

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
GUJARAT-*contd.*		
Major Group 36	45	0
37	2	0
38	3	19
39	74	0
P. W. Major Group 20	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*303*	*286*
Division 2&3	*697*	*714*
P. W. Major Group 21	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 22	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*160*	*200*
Division 2&3	*840*	*800*
P. W. Major Group 23	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*358*	*194*
Division 1	*4*	*0*
Division 2&3	*638*	*806*
P. W. Major Group 24	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 26	1,000	0
P. W. Major Group 26	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 27	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*13*	*0*
Division 2&3	*987*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 28	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*206*	*0*
Division 2&3	*794*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 29	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 30	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*143*	*0*
Division 2&3	*857*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 31	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 33	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*83*	*0*
Division 2&3	*917*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 34-35	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*213*	*83*
Division 2&3	*787*	*917*
P. W. Major Group 36	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*100*	*0*
Division 2&3	*900*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 37	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*333*	*0*
Division 2&3	*667*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 38	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*500*	*0*
Division 2&3	*500*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 39	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*0*	*500*
Division 1	*31*	*250*
Division 2&3	*969*	*250*

STATEMENT X.67-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each industrial division and major group containing considerable numbers of workers also in household industry for the State and selected districts, 1961

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
GUJARAT-*contd.*		
P. W. Division 4	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*352*	*800*
Major Group 04	352	800
Division 2&3	*648*	*200*
Major Group 20	42	0
22	42	0
23	71	200
27	42	0
28	155	0
29	14	0
31	42	0
34–45	113	0
36	113	0
39	14	0
P. W. Major Group 40	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*352*	*800*
Division 2&3	*648*	*200*
P. W. Division 5	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*111*	*250*
Major Group 00	0	250
04	111	0
Division 2&3	*889*	*750*
Major Group 20	45	0
23	133	0
27	22	0
28	667	750
39	22	0
P. W. Major Group 50	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*571*	*0*
Division 2&3	*429*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 51	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*26*	*250*
Division 2&3	*974*	*750*
Major Group 28	763	750

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
GUJARAT-*contd.*		
P. W. Division 6	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*274*	*597*
Major Group 00	4	6
02	1	0
04	269	591
Division 1	*1*	*0*
Major Group 10	1	0
Division 2&3	*725*	*403*
Major Group 20	240	58
21	6	0
22	146	26
23	81	97
24	1	39
25	4	0
26	2	0
27	64	33
28	41	84
29	2	7
30	21	0
31	15	0
33	25	7
34–35	36	13
36	14	0
37	1	0
38	4	7
39	22	32
P. W. Major Group 60–63	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*500*	*0*
Division 2&3	*500*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 64–68	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*261*	*609*
Division 1	*1*	*0*
Division 2&3	*738*	*391*
P. W. Major Group 69	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*500*	*0*
Division 2&3	*500*	*0*

STATEMENT X.67-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each industrial division and major group containing considerable numbers of workers also in household industry for the State and selected districts, 1961

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
GUJARAT-*contd.*		
P. W. Division 7	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*754*	*226*
Major Group 02	3	0
03	590	0
04	161	226
Division 2&3	*246*	*774*
Major Group 20	38	65
21	6	0
22	26	0
23	38	129
27	56	355
28	12	32
29	0	65
30	0	32
31	17	32
33	3	0
34–35	26	0
36	6	64
38	3	0
39	15	0
P. W. Major Group 70–71	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*803*	*226*
Division 2&3	*197*	*774*
P. W. Major Group 73	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*87*	*0*
Division 2&3	*913*	*0*
P. W. Division 8	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*390*	*347*
Major Group 00	51	86
01	1	0
03	11	0
04	327	261
Division 1	*2*	*0*
Major Group 10	2	0
Division 2&3	*608*	*653*
Major Group 20	20	15
22	29	20
23	189	337
Major Group 25	3	4
26	3	4
27	75	73
28	111	69
29	2	0
30	1	0
31	117	84
32	1	0
33	3	13
34–35	29	14
36	5	0
37	1	0
38	2	2
39	17	18
P. W. Major Group 80	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*415*	*63*
Division 1	*5*	*0*
Division 2&3	*580*	*937*
P. W. Major Group 81	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*315*	*50*
Division 2&3	*685*	*950*
P. W. Major Group 82	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*438*	*333*
Division 2&3	*562*	*667*
P. W. Major Group 83	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*421*	*0*
Division 2&3	*579*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 84	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*500*	*0*
Division 2&3	*500*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 85	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*91*	*0*
Division 2&3	*909*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 86	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*214*	*333*
Division 2&3	*786*	*667*

STATEMENT X.67-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each industrial division and major group containing considerable numbers of workers also in household industry for the State and selected districts, 1961

Principal Work — Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
GUJARAT-*concld.*		
P.W. Major Group 87	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*222*	*0*
Division 2&3	*778*	*1,000*
P.W. Major Group 88	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*575*	*220*
Division 2&3	*425*	*780*
P.W. Major Group 89	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*369*	*403*
Division 1	*2*	*0*
Division 2&3	*629*	*597*
P. W. Division 9	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*227*	*158*
Major Group 02	5	8
04	222	150
Division 2&3	*773*	*842*
Major Group 20	41	38
22	20	7
23	434	459
24	0	173
25	5	7
27	15	30
28	30	30
29	5	0
31	157	30
33	5	0
34–35	46	68
36	10	0
39	5	0
P.W. Major Group 90	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*227*	*158*
Division 2&3	*773*	*842*
RAJKOT DISTRICT		
P. W. Division 0	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*750*	*1,000*
Major Group 04	750	1,000
Division 2&3	*250*	*0*
Major Group 20	83	0
22	125	0
39	42	0
P.W. Major Group 00	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*750*	*1,000*
Division 2&3	*250*	*0*
P.W. Major Group 04	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*750*	*0*
Division 2&3	*250*	*0*
P. W. Division 1	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 27	833	0
31	167	0
P.W. Major Group 10	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 27	833	0
P. W. Division 2&3	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*592*	*125*
Major Group 04	592	125
Division 2&3	*408*	*875*
Major Group 20	41	0
21	41	0
22	61	0
23	61	125
27	61	125
28	61	0
34–35	82	625
P.W. Major Group 20	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*333*
Division 2&3	*0*	*667*

STATEMENT X.67-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each industrial division and major group containing considerable numbers of workers also in household industry for the State and selected districts, 1961

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
RAJKOT DISTRICT-*contd.*		
P. W. Major Group 21	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 21	1,000	0
P. W. Major Group 22	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*333*	*0*
Division 2&3	*667*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 23	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*720*	*0*
Division 2&3	*280*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 27	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 28	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 33	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 34-35	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 37	**1,000**	**0**
A.W.Division 0	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 38	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Division 4	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*667*	*1,000*
Major Group 04	667	1,000
Division 2&3	*333*	*0*
Major Group 20	333	0
P. W. Major Group 40	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*667*	*1,000*
Division 2&3	*333*	*0*

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
RAJKOT DISTRICT-*contd.*		
P. W. Division 5	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 20	500	0
39	500	0
P. W. Major Group 50	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 51	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Division 6	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*224*	*900*
Major Group 04	224	900
Division 2&3	*776*	*100*
Major Group 20	212	0
22	271	0
23	71	0
27	129	0
34-35	23	0
36	12	0
38	35	100
39	23	0
P. W. Major Group 60-63	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*750*	*0*
Division 2&3	*250*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 64-68	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*713*	*900*
Division 2&3	*287*	*100*
P. W. Major Group 69	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Division 7	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*545*	*0*
Major Group 04	545	0

STATEMENT X.67-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each industrial division and major group containing considerable numbers of workers also in household industry for the State and selected districts, 1961

Principal Work: Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
RAJKOT DISTRICT-*contd.*		
Division 2&3	*455*	*0*
Major Group 20	91	0
22	364	0
P. W. Major Group 70-71	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*857*	*0*
Division 2&3	*143*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 73	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Division 8	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*552*	*156*
Major Group 03	79	0
04	473	156
Division 2&3	*448*	*844*
Major Group 20	36	63
22	36	0
23	67	375
25	18	31
27	121	218
28	73	94
31	73	63
34-35	12	0
39	12	0
P. W. Major Group 80	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*533*	*0*
Division 2&3	*467*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 81	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*429*	*0*
Division 2&3	*571*	*1,000*
Major Group 27	143	875
P. W. Major Group 82	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*0*

Principal Work: Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
RAJKOT DISTRICT-*concld.*		
P. W. Major Group 83	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*467*	*0*
Major Group 04	467	0
Division 2&3	*533*	*0*
Major Group 27	500	0
P. W. Major Group 86	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 87	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*667*	*0*
Major Group 04	667	0
Division 2&3	*333*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 88	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*722*	*0*
Division 2&3	*278*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 89	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*556*	*238*
Major Group 04	315	238
Division 2&3	*444*	*762*
Major Group 23	130	671
31	222	95
P. W. Division 9	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*375*	*250*
Major Group 04	375	250
Division 2&3	*625*	*750*
Major Group 23	0	250
27	0	250
28	125	0
31	375	0
34-35	125	250
P. W. Major Group 90	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*375*	*250*
Division 2&3	*625*	*750*

STATEMENT X.67-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each industrial division and major group containing considerable numbers of workers also in household industry for the State and selected districts, 1961

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT		
P. W. Division 0	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*188*	*56*
Major Group 04	188	56
Division 2&3	*812*	*944*
Major Group 22	31	0
23	62	111
27	0	55
28	719	778
P. W. Major Group 00	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 28	958	0
P. W. Major Group 02	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*333*	*29*
Major Group 04	333	29
Division 2&3	*667*	*971*
Major Group 23	667	114
27	0	57
28	0	800
P. W. Major Group 04	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*1,000*
P. W. Division 1	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 1	*500*	*0*
Major Group 10	500	0
Division 2&3	*500*	*0*
Major Group 20	500	0
P. W. Major Group 10	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 1	*500*	*0*
Division 2&3	*500*	*0*
P. W. Division 2&3	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*128*	*143*
Major Group 04	128	143

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT-*contd.*		
Division 2&3	*872*	*857*
Major Group 20	102	0
22	26	0
23	77	143
27	308	714
28	179	0
31	51	0
34-35	26	0
36	77	0
39	26	0
P. W. Major Group 20	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*0*	*1,000*
Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 22	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 23	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*286*	*0*
Division 2&3	*714*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 27	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*100*	*0*
Division 2&3	*900*	*1,000*
Major Group 27	800	1,000
P. W. Major Group 28	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 31	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 33	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 34-35	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*500*	*0*
Division 2&3	*500*	*0*

STATEMENT X.67-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each industrial division and major group containing considerable numbers of workers also in household industry for the State and selected districts, 1961

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT-*contd.*		
P. W. Major Group 36	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Division 4	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*250*	*1,000*
Major Group 04	250	1,000
Division 2&3	*750*	*0*
Major Group 20	500	0
23	250	0
P. W. Major Group 40	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*250*	*1,000*
Division 2&3	*750*	*0*
P. W. Division 5	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 04	1,000	0
P. W. Major Group 50	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Division 6	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*192*	*571*
Major Group 00	8	0
02	8	0
04	176	571
Division 2&3	*808*	*429*
Major Group 20	240	143
21	32	0
22	264	0
23	48	0
27	8	0
28	32	286
30	136	0
33	8	0
34-35	8	0
36	32	0

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT-*contd.*		
P. W. Major Group 60-63	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 64-68	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*195*	*571*
Division 2&3	*805*	*429*
P. W. Major Group 69	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Division 7	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*933*	*0*
Major Group 02	67	0
03	400	0
04	466	0
Division 2&3	*67*	*1,000*
Major Group 20	0	1,000
27	67	0
P. W. Major Group 70-71	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*933*	*0*
Division 2&3	*67*	*1,000*
P. W. Division 8	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*368*	*175*
Major Group 04	368	175
Division 2&3	*632*	*825*
Major Group 22	80	0
23	207	300
27	35	150
28	195	125
31	35	0
34-35	0	75
39	80	175
P. W. Major Group 80	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*750*	*0*
Division 2&3	*250*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 81	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*250*	*0*
Division 2&3	*750*	*1,000*

STATEMENT X.67-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each industrial division and major group containing considerable numbers of workers also in household industry for the State and selected districts, 1961

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT-*concld.*		
P. W. Major Group 82	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*667*	*1,000*
Division 2&3	*333*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 83	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*200*	*0*
Division 2&3	*800*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 86	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 87	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*125*	*0*
Division 2&3	*875*	*0*
Major Group 28	750	0
P. W. Major Group 88	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*667*
Division 2&3	*0*	*333*
P. W. Major Group 89	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*283*	*121*
Division 2&3	*717*	*879*
P. W. Division 9	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*333*	*167*
Major Group 04	333	167
Division 2&3	*667*	*833*
Major Group 20	0	167
23	167	83
27	42	250
28	0	83
31	417	0
34–35	0	250
36	41	0
P. W. Major Group 90	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*333*	*167*
Division 2&3	*667*	*833*
AMRELI DISTRICT		
P. W. Division 0	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*286*	*0*
Major Group 04	286	0
Division 2&3	*714*	*0*
Major Group 20	143	0
23	428	0
25	143	0
P. W. Major Group 04	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*286*	*0*
Division 2&3	*714*	*0*
P. W. Division 1	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*231*	*200*
Major Group 04	231	200
Division 2&3	*769*	*800*
Major Group 23	538	600
27	77	0
31	77	200
34–35	77	0
P. W. Major Group 10	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*231*	*200*
Division 2&3	*769*	*800*
Major Group 23	538	600
P. W. Division 2&3	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*125*	*0*
Major Group 04	125	0
Division 2&3	*875*	*1,000*
Major Group 20	125	0
23	63	0
34–35	563	1,000
38	62	0
39	62	0

STATEMENT X.67-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each industrial division and major group containing considerable numbers of workers also in household industry for the State and selected districts, 1961

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
AMRELI DISTRICT-*contd.*		
P. W. Major Group 20	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 22	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*500*	*0*
Division 2&3	*500*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 23	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 20	1,000	0
P. W. Major Group 31	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 34-35	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*100*	*0*
Division 2&3	*900*	*1,000*
Major Group 34-35	900	1,000
P. W. Division 4	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 23	250	0
27	250	0
31	250	0
34-35	250	0
P. W. Major Group 40	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Division 5	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 28	1,000	0
P. W. Major Group 50	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 28	1,000	0
P. W. Division 6	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*156*	*400*
Major Group 04	156	400
Division 1	*11*	*0*
Major Group 10	11	0
Division 2&3	*833*	*600*
Major Group 20	292	200
22	438	200
23	31	0
27	31	200
30	21	0
31	10	0
33	10	0
P. W. Major Group 64-68	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*156*	*400*
Division 1	*11*	*0*
Division 2&3	*833*	*600*
P. W. Division 7	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 20	800	0
22	200	0
P. W. Major Group 70-71	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 73	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 22	1,000	0
P. W. Division 8	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*356*	*256*
Major Group 00	164	179
04	192	77
Division 2&3	*644*	*744*
Major Group 20	14	0
22	123	0
23	123	436
27	14	52
28	219	128
29	14	0
31	110	128
34-35	27	0

STATEMENT X.67-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each industrial division and major group containing considerable numbers of workers also in household industry for the State and selected districts, 1961

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
AMRELI DISTRICT-*contd.*		
P. W. Major Group 80	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*250*	*167*
Division 2&3	*750*	*833*
P. W. Major Group 81	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*200*	*0*
Division 2&3	*800*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 83	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 22	1,000	0
P. W. Major Group 84	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 04	1,000	0
P. W. Major Group 86	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 29	1,000	0
P. W. Major Group 87	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 28	1,000	0
P. W. Major Group 88	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*500*	*0*
Division 2&3	*500*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 89	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*485*	*300*
Division 2&3	*515*	*700*
P. W. Division 9	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*333*	*333*
Major Group 04	333	333
Division 2&3	*667*	*667*
Major Group 22	37	0
23	519	167
25	37	0
Major Group 28	0	500
34-35	74	0
P. W. Major Group 90	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*333*	*333*
Division 2&3	*667*	*667*
JUNAGADH DISTRICT		
P. W. Division 0	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*250*	*250*
Major Group 00	0	250
04	250	0
Division 2&3	*750*	*750*
Major Group 23	250	250
28	375	250
31	125	0
34-35	0	250
P. W. Major Group 00	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*0*	*250*
Division 2&3	*1,000*	*750*
P. W. Major Group 02	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 04	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Division 1	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 20	333	0
23	667	0
P. W. Major Group 10	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Division 2&3	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*167*	*100*
Major Group 04	167	100

STATEMENT X.67-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each industrial division and major group containing considerable numbers of workers also in household industry for the State and selected districts, 1961

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
JUNAGADH DISTRICT-*contd.*		
Division 2&3	*833*	*900*
Major Group 20	434	300
22	33	200
23	33	200
27	67	200
28	67	0
31	33	0
34-35	33	0
36	67	0
38	33	0
39	33	0
P. W. Major Group 20	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*71*	*0*
Division 2&3	*929*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 22	**0**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 2&3	*0*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 23	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*333*	*1,000*
Division 2&3	*667*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 27	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 28	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 31	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 34-35	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*750*	*0*
Division 2&3	*250*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 36	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 39	**0**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 2&3	*0*	*1,000*

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
JUNAGADH DISTRICT-*contd.*		
P. W. Division 4	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 40	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Division 5	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 04	1,000	0
P. W. Major Group 50	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Division 6	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*182*	*0*
Major Group 04	182	0
Division 2&3	*818*	*1,000*
Major Group 20	152	0
22	136	0
23	30	0
27	106	0
28	61	0
29	0	1,000
30	45	0
33	212	0
34-35	76	0
P. W. Major Group 60-63	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 64-68	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*190*	*0*
Division 2&3	*810*	0
P. W. Division 7	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*995*	**0**
Major Group 03	990	0
04	5	0
Division 2&3	*5*	*0*
Major Group 22	5	**0**

STATEMENT X.67-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each industrial division and major group containing considerable numbers of workers also in household industry for the State and selected districts, 1961

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
JUNAGADH DISTRICT-*contd.*		
P. W. Major Group 70–71	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 03	995	0
P. W. Major Group 73	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Division 8	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*197*	*167*
Major Group 04	197	167
Division 1	*15*	*0*
Major Group 10	15	0
Division 2&3	*788*	*833*
Major Group 22	15	0
23	455	584
27	45	0
28	76	83
29	15	0
31	152	83
33	0	83
34–35	15	0
39	15	0
P. W. Major Group 80	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*429*	*0*
Division 1	*143*	*0*
Division 2&3	*428*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 81	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 82	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 83	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 87	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*0*

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
JUNAGADH DISTRICT-*concld.*		
P. W. Major Group 88	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 89	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*157*	*182*
Division 2&3	*843*	*818*
P. W. Division 9	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*111*	*333*
Major Group 02	0	333
04	111	0
Division 2&3	*889*	*667*
Major Group 20	56	0
28	111	0
31	667	334
34–35	55	333
P. W. Major Group 90	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*111*	*333*
Division 2&3	*889*	*667*
MEHSANA DISTRICT		
P. W. Division 0	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*900*	*1,000*
Major Group 00	0	130
04	900	870
Division 2&3	*100*	*0*
Major Group 34–35	100	0
P. W. Major Group 00	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*875*	*1,000*
Major Group 04	875	1,000
Division 2&3	*125*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 02	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*1,000*
Major Group 00	0	1,000
04	1,000	0

STATEMENT X.67-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each industrial division and major group containing considerable numbers of workers also in household industry for the State and selected districts, 1961

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
MEHSANA DISTRICT-*contd.*		
P. W. Division 1	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 10	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*1,000*
P. W. Division 2&3	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*345*	*250*
Major Group 04	345	250
Division 2&3	*655*	*750*
Major Group 20	18	42
22	46	84
23	82	208
27	109	208
28	137	0
29	46	0
31	36	0
33	9	0
34–35	109	208
36	27	0
39	36	0
P. W. Major Group 20	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*333*	*0*
Division 2&3	*667*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 21	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 39	1,000	0
P. W. Major Group 22	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*91*	*333*
Division 2&3	*909*	*667*
P. W. Major Group 23	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*639*	*1,000*
Division 2&3	*361*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 27	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*1,000*
Major Group 27	909	833
P. W. Major Group 28	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*429*	*0*
Division 2&3	*571*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 31	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*1,000*
Major Group 31	1,000	0
P. W. Major Group 34–35	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*1,000*
Major Group 23	0	333
34–35	1,000	667
P. W. Major Group 36	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*200*	*0*
Division 2&3	*800*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 38	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 04	1,000	0
P. W. Major Group 39	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Division 4	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*417*	*1,000*
Major Group 04	417	1,000
Division 2&3	*583*	*0*
Major Group 23	167	0
28	250	0
34–35	166	0
P. W. Major Group 40	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*417*	*1,000*
Division 2&3	*583*	*0*
P. W. Division 5	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*67*	*0*
Major Group 04	67	0

STATEMENT X.67-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each industrial division and major group containing considerable numbers of workers also in household industry for the State and selected districts, 1961

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
MEHSANA DISTRICT-*contd.*		
Division 2&3	*933*	*0*
Major Group 23	67	0
28	866	0
P. W. Major Group 51	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*67*	*0*
Division 2&3	*933*	*0*
Major Group 28	866	0
P. W. Division 6	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*541*	*660*
Major Group 00	5	0
04	536	660
Division 2&3	*459*	*340*
Major Group 20	179	57
22	43	38
23	101	19
25	5	0
27	0	56
28	72	94
31	29	0
33	5	19
34–35	10	19
36	5	0
39	10	38
P. W. Major Group 60–63	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*773*	*0*
Major Group 04	773	0
Division 2&3	*227*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 64–68	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*505*	*686*
Division 2&3	*495*	*314*
P. W. Major Group 69	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*0*

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
MEHSANA DISTRICT-*contd.*		
P. W. Division 7	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*680*	*1,000*
Major Group 04	680	1,000
Division 2&3	*320*	*0*
Major Group 22	80	0
23	40	0
31	120	0
34–35	80	0
P. W. Major Group 70–71	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*708*	*1,000*
Division 2&3	*292*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 73	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Division 8	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*528*	*557*
Major Group 00	52	47
04	476	510
Division 2&3	*472*	*443*
Major Group 20	16	21
22	12	0
23	104	237
27	32	10
28	88	62
31	176	82
33	4	26
34–35	28	5
36	4	0
39	8	0
P. W. Major Group 80	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*488*	*0*
Division 2&3	*512*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 81	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*632*	*333*
Division 2&3	*368*	*667*

STATEMENT X.67-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each industrial division and major group containing considerable numbers of workers also in household industry for the State and selected districts, 1961

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
MEHSANA DISTRICT-*concld.*		
P. W. Major Group 82	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 83	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*611*	*0*
Division 2&3	*389*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 85	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 86	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 23	1,000	0
P. W. Major Group 88	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*818*	*182*
Division 2&3	*182*	*818*
P. W. Major Group 89	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*462*	*613*
Division 2&3	*538*	*387*
P. W. Division 9	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*375*	*429*
Major Group 04	375	429
Division 2&3	*625*	*571*
Major Group 20	42	36
23	417	535
28	83	0
34-35	42	0
36	41	0
P. W. Major Group 90	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*375*	*429*
Division 2&3	*625*	*571*
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT		
P. W. Division 0	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*600*	*500*
Major Group 04	600	500

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT-*contd.*		
Division 2&3	*400*	*500*
Major Group 23	0	500
24	400	0
P. W. Major Group 00	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*333*	*1,000*
Division 2&3	*667*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 01	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 04	1,000	0
Division 2&3	*0*	*1,000*
Major Group 23	0	1,000
P. W. Major Group 04	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*500*
Division 2&3	*0*	*500*
P. W. Division 2&3	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*246*	*222*
Division 1	*8*	*0*
Major Group 10	8	0
Division 2&3	*746*	*778*
Major Group 20	69	111
22	54	0
23	69	445
24	8	0
26	0	111
27	215	0
28	123	0
29	31	0
31	92	0
33	8	0
34-35	38	0
36	8	0
37	8	0
38	0	111
39	23	0

STATEMENT X.67-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each industrial division and major group containing considerable numbers of workers also in household industry for the State and selected districts, 1961

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT-*contd.*		
P. W. Major Group 20	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 22	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 23	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*319*	*0*
Division 1	*11*	*0*
Division 2&3	*670*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 27	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 28	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 29	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 30	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*167*	*0*
Division 2&3	*833*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 31	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 34-35	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*0*	*1,000*
Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 36	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*500*	*0*
Division 2&3	*500*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 37	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 39	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Division 4	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 28	1,000	0
P. W. Major Group 40	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Division 5	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*91*	*500*
Major Group 00	0	500
04	91	0
Division 2&3	*909*	*500*
Major Group 23	455	0
28	454	500
P. W. Major Group 50	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*500*	*0*
Division 2&3	*500*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 51	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*0*	*500*
Division 2&3	*1,000*	*500*
Major Group 23	444	0
28	556	500
P. W. Division 6	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*394*	*815*
Major Group 00	23	37
04	371	778
Division 2&3	*606*	*185*
Major Group 20	159	0
22	83	0
23	144	185
25	15	0

STATEMENT X.67-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each industrial division and major group containing considerable numbers of workers also in household industry for the State and selected districts, 1961

Principal Work — Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT-*contd.*		
Major Group 26	8	0
27	53	0
28	15	0
30	8	0
31	23	0
33	23	0
34–35	15	0
36	15	0
37	7	0
39	38	0
P. W. Major Group 60–63	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*167*	*0*
Division 2&3	*833*	*0*
P. W Major Group 64–68	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*410*	*815*
Division 2&3	*590*	*185*
P. W. Major Group 69	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*250*	*0*
Division 2&3	*750*	*0*
P. W. Division 7	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*125*	*231*
Major Group 04	125	231
Division 2&3	*875*	*769*
Major Group 20	25	39
23	175	115
27	350	423
28	25	39
29	0	77
30	0	38
31	50	38
34–35	100	0
36	25	0
38	25	0
39	100	0
P. W. Major Group 70–71	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*125*	*231*
Division 2&3	*875*	*769*
P. W. Major Group 73	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*125*	*0*
Division 2&3	*875*	*0*
P. W. Division 8	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*463*	*648*
Major Group 00	245	574
01	7	0
04	211	74
Division 2&3	*537*	*352*
Major Group 20	7	0
22	13	0
23	231	278
27	68	19
28	41	0
31	129	0
33	7	0
34–35	34	19
38	7	18
39	0	18
P. W. Major Group 80	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*333*	*0*
Division 2&3	*667*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 81	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 82	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 83	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*368*	*0*
Division 2&3	*632*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 84	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 86	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*500*	*500*
Division 2&3	*500*	*500*

STATEMENT X.67-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each industrial division and major group containing considerable numbers of workers also in household industry for the State and selected districts, 1961

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT-*concld.*		
P. W. Major Group 87	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*400*	*0*
Division 2&3	*600*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 88	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*588*	*375*
Division 2&3	*412*	*625*
P. W. Major Group 89	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*573*	*838*
Division 2&3	*427*	*162*
P. W. Division 9	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*88*	*53*
Major Group 04	88	53
Division 2&3	*912*	*947*
Major Group 22	0	26
23	877	868
31	35	53
P. W. Major Group 90	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*88*	*53*
Division 2&3	*912*	*947*
Major Group 23	877	868
KAIRA DISTRICT		
P. W. Division 0	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*973*	*750*
Major Group 04	973	750
Division 2&3	*27*	*250*
Major Group 27	0	250
28	27	0
P. W. Major Group 01	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*1,000*
Major Group 04	1,000	1,000

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
KAIRA DISTRICT-*contd.*		
P. W. Major Group 02	**0**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*0*	*1,000*
Major Group 04	0	1,000
P. W. Major Group 03	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 28	1,000	0
P. W. Major Group 04	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*500*	*0*
Division 2&3	*500*	*1,000*
P. W. Division 1	**0**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*0*	*1,000*
Major Group 04	0	1,000
P. W. Major Group 10	**0**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*0*	*1,000*
P. W. Division 2&3	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*366*	*0*
Major Group 04	366	0
Division 2&3	*634*	*1,000*
Major Group 20	25	0
22	24	0
23	73	0
27	98	0
28	24	0
31	122	0
33	49	1,000
34–35	73	0
36	122	0
39	24	0
P. W. Major Group 20	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*875*	*0*
Division 2&3	*125*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 22	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*333*	*0*
Division 2&3	*667*	*0*

STATEMENT X.67-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each industrial division and major group containing considerable numbers of workers also in household industry for the State and selected districts, 1961

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
KAIRA DISTRICT-*contd.*		
P. W. Major Group 23	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*636*	*0*
Division 2&3	*364*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 27	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 28	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 31	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 31	1,000	0
P. W. Major Group 33	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 34-35	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 36	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Division 4	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*375*	*0*
Major Group 04	375	0
Division 2&3	*625*	*0*
Major Group 28	250	0
29	125	0
34–35	250	0
P. W. Major Group 40	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*375*	*0*
Division 2&3	*625*	*0*
P. W. Division 5	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*125*	*0*
Major Group 04	125	0
Division 2&3	*875*	*0*
Major Group 28	875	0
P. W. Major Group 50	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 51	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 28	1,000	0
P. W. Division 6	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*211*	*571*
Major Group 04	211	571
Division 2&3	*789*	*429*
Major Group 20	158	0
22	66	0
23	39	0
27	79	0
28	52	143
34–35	237	143
36	13	0
39	145	143
P. W. Major Group 60–63	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*500*	*0*
Division 2&3	*500*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 64–68	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*205*	*571*
Division 2&3	*795*	*429*
P. W. Major Group 69	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Division 7	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*632*	*0*
Major Group 04	632	0
Division 2&3	*368*	*0*
Major Group 20	53	0
23	53	0
27	53	0
28	105	0
34-35	52	0
36	52	0

STATEMENT X.67-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each industrial division and major group containing considerable numbers of workers also in household industry for the State and selected districts, 1961

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
KAIRA DISTRICT-*contd.*		
P. W. Major Group 70–71	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*750*	*0*
Division 2&3	*250*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 73	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Division 8	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*486*	*500*
Major Group 04	486	500
Division 2&3	*514*	*500*
Major Group 22	29	0
23	152	250
26	10	0
27	105	167
28	95	83
31	67	0
33	9	0
34–35	29	0
37	9	0
39	9	0
P. W. Major Group 80	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*423*	*0*
Division 2&3	*577*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 81	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*611*	*0*
Division 2&3	*389*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 82	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*750*	*0*
Division 2&3	*250*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 83	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*364*	*0*
Division 2&3	*636*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 84	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 85	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 86	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 87	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*143*	*0*
Division 2&3	*857*	*1,000*
Major Group 23	714	0
P. W. Major Group 88	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*444*	*1,000*
Division 2&3	*556*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 89	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*593*	*667*
Division 2&3	*407*	*333*
P. W. Division 9	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*333*	*0*
Major Group 04	333	0
Division 2&3	*667*	*0*
Major Group 20	167	0
22	167	0
23	167	0
39	166	0
P. W. Major Group 90	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*333*	*0*
Division 2&3	*667*	*0*
SURAT DISTRICT		
P. W. Division 0	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*273*	*500*
Major Group 04	273	500

STATEMENT X.67-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each industrial division and major group containing considerable numbers of workers also in household industry for the State and selected districts, 1961

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
SURAT DISTRICT-*contd.*		
Division 2&3	*727*	*500*
Major Group 20	91	0
23	273	500
27	363	0
P. W. Major Group 00	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*750*	*0*
Division 2&3	*250*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 03	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*0*	*500*
Division 2&3	*1,000*	*500*
P. W. Division 1	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 04	1,000	0
P. W. Major Group 10	**1,000**	**0**
A. W.Division 0	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Division 2&3	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*27*	*0*
Major Group 04	27	0
Division 1	*7*	*71*
Major Group 10	7	71
Division 2&3	*966*	*929*
Major Group 20	13	0
21	7	0
23	318	429
26	13	0
27	196	429
28	95	0
31	20	0
33	7	0
36	74	0
38	0	71
39	223	0
P. W. Major Group 20	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 22	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 23	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*54*	*0*
Division 2&3	*946*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 24	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 26	1,000	0
P. W. Major Group 26	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 27	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 28	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 31	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 33	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 34-35	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*200*	*0*
Division 2&3	*800*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 36	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 37	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 39	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 1	*40*	*1,000*
Division 2&3	*960*	*0*
Major Group 39	840	0
P. W. Division 4	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 23	125	0
27	250	0
28	500	0
39	125	0

STATEMENT X.67-*concld.*

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each industrial division and major group containing considerable numbers of workers also in household industry for the State and selected districts, 1961

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
SURAT DISTRICT-*contd.*		
P. W. Major Group 40	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Division 5	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 27	1,000	0
P. W. Major Group 51	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 27	1,000	0
P. W. Division 6	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*101*	*0*
Major Group 04	101	0
Division 2&3	*899*	*1,000*
Major Group 20	406	500
22	44	250
23	43	0
26	15	0
27	188	0
29	29	0
31	87	0
33	43	0
36	15	0
39	29	250
P. W. Major Group 60-63	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 64-68	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*111*	*0*
Division 2&3	*889*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 69	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Division 7	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*222*	*0*
Major Group 03	111	0
04	111	0
Division 2&3	*778*	*0*
Major Group 21	222	0
23	445	0
27	111	0
P. W. Major Group 70-71	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 0	*250*	*0*
Division 2&3	*750*	*0*

Principal Work / Additional Work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)	Total Males	Total Females
1	2	3
SURAT DISTRICT-*concld.*		
P. W. Major Group 73	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Division 8	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*1,000*
Major Group 20	31	0
23	563	125
27	156	625
28	32	0
31	31	0
32	31	0
33	31	125
38	31	0
39	94	125
P. W. Major Group 80	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 81	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 85	**1,000**	**0**
A. W Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 86	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Divison 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Major Group 87	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
Major Group 23	1,000	0
P. W. Major Group 88	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*1,000*
P. W. Major Group 89	**1,000**	**0**
A. W. Division 2&3	*1,000*	*0*
P. W. Division 9	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*286*	*0*
Major Group 04	286	0
Division 2&3	*714*	*1,000*
Major Group 20	0	1,000
23	285	0
27	143	0
29	143	0
33	143	0
P. W. Major Group 90	**1,000**	**1,000**
A. W. Division 0	*286*	*0*
Division 2&3	*714*	*1,000*

STATEMENT X.71

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
GUJARAT								
All Industries . .	**T**	**(a)**	**40,747**	**19,767**	**12,152**	**8,059**	**726**	**43**
		(b)	**1,000**	**485**	**298**	**198**	**18**	**1**
	R	**(a)**	**30,943**	**14,699**	**9,442**	**6,297**	**491**	**14**
		(b)	**1,000**	**475**	**305**	**204**	**16**	**N**
	U	**(a)**	**9,804**	**5,068**	**2,710**	**1,762**	**235**	**29**
		(b)	**1,000**	**517**	**276**	**180**	**24**	**3**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*T*	*(a)*	*12,482*	*5,200*	*3,895*	*3,092*	*283*	*12*
		(b)	*1,000*	*416*	*312*	*248*	*23*	*1*
	R	*(a)*	*10,489*	*4,311*	*3,279*	*2,645*	*245*	*9*
		(b)	*1,000*	*411*	*313*	*252*	*23*	*1*
	U	*(a)*	*1,993*	*889*	*616*	*447*	*38*	*3*
		(b)	*1,000*	*446*	*309*	*224*	*19*	*2*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	T	(a)	11,994	4,981	3,761	2,987	259	6
		(b)	1,000	415	314	249	22	N
	R	(a)	10,125	4,161	3,177	2,563	221	3
		(b)	1,000	411	314	253	22	N
	U	(a)	1,869	820	584	424	38	3
		(b)	1,000	439	312	227	20	2
Division 1 Mining and Quarrying	*T*	*(a)*	*29*	*15*	*9*	*5*	..	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*517*	*310*	*173*	*0*	*0*
	R	*(a)*	*17*	*14*	*2*	*1*	..	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*823*	*118*	*59*	*0*	*0*
	U	*(a)*	*12*	*1*	*7*	*4*	..	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*83*	*584*	*333*	*0*	*0*
Major Gr. 10 Mining and Quarrying	T	(a)	29	15	9	5	..	..
		(b)	1,000	517	310	173	0	0
	R	(a)	17	14	2	1	..	..
		(b)	1,000	823	118	59	0	0
	U	(a)	12	1	7	4	..	..
		(b)	1,000	83	584	333	0	0

(a)=Absolute figures, (b)=Proportionate figures, N=Negligible

NOTE:
Major groups of household industry which are more than 10% of the respective division have been given in this table.

STATEMENT X.71-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
			GUJARAT-*contd.*					
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*T*	*(a)*	*28,236*	*14,552*	*8,248*	*4,962*	*443*	*31*
		(b)	*1,000*	*515*	*292*	*176*	*16*	*1*
	R	*(a)*	*20,437*	*10,374*	*6,161*	*3,651*	*246*	*5*
		(b)	*1,000*	*508*	*301*	*179*	*12*	*N*
	U	*(a)*	*7,799*	*4,178*	*2,087*	*1,311*	*197*	*26*
		(b)	*1,000*	*536*	*268*	*168*	*25*	*3*
Major Gr. 23 Textile-Cotton	T	(a)	5,198	2,112	1,737	1,220	126	3
		(b)	1,000	406	334	235	24	1
	R	(a)	3,101	1,112	1,128	802	59	..
		(b)	1,000	358	364	259	19	0
	U	(a)	2,097	1,000	609	418	67	3
		(b)	1,000	477	290	199	32	2
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	T	(a)	5,052	2,816	1,372	772	77	15
		(b)	1,000	557	272	153	15	3
	R	(a)	3,318	1,867	962	478	11	..
		(b)	1,000	563	290	144	3	0
	U	(a)	1,734	949	410	294	66	15
		(b)	1,000	547	236	170	38	9
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	T	(a)	4,884	2,752	1,326	744	60	2
		(b)	1,000	564	272	152	12	N
	R	(a)	4,093	2,279	1,119	655	40	..
		(b)	1,000	557	273	160	10	0
	U	(a)	791	473	207	89	20	2
		(b)	1,000	598	262	112	25	3
31 Leather and Leather Products	T	(a)	3,600	2,080	973	513	32	2
		(b)	1,000	578	270	142	9	1
	R	(a)	3,030	1,736	831	433	29	1
		(b)	1,000	573	274	143	10	N
	U	(a)	570	344	142	80	3	1
		(b)	1,000	604	249	140	5	2
34-35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	T	(a)	3,441	1,070	1,284	990	93	4
		(b)	1,000	311	373	288	27	1
	R	(a)	2,881	874	1,066	855	83	3
		(b)	1,000	303	370	297	29	1
	U	(a)	560	196	218	135	10	1
		(b)	1,000	350	389	241	18	2

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.71-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
			1 Person	2 Persons	3–5 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
JAMNAGAR DISTRICT							
All Industries . .	**T (a)**	**2,246**	**1,038**	**665**	**508**	**34**	**1**
	(b)	**1,000**	**462**	**296**	**226**	**15**	**1**
	R (a)	**1,846**	**822**	**562**	**433**	**28**	**1**
	(b)	**1,000**	**445**	**304**	**235**	**15**	**1**
	U (a)	**400**	**216**	**103**	**75**	**6**	..
	(b)	**1,000**	**540**	**258**	**187**	**15**	**0**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*T (a)*	*905*	*349*	*281*	*255*	*20*	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*386*	*310*	*282*	*22*	*0*
	R (a)	*759*	*288*	*235*	*219*	*17*	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*379*	*310*	*289*	*22*	*0*
	U (a)	*146*	*61*	*46*	*36*	*3*	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*418*	*315*	*247*	*20*	*0*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	T (a)	863	327	269	247	20	..
	(b)	1,000	379	312	286	23	0
	R (a)	731	275	227	212	17	..
	(b)	1,000	376	311	290	23	0
	U (a)	132	52	42	35	3	..
	(b)	1,000	394	318	265	23	0
Division 1 Mining and Quarrying	*T (a)*	*2*	*2*	..	..	..	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*1,000*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
	R (a)	*2*	*2*	..	..	..	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*1,000*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
	U (a)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Major Gr. 10 Mining and Quarrying	T (a)	2	2	..	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	R (a)	2	2	..	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	U (a)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT X.71-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
				1 Person	2 Persons	3–5 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 Persons
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
JAMNAGAR DISTRICT-*contd.*								
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*T*	*(a)*	*1,339*	*687*	*384*	*253*	*14*	*1*
		(b)	*1,000*	*513*	*287*	*189*	*10*	*1*
	R	*(a)*	*1,085*	*532*	*327*	*214*	*11*	*1*
		(b)	*1,000*	*490*	*302*	*197*	*10*	*1*
	U	*(a)*	*254*	*155*	*57*	*39*	*3*	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*610*	*224*	*154*	*12*	*0*
Major Gr. 23 Textile-Cotton	T	(a)	193	82	67	44	..	..
		(b)	1,000	425	347	228	0	0
	R	(a)	170	71	59	40	..	..
		(b)	1,000	418	347	235	0	0
	U	(a)	23	11	8	4	..	..
		(b)	1,000	478	348	174	0	0
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	T	(a)	149	93	37	18	1	0
		(b)	1,000	624	248	121	7	0
	R	(a)	115	62	36	16	1	..
		(b)	1,000	539	313	139	9	0
	U	(a)	34	31	1	2	..	..
		(b)	1,000	912	29	59	0	0
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	T	(a)	231	133	61	37	..	..
		(b)	1,000	576	264	160	0	0
	R	(a)	200	112	54	34	..	..
		(b)	1,000	560	270	170	0	0
	U	(a)	31	21	7	3	..	..
		(b)	1,000	677	226	97	0	0
31 Leather and Leather Products	T	(a)	216	119	56	37	3	1
		(b)	1,000	551	259	171	14	5
	R	(a)	186	103	49	30	3	1
		(b)	1,000	554	264	161	16	5
	U	(a)	30	16	7	7	..	..
		(b)	1,000	534	233	233	0	0
34–35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	T	(a)	238	69	89	73	7	..
		(b)	1,000	290	374	307	29	0
	R	(a)	201	61	75	60	5	..
		(b)	1,000	303	373	299	25	0
	U	(a)	37	8	14	13	2	..
		(b)	1,000	216	379	351	54	0

STATEMENT X.71-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
				1 Person	2 Persons	3–5 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 Persons
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
			RAJKOT DISTRICT					
All Industries	**T**	**(a)**	**3,307**	**1,345**	**1,019**	**860**	**81**	**2**
		(b)	**1,000**	**407**	**308**	**260**	**24**	**1**
	R	**(a)**	**2,700**	**1,051**	**844**	**734**	**70**	**1**
		(b)	**1,000**	**389**	**313**	**272**	**26**	**N**
	U	**(a)**	**607**	**294**	**175**	**126**	**11**	**1**
		(b)	**1,000**	**484**	**288**	**208**	**18**	**2**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*T*	*(a)*	*1,338*	*387*	*454*	*448*	*47*	*2*
		(b)	*1,000*	*289*	*339*	*335*	*35*	*2*
	R	*(a)*	*1,044*	*269*	*359*	*373*	*42*	*1*
		(b)	*1,000*	*258*	*344*	*357*	*40*	*1*
	U	*(a)*	*294*	*118*	*95*	*75*	*5*	*1*
		(b)	*1,000*	*401*	*323*	*255*	*17*	*4*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	T	(a)	1,329	385	450	445	47	2
		(b)	1,000	290	339	335	35	1
	R	(a)	1,035	267	355	370	42	1
		(b)	1,000	258	343	357	41	1
	U	(a)	294	118	95	75	5	1
		(b)	1,000	401	323	255	17	4
Division 1 Mining and Quarrying	*T*	*(a)*	*8*	*5*	*2*	*1*	..	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*625*	*250*	*125*	*0*	*0*
	R	*(a)*	*5*	*5*	..	..	..	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*1,000*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
	U	*(a)*	*3*	..	*2*	*1*	..	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*0*	*667*	*333*	*0*	*0*
Major Gr. 10 Mining and Quarrying	T	(a)	8	5	2	1	..	..
		(b)	1,000	625	250	125	0	0
	R	(a)	5	5	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	U	(a)	3	..	2	1	..	..
		(b)	1,000	0	667	333	0	0

STATEMENT X.71-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
			1 Person	2 Persons	3–5 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJKOT DISTRICT-*contd.*							
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*T (a)*	*1,961*	*953*	*563*	*411*	*34*	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*486*	*287*	*210*	*17*	*0*
	R (a)	*1,651*	*777*	*485*	*361*	*28*	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*470*	*294*	*219*	*17*	*0*
	U (a)	*310*	*176*	*78*	*50*	*6*	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*568*	*252*	*161*	*19*	*0*
Major Gr. 23 Textile-Cotton	T (a)	252	100	72	70	10	..
	(b)	1,000	397	286	278	39	0
	R (a)	186	57	66	54	9	..
	(b)	1,000	307	355	290	48	0
	U (a)	66	43	6	16	1	..
	(b)	1,000	652	91	242	15	0
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	T (a)	314	187	86	40	1	..
	(b)	1,000	596	274	127	3	0
	R (a)	244	141	68	34	1	..
	(b)	1,000	578	279	139	4	0
	U (a)	70	46	18	6	..	..
	(b)	1,000	657	257	86	0	0
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	T (a)	343	182	98	58	5	..
	(b)	1,000	531	286	169	14	0
	R (a)	304	163	86	52	3	..
	(b)	1,000	536	283	171	10	0
	U (a)	39	19	12	6	2	..
	(b)	1,000	487	308	154	51	0
31 Leather and Leather Products	T (a)	327	170	89	64	4	..
	(b)	1,000	520	272	196	12	0
	R (a)	309	155	87	63	4	..
	(b)	1,000	502	281	204	13	0
	U (a)	18	15	2	1	..	..
	(b)	1,000	833	111	56	0	0
34-35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	T (a)	300	61	106	122	11	..
	(b)	1,000	203	353	407	37	0
	R (a)	251	54	82	106	9	..
	(b)	1,000	215	327	422	36	0
	U (a)	49	7	24	16	2	..
	(b)	1,000	143	490	326	41	0

STATEMENT X.71-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
			1 Person	2 Persons	3–5 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT							
All Industries	**T (a)**	**2,191**	**937**	**681**	**510**	**63**	..
	(b)	**1,000**	**427**	**311**	**233**	**29**	**0**
	R (a)	**1,676**	**693**	**528**	**407**	**48**	..
	(b)	**1,000**	**413**	**315**	**243**	**29**	**0**
	U (a)	**515**	**244**	**153**	**103**	**15**	..
	(b)	**1,000**	**474**	**297**	**200**	**29**	**0**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*T (a)*	*836*	*327*	*276*	*207*	*26*	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*391*	*330*	*248*	*31*	*0*
	R (a)	*640*	*255*	*216*	*153*	*16*	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*398*	*338*	*239*	*25*	*0*
	U (a)	*196*	*72*	*60*	*54*	*10*	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*367*	*306*	*276*	*51*	*0*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	T (a)	833	326	276	205	26	..
	(b)	1,000	392	331	246	31	0
	R (a)	637	254	216	151	16	..
	(b)	1,000	399	339	237	25	0
	U (a)	196	72	60	54	10	..
	(b)	1,000	367	306	276	51	0
Division 1 Mining and Quarrying	*T (a)*	*1*	..	*1*	..	..	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*0*	*1,000*	*0*	*0*	*0*
	R (a)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
	U (a)	*1*	..	*1*	..	..	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*0*	*1,000*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Major Gr. 10 Mining and Quarrying	T (a)	1	..	1	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
	R (a)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U (a)	1	..	1	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0

STATEMENT X.71-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
				1 Person	2 Persons	3–5 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 Persons
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT-*contd.*								
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*T*	*(a)*	*1,354*	*610*	*404*	*303*	*37*	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*451*	*298*	*224*	*27*	*0*
	R	*(a)*	*1,036*	*438*	*312*	*254*	*32*	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*423*	*301*	*245*	*31*	*0*
	U	*(a)*	*318*	*172*	*92*	*49*	*5*	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*541*	*289*	*154*	*16*	*0*
Major Gr. 23 Textile-Cotton	T	(a)	421	130	126	145	20	..
		(b)	1,000	309	299	344	48	0
	R	(a)	327	75	102	132	18	..
		(b)	1,000	229	312	404	55	0
	U	(a)	94	55	24	13	2	..
		(b)	1,000	585	256	138	21	0
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	T	(a)	151	89	40	22	..	..
		(b)	1,000	589	265	146	0	0
	R	(a)	130	73	37	20	..	..
		(b)	1,000	561	285	154	0	0
	U	(a)	21	16	3	2	..	..
		(b)	1,000	762	143	95	0	0
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	T	(a)	140	93	32	13	2	..
		(b)	1,000	664	229	93	14	0
	R	(a)	109	73	26	9	1	..
		(b)	1,000	670	238	83	9	0
	U	(a)	31	20	6	4	1	..
		(b)	1,000	645	194	129	32	0
31 Leather and Leather Products	T	(a)	203	110	53	37	3	..
		(b)	1,000	542	261	182	15	0
	R	(a)	157	87	40	27	3	..
		(b)	1,000	554	255	172	19	0
	U	(a)	46	23	13	10	..	..
		(b)	1,000	500	283	217	0	0
34–35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	T	(a)	212	61	92	52	7	..
		(b)	1,000	288	434	245	33	0
	R	(a)	155	42	66	41	6	..
		(b)	1,000	271	426	264	39	0
	U	(a)	57	19	26	11	1	..
		(b)	1,000	333	456	193	18	0

STATEMENT X.71-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
				1 Person	2 Persons	3–5 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 Persons
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT								
All Industries	**T**	**(a)**	**3,139**	**1,368**	**1,016**	**707**	**46**	**2**
		(b)	**1,000**	**436**	**324**	**225**	**15**	**N**
	R	**(a)**	**2,628**	**1,130**	**868**	**595**	**34**	**1**
		(b)	**1,000**	**430**	**330**	**227**	**13**	**N**
	U	**(a)**	**511**	**238**	**148**	**112**	**12**	**1**
		(b)	**1,000**	**466**	**290**	**219**	**23**	**2**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*T*	*(a)*	*1,171*	*428*	*380*	*342*	*21*	*-*
		(b)	*1,000*	*365*	*325*	*292*	*18*	*0*
	R	*(a)*	*1,002*	*369*	*328*	*290*	*15*	*-*
		(b)	*1,000*	*368*	*327*	*290*	*15*	*0*
	U	*(a)*	*169*	*59*	*52*	*52*	*6*	*-*
		(b)	*1,000*	*349*	*308*	*308*	*35*	*0*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	T	(a)	1,164	427	378	338	21	-
		(b)	1,000	367	325	290	18	0
	R	(a)	995	368	326	286	15	..
		(b)	1,000	370	328	287	15	0
	U	(a)	169	59	52	52	6	-
		(b)	1,000	349	308	308	35	0
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*T*	*(a)*	*1,968*	*940*	*636*	*365*	*25*	*2*
		(b)	*1,000*	*478*	*323*	*185*	*13*	*1*
	R	*(a)*	*1,626*	*761*	*540*	*305*	*19*	*1*
		(b)	*1,000*	*468*	*332*	*187*	*12*	*1*
	U	*(a)*	*342*	*179*	*96*	*60*	*6*	*1*
		(b)	*1,000*	*523*	*281*	*175*	*18*	*3*
Major Gr. 23 Textile-Cotton	T	(a)	310	104	119	78	9	-
		(b)	1,000	335	384	252	29	0
	R	(a)	222	69	92	55	6	..
		(b)	1,000	311	414	248	27	0
	U	(a)	88	35	27	23	3	..
		(b)	1,000	398	307	261	34	0
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	T	(a)	225	116	66	42	1	..
		(b)	1,000	516	293	187	4	0
	R	(a)	175	82	56	36	1	-
		(b)	1,000	468	320	206	6	0
	U	(a)	50	34	10	6	..	..
		(b)	1,000	680	200	120	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.71-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group		Total Rural Urban		Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
					1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons
1		2		3	4	5	6	7	8
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT-*contd.*									
Major Gr. 28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	T	(a)	323	176	95	50	2	..
			(b)	1,000	545	294	155	6	0
		R	(a)	284	149	86	48	1	..
			(b)	1,000	525	303	169	3	0
		U	(a)	39	27	9	2	1	..
			(b)	1,000	692	231	51	26	0
31	Leather and Leather Products	T	(a)	416	223	120	68	5	..
			(b)	1,000	536	289	163	12	0
		R	(a)	372	201	107	59	5	..
			(b)	1,000	540	288	159	13	0
		U	(a)	44	22	13	9	..	..
			(b)	1,000	500	295	205	0	0
34-35	Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	T	(a)	218	56	84	72	5	1
			(b)	1,000	257	385	330	23	5
		R	(a)	182	44	70	62	5	1
			(b)	1,000	242	385	341	27	5
		U	(a)	36	12	14	10	..	..
			(b)	1,000	333	389	278	0	0
AMRELI DISTRICT									
All Industries		**T**	**(a)**	**2,025**	**869**	**630**	**481**	**45**	**..**
			(b)	**1,000**	**429**	**311**	**238**	**22**	**0**
		R	**(a)**	**1,678**	**733**	**502**	**407**	**36**	**..**
			(b)	**1,000**	**437**	**299**	**243**	**21**	**0**
		U	**(a)**	**347**	**136**	**128**	**74**	**9**	**..**
			(b)	**1,000**	**392**	**369**	**213**	**26**	**0**
Division 0	*Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting*	*T*	*(a)*	*607*	*188*	*196*	*202*	*21*	*..*
			(b)	*1,000*	*310*	*323*	*333*	*34*	*0*
		R	*(a)*	*506*	*162*	*157*	*170*	*17*	*..*
			(b)	*1,000*	*320*	*310*	*336*	*34*	*0*
		U	*(a)*	*101*	*26*	*39*	*32*	*4*	*..*
			(b)	*1,000*	*257*	*386*	*317*	*40*	*0*

STATEMENT X.71-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
			1 Person	2 Persons	3–5 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		AMRELI DISTRICT-*contd.*					
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	T (a)	590	187	189	193	21	..
	(b)	1,000	317	320	327	36	0
	R (a)	506	162	157	170	17	..
	(b)	1,000	320	310	336	34	0
	U (a)	84	25	32	23	4	..
	(b)	1,000	298	381	274	47	0
Division 1 Mining and Quarrying	*T (a)*	*5*	*4*	*1*	..	..	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*800*	*200*	*0*	*0*	*0*
	R (a)	*5*	*4*	*1*	..	..	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*800*	*200*	*0*	*0*	*0*
	U (a)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Major Gr. 10 Mining and Quarrying	T (a)	5	4	1	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	800	200	0	0	0
	R (a)	5	4	1	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	800	200	0	0	0
	U (a)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*T (a)*	*1,413*	*677*	*433*	*279*	*24*	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*479*	*306*	*198*	*17*	*0*
	R (a)	*1,167*	*567*	*344*	*237*	*19*	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*486*	*295*	*203*	*16*	*0*
	U (a)	*246*	*110*	*89*	*42*	*5*	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*447*	*362*	*171*	*20*	*0*
Major Gr. 23 Textile-Cotton	T (a)	313	140	111	60	2	..
	(b)	1,000	447	355	192	6	0
	R (a)	180	78	64	36	2	..
	(b)	1,000	433	356	200	11	0
	U (a)	133	62	47	24	..	..
	(b)	1,000	466	353	181	0	0
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	T (a)	180	90	59	29	2	..
	(b)	1,000	500	328	161	11	0
	R (a)	159	76	53	29	1	..
	(b)	1,000	478	333	183	6	0
	U (a)	21	14	6	..	1	..
	(b)	1,000	667	286	0	47	0

STATEMENT X.71-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
AMRELI DISTRICT-*concld.*								
Major Gr. 28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	T	(a)	229	130	57	41	1	..
		(b)	1,000	568	249	179	4	0
	R	(a)	213	122	53	38	..	..
		(b)	1,000	573	249	178	0	0
	U	(a)	16	8	4	3	1	..
		(b)	1,000	500	250	188	62	0
31 Leather and Leather Products	T	(a)	207	108	58	41	..	..
		(b)	1,000	522	280	198	0	0
	R	(a)	197	105	52	40	..	..
		(b)	1,000	533	264	203	0	0
	U	(a)	10	3	6	1	..	..
		(b)	1,000	300	600	100	0	0
34-35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	T	(a)	186	32	58	77	19	..
		(b)	1,000	172	312	414	102	0
	R	(a)	156	29	45	66	16	..
		(b)	1,000	186	288	423	103	0
	U	(a)	30	3	13	11	3	..
		(b)	1,000	100	433	367	100	0
JUNAGADH DISTRICT								
All Industries	**T**	**(a)**	**3,246**	**1,523**	**926**	**726**	**63**	**8**
		(b)	**1,000**	**469**	**285**	**224**	**19**	**3**
	R	**(a)**	**2,864**	**1,308**	**823**	**666**	**61**	**6**
		(b)	**1,000**	**457**	**287**	**233**	**21**	**2**
	U	**(a)**	**382**	**215**	**103**	**60**	**2**	**2**
		(b)	**1,000**	**563**	**270**	**157**	**5**	**5**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*T*	*(a)*	*1,110*	*412*	*321*	*324*	*45*	*8*
		(b)	*1,000*	*371*	*289*	*292*	*41*	*7*
	R	*(a)*	*919*	*310*	*270*	*289*	*44*	*6*
		(b)	*1,000*	*337*	*294*	*314*	*48*	*7*
	U	*(a)*	*191*	*102*	*51*	*35*	*1*	*2*
		(b)	*1,000*	*534*	*267*	*183*	*5*	*11*

STATEMENT X.71-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
JUNAGADH DISTRICT-*contd.*								
Major Gr. 03 Fishing	T	(a)	222	94	52	48	22	6
		(b)	1,000	424	234	216	99	27
	R	(a)	157	51	40	38	22	6
		(b)	1,000	325	255	242	140	38
	U	(a)	65	43	12	10	..	-
		(b)	1,000	661	185	154	0	0
04 Livestock and Hunting	T	(a)	888	318	269	276	23	2
		(b)	1,000	358	303	311	26	2
	R	(a)	762	259	230	251	22	..
		(b)	1,000	340	302	329	29	0
	U	(a)	126	59	39	25	1	2
		(b)	1,000	468	310	198	8	16
Division 1 Mining and Quarrying	*T*	*(a)*	*13*	*4*	*5*	*4*	..	-
		(b)	*1,000*	*308*	*384*	*308*	*0*	*0*
	R	*(a)*	*5*	*3*	*1*	*1*	-	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*600*	*200*	*200*	*0*	*0*
	U	*(a)*	*8*	*1*	*4*	*3*	..	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*125*	*500*	*375*	*0*	*0*
Major Gr. 10 Mining and Quarrying	T	(a)	13	4	5	4	-	..
		(b)	1,000	308	384	308	0	0
	R	(a)	5	3	1	1	..	..
		(b)	1,000	600	200	200	0	0
	U	(a)	8	1	4	3	..	..
		(b)	1,000	125	500	375	0	0
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*T*	*(a)*	*2,123*	*1,107*	*600*	*398*	*18*	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*521*	*283*	*187*	*9*	*0*
	R	*(a)*	*1,940*	*995*	*552*	*376*	*17*	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*513*	*284*	*194*	*9*	*0*
	U	*(a)*	*183*	*112*	*48*	*22*	*1*	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*612*	*262*	*120*	*6*	*0*
Major Gr. 23 Textile-Cotton	T	(a)	330	118	109	101	2	-
		(b)	1,000	358	330	306	6	0
	R	(a)	300	99	103	96	2	..
		(b)	1,000	330	343	320	7	0
	U	(a)	30	19	6	5	-	-
		(b)	1,000	633	200	167	0	0

STATEMENT X.71-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 persons
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
JUNAGADH DISTRICT-*concld.*								
Major Gr. 27 Textile-Miscellaneous	T	(a)	333	192	92	49	..	..
		(b)	1,000	577	276	147	0	0
	R	(a)	299	169	81	49	..	..
		(b)	1,000	565	271	164	0	0
	U	(a)	34	23	11	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	676	324	0	0	0
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	T	(a)	408	225	115	68	..	..
		(b)	1,000	551	282	167	0	0
	R	(a)	380	208	107	65	..	..
		(b)	1,000	547	282	171	0	0
	U	(a)	28	17	8	3	..	..
		(b)	1,000	607	286	107	0	0
31 Leather and Leather Products	T	(a)	370	209	104	53	4	-
		(b)	1,000	565	281	143	11	0
	R	(a)	352	199	98	51	4	..
		(b)	1,000	565	279	145	11	0
	U	(a)	18	10	6	2	..	..
		(b)	1,000	556	333	111	0	0
34-35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	T	(a)	268	93	94	72	9	..
		(b)	1,000	347	351	269	33	0
	R	(a)	240	79	84	68	9	..
		(b)	1,000	329	350	283	38	0
	U	(a)	28	14	10	4	..	-
		(b)	1,000	500	357	143	0	0
KUTCH DISTRICT								
All Industries	**T**	**(a)**	**2,574**	**1,202**	**784**	**544**	**43**	**1**
		(b)	**1,000**	**467**	**305**	**211**	**17**	**N**
	R	**(a)**	**2,381**	**1,086**	**747**	**507**	**40**	**1**
		(b)	**1,000**	**456**	**314**	**213**	**17**	**N**
	U	**(a)**	**193**	**116**	**37**	**37**	**3**	-
		(b)	**1,000**	**601**	**192**	**192**	**15**	**0**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*T*	*(a)*	*1,209*	*437*	*397*	*342*	*32*	*1*
		(b)	*1,000*	*361*	*328*	*283*	*27*	*1*
	R	*(a)*	*1,157*	*409*	*385*	*331*	*31*	*1*
		(b)	*1,000*	*353*	*333*	*286*	*27*	*1*
	U	*(a)*	*52*	*28*	*12*	*11*	*1*	-
		(b)	*1,000*	*538*	*231*	*212*	*19*	*0*

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.71-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
			1 Person	2 Persons	3–5 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KUTCH DISTRICT-*contd.*							
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	T (a)	1,180	421	389	338	31	1
	(b)	1,000	357	330	286	26	1
	R (a)	1,128	393	377	327	30	1
	(b)	1,000	348	334	290	27	1
	U (a)	52	28	12	11	1	..
	(b)	1,000	538	231	212	19	0
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*T (a)*	*1,365*	*765*	*387*	*202*	*11*	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*560*	*284*	*148*	*8*	*0*
	R (a)	*1,224*	*677*	*362*	*176*	*9*	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*553*	*296*	*144*	*7*	*0*
	U (a)	*141*	*88*	*25*	*26*	*2*	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*624*	*177*	*185*	*14*	*0*
Major Gr. 23 Textile-Cotton	T (a)	291	150	85	53	3	..
	(b)	1,000	516	292	182	10	0
	R (a)	234	115	76	41	2	..
	(b)	1,000	491	325	175	9	0
	U (a)	57	35	9	12	1	..
	(b)	1,000	614	158	210	18	0
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	T (a)	181	98	54	28	1	..
	(b)	1,000	541	298	155	6	0
	R (a)	155	79	51	24	1	..
	(b)	1,000	510	329	155	6	0
	U (a)	26	19	3	4	..	..
	(b)	1,000	731	115	154	0	0
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	T (a)	151	96	40	14	1	..
	(b)	1,000	636	265	93	6	0
	R (a)	138	87	38	13	..	..
	(b)	1,000	631	275	94	0	0
	U (a)	13	9	2	1	1	..
	(b)	1,000	692	154	77	77	0
31 Leather and Leather Products	T (a)	270	154	75	39	2	..
	(b)	1,000	570	278	145	7	0
	R (a)	268	153	74	39	2	..
	(b)	1,000	571	276	146	7	0
	U (a)	1	1	1	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	500	500	0	0	0

STATEMENT X.71-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
			1 Person	2 Persons	3–5 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BANASKANTHA DISTRICT							
All Industries	**T (a)**	**2,174**	**971**	**681**	**485**	**36**	**1**
	(b)	**1,000**	**447**	**313**	**223**	**17**	**N**
	R (a)	**1,990**	**875**	**623**	**457**	**34**	**1**
	(b)	**1,000**	**440**	**313**	**230**	**17**	**N**
	U (a)	**184**	**96**	**58**	**28**	**2**	**..**
	(b)	**1,000**	**522**	**315**	**152**	**11**	**0**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*T (a)*	*735*	*324*	*213*	*181*	*16*	*1*
	(b)	*1,000*	*441*	*290*	*246*	*22*	*1*
	R (a)	*720*	*314*	*209*	*180*	*16*	*1*
	(b)	*1,000*	*436*	*290*	*250*	*22*	*2*
	U (a)	*15*	*10*	*4*	*1*	..	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*667*	*267*	*66*	*0*	*0*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	T (a)	734	324	212	181	16	1
	(b)	1,000	441	289	247	22	1
	R (a)	719	314	208	180	16	1
	(b)	1,000	437	289	250	22	2
	U (a)	15	10	4	1	..	..
	(b)	1,000	667	267	66	0	0
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*T (a)*	*1,439*	*647*	*468*	*304*	*20*	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*450*	*325*	*211*	*14*	*0*
	R (a)	*1,270*	*561*	*414*	*277*	*18*	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*442*	*326*	*218*	*14*	*0*
	U (a)	*169*	*86*	*54*	*27*	*2*	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*509*	*319*	*160*	*12*	*0*
Major Gr. 23 Textile-Cotton	T (a)	366	87	144	130	5	..
	(b)	1,000	238	393	355	14	0
	R (a)	359	87	139	128	5	..
	(b)	1,000	242	387	357	14	0
	U (a)	7	..	5	2	..	..
	(b)	1,000	0	714	286	0	0
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	T (a)	195	98	57	40	..	..
	(b)	1,000	503	292	205	0	0
	R (a)	166	79	51	36	..	..
	(b)	1,000	476	307	217	0	0
	U (a)	29	19	6	4	..	..
	(b)	1,000	655	207	138	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.71-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
				1 Person	2 Persons	3–5 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 persons
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
BANASKANTHA DISTRICT-*contd.*								
Major Gr. 28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	T	(a)	178	123	39	14	2	..
		(b)	1,000	691	219	79	11	0
	R	(a)	172	120	36	14	2	..
		(b)	1,000	698	209	81	12	0
	U	(a)	6	3	3	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	500	500	0	0	0
31 Leather and Leather Products	T	(a)	205	102	60	37	6	..
		(b)	1,000	498	293	180	29	0
	R	(a)	167	87	46	29	5	..
		(b)	1,000	521	275	174	30	0
	U	(a)	38	15	14	8	1	..
		(b)	1,000	395	368	211	26	0
34–35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	T	(a)	191	64	69	53	5	..
		(b)	1,000	335	361	278	26	0
	R	(a)	177	57	65	50	5	..
		(b)	1,000	322	367	283	28	0
	U	(a)	14	7	4	3	..	..
		(b)	1,000	500	286	214	0	0
SABARKANTHA DISTRICT								
All Industries	**T**	**(a)**	**1,472**	**762**	**485**	**219**	**6**	**..**
		(b)	**1,000**	**518**	**329**	**149**	**4**	**0**
	R	**(a)**	**1,332**	**684**	**443**	**200**	**5**	**..**
		(b)	**1,000**	**513**	**333**	**150**	**4**	**0**
	U	**(a)**	**140**	**78**	**42**	**19**	**1**	**..**
		(b)	**1,000**	**557**	**300**	**136**	**7**	**0**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*T*	*(a)*	*206*	*103*	*63*	*39*	*1*	*..*
		(b)	*1,000*	*500*	*306*	*189*	*5*	*0*
	R	*(a)*	*189*	*96*	*60*	*33*	*..*	*..*
		(b)	*1,000*	*508*	*317*	*175*	*0*	*0*
	U	*(a)*	*17*	*7*	*3*	*6*	*1*	*..*
		(b)	*1,000*	*412*	*176*	*353*	*59*	*0*

STATEMENT X.71-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group		Total Rural Urban		Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
					1 Person	2 Persons	3–5 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 persons
1		2		3	4	5	6	7	8
				SABARKANTHA DISTRICT-*contd.*					
Major Gr. 04	Livestock and Hunting	T	(a)	206	103	63	39	1	..
			(b)	1,000	500	306	189	5	0
		R	(a)	189	96	60	33	..	..
			(b)	1,000	508	317	175	0	0
		U	(a)	17	7	3	6	1	..
			(b)	1,000	412	176	353	59	0
Division 2&3	*Manufacturing*	*T*	*(a)*	*1,266*	*659*	*422*	*180*	*5*	..
			(b)	*1,000*	*521*	*333*	*142*	*4*	*0*
		R	*(a)*	*1,143*	*588*	*383*	*167*	*5*	..
			(b)	*1,000*	*515*	*335*	*146*	*4*	*0*
		U	*(a)*	*123*	*71*	*39*	*13*	..	..
			(b)	*1,000*	*577*	*317*	*106*	*0*	*0*
Major Gr. 27	Textile-Miscellaneous	T	(a)	320	179	89	51	1	..
			(b)	1,000	560	278	159	3	0
		R	(a)	303	168	86	48	1	..
			(b)	1,000	555	284	158	3	0
		U	(a)	17	11	3	3	..	..
			(b)	1,000	647	177	176	0	0
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	T	(a)	257	150	75	32	..	..
			(b)	1,000	584	292	124	0	0
		R	(a)	236	139	69	28	..	..
			(b)	1,000	589	292	119	0	0
		U	(a)	21	11	6	4	..	..
			(b)	1,000	524	286	190	0	0
31	Leather and Leather Products	T	(a)	167	89	60	18	..	..
			(b)	1,000	533	359	108	0	0
		R	(a)	147	76	54	17	..	..
			(b)	1,000	517	367	116	0	0
		U	(a)	20	13	6	1	..	..
			(b)	1,000	650	300	50	0	0
34–35	Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	T	(a)	208	58	93	53	4	..
			(b)	1,000	279	447	255	19	0
		R	(a)	193	52	86	51	4	..
			(b)	1,000	269	446	264	21	0
		U	(a)	15	6	7	2	..	..
			(b)	1,000	400	467	133	0	0

STATEMENT X.71-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
				1 Person	2 Persons	3–5 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 persons
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
MEHSANA DISTRICT								
All Industries	**T**	**(a)**	**4,721**	**2,445**	**1,469**	**768**	**39**	..
		(b)	**1,000**	**518**	**311**	**163**	**8**	**0**
	R	**(a)**	**3,758**	**1,927**	**1,175**	**623**	**33**	..
		(b)	**1,000**	**513**	**312**	**166**	**9**	**0**
	U	**(a)**	**963**	**518**	**294**	**145**	**6**	..
		(b)	**1,000**	**538**	**305**	**151**	**6**	**0**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*T*	*(a)*	*1,773*	*863*	*568*	*320*	*22*	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*487*	*320*	*181*	*12*	*0*
	R	*(a)*	*1,618*	*791*	*515*	*291*	*21*	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*489*	*318*	*180*	*13*	*0*
	U	*(a)*	*155*	*72*	*53*	*29*	*1*	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*465*	*342*	*187*	*6*	*0*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	T	(a)	1,767	861	564	320	22	..
		(b)	1,000	487	319	181	13	0
	R	(a)	1,613	789	512	291	21	..
		(b)	1,000	489	318	180	13	0
	U	(a)	154	72	52	29	1	..
		(b)	1,000	468	338	188	6	0
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*T*	*(a)*	*2,948*	*1,582*	*901*	*448*	*17*	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*537*	*305*	*152*	*6*	*0*
	R	*(a)*	*2,140*	*1,136*	*660*	*332*	*12*	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*531*	*308*	*155*	*6*	*0*
	U	*(a)*	*808*	*446*	*241*	*116*	*5*	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*552*	*298*	*144*	*6*	*0*
Major Gr. 23 Textile-Cotton	T	(a)	656	285	243	125	3	..
		(b)	1,000	434	370	191	5	0
	R	(a)	370	139	149	80	2	..
		(b)	1,000	376	403	216	5	0
	U	(a)	286	146	94	45	1	..
		(b)	1,000	510	329	157	4	0
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	T	(a)	477	244	158	75	..	..
		(b)	1,000	512	331	157	0	0
	R	(a)	373	187	123	63	..	..
		(b)	1,000	501	330	169	0	0
	U	(a)	104	57	35	12	..	..
		(b)	1,000	548	337	115	0	0

STATEMENT X.71-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
				1 Person	2 Persons	3–5 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 persons
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
MEHSANA DISTRICT-*contd.*								
Major Gr. 28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	T	(a)	478	306	124	45	3	..
		(b)	1,000	640	260	94	6	0
	R	(a)	426	273	108	43	2	..
		(b)	1,000	641	253	101	5	0
	U	(a)	52	33	16	2	1	..
		(b)	1,000	635	308	38	19	0
31 Leather and Leather Products	T	(a)	448	285	112	48	3	..
		(b)	1,000	636	250	107	7	0
	R	(a)	369	233	97	37	2	..
		(b)	1,000	632	263	100	5	0
	U	(a)	79	52	15	11	1	..
		(b)	1,000	658	190	139	13	0
34–35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	T	(a)	349	113	131	100	5	..
		(b)	1,000	324	375	287	14	0
	R	(a)	291	93	107	86	5	..
		(b)	1,000	320	368	295	17	0
	U	(a)	58	20	24	14	..	..
		(b)	1,000	345	414	241	0	0
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT								
All Industries	**T**	**(a)**	**4,178**	**2,206**	**1,191**	**713**	**63**	**5**
		(b)	**1,000**	**528**	**285**	**171**	**15**	**1**
	R	**(a)**	**2,151**	**1,084**	**636**	**401**	**29**	**1**
		(b)	**1,000**	**504**	**296**	**186**	**14**	**N**
	U	**(a)**	**2,027**	**1,122**	**555**	**312**	**34**	**4**
		(b)	**1,000**	**553**	**274**	**154**	**17**	**2**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*T*	*(a)*	*1,267*	*583*	*391*	*273*	*20*	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*460*	*309*	*215*	*16*	*0*
	R	*(a)*	*893*	*414*	*272*	*193*	*14*	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*464*	*304*	*216*	*16*	*0*
	U	*(a)*	*374*	*169*	*119*	*80*	*6*	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*452*	*318*	*214*	*16*	*0*

STATEMENT X.71-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged,1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
			1 Person	2 Persons	3–5 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT-*contd.*							
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	T (a)	1,265	583	390	272	20	..
	(b)	1,000	461	308	215	16	0
	R (a)	893	414	272	193	14	..
	(b)	1,000	464	304	216	16	0
	U (a)	372	169	118	79	6	..
	(b)	1,000	454	317	213	16	0
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*T (a)*	*2,911*	*1,623*	*800*	*440*	*43*	*5*
	(b)	*1,000*	*557*	*275*	*151*	*15*	*2*
	R (a)	*1,258*	*670*	*364*	*208*	*15*	*1*
	(b)	*1,000*	*533*	*289*	*165*	*12*	*1*
	U (a)	*1,653*	*953*	*436*	*232*	*28*	*4*
	(b)	*1,000*	*577*	*264*	*140*	*17*	*2*
Major Gr. 23 Textile-Cotton	T (a)	1,091	513	347	202	28	1
	(b)	1,000	470	318	185	26	1
	R (a)	355	126	136	83	10	..
	(b)	1,000	355	383	234	28	0
	U (a)	736	387	211	119	18	1
	(b)	1,000	526	287	162	24	1
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	T (a)	495	312	127	55	1	..
	(b)	1,000	630	257	111	2	0
	R (a)	194	109	58	27	..	..
	(b)	1,000	562	299	139	0	0
	U (a)	301	203	69	28	1	..
	(b)	1,000	675	229	93	3	0
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	T (a)	351	220	76	52	2	1
	(b)	1,000	627	216	148	6	3
	R (a)	213	147	35	30	1	..
	(b)	1,000	690	164	141	5	0
	U (a)	138	73	41	22	1	1
	(b)	1,000	529	297	160	7	7

STATEMENT X.71-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
			1 Person	2 Persons	3–5 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KAIRA DISTRICT							
All Industries	**T (a)**	**2,923**	**1,803**	**760**	**328**	**28**	**4**
	(b)	**1,000**	**617**	**260**	**112**	**10**	**1**
	R (a)	**2,079**	**1,298**	**556**	**207**	**16**	**2**
	(b)	**1,000**	**624**	**267**	**100**	**8**	**1**
	U (a)	**844**	**505**	**204**	**121**	**12**	**2**
	(b)	**1,000**	**598**	**242**	**143**	**14**	**3**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*T (a)*	*595*	*388*	*150*	*55*	*2*	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*652*	*252*	*93*	*3*	*0*
	R (a)	*501*	*330*	*125*	*44*	*2*	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*659*	*249*	*88*	*4*	*0*
	U (a)	*94*	*58*	*25*	*11*	..	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*617*	*266*	*117*	*0*	*0*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	T (a)	588	387	147	52	2	..
	(b)	1,000	658	250	89	3	0
	R (a)	495	329	123	41	2	..
	(b)	1,000	665	248	83	4	0
	U (a)	93	58	24	11	..	..
	(b)	1,000	624	258	118	0	0
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*T (a)*	*2,328*	*1,415*	*610*	*273*	*26*	*4*
	(b)	*1,000*	*608*	*262*	*117*	*11*	*2*
	R (a)	*1,578*	*968*	*431*	*163*	*14*	*2*
	(b)	*1,000*	*614*	*273*	*103*	*9*	*1*
	U (a)	*750*	*447*	*179*	*110*	*12*	*2*
	(b)	*1,000*	*596*	*239*	*147*	*16*	*2*
Major Gr. 23 Textile-Cotton	T (a)	261	124	98	34	4	1
	(b)	1,000	475	376	130	15	4
	R (a)	128	52	60	15	1	..
	(b)	1,000	406	469	117	8	0
	U (a)	133	72	38	19	3	1
	(b)	1,000	541	286	143	23	7

STATEMENT X.71-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
			1 Person	2 Persons	3–5 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KAIRA DISTRICT-*contd.*							
Major Gr. 27 Textile-Miscellaneous	T (a)	394	253	96	43	2	..
	(b)	1,000	642	244	109	5	0
	R (a)	287	187	71	27	2	..
	(b)	1,000	652	247	94	7	0
	U (a)	107	66	25	16	..	..
	(b)	1,000	617	234	149	0	0
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	T (a)	501	347	101	47	6	..
	(b)	1,000	693	201	94	12	0
	R (a)	389	271	81	35	2	..
	(b)	1,000	697	208	90	5	0
	U (a)	112	76	20	12	4	..
	(b)	1,000	678	179	107	36	0
34–35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	T (a)	318	127	130	57	3	1
	(b)	1,000	399	409	179	10	3
	R (a)	274	113	112	45	3	1
	(b)	1,000	412	409	164	11	4
	U (a)	44	14	18	12	..	..
	(b)	1,000	318	409	273	0	0
PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT							
All Industries	**T (a)**	**987**	**492**	**277**	**204**	**14**	..
	(b)	**1,000**	**498**	**281**	**207**	**14**	**0**
	R (a)	**675**	**287**	**202**	**174**	**12**	..
	(b)	**1,000**	**425**	**299**	**258**	**18**	**0**
	U (a)	**312**	**205**	**75**	**30**	**2**	..
	(b)	**1,000**	**657**	**240**	**96**	**7**	**0**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*T (a)*	*114*	*66*	*31*	*15*	2	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*579*	*272*	*132*	*17*	*0*
	R (a)	*64*	*32*	*16*	*14*	*2*	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*500*	*250*	*219*	*31*	*0*
	U (a)	*50*	*34*	*15*	*1*	..	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*680*	*300*	*20*	*0*	*0*

STATEMENT X.71-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT-*contd.*								
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	T	(a)	114	66	31	15	2	..
		(b)	1,000	579	272	132	17	0
	R	(a)	64	32	16	14	2	..
		(b)	1,000	500	250	219	31	0
	U	(a)	50	34	15	1	..	..
		(b)	1,000	680	300	20	0	0
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*T*	*(a)*	*873*	*426*	*246*	*189*	*12*	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*488*	*282*	*216*	*14*	*0*
	R	*(a)*	*611*	*255*	*186*	*160*	*10*	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*417*	*305*	*262*	*16*	*0*
	U	*(a)*	*262*	*171*	*60*	*29*	*2*	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*653*	*229*	*111*	*7*	*0*
Major Gr. 27 Textile-Miscellaneous	T	(a)	144	101	33	10	..	..
		(b)	1,000	701	229	70	0	0
	R	(a)	80	55	18	7	..	..
		(b)	1,000	688	225	87	0	0
	U	(a)	64	46	15	3	..	..
		(b)	1,000	719	234	47	0	0
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	T	(a)	220	72	73	70	5	..
		(b)	1,000	327	332	318	23	0
	R	(a)	182	47	64	67	4	..
		(b)	1,000	258	352	368	22	0
	U	(a)	38	25	9	3	1	..
		(b)	1,000	658	237	79	26	0
34-35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	T	(a)	218	60	76	75	7	..
		(b)	1,000	275	349	344	32	0
	R	(a)	170	33	61	70	6	..
		(b)	1,000	194	359	412	35	0
	U	(a)	48	27	15	5	1	..
		(b)	1,000	563	312	104	21	0

STATEMENT X.71-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
			1 Person	2 Persons	3–5 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BARODA DISTRICT							
All Industries	**T (a)**	**1,400**	**763**	**411**	**213**	**13**	**...**
	(b)	**1,000**	**545**	**294**	**152**	**9**	**0**
	R (a)	**993**	**535**	**292**	**154**	**12**	**...**
	(b)	**1,000**	**539**	**294**	**155**	**12**	**0**
	U (a)	**407**	**228**	**119**	**59**	**1**	**...**
	(b)	**1,000**	**560**	**292**	**145**	**3**	**0**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*T (a)*	*224*	*121*	*71*	*28*	*4*	*...*
	(b)	*1,000*	*540*	*317*	*125*	*18*	*0*
	R (a)	*155*	*86*	*46*	*19*	*4*	*...*
	(b)	*1,000*	*555*	*297*	*122*	*26*	*0*
	U (a)	*69*	*35*	*25*	*9*	*...*	*...*
	(b)	*1,000*	*507*	*362*	*131*	*0*	*0*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	T (a)	222	119	71	28	4	...
	(b)	1,000	536	320	126	18	0
	R (a)	153	84	46	19	4	...
	(b)	1,000	549	301	124	26	0
	U (a)	69	35	25	9	...	...
	(b)	1,000	507	362	131	0	0
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*T (a)*	*1,176*	*642*	*340*	*185*	*9*	*..*
	(b)	*1,000*	*546*	*289*	*157*	*8*	*0*
	R (a)	*838*	*449*	*246*	*135*	*8*	*...*
	(b)	*1,000*	*536*	*294*	*161*	*9*	*0*
	U (a)	*338*	*193*	*94*	*50*	*1*	*...*
	(b)	*1,000*	*571*	*278*	*148*	*3*	*0*
Major Gr. 27 Textile-Miscellaneous	T (a)	283	167	80	36	..	..
	(b)	1,000	590	283	127	0	0
	R (a)	200	119	57	24	..	..
	(b)	1,000	595	285	120	0	0
	U (a)	83	48	23	12	..	..
	(b)	1,000	578	277	145	0	0

STATEMENT X.71-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
BARODA DISTRICT-*contd.*								
Major Gr. 28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	T	(a)	226	131	52	37	6	..
		(b)	1,000	580	230	164	26	0
	R	(a)	167	93	38	30	6	..
		(b)	1,000	557	227	180	36	0
	U	(a)	59	38	14	7	..	..
		(b)	1,000	644	237	119	0	0
34-35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	T	(a)	179	70	63	44	2	..
		(b)	1,000	391	352	246	11	0
	R	(a)	149	56	53	38	2	..
		(b)	1,000	376	356	255	13	0
	U	(a)	30	14	10	6	..	..
		(b)	1,000	467	333	200	0	0
BROACH DISTRICT								
All Industries	**T**	**(a)**	**750**	**409**	**217**	**109**	**15**	..
		(b)	**1,000**	**546**	**289**	**145**	**20**	**0**
	R	**(a)**	**552**	**297**	**161**	**82**	**12**	..
		(b)	**1,000**	**538**	**292**	**148**	**22**	**0**
	U	**(a)**	**198**	**112**	**56**	**27**	**3**	..
		(b)	**1,000**	**566**	**283**	**136**	**15**	**0**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*T*	*(a)*	*72*	*39*	*16*	*14*	*3*	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*542*	*222*	*194*	*42*	*0*
	R	*(a)*	*61*	*33*	*13*	*12*	*3*	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*541*	*213*	*197*	*49*	*0*
	U	*(a)*	*11*	*6*	*3*	*2*	..	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*545*	*273*	*182*	*0*	*0*
Major Gr. 03 Fishing	T	(a)	13	9	3	1	..	..
		(b)	1,000	692	231	77	0	0
	R	(a)	13	9	3	1	..	..
		(b)	1,000	692	231	77	0	0
	U	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT X.71-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
			1 Person	2 Persons	3–5 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		BROACH DISTRICT-*contd.*					
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	T (a)	59	30	13	13	3	..
	(b)	1,000	509	220	220	51	0
	R (a)	48	24	10	11	3	..
	(b)	1,000	500	208	229	63	0
	U (a)	11	6	3	2	..	..
	(b)	1,000	545	273	182	0	0
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*T (a)*	*678*	*370*	*201*	*95*	*12*	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*546*	*296*	*140*	*18*	*0*
	R (a)	*491*	*264*	*148*	*70*	*9*	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*538*	*301*	*143*	*18*	*0*
	U (a)	*187*	*106*	*53*	*25*	*3*	..
	(b)	*1,000*	*567*	*283*	*134*	*16*	*0*
Major Gr. 27 Textile-Miscellaneous	T (a)	150	90	43	16	1	..
	(b)	1,000	600	287	107	6	0
	R (a)	121	71	38	11	1	..
	(b)	1,000	587	314	91	8	0
	U (a)	29	19	5	5	..	..
	(b)	1,000	655	173	172	0	0
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	T (a)	164	80	55	22	7	..
	(b)	1,000	488	335	134	43	0
	R (a)	125	59	43	18	5	..
	(b)	1,000	472	344	144	40	0
	U (a)	39	21	12	4	2	..
	(b)	1,000	538	308	103	51	0
34–35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	T (a)	70	29	19	21	1	..
	(b)	1,000	414	272	300	14	0
	R (a)	60	24	17	18	1	..
	(b)	1,000	400	283	300	17	0
	U (a)	10	5	2	3	..	..
	(b)	1,000	500	200	300	0	0

STATEMENT X.71-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged,1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
SURAT DISTRICT								
All Industries	**T**	**(a)**	**3,377**	**1,615**	**928**	**678**	**137**	**19**
		(b)	**1,000**	**478**	**275**	**201**	**40**	**6**
	R	**(a)**	**1,603**	**870**	**468**	**244**	**21**	**..**
		(b)	**1,000**	**543**	**292**	**152**	**13**	**0**
	U	**(a)**	**1,774**	**745**	**460**	**434**	**116**	**19**
		(b)	**1,000**	**420**	**259**	**245**	**65**	**11**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*T*	*(a)*	*319*	*184*	*87*	*47*	*1*	*..*
		(b)	*1,000*	*577*	*273*	*147*	*3*	*0*
	R	*(a)*	*260*	*152*	*73*	*34*	*1*	*..*
		(b)	*1,000*	*584*	*281*	*131*	*4*	*0*
	U	*(a)*	*59*	*32*	*14*	*13*	*..*	*..*
		(b)	*1,000*	*543*	*237*	*220*	*0*	*0*
Major Gr. 03 Fishing	T	(a)	126	67	36	22	1	..
		(b)	1,000	532	286	174	8	0
	R	(a)	103	51	31	20	1	..
		(b)	1,000	495	301	194	10	0
	U	(a)	23	16	5	2	..	..
		(b)	1,000	696	217	87	0	0
04 Livestock and Hunting	T	(a)	191	116	50	25	..	..
		(b)	1,000	607	262	131	0	0
	R	(a)	156	100	42	14	..	..
		(b)	1,000	641	269	90	0	0
	U	(a)	35	16	8	11	..	..
		(b)	1,000	457	229	314	0	0
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*T*	*(a)*	*3,058*	*1,431*	*841*	*631*	*136*	*19*
		(b)	*1,000*	*468*	*275*	*206*	*45*	*6*
	R	*(a)*	*1,343*	*718*	*395*	*210*	*20*	*..*
		(b)	*1,000*	*535*	*294*	*156*	*15*	*0*
	U	*(a)*	*1,715*	*713*	*446*	*421*	*116*	*19*
		(b)	*1,000*	*416*	*260*	*245*	*68*	*11*

STATEMENT X.71-*concld.*

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total No. of households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged				
				1 Person	2 Persons	3–5 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 Persons
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
			SURAT DISTRICT-*contd.*					
Major Gr. 23 Textile-Cotton	T	(a)	471	165	134	133	38	1
		(b)	1,000	350	285	282	81	2
	R	(a)	91	60	23	7	1	..
		(b)	1,000	659	253	77	11	0
	U	(a)	380	105	111	126	37	1
		(b)	1,000	276	292	332	97	3
27 Textile-Miscellaneous	T	(a)	1,057	505	253	218	66	15
		(b)	1,000	478	239	206	63	14
	R	(a)	313	208	76	27	2	..
		(b)	1,000	665	243	86	6	0
	U	(a)	744	297	177	191	64	15
		(b)	1,000	399	238	257	86	20
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	T	(a)	657	276	224	138	18	1
		(b)	1,000	420	341	210	27	2
	R	(a)	528	204	186	125	13	..
		(b)	1,000	386	352	237	25	0
	U	(a)	129	72	38	13	5	1
		(b)	1,000	558	294	101	39	8
			DANGS DISTRICT*					
All Industries	**R**	**(a)**	**37**	**19**	**12**	**6**	..	..
		(b)	**1,000**	**514**	**324**	**162**	**0**	**0**
Division 0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	*R*	*(a)*	*1*	*1*	..	..	..	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*1,000*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	R	(a)	1	1	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	*R*	*(a)*	*36*	*18*	*12*	*6*	..	..
		(b)	*1,000*	*500*	*333*	*167*	*0*	*0*
Major Gr. 27 Textile-Miscellaneous	R	(a)	4	2	2	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	500	500	0	0	0
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	R	(a)	27	12	9	6	..	..
		(b)	1,000	445	333	222	0	0

* Entirely rural

STATEMENT

(*Absolute*

Comparison of households engaged only in household industry with households engaged

(Based on

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Households engaged only in household industry	Cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry	Cultivating households	1 Person			2 Persons		
					A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GUJARAT . .	**T**	**40,747**	**30,736**	**347,161**	**19,767**	**3,318**	**92,446**	**12,152**	**10,978**	**108,781**
	R	**30,943**	**29,587**	**334,306**	**14,699**	**3,218**	**87,845**	**9,442**	**10,492**	**104,945**
	U	**9,804**	**1,149**	**12,855**	**5,068**	**100**	**4,601**	**2,710**	**486**	**3,836**
1 Jamnagar . .	T	2,246	260	11,290	1,038	39	2,202	665	66	3,418
	R	1,846	246	10,704	822	39	2,069	562	61	3,215
	U	400	14	586	216	...	133	103	5	203
2 Rajkot . .	T	3,307	1,687	13,909	1,345	49	1,808	1,019	329	3,921
	R	2,700	1,634	12,724	1,051	48	1,600	844	314	3,571
	U	607	53	1,185	294	1	208	175	15	350
3 Surendranagar .	T	2,191	659	9,319	937	60	2,501	681	193	3,024
	R	1,676	629	8,668	693	60	2,297	528	185	2,818
	U	515	30	651	244	...	204	153	8	206
4 Bhavnagar . .	T	3,139	1,275	13,310	1,368	73	2,491	1,016	312	4,058
	R	2,628	1,221	12,494	1,130	71	2,308	868	296	3,816
	U	511	54	816	238	2	183	148	16	242
5 Amreli . .	T	2,025	430	10,885	869	34	1,524	630	107	3,056
	R	1,678	398	10,072	733	31	1,391	502	99	2,841
	U	347	32	813	136	3	133	128	8	215
6 Junagadh . .	T	3,246	413	18,160	1,523	26	1,915	926	88	5,397
	R	2,864	399	17,010	1,308	25	1,695	823	86	5,050
	U	382	14	1,150	215	1	220	103	2	347
7 Kutch . .	T	2,574	889	11,660	1,202	192	3,932	784	292	3,722
	R	2,381	883	11,510	1,086	190	3,883	747	289	3,688
	U	193	6	150	116	2	49	37	3	34
8 Banaskantha .	T	2,174	3,293	22,118	971	316	5,057	681	1,002	7,414
	R	1,990	3,280	21,834	875	314	4,961	623	995	7,315
	U	184	13	284	96	2	96	58	7	99

NOTE:

A=Households engaged in household industry according to the number of persons engaged
B=Cultivating households engaged in household industry
C=Cultivating households according to the number of persons engaged in cultivation

X.72

figures)

only in cultivation and engaged in both cultivation and household industry, 1961

20% Sample)

State/District	Total Rural Urban	3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
GUJARAT	**T**	**8,059**	**14,081**	**123,749**	**726**	**2,310**	**21,693**	**43**	**49**	**492**
	R	**6,297**	**13,586**	**119,995**	**491**	**2,242**	**21,064**	**14**	**49**	**457**
	U	**1,762**	**495**	**3,754**	**235**	**68**	**629**	**29**	..	**35**
1 Jamnagar	T	508	135	4,710	34	20	934	1	...	26
	R	433	128	4,500	28	18	896	1	..	24
	U	75	7	210	6	2	38	..	...	2
2 Rajkot	T	860	927	6,660	81	368	1,497	2	14	23
	R	734	900	6,151	70	358	1,383	1	14	19
	U	126	27	509	11	10	114	1	...	4
3 Surendranagar	T	510	338	3,268	63	68	519	...	...	7
	R	407	320	3,053	48	64	493	...	..	7
	U	103	18	215	15	4	26	...	...	...
4 Bhavnagar	T	707	710	5,572	46	175	1,153	2	5	36
	R	595	680	5,269	34	169	1,066	1	5	35
	U	112	30	303	12	6	87	1	...	1
5 Amreli	T	481	219	5,014	45	69	1,247	...	1	44
	R	407	203	4,652	36	64	1,150	..	1	38
	U	74	16	362	9	5	97	...	...	6
6 Junagadh	T	726	217	8,542	63	75	2,250	8	7	56
	R	666	209	8,057	61	72	2,154	6	7	54
	U	60	8	485	2	3	96	2	...	2
7 Kutch	T	544	356	3,594	43	49	398	1	...	14
	R	507	356	3,541	40	48	385	1	..	13
	U	37	..	53	3	1	13	..	...	1
8 Banaskantha	T	485	1,646	8,401	36	327	1,230	1	2	16
	R	457	1,642	8,324	34	327	1,219	1	2	15
	U	28	4	77	2	...	11	..	...	1

STATEMENT

(*Absolute*

Comparison of households engaged only in household industry with households engaged

(Based on

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Households engaged only in household industry	Cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry	Cultivating households	1 Person			2 Persons		
					A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9 Sabarkantha .	T	1,472	1,380	23,113	762	231	4,578	485	544	8,104
	R	1,332	1,364	22,902	684	228	4,472	443	534	8,047
	U	140	16	211	78	3	106	42	10	57
10 Mehsana . .	T	4,721	10,850	27,734	2,445	840	7,933	1,469	4,379	10,178
	R	3,758	10,343	25,994	1,927	799	7,353	1,175	4,149	9,532
	U	963	507	1,740	518	41	580	294	230	646
11 Ahmedabad .	T	4,178	1,817	18,211	2,206	255	7,831	1,191	725	5,737
	R	2,151	1,635	17,538	1,084	239	7,506	636	643	5,556
	U	2,027	182	673	1,122	16	325	555	82	181
12 Kaira . .	T	2,923	2,756	43,964	1,803	535	23,027	760	1,222	12,267
	R	2,079	2,668	41,930	1,298	526	21,727	556	1,174	11,793
	U	844	88	2,034	505	9	1,300	204	48	474
13 Panchmahals .	T	987	2,661	38,689	492	180	4,271	277	919	12,223
	R	675	2,624	38,142	287	178	4,030	202	898	12,046
	U	312	37	547	205	2	241	75	21	177
14 Baroda . .	T	1,400	482	26,921	763	119	9,948	411	184	8,151
	R	993	459	26,336	535	115	9,660	292	174	7,980
	U	407	23	585	228	4	288	119	10	171
15 Broach . .	T	750	310	16,418	409	45	4,371	217	95	4,976
	R	552	294	16,046	297	43	4,251	161	91	4,851
	U	198	16	372	112	2	120	56	4	125
16 Surat . .	T	3,377	1,542	39,743	1,615	323	8,931	928	512	12,502
	R	1,603	1,478	38,685	870	311	8,516	468	495	12,193
	U	1,774	64	1,058	745	12	415	460	17	309
17 Dangs* . .	R	37	32	1,717	19	1	126	12	9	633

*Entirely rural

X.72-*contd.*

figures)

only in cultivation and engaged in both cultivation and household industry, 1961

20% Sample)

State/District	Total Rural Urban	3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
9 Sabarkantha .	T	219	554	9,106	6	50	1,307	—	1	18
	R	200	551	9,064	5	50	1,302	—	1	17
	U	19	3	42	1	..	5	—	—	1
10 Mehsana . .	T	768	5,049	8,869	39	577	745	—	5	9
	R	623	4,830	8,395	33	560	706	—	5	8
	U	145	219	474	6	17	39	—	—	1
11 Ahmedabad .	T	713	774	4,260	63	63	375	5	—	8
	R	401	697	4,102	29	56	367	1	..	7
	U	312	77	158	34	7	8	4	—	1
12 Kaira . .	T	328	936	7,970	28	62	692	4	1	8
	R	207	907	7,721	16	60	682	2	1	7
	U	121	29	249	12	2	10	2	—	1
13 Panchmahals .	T	204	1,325	18,055	14	234	4,078	..	3	62
	R	174	1,312	17,938	12	233	4,066	—	3	62
	U	30	13	117	2	1	12	..	—	..
14 Baroda . .	T	213	160	7,693	13	17	1,111	—	2	18
	R	154	152	7,580	12	16	1,099	—	2	17
	U	59	8	113	1	1	12	..	—	1
15 Broach . .	T	109	137	5,905	15	32	1,131	..	1	35
	R	82	129	5,804	12	30	1,108	..	1	32
	U	27	8	101	3	2	23	..	—	3
16 Surat . .	T	678	580	15,297	137	120	2,903	19	7	110
	R	244	552	15,011	21	113	2,865	..	7	100
	U	434	28	286	116	7	38	19	—	10
17 Dangs . .	R	6	18	833	..	4	123	..	..	2

STATEMENT

(Proportionate

Comparison of households engaged only in household industry with households engaged

(Based on

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Households engaged only in household industry	Cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry	Cultivating households	1 Person			2 Persons		
					A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GUJARAT	**T**	**1,000**	**754**	**8,520**	**485**	**81**	**2,269**	**298**	**269**	**2,670**
	R	**1,000**	**956**	**10,804**	**475**	**104**	**2,839**	**305**	**339**	**3,391**
	U	**1,000**	**117**	**1,311**	**517**	**10**	**469**	**276**	**50**	**391**
1 Jamnagar	T	1,000	116	5,027	462	17	980	296	30	1,522
	R	1,000	133	5,798	445	21	1,121	304	33	1,741
	U	1,000	35	1,465	540	0	333	258	13	507
2 Rajkot	T	1,000	510	4,206	407	15	547	308	100	1,185
	R	1,000	605	4,713	389	18	593	313	116	1,323
	U	1,000	87	1,952	484	2	343	288	25	577
3 Surendranagar	T	1,000	301	4,253	427	28	1,141	311	88	1,380
	R	1,000	375	5,172	413	36	1,371	315	110	1,681
	U	1,000	58	1,264	474	0	396	297	15	400
4 Bhavnagar	T	1,000	406	4,240	436	23	794	324	99	1,293
	R	1,000	465	4,754	430	27	878	330	113	1,452
	U	1,000	106	1,597	466	4	358	290	31	474
5 Amreli	T	1,000	212	5,375	429	17	752	311	53	1,509
	R	1,000	237	6,002	437	18	829	299	59	1,693
	U	1,000	92	2,343	392	9	383	369	23	620
6 Junagadh	T	1,000	127	5,595	469	8	590	285	27	1,663
	R	1,000	139	5,939	457	9	592	287	30	1,763
	U	1,000	37	3,010	563	3	576	270	5	908
7 Kutch	T	1,000	345	4,530	467	75	1,528	305	113	1,446
	R	1,000	371	4,834	456	80	1,631	314	121	1,549
	U	1,000	31	777	601	10	254	192	16	176
8 Banaskantha	T	1,000	1,515	10,174	447	145	2,326	313	461	3,410
	R	1,000	1,648	10,972	440	158	2,493	313	500	3,676
	U	1,000	71	1,543	522	11	522	315	38	538

NOTE:

A=Households engaged in household industry according to the number of persons engaged

B=Cultivating households engaged in household industry

C=Cultivating households according to the number of persons engaged in cultivation

X.73

figures)

only in cultivation and engaged in both cultivation and household industry, 1961

20% Sample)

State/District	Total Rural Urban	3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
GUJARAT . .	**T**	**198**	**346**	**3,037**	**18**	**57**	**532**	**1**	**1**	**12**
	R	**204**	**439**	**3,878**	**16**	**72**	**681**	**N**	**2**	**15**
	U	**180**	**50**	**383**	**24**	**7**	**64**	**3**	**0**	**4**
1 Jamnagar . .	T	226	60	2,097	15	9	416	1	0	12
	R	235	69	2,438	15	10	485	1	0	13
	U	187	17	525	15	5	95	0	0	5
2 Rajkot . .	T	260	280	2,014	24	111	453	1	4	7
	R	272	333	2,278	26	133	512	N	5	7
	U	208	44	838	18	16	188	2	0	6
3 Surendranagar .	T	233	154	1,492	29	31	237	0	0	3
	R	243	191	1,822	29	38	294	0	0	4
	U	200	35	417	29	8	51	0	0	0
4 Bhavnagar . .	T	225	226	1,775	15	56	367	N	2	11
	R	227	259	2,005	13	64	406	N	2	13
	U	219	59	593	23	12	170	2	0	2
5 Amreli . .	T	238	108	2,476	22	34	616	0	N	22
	R	243	121	2,772	21	38	685	0	1	23
	U	213	46	1,043	26	14	280	0	0	17
6 Junagadh . .	T	224	67	2,632	19	23	693	3	2	17
	R	233	73	2,813	21	25	752	2	2	19
	U	157	21	1,270	5	8	251	5	0	5
7 Kutch . .	T	211	138	1,396	17	19	155	N	0	5
	R	213	150	1,487	17	20	162	N	0	5
	U	192	0	275	15	5	67	0	0	5
8 Banaskantha .	T	223	757	3,864	17	151	566	N	1	8
	R	230	825	4,183	17	164	613	1	1	7
	U	152	22	418	11	0	60	0	0	5

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

(*Proportionate*

Comparison of households engaged only in household industry with households engaged

(Based on

State/District		Total Rural Urban	Households engaged only in household industry	Cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry	Cultivating households	1 Person			2 Persons		
						A	B	C	A	B	C
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9 Sabarkantha	.	T	1,000	938	15,702	518	157	3,110	329	370	5,506
		R	1,000	1,024	17,194	513	171	3,357	333	401	6,041
		U	1,000	114	1,507	557	22	757	300	71	407
10 Mehsana	.	T	1,000	2,298	5,875	518	178	1,680	311	928	2,156
		R	1,000	2,752	6,917	513	213	1,957	312	1,104	2,536
		U	1,000	526	1,807	538	42	602	305	239	671
11 Ahmedabad	.	T	1,000	435	4,359	528	61	1,874	285	174	1,373
		R	1,000	760	8,153	504	111	3,489	296	299	2,583
		U	1,000	90	332	553	7	160	274	40	89
12 Kaira	. .	T	1,000	943	15,041	617	183	7,878	260	418	4,197
		R	1,000	1,283	20,168	624	253	10,451	267	565	5,672
		U	1,000	104	2,410	598	11	1,540	242	57	562
13 Panchmahals	.	T	1,000	2,696	39,199	498	182	4,327	281	931	12,384
		R	1,000	3,887	56,507	425	264	5,970	299	1,330	17,846
		U	1,000	119	1,753	657	7	772	240	67	567
14 Baroda	. .	T	1,000	344	19,229	545	85	7,106	294	131	5,822
		R	1,000	462	26,522	539	116	9,728	294	175	8,036
		U	1,000	57	1,437	560	10	708	292	25	420
15 Broach	. .	T	1,000	413	21,891	546	60	5,828	289	127	6,635
		R	1,000	533	29,069	538	78	7,701	292	165	8,788
		U	1,000	81	1,879	566	10	606	283	20	632
16 Surat	. .	T	1,000	457	11,769	478	96	2,645	275	152	3,702
		R	1,000	922	24,133	543	194	5,313	292	309	7,606
		U	1,000	36	596	420	7	234	259	9	174
17 Dangs*	. .	R	1,000	865	46,405	514	27	3,405	324	243	17,108

*Entirely rural

X.73-*contd.*

figures)

only in cultivation and engaged in both cultivation and household industry, 1961

20% Sample)

State/District	Total Rural Urban	3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
9 Sabarkantha .	T	149	376	6,186	4	34	888	0	1	12
	R	150	414	6,805	4	37	978	0	1	13
	U	136	21	300	7	0	36	0	0	7
10 Mehsana . .	T	163	1,069	1,879	8	122	158	0	1	2
	R	166	1,285	2,234	9	149	188	0	1	2
	U	151	227	492	6	18	41	0	0	1
11 Ahmedabad .	T	171	185	1,020	15	15	90	1	0	2
	R	186	324	1,907	14	26	171	N	0	3
	U	154	38	78	17	3	4	2	2	N
12 Kaira . .	T	112	320	2,726	10	21	237	1	1	3
	R	100	436	3,714	8	29	328	1	N	3
	U	143	34	295	14	2	12	3	0	1
13 Panchmahals .	T	207	1,343	18,293	14	237	4,132	0	3	63
	R	258	1,944	26,575	18	345	6,024	0	4	92
	U	96	42	375	7	3	39	0	0	0
14 Baroda . .	T	152	114	5,495	9	12	793	0	2	13
	R	155	153	7,634	12	16	1,107	0	2	17
	U	145	20	278	3	2	29	0	0	2
15 Broach . .	T	145	183	7,873	20	42	1,508	0	1	47
	R	148	234	10,515	22	54	2,007	0	2	58
	U	136	41	510	15	10	116	0	0	15
16 Surat . .	T	201	172	4,530	40	35	860	6	2	32
	R	152	344	9,364	13	71	1,787	0	4	63
	U	245	16	161	65	4	21	11	0	6
17 Dangs . .	R	162	487	25,514	0	108	3,324	0	0	54

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.78

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at household industry compared to the general population in the same category, 1961

(a)=*General population*
(b)=*All Scheduled Castes*
(c)=*All Scheduled Tribes*
(d)=*Scheduled Castes as per cent of general population*
(e)=*Scheduled Tribes as per cent of general population*
(f)=*Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per cent of general population*

State/District	Total Rural Urban		Population			Total workers		Workers at Household Industry	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GUJARAT . .	**T**	**(a)**	**20,633,350**	**10,633,902**	**9,999,448**	**5,685,776**	**2,788,812**	**343,163**	**212,443**
		(b)	**1,367,255**	**693,436**	**673,819**	**355,394**	**226,664**	**42,912**	**24,030**
		(c)	**2,754,446**	**1,398,478**	**1,355,968**	**814,555**	**665,187**	**11,345**	**6,863**
		(d)	**6.63**	**6.52**	**6.74**	**6.25**	**8.13**	**12.50**	**11.31**
		(e)	**13.35**	**13.15**	**13.56**	**14·33**	**23.85**	**3.31**	**3.23**
		(f)	**19.98**	**19.67**	**20.30**	**20.58**	**31.98**	**15.81**	**14.54**
	R	**(a)**	**15,316,726**	**7,830,222**	**7,486,504**	**4,329,568**	**2,556,524**	**280,430**	**172,811**
		(b)	**1,033,073**	**517,656**	**515,417**	**275,315**	**196,195**	**39,672**	**22,062**
		(c)	**2,616,496**	**1,325,739**	**1,290,757**	**774,797**	**646,968**	**10,725**	**6,637**
		(d)	**6.74**	**6.61**	**6.88**	**6.36**	**7.67**	**14.15**	**12.77**
		(e)	**17.08**	**16.93**	**17.24**	**17.90**	**25.31**	**3.82**	**3.84**
		(f)	**23.83**	**23.54**	**24.13**	**24.25**	**32.98**	**17.97**	**16.61**
	U	**(a)**	**5,316,624**	**2,803,680**	**2,512,944**	**1,356,208**	**232,288**	**62,733**	**39,632**
		(b)	**334,182**	**175,780**	**158,402**	**80,079**	**30,469**	**3,240**	**1,968**
		(c)	**137,950**	**72,739**	**65,211**	**39,758**	**18,219**	**620**	**226**
		(d)	**6.29**	**6.27**	**6.30**	**5.90**	**13.12**	**5.16**	**4.97**
		(e)	**2.59**	**2.59**	**2.60**	**2.93**	**7.84**	**0.99**	**0.57**
		(f)	**8.88**	**8.86**	**8.90**	**8.84**	**20.96**	**6.15**	**5.54**
1 Jamnagar	T	(a)	828,419	424,300	404,119	221,833	85,542	17,740	5,465
		(b)	50,295	25,057	25,238	12,809	7,748	2,155	902
		(c)	3,410	1,681	1,729	1,042	506	632	349
		(d)	6.07	5.91	6.25	5.77	9.06	12.15	16.51
		(e)	0.41	0.40	0.43	0.47	0.59	3.56	6.39
		(f)	6.48	6.30	6.67	6.24	9.65	15.71	22.89
	R	(a)	534,761	271,923	262,838	149,591	73,222	15,286	4,056
		(b)	35,171	17,632	17,539	9,167	5,595	1,968	842
		(c)	2,999	1,509	1,490	976	485	632	345
		(d)	6.58	6.48	6.68	6.13	7.64	12.87	20.76
		(e)	0.56	0.55	0.57	0.65	0.66	4.13	8.51
		(f)	7.14	7.04	7.24	6.78	8.30	17.01	29.27
	U	(a)	293,658	152,377	141,281	72,242	12,320	2,454	1,409
		(b)	15,124	7,425	7,699	3,642	2,153	187	60
		(c)	411	172	239	66	21	..	4
		(d)	5.15	4.87	5.45	5.04	17.48	7.62	4.26
		(e)	0.14	0.11	0.17	0.09	0.17	0	0.28
		(f)	5.29	4.99	5.62	5.13	17.65	7.62	4.54

STATEMENT X.78-*contd.*

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at household industry compared to the general population in the same category, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban		Population			Total workers		Workers at Household Industry	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2 Rajkot . .	T	(a)	1,208,519	615,661	592,858	318,183	156,240	27,343	11,739
		(b)	70,774	35,777	34,997	18,051	12,830	3,279	1,669
		(c)	388	191	197	91	14	4	..
		(d)	5.86	5.81	5.90	5.67	8.21	11.99	14.22
		(e)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0
		(f)	5.89	5.84	5.94	5.70	8.22	12.01	14.22
	R	(a)	740,535	377,002	363,533	211,272	134,959	23,783	9,302
		(b)	53,821	27,021	26,800	14,248	10,630	3,149	1,603
		(c)	61	24	37	14	5	3	..
		(d)	7.27	7.17	7.37	6.74	7.88	13.24	17.23
		(e)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	N	0.01	0
		(f)	7.28	7.17	7.38	6.75	7.88	13.25	17.23
	U	(a)	467,984	238,659	229,325	106,911	21,281	3,560	2,437
		(b)	16,953	8,756	8,197	3,803	2,200	130	66
		(c)	327	167	160	77	9	1	..
		(d)	3.62	3.67	3.57	3.56	10.34	3.65	2.71
		(e)	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.03	0
		(f)	3.69	3.74	3.64	3.63	10.38	3.68	2.71
3 Surendranagar .	T	(a)	663,206	341,301	321,905	179,689	70,678	17,572	8,067
		(b)	66,444	33,650	32,794	17,259	11,011	4,194	2,278
		(c)	3,153	1,623	1,530	944	798	10	5
		(d)	10.02	9.86	10.19	9.60	15.58	23.87	28.24
		(e)	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.53	1.13	0.06	0.06
		(f)	10.49	10.33	10.66	10.13	16.71	23.92	28.30
	R	(a)	477,564	246,266	231,298	136,073	61,516	14,725	6,366
		(b)	54,019	27,326	26,693	14,688	9,548	3,888	2,110
		(c)	2,921	1,512	1,409	891	737	10	5
		(d)	11.31	11.10	11.54	10.79	15.52	26.40	33.14
		(e)	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.65	1.20	0.07	0.08
		(f)	11.92	11.71	12.15	11.45	16.72	26.47	33.22
	U	(a)	185,642	95,035	90,607	43,616	9,162	2,847	1,701
		(b)	12,425	6,324	6,101	2,571	1,463	306	168
		(c)	232	111	121	53	61	..	..
		(d)	6.69	6.65	6.73	5.89	15.97	10.75	9.88
		(e)	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.67	0	0
		(f)	6.82	6.77	6.87	6.02	16.63	10.75	9.88

STATEMENT X.78-*contd.*

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at household industry compared to the general population in the same category, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban		Population			Total workers		Workers at Household Industry	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4 Bhavnagar	T	(a)	1,119,435	577,729	541,706	302,348	132,373	26,184	11,971
		(b)	50,534	25,342	25,192	12,515	8,522	3,140	1,598
		(c)	75	42	33	23	2	..	..
		(d)	4.51	4.39	4.65	4.14	6.44	11.99	13.35
		(e)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	N	0	0
		(f)	4.52	4.39	4.66	4.15	6.44	11.99	13.35
	R	(a)	767,006	395,028	371,978	218,798	116,388	22,573	9,644
		(b)	36,047	18,032	18,015	9,506	6,905	2,803	1,413
		(c)	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
		(d)	4.70	4.56	4.84	4.34	5.93	12.42	14.65
		(e)	N	N	0	0	0	0	0
		(f)	4.70	4.57	4.84	4.34	5.93	12.42	14.65
	U	(a)	352,429	182,701	169,728	83,550	15,985	3,611	2,327
		(b)	14,487	7,310	7,177	3,009	1,617	337	185
		(c)	71	38	33	23	2	..	..
		(d)	4.11	4.00	4.23	3.60	10.12	9.33	7.95
		(e)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0	0
		(f)	4.13	4.02	4.25	3.63	10.13	9.33	7.95
5 Amreli	T	(a)	667,823	340,623	327,200	187,255	108,842	16,052	6,678
		(b)	46,045	22,975	23,070	12,763	10,024	1,869	1,161
		(c)	187	94	93	47	32	..	..
		(d)	6.89	6.74	7.05	6.82	9.21	11.64	17.39
		(e)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0	0
		(f)	6.92	6.77	7.08	6.84	9.24	11.64	17.39
	R	(a)	525,253	267,179	258,074	152,095	97,895	13,975	5,079
		(b)	39,549	19,619	19,930	11,163	9,018	1,628	908
		(c)	178	88	90	45	31	..	..
		(d)	7.53	7.34	7.72	7.34	9.21	11.65	17.88
		(e)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0	0
		(f)	7.56	7.38	7.76	7.37	9.24	11.65	17.88
	U	(a)	142,570	73,444	69,126	35,160	10,947	2,077	1,599
		(b)	6,496	3,356	3,140	1,600	1,006	241	253
		(c)	9	6	3	2	1	..	..
		(d)	4.56	4.57	4.54	4.55	9.19	11.60	15.82
		(e)	0.01	0.01	N	0.01	0.01	0	0
		(f)	4.56	4.58	4.55	4.56	9.20	11.60	15.82

STATEMENT X.78-*contd.*

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at household industry compared to the general population in the same category, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban		Population			Total workers		Workers at Household Industry	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6 Junagadh	T	(a)	1,245,643	638,296	607,347	342,845	186,753	26,988	8,303
		(b)	85,488	43,280	42,208	23,689	16,890	3,229	1,601
		(c)	6,803	3,535	3,268	2,345	1,121	1,457	557
		(d)	6.86	6.78	6.95	6.91	9.04	11.96	19.28
		(e)	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.68	0.60	5.40	6.71
		(f)	7.41	7.33	7.49	7.59	9.64	17.36	25.99
	R	(a)	893,891	457,590	436,301	257,328	170,094	24,787	7,372
		(b)	71,902	36,401	35,501	20,369	15,194	3,147	1,563
		(c)	6,280	3,265	3,015	2,197	1,013	1,457	557
		(d)	8.04	7.95	8.14	7.91	8.93	12.70	21.20
		(e)	0.70	0.71	0.69	0.85	0.60	5.88	7.56
		(f)	8.75	8.67	8.83	8.77	9.53	18.57	28.76
	U	(a)	351,752	180,706	171,046	85,517	16,659	2,201	931
		(b)	13,586	6,879	6,707	3,320	1,696	82	38
		(c)	523	270	253	148	108	..	-
		(d)	3.86	3.81	3.92	3.88	10.18	3.73	4.08
		(e)	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.65	0	0
		(f)	4.01	3.96	4.07	4.06	10.83	3.73	4.08
7 Kutch	T	(a)	696,440	341,224	355,216	182,478	87,976	23,426	8,782
		(b)	63,101	31,204	31,897	17,649	9,795	4,413	1,225
		(c)	32,471	16,920	15,551	9,519	5,051	426	196
		(d)	9.06	9.14	8.98	9.67	11.13	18.84	13.95
		(e)	4.66	4.96	4.38	5.22	5.74	1.82	2.23
		(f)	13.72	14.10	13.36	14.89	16.88	20.66	16.18
	R	(a)	561,402	272,100	289,302	148,267	82,307	22,447	7,974
		(b)	52,870	26,134	26,736	14,991	8,639	4,313	1,169
		(c)	28,503	14,835	13,668	8,459	4,722	391	179
		(d)	9.42	9.60	9.24	10.11	10.50	19.21	14.66
		(e)	5.08	5.45	4.72	5.71	5.74	1.74	2.24
		(f)	14.49	15.06	13.97	15.82	16.23	20.96	16.90
	U	(a)	135,038	69,124	65,914	34,211	5,669	979	808
		(b)	10,231	5,070	5,161	2,658	1,156	100	56
		(c)	3,968	2,085	1,883	1,060	329	35	17
		(d)	7.58	7.33	7.83	7.77	20.39	10.21	6.93
		(e)	2.94	3.02	2.86	3.10	5.80	3.58	2.10
		(f)	10.51	10.35	10.69	10.87	26.20	13.79	9.03

STATEMENT X.78-*contd.*

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at household industry compared to the general population in the same category, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban		Population			Total workers		Workers at Household Industry	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8 Banaskantha	T	(a)	996,144	511,951	484,193	294,513	156,285	21,068	12,478
		(b)	95,219	48,704	46,515	26,816	16,584	3,298	2,590
		(c)	52,685	27,275	25,410	16,515	9,475	686	857
		(d)	9.56	9.51	9.61	9.11	10.61	15.65	20.76
		(e)	5.29	5.33	5.25	5.61	6.06	3.26	6.87
		(f)	14.85	14.84	14.85	14.71	16.67	18.91	27.62
	R	(a)	925,490	475,230	450,260	276,770	153,199	19,819	11,945
		(b)	89,588	45,302	44,286	25,261	16,094	3,156	2,551
		(c)	50,947	26,316	24,631	15,971	9,260	664	854
		(d)	9.68	9.53	9.84	9.13	10.51	15.92	21.36
		(e)	5.50	5.54	5.47	5.77	6.04	3.35	7.15
		(f)	15.18	15.07	15.31	14.90	16.55	19.27	28.51
	U	(a)	70,654	36,721	33,933	17,743	3,086	1,249	533
		(b)	5,631	3,402	2,229	1,555	490	142	39
		(c)	1,738	959	779	544	215	22	3
		(d)	7.97	9.80	6.57	8.76	15.88	11.37	7.32
		(e)	2.46	2.76	2.30	3.07	6.97	1.76	0.56
		(f)	10.43	12.56	8.86	11.83	22.85	13.13	7.88
9 Sabarkantha	T	(a)	918,587	470,224	448,363	254,779	163,783	13,874	6,783
		(b)	78,486	40,045	38,441	21,403	15,368	1,871	1,014
		(c)	128,085	64,375	63,710	35,458	34,177	98	17
		(d)	8.54	8.52	8.57	8.40	9.38	13.49	14.95
		(e)	13.94	13.69	14.21	13.92	20.87	0.71	0.25
		(f)	22.49	22.21	22.78	22.32	30.25	14.19	15.20
	R	(a)	857,379	437,412	419,967	238,555	161,394	13,182	6,307
		(b)	75,950	38,673	37,277	20,775	15,144	1,837	1,011
		(c)	127,616	64,020	63,596	35,159	34,153	97	17
		(d)	8.86	8.84	8.88	8.70	9.38	13.94	16.03
		(e)	14.88	14.64	15.14	14.74	21.16	0.74	0.27
		(f)	23.74	23.48	24.02	23.45	30.54	14.67	16.30
	U	(a)	61,208	32,812	28,396	16,224	2,389	692	476
		(b)	2,536	1,372	1,164	628	224	34	3
		(c)	469	355	114	299	24	1	..
		(d)	4.14	4.18	4.10	3.87	9.38	4.91	0.63
		(e)	0.77	1.08	0.40	1.84	1.00	0.14	0
		(f)	4.91	5.26	4.50	5.71	10.38	5.06	0.63

STATEMENT X.78-*contd.*

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at household industry compared to the general population in the same category, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban		Population			Total workers		Workers at Household Industry	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10 Mehsana .	T	(a)	1,689,963	858,056	831,907	441,944	281,528	32,755	61,981
		(b)	146,074	73,117	72,957	33,772	25,782	5,467	4,077
		(c)	4,125	2,079	2,046	1,137	381	24	36
		(d)	8.64	8.52	8.77	7.64	9.16	16.69	6.58
		(e)	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.14	0.07	0.06
		(f)	8.89	8.76	9.02	7.90	9.29	16.76	6.64
	R	(a)	1,389,970	703,122	686,848	368,375	257,560	28,141	56,100
		(b)	121,085	60,122	60,963	28,109	23,078	4,840	3,529
		(c)	891	426	465	238	168	18	21
		(d)	8.71	8.55	8.88	7.63	8.96	17.20	6.29
		(e)	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.04
		(f)	8.78	8.61	8.94	7.70	9.03	17.26	6.33
	U	(a)	299,993	154,934	145,059	73,569	23,968	4,614	5,881
		(b)	24,989	12,995	11,994	5,663	2,704	627	548
		(c)	3,234	1,653	1,581	899	213	6	15
		(d)	8.33	8.39	8.27	7.70	11.28	13.59	9.32
		(e)	1.08	1.07	1.09	1.22	0.89	0.13	0.26
		(f)	9.41	9.45	9.36	8.92	12.17	13.72	9.57
11 Ahmedabad .	T	(a)	2,210,199	1,188,269	1,021,930	621,700	139,218	29,901	20,972
		(b)	226,963	119,508	107,455	57,704	25,246	3,254	1,678
		(c)	12,215	6,606	5,609	3,450	986	32	11
		(d)	10.27	10.06	10.51	9.28	18.13	10.88	8.00
		(e)	0.55	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.71	0.11	0.05
		(f)	10.82	10.61	11.06	9.84	18.84	10.99	8.05
	R	(a)	866,620	448,428	418,192	241,022	98,611	18,887	11,343
		(b)	90,070	45,698	44,372	23,250	16,046	2,595	1,424
		(c)	5,191	2,738	2,453	1,458	601	27	10
		(d)	10.39	10.19	10.61	9.65	16.27	13.74	12.55
		(e)	0.60	0.61	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.14	0.09
		(f)	10.99	10.80	11.20	10.25	16.88	13.88	12.64
	U	(a)	1,343,579	739,841	603,738	380,678	40,607	11,014	9,629
		(b)	136,893	73,810	63,083	34,454	9,200	659	254
		(c)	7,024	3,868	3,156	1,992	385	5	1
		(d)	10.19	9.98	10.45	9.05	22.66	5.98	2.64
		(e)	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.95	0.05	0.01
		(f)	10.71	10.50	10.97	9.57	23.60	6.03	2.65

STATEMENT X.78-*contd.*

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at household industry compared to the general population in the same category, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban		Population			Total workers		Workers at Household Industry	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12 Kaira . .	T	(a)	1,977,540	1,039,720	937,820	541,261	142,777	25,219	16,580
		(b)	116,072	60,257	55,815	31,009	14,428	2,312	898
		(c)	17,480	9,210	8,270	5,487	2,872	43	38
		(d)	5.87	5.80	5.95	5.73	10.11	9.17	5.42
		(e)	0.88	0.89	0.88	1.01	2.01	0.17	0.23
		(f)	6.75	6.68	6.83	6.74	12.12	9.34	5.65
	R	(a)	1,593,769	836,230	757,539	448,777	130,002	19,458	14,169
		(b)	96,841	50,086	46,755	26,585	12,854	2,186	859
		(c)	14,385	7,537	6,848	4,532	2,478	25	12
		(d)	6.08	5.99	6.17	5.92	9.89	11.23	6.06
		(e)	0.90	0.90	0.90	1.01	1.91	0.13	0.08
		(f)	6.98	6.89	7.08	6.93	11.79	11.36	6.15
	U	(a)	383,771	203,490	180,281	92,484	12,775	5,761	2,411
		(b)	19,231	10,171	9,060	4,424	1,574	126	39
		(c)	3,095	1,673	1,422	955	394	18	26
		(d)	5.01	5.00	5.03	4.78	12.32	2.19	1.62
		(e)	0.81	0.82	0.79	1.03	3.08	0.31	1.08
		(f)	5.82	5.82	5.81	5.82	15.41	2.50	2.70
13 Panchmahals .	T	(a)	1,468,946	758,561	710,385	433,435	320,335	10,781	11,776
		(b)	51,846	26,811	25,035	14,678	10,932	1,772	1,584
		(c)	503,214	256,698	246,516	154,952	132,329	823	1,068
		(d)	3.53	3.53	3.52	3.39	3.41	16.44	13.45
		(e)	34.26	33.84	34.70	35.75	41.31	7.63	9.07
		(f)	37.79	37.37	38.23	39.14	44.72	24.07	22.52
	R	(a)	1,314,087	677,858	636,229	395,535	315,826	8,863	11,089
		(b)	45,197	23,207	21,990	13,003	10,601	1,673	1,532
		(c)	493,733	251,480	242,253	152,108	131,514	778	1,053
		(d)	3.44	3.42	3.46	3.29	3.36	18.88	13.82
		(e)	37.57	37.10	38.08	38.46	41.64	8.78	9.50
		(f)	41.01	40.52	41.53	41.74	45.00	27.65	23.31
	U	(a)	154,859	80,703	74,156	37,900	4,509	1,918	687
		(b)	6,649	3,604	3,045	1,675	331	99	52
		(c)	9,481	5,218	4,263	2,844	815	45	15
		(d)	4.29	4.47	4.11	4.42	7.34	5.16	7.57
		(e)	6.12	6.47	5.75	7.50	18.07	2.35	2.18
		(f)	10.42	10.93	9.85	11.92	25.42	7.51	9.75

STATEMENT X.78-*contd.*

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at household industry compared to the general population in the same category, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban		Population			Total workers		Workers at Household Industry	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14 Baroda . .	T	(a)	1,527,326	801,026	726,300	434,489	151,853	11,751	3,928
		(b)	90,519	46,194	44,325	25,373	14,444	1,133	599
		(c)	327,992	168,451	159,541	100,151	65,055	411	104
		(d)	5.93	5.77	6.10	5.84	9.51	9.64	15.25
		(e)	21.47	21.03	21.97	23.05	42.84	3.50	2.65
		(f)	27.40	26.80	28.07	28.89	52.35	13.14	17.90
	R	(a)	1,129,832	588,009	541,823	333,702	139,525	8,972	2,711
		(b)	71,783	36,394	35,389	20,762	12,877	1,092	578
		(c)	316,264	162,124	154,140	96,563	63,868	375	99
		(d)	6.35	6.19	6.53	6.22	9.23	12.17	21.32
		(e)	27.99	27.57	28.45	28.94	45.78	4.18	3.65
		(f)	34.35	33.76	34.98	35.16	55.00	16.35	24.97
	U	(a)	397,494	213,017	184,477	100,787	12,328	2,779	1,217
		(b)	18,736	9,800	8,936	4,611	1,567	41	21
		(c)	11,728	6,327	5,401	3,588	1,187	36	5
		(d)	4.71	4.60	4.84	4.57	12.71	1.48	1.73
		(e)	2.95	2.97	2.93	3.56	9.63	1.30	0.41
		(f)	7.66	7.57	7.77	8.13	22.34	2.77	2.14
15 Broach . .	T	(a)	891,969	458,125	433,844	251,434	155,309	7,104	2,458
		(b)	44,759	22,921	21,838	12,499	9,666	397	170
		(c)	370,971	188,224	182,747	109,477	88,142	1,067	553
		(d)	5.02	5.00	5.03	4.97	6.22	5.59	6.92
		(e)	41.59	41.09	42.12	43.54	56.75	15.02	22.50
		(f)	46.61	46.09	47.16	48.51	62.98	20.61	29.41
	R	(a)	758,171	388,882	369,289	217,553	147,525	6,033	1,762
		(b)	38,088	19,192	18,896	10,978	9,024	379	104
		(c)	354,224	179,656	174,568	104,652	85,503	1,035	548
		(d)	5.02	4.94	5.12	5.05	6.12	6.28	5.90
		(e)	46.72	46.20	47.27	48.10	57.96	17.16	31.10
		(f)	51.74	51.13	52.39	53.15	64.08	23.44	37.00
	U	(a)	133,798	69,243	64,555	33,881	7,784	1,071	696
		(b)	6,671	3,729	2,942	1,521	642	18	66
		(c)	16,747	8,568	8,179	4,825	2,639	32	5
		(d)	4.99	5.39	4.56	4.49	8.25	1.68	9.48
		(e)	12.52	12.37	12.67	14.24	33.90	2.99	0.72
		(f)	17.50	17.76	17.23	18.73	42.15	4.67	10.20

STATEMENT X.78-*concld.*

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at household industry compared to the general population in the same category, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban		Population			Total workers		Workers at Household Industry	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16 Surat . .	T	(a)	2,451,624	1,231,418	1,220,206	655,590	432,159	35,081	14,370
		(b)	84,375	38,454	45,921	17,336	17,367	1,102	974
		(c)	1,224,959	617,112	607,847	353,827	307,506	5,451	2,977
		(d)	3.44	3.12	3.76	2.64	4.02	3.14	6.78
		(e)	49.97	50.11	49.82	53.97	71.16	15.54	20.72
		(f)	53.41	53.24	53.58	56.62	75.17	18.68	27.49
	R	(a)	1,909,429	950,545	958,884	513,855	399,340	19,175	7,480
		(b)	60,831	26,677	34,154	12,391	14,921	991	854
		(c)	1,146,066	575,843	570,223	331,444	295,690	5,032	2,842
		(d)	3.19	2.81	3.56	2.41	3.74	5.17	11.42
		(e)	60.02	60.58	59.47	64.50	74.04	26.24	37.99
		(f)	63.21	63.39	63.03	66.91	77.78	31.41	49.41
	U	(a)	542,195	280,873	261,322	141,735	32,819	15,906	6,890
		(b)	23,544	11,777	11,767	4,945	2,446	111	120
		(c)	78,893	41,269	37,624	22,383	11,816	419	135
		(d)	4.34	4.19	4.50	3.49	7.45	0.70	1.74
		(e)	14.55	14.69	14.40	15.79	36.00	2.63	1.96
		(f)	18.89	18.89	18.90	19.28	43.46	3.33	3.70
17 Dangs* . .	R	(a)	71,567	37,418	34,149	22,000	17,161	324	112
		(b)	261	140	121	69	27	27	12
		(c)	66,233	34,362	31,871	20,090	16,740	181	95
		(d)	0.36	0.37	0.35	0.31	0.16	8.33	10.71
		(e)	92.55	91.83	93.33	91.32	97.55	55.86	84.82
		(f)	92.91	92.21	93.68	91.63	97.70	64.20	95.54

*Entirely rural

STATEMENT X.79

Common household industries in rural areas of Gujarat State, 1961

Household Industry	Districts where located
Foodstuffs	
Production of fish by fishing in sea	Jamnagar, Junagadh, Surat
Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power such as cow, buffalo, goat	Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda, Surat
Production of flour by village chakkies or flour mill by grinding wheat, maize, gram, etc.	Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat, Dangs
Hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal	Junagadh, Baroda
Production of rice by milling, dehusking and processing of paddy by rice mill	Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat
Grinding of chillies, turmeric, etc.	Panchmahals
Production of pulses	Kaira
Production and processing of other crops and foodgrains n.e.c.	Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals
Gur or khandsari making from sugarcane and palm	Junagadh
Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	Jamnagar, Surat
Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products	Mehsana, Kaira, Baroda, Surat, Dangs
Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, khowa and other dairy products	Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Kutch, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda, Broach, Surat
Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines	Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat, Dangs
Making of sweetmeats, laddu, peda, barphi, patasa, etc.	Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat
Sattu, bhunja, papar, barri, danauri, tilauri, sewai, apalam, etc.	Jamnagar
Making of dalmot, chanachur (jor) garam, rewari, etc.	Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Surat
Making of other food products for residuary and snacks	Amreli, Mehsana, Baroda, Surat
Beverages	
Production of aerated water such as sodawater, lemonade, etc.	Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Broach, Surat
production of ice	Surat
Preparation of sharbats and squashes	Banaskantha
Tobacco Products	
Manufacture of bidi	Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat
Manufacture of hookah tobacco	Baroda
Manufacture of snuff	Surendranagar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda, Surat
Manufacture of other tobacco products n.e.c.	Kaira, Baroda, Surat

STATEMENT X.79-*contd.*

Common household industries in rural areas of Gujarat State, 1961

Household Industry	Districts where located
Textile-Cotton	
Cotton ginning, cleaning, carding, pressing and baling	Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat
Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	Bhavnagar, Amreli, Kutch, Surat
Dyeing of cloth (cotton) and yarn	Junagadh, Kutch, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Surat
Cotton cloth weaving in powerlooms	Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat
Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda, Broach, Surat
Manufacture of khadi textile in handlooms	Bhavnagar, Amreli, Kutch, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda, Broach, Surat
Making of fishing net	Amreli, Surat
Making of other nets	Surat
Making thread, rope, cordage, and twine (cotton)	Amreli, Surat
Textile-Wool	
Weaving of woollen cloth in handloom such as blankets, rugs, pashmina, thulma, gudma, etc.	Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Kutch, Panchmahals, Surat
Textile-Silk	
Weaving of mashru, himroo, brocade, kinkhab by handloom	Mehsana
Weaving of silk and artificial silk in handloom	Mehsana
Textile-Miscellaneous	
Making of carpets and druggets	Amreli
Making of cap, hat and other head-gears	Jamnagar, Amreli
Traditional garments	Bhavnagar, Kutch
Making of textile garments including rain-coats and head-gears, n.e.c.	Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedadad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat, Dangs
Weaving of khes, bed covers, curtains, pillow cases and table cloth, cloth bags, etc.	Sabarkantha, Surat
Making of newar	Surat
Manufacture of other made-up textile goods like matress, quilt, rezai, etc., n.e.c.	Bhavnagar
Manufacture and repair of umbrellas	Amreli, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Surat
Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	
Sawing, planing and milling of wood	Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat
Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat
Production of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	Junagadh, Sabarkantha
Carpentary works concerned with repairs of agricultural implements (wood)	Rajkot, Amreli, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Broach
Making of baskets and broomsticks	Bhavnagar, Amreli, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Surat
Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products, n.e.c.	Bhavnagar, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Surat
Making of sticks and poles from wood	Rajkot
Making of cart wheels	Amreli, Kaira, Panchmahals
Manufacture of other wood and allied products, n.e.c.	Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat, Dangs

STATEMENT X.79-*contd.*

Common household industries in rural areas of Gujarat State, 1961

Household Industry	Districts where located
Printing and Publishing	
Manufacture of other paper products from paper, paper-board and pulp n.e.c.	Surat
Printing works, printing of handbills, invitation cards, etc.	Kaira, Surat
Book binding, stitching, sizing and other work connected with book binding industry	Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Baroda
Leather and Leather Products	
Flaying, processing of hides and skins including taxidermy	Mehsana
Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins, preparation of finished leather	Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Surat
Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals)	Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat, Dangs
Making of Poola shoes	Panchmahals
Manufacture of leather products such as leather upholstery, suitcases, pocket-books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip, acquaducts (kos), charsa and other articles	Jamnagar, Kutch, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Surat
Repair of shoes, chappals and other leather footwear .	Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Kutch, Sabarkantha, Mehsana
Repair of all other leather products except footwear .	Bhavnagar, Kutch
Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products	
Vulcanising tyres and tubes	Surendranagar, Amreli, Surat
Chemicals and Chemical Products	
Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours, abir, sindoor, varnish, etc.	Surat
Manufacture of fertilizer (including from bones) . .	Junagadh, Surat
Manufacture of fire works and other explosives such as *pataka*, etc.	Baroda
Manufacture of Agarbatti	Mehsana, Broach
Manufacture of mascara and kajal . . .	Mehsana
Manufacture of Medicines (ayurvedic, unani, etc.) and pharmaceutical preparations	Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Banaskantha, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Sur
Manufacture of soap and washing soda . .	Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Amreli, Sabarkantha. Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Surat
Making of plastic buttons	Surat
Manufacturing of other plastic goods . . .	Bhavnagar, Kaira, Surat
Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	
Making of bricks	Bhavnagar, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Broach
Manufacture of roofing tiles	Rajkot, Surendranagar, Ahmedabad
Manufacturing of cement jali and tiles . .	Rajkot, Kutch
Making of cement products, n.e.c. . . .	Junagadh, Kaira
Manufacture of other structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing, etc.	Rajkot, Banaskantha
Making of chakki, chakla, silaut, lorha, jainta, utensils and other articles from stone	Baroda
Making of earthenware such as pottery, etc. . .	Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat

STATEMENT X.79-*concld.*

Common household industries in rural areas of Gujarat State, 1961

Household Industry	Districts where located
Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	
Manufacture of arms and weapons and their repair service	Kaira
Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Baroda, Surat
Making of brassware	Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat
Making of other brass and bell metal products, n.e.c.	Jamnagar
Making of articles from tin sheets	Bhavnagar, Amreli, Panchmahals, Baroda, Surat
Engraving, embossing, polishing and welding of metal products	Amreli, Junagadh, Broach
Enamelling and galvanising of metal products	Surat
Manufacture of agricultural implements such as ploughshare, khurpi, kudal, etc.	Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat
Manufacture of light engineering goods including bolts and screws	Surendranagar, Kutch, Ahmedabad, Surat
Making of iron utensils, (e.g., buckets, etc.) and articles from iron sheets	Rajkot
Making and repairing of locks and trunks	Bhavnagar, Amreli, Kutch
Manufacture of scales, weights and measures	Bhavnagar, Amreli
Foundry industry (including blacksmithy)	Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat, Dangs
Manufacture of other sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire, net, etc., n.e.c.	Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira
Manufacture of mechanical water pumps, tube-well pumps, air pumps, etc.	Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Kaira, Panchmahals, Surat
Manufacture of small machine tools and machine parts	Sabarkantha
Manufacture of other batteries, n.e.c.	Surat
Transport Equipment	
Repairing and servicing of automobiles	Bhavnagar, Banaskantha, Kaira, Surat, Dangs
Repair of cycle and rickshaw	Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat, Dangs
Manufacture of animal drawn and hand drawn vehicles such as bullock cart, tamtam, lagadi, palaki cab, wheel barrow, hand barrow, etc.	Junagadh, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Surat
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	
Repairing and servicing of watches and clocks	Amreli, Kutch, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda, Broach, Surat
Inlay work with ivory and brass	Jamnagar, Ahmedabad, Surat
Goldsmithy	Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat
Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metal, and precious and semi-precious stones	Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat
Silver artware, including silver repousse work on copper (such as in Tanjore) and silver images	Surat
Manufacture of jewellery, silverwares, etc., n.e.c.	Baroda, Surat
Manufacture, repairing and tuning of musical instruments such as harmonium, tabla, sitar, bansuri, etc.	Kaira, Panchmahals, Surat
Manufacture of other stationery articles such as pensils, penholders, etc.	Kutch
Repair of petromax lights, etc.	Surat
Making and repairing of goods, n.e.c.	Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat

STATEMENT X.80

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among workers and workers in Industrial at Cegories IV to IX, 1961

	Population		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
Age-group	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
GUJARAT							**TOTAL**									
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**535**	**279**	**32**	**21**	**47**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**36**	**3**	**15**	**N**	**62**	**19**
0-14	**1,000**	**1,000**	**73**	**66**	**6**	**4**	**1**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**1**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**4**	**2**
15-34	**1,000**	**1,000**	**869**	**464**	**51**	**34**	**84**	**6**	**12**	**3**	**57**	**4**	**28**	**1**	**108**	**30**
35-59	**1,000**	**1,000**	**963**	**464**	**56**	**39**	**91**	**7**	**13**	**2**	**74**	**7**	**27**	**1**	**114**	**37**
60+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**663**	**171**	**43**	**15**	**26**	**2**	**5**	**N**	**47**	**4**	**5**	**N**	**56**	**16**
Age not stated	**1,000**	**1,000**	**353**	**168**	**24**	**12**	**14**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**16**	**1**	**6**	**0**	**45**	**15**
							RURAL									
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**553**	**341**	**36**	**23**	**11**	**2**	**5**	**2**	**17**	**2**	**6**	**N**	**37**	**13**
0-14	**1,000**	**1,000**	**90**	**84**	**8**	**5**	**1**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**1**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**3**	**2**
15-34	**1,000**	**1,000**	**915**	**583**	**59**	**37**	**23**	**3**	**10**	**3**	**29**	**3**	**11**	**N**	**67**	**22**
35-59	**1,000**	**1,000**	**976**	**553**	**61**	**41**	**18**	**2**	**8**	**2**	**35**	**5**	**11**	**N**	**65**	**23**
60+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**709**	**200**	**45**	**15**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**N**	**23**	**2**	**2**	**N**	**35**	**10**
Age not stated	**1,000**	**1,000**	**371**	**182**	**26**	**11**	**8**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**14**	**N**	**4**	**0**	**38**	**10**
							URBAN									
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**484**	**92**	**22**	**16**	**147**	**9**	**12**	**2**	**87**	**5**	**39**	**1**	**132**	**35**
0-14	**1,000**	**1,000**	**21**	**9**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**N**	**N**	**2**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**7**	**2**
15-34	**1,000**	**1,000**	**755**	**136**	**32**	**24**	**237**	**14**	**17**	**3**	**128**	**6**	**70**	**2**	**212**	**50**
35-59	**1,000**	**1,000**	**927**	**195**	**43**	**31**	**287**	**21**	**25**	**4**	**179**	**14**	**70**	**2**	**244**	**80**
60+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**509**	**79**	**37**	**14**	**95**	**5**	**13**	**1**	**128**	**8**	**14**	**N**	**125**	**33**
Age not stated	**1,000**	**1,000**	**248**	**93**	**10**	**20**	**54**	**7**	**4**	**4**	**28**	**2**	**18**	**0**	**9**	**37**
JAMNAGAR DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	523	212	42	14	49	7	7	2	40	1	22	N	74	18
0-14	1,000	1,000	88	59	8	3	2	N	N	N	1	N	1	N	4	1
15-34	1,000	1,000	889	377	69	22	96	13	12	4	67	1	42	1	137	28
35-59	1,000	1,000	947	339	76	26	89	14	16	3	86	3	43	1	145	39
60+	1,000	1,000	606	94	60	9	26	2	6	1	52	2	11	N	62	17
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	218	104	24	0	18	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	0
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	550	279	56	15	10	3	6	2	18	N	3	N	36	10
0-14	1,000	1,000	123	85	11	3	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	3	1
15-34	1,000	1,000	945	514	97	26	21	6	12	4	32	N	7	N	68	18
35-59	1,000	1,000	962	423	101	29	15	4	13	3	36	1	7	N	68	21
60+	1,000	1,000	652	109	73	10	4	N	4	N	24	1	1	N	34	8
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	316	172	35	0	18	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	18	0
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	474	87	16	10	118	15	8	2	80	3	55	1	143	31
0-14	1,000	1,000	23	8	2	1	4	1	N	N	2	N	2	N	6	1
15-34	1,000	1,000	801	142	24	15	214	26	12	3	124	3	97	2	246	46
35-59	1,000	1,000	920	185	32	21	215	32	20	2	172	8	105	2	276	73
60+	1,000	1,000	495	64	30	8	79	6	11	1	120	4	33	N	132	34
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	18	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.80-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among workers and workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

Age-group	Population		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
RAJKOT DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	517	264	44	20	45	3	9	3	45	2	19	N	77	23
0–14	1,000	1,000	88	76	9	4	2	N	1	1	1	N	N	0	4	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	861	461	71	32	87	5	14	6	74	3	37	N	133	35
35–59	1,000	1,000	948	413	81	38	82	5	20	4	97	4	35	N	159	50
60+	1,000	1,000	596	111	63	14	30	2	8	N	61	2	4	N	79	22
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	400	342	42	27	0	0	0	0	53	0	11	0	53	55
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	560	371	63	26	7	2	8	4	17	1	6	N	42	14
0–14	1,000	1,000	126	114	13	6	1	N	1	1	1	N	N	0	3	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	945	677	106	43	15	4	15	7	29	2	12	N	73	25
35–59	1,000	1,000	968	557	110	48	12	2	14	4	33	2	11	N	85	26
60+	1,000	1,000	657	136	82	17	4	1	4	1	25	1	1	0	47	13
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	537	545	74	30	0	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	37	0
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	448	93	15	11	105	4	10	1	90	3	39	N	133	36
0–14	1,000	1,000	26	13	2	1	4	N	N	N	2	N	N	0	5	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	741	145	20	16	190	7	12	3	140	4	73	1	220	50
35–59	1,000	1,000	917	185	33	22	196	10	30	3	201	6	74	1	279	87
60+	1,000	1,000	484	69	28	9	78	3	14	N	127	4	10	N	135	36
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	220	175	0	25	0	0	0	0	24	0	24	0	73	100
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	526	220	51	25	45	4	6	1	35	1	12	N	68	23
0–14	1,000	1,000	81	48	10	4	2	N	N	N	1	N	N	0	5	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	894	396	85	42	86	7	10	2	54	2	23	N	118	37
35–59	1,000	1,000	954	357	92	46	83	8	14	1	78	4	21	N	130	46
60+	1,000	1,000	588	97	67	19	34	2	4	N	61	2	4	0	71	20
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	356	121	27	8	27	8	7	0	7	0	0	0	96	15
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	563	266	60	28	22	2	4	1	18	1	3	N	44	17
0–14	1,000	1,000	101	62	12	5	2	N	N	N	1	N	N	0	4	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	948	489	43	47	43	5	7	2	28	1	6	N	79	29
35–59	1,000	1,000	966	422	102	51	36	3	8	1	41	2	7	N	83	33
60+	1,000	1,000	628	110	78	19	12	N	2	N	39	1	1	0	51	16
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	396	289	44	22	11	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	459	101	30	19	107	8	12	1	78	3	33	N	128	36
0–14	1,000	1,000	28	10	4	2	3	N	N	N	3	N	N	0	8	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	760	164	45	29	191	13	17	1	117	4	65	1	215	56
35–59	1,000	1,000	924	201	13	36	37	20	31	1	177	8	59	1	20	77
60+	1,000	1,000	492	69	43	18	88	5	8	N	113	4	12	0	118	27
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	291	34	0	0	55	0	18	0	18	0	0	0	182	23

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.80-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among workers and workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

Age-group	Population		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT								**TOTAL**								
Total	1,000	1,000	523	244	45	22	40	4	8	2	43	2	20	N	73	25
0–14	1,000	1,000	84	50	11	4	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	6	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	878	432	72	36	74	7	13	4	71	2	38	N	122	38
35–59	1,000	1,000	952	414	79	42	80	7	16	3	91	4	41	1	148	54
60+	1,000	1,000	605	127	61	17	25	3	6	1	62	4	6	N	73	23
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	526	253	57	12	14	0	9	6	38	0	19	0	66	60
								RURAL								
Total	1,000	1,000	554	313	57	26	9	2	6	2	21	1	6	N	47	19
0–14	1,000	1,000	109	67	14	5	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	5	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	943	573	93	43	18	4	11	5	36	2	11	N	82	33
35–59	1,000	1,000	964	514	99	50	15	3	10	3	45	2	13	N	89	34
60+	1,000	1,000	641	142	72	17	4	1	3	1	33	2	2	N	48	15
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	539	244	62	13	10	0	0	0	36	0	10	0	67	56
								URBAN								
Total	1,000	1,000	457	205	20	14	109	8	12	1	89	3	50	1	230	38
0–14	1,000	1,000	26	10	3	1	4	N	N	N	3	N	N	0	8	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	747	138	30	22	189	14	19	2	142	3	91	1	203	48
35–59	1,000	1,000	929	202	38	26	218	17	29	3	186	9	98	2	274	95
60+	1,000	1,000	511	93	30	15	80	7	14	1	137	8	16	1	140	43
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	389	500	0	0	56	0	0	167	56	0	111	0	56	167
AMRELI DISTRICT								**TOTAL**								
Total	1,000	1,000	550	333	47	20	19	2	6	2	31	1	7	N	58	20
0–14	1,000	1,000	103	77	8	4	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	0	5	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	921	594	78	34	37	3	10	3	50	2	14	N	101	32
35–59	1,000	1,000	965	540	85	38	35	4	11	2	65	3	16	N	113	40
60+	1,000	1,000	658	173	60	17	13	1	5	N	45	3	3	N	61	18
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	316	113	17	0	13	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	22	0
								RURAL								
Total	1,000	1,000	569	379	52	20	5	1	4	1	18	1	4	N	35	13
0–14	1,000	1,000	119	91	9	4	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	0	4	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	955	684	88	33	10	2	8	3	30	1	7	N	60	22
35–59	1,000	1,000	972	606	93	36	9	1	7	2	38	2	9	N	68	25
60+	1,000	1,000	680	192	63	16	3	N	3	N	29	2	1	0	42	13
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	321	117	18	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	23	0
								URBAN								
Total	1,000	1,000	479	158	28	23	71	6	12	2	76	3	20	N	141	44
0–14	1,000	1,000	46	27	4	3	4	1	N	N	2	N	1	0	9	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	803	262	43	36	131	9	19	3	122	4	37	N	243	69
35–59	1,000	1,000	935	296	56	47	133	14	28	3	163	8	43	N	282	96
60+	1,000	1,000	570	105	50	21	50	4	13	1	103	4	9	N	132	39
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	200	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.80-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among workers and workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

Age-group	Population M	Population F	Total workers M	Total workers F	IV At Household Industry M	IV At Household Industry F	V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry M	V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry F	VI In Construction M	VI In Construction F	VII In Trade and Commerce M	VII In Trade and Commerce F	VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications M	VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications F	IX In Other Services M	IX In Other Services F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
JUNAGADH DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	537	307	42	14	29	3	8	2	43	2	15	N	69	21
0–14	1,000	1,000	86	72	7	3	1	N	1	N	2	N	N	N	5	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	893	532	68	22	54	5	12	3	70	2	27	N	119	32
35–59	1,000	1,000	954	507	75	25	53	5	17	2	89	5	32	1	136	47
60+	1,000	1,000	649	159	59	9	22	1	7	1	57	3	6	N	64	21
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	154	148	0	0	4	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	14	14
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	562	390	54	17	7	1	6	2	21	1	4	N	40	14
0–14	1,000	1,000	108	95	10	4	N	N	1	1	1	N	N	N	3	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	145	691	90	28	15	3	10	3	36	2	7	N	70	24
35–59	1,000	1,000	968	633	96	31	11	2	10	2	41	3	9	N	75	27
60+	1,000	1,000	693	191	73	11	4	N	4	1	27	2	1	N	39	13
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	156	152	0	0	4	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	10
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	473	97	12	5	85	6	13	2	99	3	44	1	144	40
0–14	1,000	1,000	28	12	2	1	3	1	N	N	3	N	1	N	7	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	767	144	18	8	148	8	18	2	154	4	75	1	237	53
35–59	1,000	1,000	920	204	24	11	155	12	32	3	202	9	88	2	284	97
60+	1,000	1,000	533	79	20	5	70	4	16	1	140	6	20	N	134	40
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	133	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	77
KUTCH DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	535	248	69	25	21	2	14	4	40	2	20	N	88	4
0–14	1,000	1,000	79	50	13	5	1	1	1	1	1	N	N	N	6	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	904	398	112	40	41	5	27	7	70	2	44	1	171	39
35–59	1,000	1,000	953	437	122	43	36	3	24	4	82	4	32	1	151	48
60+	1,000	1,000	673	193	82	18	13	1	8	1	43	3	6	N	65	20
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	439	131	80	17	4	11	13	6	13	0	4	0	63	11
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	545	285	83	28	6	1	13	4	27	1		N	59	20
0–14	1,000	1,000	93	59	16	6	N	N	2	1	1	N	N	N	6	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	937	466	143	46	13	1	26	8	51	1	15	N	115	32
35–59	1,000	1,000	964	493	145	47	11	1	21	5	55	2	12	N	102	39
60+	1,000	1,000	708	218	90	19	5	N	7	1	28	1	2	N	50	17
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	513	137	96	22	5	0	15	7	15	0	5	0	66	0
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	495	86	14	12	77	11	18	3	91	5	73	1	203	43
0–14	1,000	1,000	20	9	1	1	5	3	N	N	2	N	1	N	9	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	804	132	19	18	124	20	28	5	128	5	134	2	342	64
35–59	1,000	1,000	910	171	29	27	143	14	36	4	196	12	116	2	354	90
60+	1,000	1,000	457	69	30	10	60	3	14	N	140	9	28	1	157	38
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	95	108	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	54

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.80-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among workers and workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

	Population		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
Age-group	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
BANASKANTHA DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	575	323	41	26	6	N	9	3	28	3	7	N	43	13
0–14	1,000	1,000	131	100	16	11	N	N	1	1	1	N	N	N	4	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	942	547	61	40	12	1	18	5	43	5	13	N	78	22
35–59	1,000	1,000	966	498	63	38	11	1	12	3	62	7	12	N	75	25
60+	1,000	1,000	621	143	51	15	5	N	4	N	40	3	2	N	35	11
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	259	91	13	5	0	0	4	0	9	0	0	0	22	5
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	582	340	42	27	2	N	9	3	22	3	4	N	33	12
0–14	1,000	1,000	139	106	17	12	N	N	1	1	1	N	N	N	4	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	953	580	62	41	4	1	18	6	34	5	8	N	59	20
35–59	1,000	1,000	970	521	63	39	3	N	11	3	48	6	8	N	56	20
60+	1,000	1,000	635	149	51	16	2	N	4	N	31	3	2	N	29	9
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	254	87	13	5	0	0	4	0	9	0	0	0	13	0
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	483	91	34	16	61	2	12	1	105	8	41	N	179	34
0–14	1,000	1,000	27	10	3	2	4	0	N	0	2	N	0	0	11	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	799	130	56	26	107	3	20	1	152	9	81	N	311	45
35–59	1,000	1,000	915	197	61	28	104	4	23	1	229	24	66	1	319	79
60+	1,000	1,000	435	71	45	8	48	3	4	0	156	10	11	0	115	35
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	500	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	333
SABARKANTHA DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	542	365	30	15	10	1	8	2	27	3	5	N	47	15
0–14	1,000	1,000	74	101	3	2	N	N	1	N	1	N	N	N	3	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	898	617	48	25	19	2	15	5	42	6	10	N	87	25
35–59	1,000	1,000	976	574	57	28	15	2	12	3	57	6	8	N	79	25
60+	1,000	1,000	630	176	34	8	5	N	4	N	35	2	1	N	44	8
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	295	250	9	0	0	0	0	24	9	0	0	0	9	12
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	545	384	30	15	5	1	7	2	20	3	3	N	37	13
0–14	1,000	1,000	77	107	3	3	N	N	1	N	1	N	N	N	3	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	911	652	50	25	10	1	14	5	32	5	5	N	69	23
35–59	1,000	1,000	979	601	58	27	7	1	10	3	43	5	4	N	60	21
60+	1,000	1,000	639	183	34	8	3	N	3	N	26	2	1	N	37	6
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	287	256	9	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	12
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	494	84	21	17	71	9	21	2	113	8	36	N	184	35
0–14	1,000	1,000	21	9	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	N	1	0	9	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	754	117	28	24	119	15	30	4	157	9	61	0	299	48
35–59	1,000	1,000	942	189	45	38	122	17	47	3	242	20	63	1	322	82
60+	1,000	1,000	507	74	30	13	37	3	9	1	169	10	7	2	146	28
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	250	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.80-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among workers and workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

Age-group	Population		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
MEHSANA DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	515	338	38	75	25	2	5	1	34	9	12	N	64	27
0-14	1,000	1,000	49	55	7	14	1	N	N	N	1	1	N	N	6	4
15-34	1,000	1,000	851	572	60	120	48	3	9	1	57	15	25	N	113	44
35-59	1,000	1,000	967	571	68	130	46	4	11	1	71	18	21	N	117	47
60+	1,000	1,000	639	174	50	41	10	1	4	N	37	6	4	N	60	18
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	347	190	33	54	3	0	0	0	19	0	5	0	68	25
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	524	375	40	82	10	1	3	N	21	9	8	N	50	26
0-14	1,000	1,000	55	63	8	16	N	N	N	N	1	1	N	N	5	5
15-34	1,000	1,000	877	644	64	133	20	1	6	1	36	15	15	N	89	44
35-59	1,000	1,000	975	622	70	141	17	1	6	1	43	16	13	N	87	42
60+	1,000	1,000	657	184	50	43	3	N	2	N	23	6	4	N	50	16
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	341	188	34	56	3	0	0	0	14	0	6	0	63	21
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	475	165	30	41	94	8	14	3	94	11	33	N	132	34
0-14	1,000	1,000	18	16	2	6	2	N	N	N	2	1	N	N	8	2
15-34	1,000	1,000	743	241	42	61	162	11	21	5	143	14	65	1	214	47
35-59	1,000	1,000	933	332	61	76	177	17	30	4	195	26	53	1	251	74
60+	1,000	1,000	542	127	50	30	51	4	13	1	110	11	7	1	113	25
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	471	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	0	0	0	176	0
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	523	136	25	21	166	10	9	2	62	5	23	1	84	21
0-14	1,000	1,000	33	23	4	3	2	1	N	N	1	N	N	N	5	2
15-34	1,000	1,000	816	212	39	31	252	12	16	4	92	7	43	3	142	32
35-59	1,000	1,000	949	254	41	39	343	25	15	3	120	12	37	2	138	44
60+	1,000	1,000	570	92	33	17	101	5	8	1	91	8	8	N	80	20
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	248	82	16	10	45	0	4	5	12	0	20	0	45	14
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	537	236	42	27	26	5	4	1	24	5	9	N	44	16
0-14	1,000	1,000	59	47	7	4	1	1	N	N	1	N	N	N	4	3
15-34	1,000	1,000	910	403	71	43	50	10	9	2	39	7	17	N	80	27
35-59	1,000	1,000	972	387	73	51	47	5	7	1	48	10	15	N	76	28
60+	1,000	1,000	657	122	45	18	12	1	2	N	35	5	2	N	45	13
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	315	137	24	10	16	0	0	10	24	0	0	0	40	10
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	515	67	15	16	251	13	12	3	85	5	32	2	108	24
0-14	1,000	1,000	14	5	2	3	2	N	N	N	2	N	N	N	6	1
15-34	1,000	1,000	766	92	2	23	359	14	20	5	121	6	56	4	176	34
35-59	1,000	1,000	938	155	27	31	497	39	20	5	158	14	48	3	171	56
60+	1,000	1,000	498	66	23	17	174	9	13	1	137	10	13	1	108	25
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	180	28	8	9	74	0	8	0	0	0	41	0	49	19

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.80-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among workers and workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

Age-group	Population		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
KAIRA DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	521	152	24	18	30	2	5	1	29	2	9	N	52	12
0–14	1,000	1,000	42	23	3	2	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	3	1
15–34	1,000	1,000	835	242	38	27	53	4	9	2	45	2	17	N	90	18
35–59	1,000	1,000	968	272	45	36	55	5	10	1	60	4	16	N	95	23
60+	1,000	1,000	714	122	31	14	14	1	3	N	33	2	2	N	41	10
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	471	109	18	31	21	4	6	0	27	0	0	0	52	4
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	537	172	23	19	12	1	4	1	15	1	5	N	32	7
0–14	1,000	1,000	47	28	3	2	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	1
15–34	1,000	1,000	874	277	38	29	23	2	7	2	25	1	10	N	58	11
35–59	1,000	1,000	981	300	42	37	20	3	6	1	32	2	8	N	56	13
60+	1,000	1,000	758	135	30	14	4	1	2	N	18	2	1	N	26	6
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	509	103	11	14	15	0	7	0	22	0	0	0	44	5
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	454	71	28	13	101	6	12	N	83	5	26	1	133	31
0–14	1,000	1,000	19	4	2	1	3	N	N	N	2	N	N	N	7	1
15–34	1,000	1,000	687	98	42	17	163	9	17	1	119	6	46	1	212	46
35–59	1,000	1,000	912	154	54	30	199	14	27	1	178	12	49	2	255	66
60+	1,000	1,000	514	70	40	18	59	3	10	N	106	6	6	N	112	26
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	278	136	56	114	56	23	0	0	56	0	0	0	93	0
PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	571	451	14	17	7	N	2	N	18	1	13	N	32	8
0–14	1,000	1,000	119	151	5	8	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	1
15–34	1,000	1,000	913	735	21	24	12	1	4	1	27	1	24	N	59	14
35–59	1,000	1,000	979	717	23	26	13	1	4	N	39	2	25	N	55	15
60+	1,000	1,000	669	274	17	10	6	N	2	N	31	1	2	N	24	5
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	375	18	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	19	0	58	1
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	584	496	13	17	2	N	1	N	9	1	3	N	19	5
0–14	1,000	1,000	131	167	6	9	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	1	1
15–34	1,000	1,000	933	818	19	25	4	1	3	N	14	1	6	0	37	10
35–59	1,000	1,000	984	781	19	26	4	1	2	N	19	1	7	N	29	9
60+	1,000	1,000	683	296	14	10	2	N	N	N	13	N	1	0	15	3
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	367	192	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	51	0
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	470	61	24	9	44	2	10	1	95	5	94	2	142	31
0–14	1,000	1,000	10	4	1	1	1	0	N	N	1	N	N	N	4	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	758	87	33	12	74	3	16	1	133	6	171	3	242	46
35–59	1,000	1,000	937	144	52	24	84	4	21	2	212	12	178	3	271	72
60+	1,000	1,000	542	56	46	8	49	1	15	0	190	8	9	N	109	28
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	500	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	0	0	0	167	91

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.80-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among workers and workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

Age-group	Population		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
BARODA DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	542	209	15	5	48	3	5	1	33	2	16	N	66	17
0–14	1,000	1,000	62	48	2	1	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	3	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	852	341	22	8	92	5	7	1	49	3	28	N	110	27
35–59	1,000	1,000	965	347	27	10	77	6	9	1	67	6	30	N	119	34
60+	1,000	1,000	698	138	22	5	24	1	5	N	42	4	4	N	58	13
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	432	149	0	0	45	0	0	0	13	6	19	0	71	6
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	568	258	15	5	14	2	2	N	15	1	5	N	34	9
0–14	1,000	1,000	78	63	2	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	912	433	24	8	30	5	4	1	24	1	8	N	60	15
35–59	1,000	1,000	983	411	27	9	21	4	4	1	29	2	9	N	59	16
60+	1,000	1,000	772	160	21	4	7	1	2	N	18	2	2	N	30	6
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	393	141	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	43	0
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	473	67	13	7	141	5	11	1	82	7	47	1	153	40
0–14	1,000	1,000	13	4	N	N	2	N	N	N	2	N	N	N	7	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	710	93	16	9	238	8	14	2	110	7	76	1	227	58
35–59	1,000	1,000	914	149	28	14	241	12	24	3	177	17	92	1	296	87
60+	1,000	1,000	461	69	25	9	77	3	14	1	119	13	11	N	145	34
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	800	400	0	0	267	0	0	0	133	200	67	0	333	200
BROACH DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	549	358	16	6	24	4	5	1	26	2	9	N	50	18
0–14	1,000	1,000	73	83	2	1	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	3	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	887	590	26	9	43	7	8	2	43	3	16	N	87	29
35–59	1,000	1,000	974	606	27	11	44	6	9	2	52	6	16	N	92	37
60+	1,000	1,000	768	282	20	4	20	3	4	1	34	5	3	N	45	16
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	368	185	21	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11	0	53	31
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	559	399	16	5	9	2	3	1	14	1	4	N	29	11
0–14	1,000	1,000	81	95	2	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	911	665	27	8	18	4	6	2	23	2	7	0	53	19
35–59	1,000	1,000	982	671	27	8	14	4	6	1	26	3	7	N	52	19
60+	1,000	1,000	800	315	19	4	7	2	3	N	16	2	1	0	26	8
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	388	200	24	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	47	33
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	489	121	15	11	109	11	12	2	98	8	37	1	166	61
0–14	1,000	1,000	25	10	1	N	4	1	N	N	3	N	N	N	10	5
15–34	1,000	1,000	759	174	21	15	171	19	18	3	150	9	66	1	262	39
35–59	1,000	1,000	929	257	31	25	210	21	25	4	188	21	66	1	313	132
60+	1,000	1,000	576	117	29	8	102	9	14	2	143	18	15	N	160	52
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.80-*concld.*

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among workers and workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

	Population		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communicatons		IX In Other Services	
Age-group	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
SURAT DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	532	354	28	12	56	6	8	2	29	3	17	N	54	20
0–14	1,000	1,000	62	68	4	3	2	1	N	N	1	N	N	N	3	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	850	584	46	19	116	11	15	4	47	4	31	N	93	33
35–59	1,000	1,000	970	598	50	19	86	8	14	3	60	8	32	N	102	36
60+	1,000	1,000	754	289	37	9	27	2	7	1	35	4	8	N	49	13
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	411	262	15	8	17	4	4	4	17	2	4	0	39	10
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	541	416	20	8	23	3	8	2	13	2	12	N	34	12
0–14	1,000	1,000	72	82	4	3	1	N	N	1	1	N	N	N	2	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	879	701	33	12	52	6	16	4	22	2	24	N	63	21
35–59	1,000	1,000	983	698	34	13	33	4	12	3	25	4	22	N	60	20
60+	1,000	1,000	811	344	26	7	9	1	5	1	14	3	6	0	29	7
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	401	267	14	4	9	4	5	2	14	2	5	0	32	7
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	505	126	57	26	167	15	9	3	84	8	33	N	124	49
0–14	1,000	1,000	24	13	3	3	7	2	N	N	1	1	N	N	8	4
15–34	1,000	1,000	768	194	84	44	294	29	11	4	115	9	52	1	179	74
35–59	1,000	1,000	929	234	104	44	261	22	21	5	176	21	64	1	241	96
60+	1,000	1,000	536	92	80	20	98	4	14	1	118	9	16	N	127	35
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	548	208	32	42	129	0	0	21	65	0	0	0	129	42
DANGS DISTRICT*							**RURAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	588	503	9	3	1	N	8	1	10	1	5	1	37	8
0–14	1,000	1,000	144	135	3	1	0	0	1	N	N	N	N	N	2	1
15–34	1,000	1,000	971	861	14	6	2	N	17	2	17	1	10	2	68	15
35–59	1,000	1,000	991	862	14	5	2	0	9	1	21	2	8	1	71	12
60+	1,000	1,000	852	473	15	3	0	0	4	3	12	0	1	0	29	4
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

*Entirely rural

STATEMENT X.81

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among age-groups in each of the Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

Age-group	Population		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
GUJARAT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-14	432	425	59	100	83	90	11	40	23	77	12	27	6	33	28	48
15-34	318	323	517	537	503	512	569	549	561	634	507	451	604	606	556	513
35-59	205	198	368	330	353	361	395	386	382	273	422	455	375	337	375	394
60+	45	54	56	33	61	37	25	25	34	16	59	67	15	24	41	45
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	N	N
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-14	442	430	72	105	93	98	20	64	36	97	16	33	8	73	38	69
15-34	308	317	510	540	505	512	630	641	606	652	512	494	590	541	558	538
35-59	203	199	357	323	343	355	328	276	332	236	410	416	384	359	359	351
60+	47	54	61	32	59	35	22	19	26	14	62	57	18	27	45	42
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	0	N	N
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-14	405	411	17	41	38	52	9	27	8	31	9	20	5	21	22	24
15-34	345	341	539	502	497	514	556	500	506	590	504	399	609	626	554	486
35-59	210	196	402	412	400	386	409	445	442	359	429	502	372	330	387	441
60+	40	52	42	45	65	48	26	28	44	19	58	79	14	23	37	49
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	0	N	N
JAMNAGAR DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-14	454	444	77	123	83	89	17	30	19	73	15	33	12	75	25	33
15-34	318	315	541	561	522	520	627	595	543	655	535	347	608	625	584	509
35-59	182	180	330	289	330	349	332	355	402	253	391	508	358	280	353	400
60+	45	61	52	27	65	42	24	20	36	19	59	112	22	20	38	58
Age not stated	1	N	N	N	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-14	466	451	104	137	88	102	30	61	25	76	21	96	12	113	43	64
15-34	304	306	523	565	523	522	670	673	578	660	547	330	624	736	571	535
35-59	180	180	314	273	324	336	277	254	369	250	364	404	345	113	339	352
60+	50	63	59	25	65	40	22	12	28	14	68	170	19	38	47	49
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	0	1	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-14	434	431	21	37	53	53	14	19	11	69	13	16	12	61	17	13
15-34	343	331	579	539	512	514	621	570	496	645	530	352	606	585	589	492
35-59	186	181	362	382	368	388	340	388	446	257	402	535	360	340	360	431
60+	37	57	38	42	67	45	25	23	47	29	55	97	22	14	34	64
Age not stated	N	N	N	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.81-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among age-groups in each of the Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

	Population		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
Age-group	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
RAJKOT DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	451	436	77	126	91	90	20	36	27	84	12	22	3	0	23	35
15–34	317	316	529	552	506	509	611	563	510	635	524	486	632	574	546	491
35–59	187	189	342	297	339	361	339	368	425	270	403	413	355	409	385	417
60+	45	59	52	25	64	40	30	33	38	11	61	79	10	17	46	57
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	N	0	N	0	N	N
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	458	446	103	136	95	99	34	61	44	105	18	32	2	0	35	61
15–34	306	306	516	558	514	510	636	650	596	652	532	485	631	417	529	540
35–59	189	189	326	284	330	353	305	268	335	231	379	401	363	583	383	347
60+	47	59	55	22	61	38	25	21	25	12	70	82	4	0	53	52
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	N	0
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	440	421	26	61	65	58	18	20	6	8	10	16	3	0	17	18
15–34	335	331	554	516	456	504	608	509	405	576	521	486	633	615	555	461
35–59	184	190	375	380	402	389	343	430	534	405	411	420	353	363	386	461
60+	41	58	45	43	77	49	31	41	55	11	58	78	11	22	42	59
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	0	0	0	0	N	0	N	0	N	1
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	450	439	70	96	85	76	20	25	21	74	16	17	6	0	33	48
15–34	315	315	535	568	519	528	598	582	506	668	484	383	628	500	553	514
35–59	192	191	348	312	341	355	350	370	445	238	427	508	352	500	369	390
60+	42	55	47	24	55	41	32	22	28	20	73	92	14	0	44	48
Age not stated	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	0	N	0	0	0	1	N
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	455	447	83	104	90	83	36	48	35	90	17	27	5	0	40	66
15–34	310	312	532	575	525	535	614	720	548	687	467	374	569	750	548	526
35–59	194	189	338	299	332	346	327	226	393	201	429	503	417	250	365	359
60+	41	52	47	22	53	36	23	4	24	22	87	96	9	0	47	49
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	437	417	27	41	54	53	11	9	9	31	16	11	6	0	27	27
15–34	330	321	546	522	490	500	589	490	472	615	495	389	642	472	557	499
35–59	188	199	378	394	392	386	363	467	487	339	425	511	336	528	374	427
60+	45	62	48	43	64	61	37	34	31	15	64	89	16	0	41	41
Age not stated	N	1	1	N	0	0	N	0	1	0	N	0	0	0	1	6

N=Nggligible

STATEMENT X.81-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among age-groups in each of the Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

Age-group	Population		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	448	434	72	89	107	74	16	34	21	50	14	16	5	6	37	49
15–34	320	318	536	561	507	522	586	563	557	644	526	387	603	483	537	486
35–59	186	188	339	319	325	359	369	362	385	284	394	464	379	448	380	408
60+	46	60	53	31	61	45	29	41	37	21	66	133	13	63	46	56
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	N	1	N	0	N	0	N	1
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	454	441	90	95	113	81	32	68	40	57	17	27	9	42	47	73
15–34	313	312	533	571	507	520	632	619	608	696	519	477	577	375	552	544
35–59	184	186	321	306	318	358	312	282	325	231	389	373	397	500	350	334
60+	48	61	56	28	61	41	24	31	26	16	74	123	16	83	50	48
Age not stated	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	436	419	25	43	70	45	13	17	3	19	12	9	4	0	29	22
15–34	334	331	545	486	502	530	578	537	507	434	530	327	609	500	525	422
35–59	190	193	385	415	366	362	379	400	443	498	396	524	374	440	403	490
60+	40	57	45	56	62	63	30	46	47	44	62	140	13	60	43	66
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	0	N	0	0	5	N	0	N	0	N	N
AMRELI DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	448	434	84	101	78	78	25	46	32	109	17	44	13	0	38	41
15–34	315	313	529	559	522	514	603	532	558	617	517	382	576	448	547	513
35–59	187	190	328	308	337	357	338	386	366	254	393	453	393	517	363	388
60+	49	62	59	32	63	51	33	36	44	20	73	121	18	35	52	58
Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	0	1	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	448	436	93	104	80	84	35	60	45	112	20	41	5	0	47	51
15–34	313	312	525	563	526	521	605	628	599	632	507	356	569	450	531	527
35–59	188	189	321	302	334	346	325	293	319	238	393	434	410	550	361	363
60+	50	62	60	31	60	49	34	19	37	18	80	169	16	0	60	59
Age not stated	1	1	1	N	N	0	1	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	1	
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	446	426	43	73	68	57	23	38	16	99	14	46	18	0	29	31
15–34	325	317	546	525	492	492	603	483	509	570	526	408	581	445	562	496
35–59	182	192	356	359	359	392	341	433	423	306	394	473	381	444	365	416
60+	47	65	55	43	81	59	33	46	52	25	66	73	20	111	44	57
Age not stated	N	N	N	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.81-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among age-groups in each of the Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

	Population		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
Age-group	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
JUNAGADH DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	441	431	71	101	77	93	16	57	29	107	17	30	10	27	29	37
15–34	326	324	542	561	527	525	604	564	523	602	535	407	575	510	559	491
35–59	188	186	334	308	334	343	347	351	409	264	389	469	398	422	371	415
60+	44	58	53	30	62	39	33	28	39	27	59	94	17	41	41	57
Age not stated	1	1	N	N	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	N
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	448	438	86	106	79	98	27	84	49	131	22	32	9	36	39	59
15–34	321	320	540	568	531	526	660	671	574	637	552	435	575	607	567	538
35–59	185	183	319	298	329	339	289	234	347	212	368	449	406	321	350	349
60+	45	58	55	28	61	37	24	11	30	20	58	84	10	36	44	53
Age not stated	1	1	N	N	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	1
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	424	413	25	52	55	53	14	40	8	37	14	29	10	25	22	17
15–34	338	334	547	495	485	519	592	496	468	502	525	380	575	488	554	449
35–59	196	194	381	406	391	377	359	425	474	413	401	488	396	445	385	474
60+	42	59	47	47	69	51	35	39	50	48	60	103	19	42	39	60
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
KUTCH DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	444	409	66	82	87	80	26	89	46	110	11	30	8	94	32	44
15–34	297	303	502	487	484	496	584	598	570	617	516	369	654	537	579	480
35–59	202	210	361	370	361	368	356	283	350	260	412	471	322	342	347	411
60+	56	78	71	61	67	56	34	28	33	12	61	130	16	27	42	65
Age not stated	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	2	1	1	N	0	N	0	N	N
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	454	411	77	85	90	85	27	47	62	123	13	40	14	143	44	52
15–34	280	297	481	486	484	498	578	500	569	609	517	398	608	467	547	472
35–59	205	213	362	368	359	361	347	405	334	255	408	434	357	377	356	410
60+	60	79	79	61	66	56	47	48	34	12	62	128	20	13	52	66
Age not stated	1	N	1	N	1	N	1	0	1	1	N	0	1	0	1	0
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	403	401	17	43	27	32	26	99	4	24	9	22	6	42	18	29
15–34	365	332	592	509	491	477	586	621	571	673	514	346	671	611	615	494
35–59	193	197	356	391	402	432	358	254	395	291	418	500	309	305	338	414
60+	38	70	35	56	80	59	30	23	30	12	59	132	14	42	29	62
Age not stated	1	N	N	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	1

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.81-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among age-groups in each of the Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

Age-group	Population		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
BANASKANTHA DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	441	433	101	134	170	186	31	73	41	100	15	42	13	72	42	86
15–34	325	322	532	545	485	497	609	576	685	680	502	491	630	449	587	519
35–59	193	193	323	298	294	286	329	314	258	216	425	419	344	435	338	352
60+	41	51	44	23	51	31	31	37	16	4	58	48	13	44	33	43
Age not stated	N	1	N	N	N	N	0	0	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	N
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	443	435	106	136	179	192	40	112	44	102	17	48	22	83	49	96
15–34	324	321	530	546	481	494	631	624	696	678	505	520	601	467	586	535
35–59	192	193	320	296	290	283	298	256	243	216	420	388	362	400	329	329
60+	41	51	44	22	50	31	31	8	17	4	58	44	15	50	36	40
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	421	410	23	47	32	54	27	0	12	0	9	18	0	0	25	38
15–34	340	337	562	481	556	563	599	485	586	762	495	360	669	333	592	447
35–59	201	198	380	429	362	355	344	424	391	238	439	559	321	667	358	458
60+	38	55	35	43	50	28	30	91	11	0	57	63	10	0	25	56
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	1
SABARKANTHA DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	440	432	60	120	40	71	15	71	32	89	13	36	12	240	31	83
15–34	329	327	546	552	540	547	648	599	640	669	520	551	651	280	608	559
35–59	196	195	353	306	380	357	319	314	312	230	421	382	329	320	328	333
60+	35	46	41	22	40	25	18	16	16	10	46	31	8	160	33	25
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	2	N	0	0	0	N	N
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	443	434	63	121	40	74	16	105	37	89	14	40	14	316	36	93
15–34	326	326	544	553	542	552	669	646	665	672	520	579	665	368	608	575
35–59	196	194	352	304	378	350	296	236	282	228	421	357	311	263	321	310
60+	35	46	41	22	40	24	19	13	16	9	45	24	10	53	35	22
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	N
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	394	413	17	42	32	40	15	40	13	97	8	14	11	0	20	31
15–34	375	339	572	469	500	475	628	555	528	613	520	386	637	0	609	466
35–59	198	197	377	444	422	445	340	385	445	258	423	530	346	500	345	462
60+	33	51	34	45	46	40	17	20	14	32	49	70	6	500	26	41
Age not stated	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.81-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among age-groups in each of the Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

Age-group	Population		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
MEHSANA DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	435	406	41	66	81	76	10	64	10	60	12	31	11	59	39	64
15–34	305	321	504	543	478	518	581	498	531	603	501	515	618	524	535	523
35–59	208	214	391	361	373	374	387	413	422	323	431	413	353	348	378	375
60+	52	59	64	30	68	32	22	25	37	14	56	41	18	69	48	38
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	N	0	N	0	N	N
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	440	408	47	68	89	78	14	157	13	98	16	34	19	68	47	75
15–34	300	319	501	548	482	521	611	574	561	589	504	541	589	530	537	541
35–59	207	214	386	355	362	370	358	253	394	303	422	389	366	356	362	347
60+	53	59	66	29	67	31	17	16	32	10	58	36	26	46	54	37
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	N	0	N	0	N	N
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	413	394	16	39	29	54	9	21	7	30	8	21	4	37	25	25
15–34	328	332	513	483	459	497	566	464	497	614	498	416	648	509	532	459
35–59	213	215	419	433	435	406	400	486	453	340	441	504	339	327	404	473
60+	46	59	52	45	77	43	25	29	43	16	53	59	9	127	39	43
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	400	415	25	69	66	67	4	25	14	33	9	18	4	19	26	39
15–34	343	349	534	545	526	527	518	456	586	646	509	457	629	694	577	521
35–59	221	192	402	356	360	368	456	495	368	310	429	458	355	273	363	399
60+	36	44	39	30	48	38	22	24	32	11	53	67	12	14	34	41
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N	0	N	0	N	N
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	440	420	49	84	77	66	14	81	27	67	15	24	4	55	43	77
15–34	316	331	535	565	530	527	607	696	632	658	520	502	621	714	569	546
35–59	201	198	363	325	346	373	360	215	320	264	401	422	363	198	344	336
60+	43	51	53	26	47	34	19	8	21	9	64	52	12	33	44	41
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	2	N	0	0	0	N	N
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	376	411	10	33	46	69	4	11	11	24	8	14	4	17	21	21
15–34	358	362	533	496	521	527	512	396	577	643	507	431	630	692	579	509
35–59	234	187	426	432	383	362	462	566	378	322	434	479	353	279	368	429
60+	32	40	31	39	50	42	22	27	34	11	51	76	13	12	32	41
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	0	N	N

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.81-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among age-groups in each of the Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

Age-group	Population		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
KAIRA DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	423	410	34	62	47	37	16	34	23	70	9	24	4	29	22	28
15–34	315	330	505	525	500	497	567	520	535	673	492	413	605	531	551	508
35–59	210	208	390	371	386	423	393	420	411	248	439	489	37	429	385	417
60+	52	52	71	42	67	43	24	26	30	9	60	74	17	11	41	47
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	0	N	0	40	0	1	N
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	427	412	38	66	51	40	21	42	35	74	9	17	4	48	23	38
15–34	310	328	504	530	500	507	609	552	581	697	502	400	625	500	564	520
35–59	210	208	384	363	382	415	352	379	359	221	428	492	355	428	370	393
60+	53	52	74	41	67	38	18	27	24	8	60	91	16	24	43	49
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	N	N
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	406	399	17	23	33	21	14	26	8	38	9	29	4	23	22	18
15–34	338	338	510	468	499	436	546	491	477	418	484	423	590	541	538	497
35–59	209	208	420	454	402	468	413	457	477	531	447	486	394	429	401	439
60+	47	55	53	55	65	73	27	25	38	13	60	62	12	7	39	46
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	1	2	N	1	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	435	444	90	148	161	213	9	58	10	65	7	24	1	60	21	49
15–34	317	316	507	516	459	457	568	533	591	642	476	468	595	547	592	543
35–59	207	194	355	308	331	303	386	377	366	268	448	457	399	385	356	376
60+	41	46	48	28	49	27	37	32	33	25	69	51	5	8	31	32
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	0	N	0	N	N
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	436	446	98	150	191	225	13	90	15	74	10	17	1	0	31	66
15–34	316	313	505	516	460	457	594	541	665	676	494	504	566	0	616	569
35–59	207	194	349	306	305	292	366	338	309	213	434	443	422	1,000	321	338
60+	41	47	48	28	44	26	26	31	11	37	62	36	10	0	32	27
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N	0
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	425	431	9	30	20	31	7	0	6	46	5	32	1	63	11	26
15–34	331	342	535	492	456	444	556	520	510	569	462	431	604	571	566	504
35–59	207	186	413	440	452	492	396	448	428	385	459	471	392	357	395	432
60+	37	41	43	38	72	33	41	32	56	0	74	66	3	9	28	38
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	N

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.81-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among age-groups in each of the Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

Age-group	Population		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
BARODA DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	414	420	47	97	48	78	8	36	7	40	9	19	3	24	22	45
15–34	324	326	508	531	485	480	619	573	500	581	489	383	575	589	542	513
35–59	218	204	388	339	401	396	351	367	449	361	445	502	411	363	397	405
60+	44	50	57	33	66	46	22	24	44	18	57	95	11	24	39	37
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	1	N	0	N	N
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	424	425	59	104	59	101	14	40	15	81	13	37	4	51	30	84
15–34	309	318	497	535	494	480	641	632	538	644	500	407	549	538	546	517
35–59	221	207	382	330	384	381	322	311	417	270	431	458	430	385	382	368
60+	46	50	62	31	63	38	23	17	30	5	56	98	16	26	42	31
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N	0
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00
0–14	387	405	11	22	13	26	6	31	3	7	8	11	2	15	17	19
15–34	363	349	545	488	455	479	614	499	477	529	483	375	583	605	539	510
35–59	210	197	405	440	455	431	359	439	468	435	452	520	406	357	406	430
60+	40	49	39	50	77	64	21	31	52	29	57	93	9	23	38	41
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	1	N	0	N	N
BROACH DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	432	435	58	101	52	58	15	32	22	74	13	28	3	45	28	50
15–34	306	315	495	519	507	522	547	582	539	604	504	383	581	523	532	504
35–59	216	202	382	342	380	382	398	346	397	299	422	495	400	409	398	405
60+	46	48	65	38	61	38	40	40	42	23	61	94	16	23	42	41
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	N	0	N	N
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	436	439	64	105	57	74	15	34	30	89	12	36	2	333	30	66
15–34	303	314	493	522	518	546	619	615	578	633	513	430	577	0	551	540
35–59	214	200	376	336	369	344	332	315	355	261	420	465	408	667	378	358
60+	47	47	67	37	56	36	34	36	37	17	55	69	12	0	41	36
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	1	0	N	N
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	408	413	21	33	22	19	16	30	9	28	14	20	4	25	26	34
15–34	325	323	505	468	450	463	513	545	477	518	497	339	582	561	513	468
35–59	222	210	421	447	444	478	429	380	464	411	424	524	396	390	418	452
60+	45	54	53	52	84	40	42	45	50	43	65	117	18	24	43	46
Age not stated	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.81-*concld.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among age-groups in each of the Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

Age-group	Population		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
SURAT DISTRICT							**TOTAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	430	420	50	81	63	106	16	55	21	89	10	28	5	25	27	48
15–34	301	317	481	522	488	510	624	641	557	611	481	385	559	601	517	534
35–59	218	208	397	352	383	340	335	286	380	278	447	518	413	361	410	381
60+	51	55	72	45	66	44	25	18	42	21	62	69	23	13	46	37
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	0	N	N
							RURAL									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	443	427	59	85	98	160	16	57	27	105	19	28	6	40	28	62
15–34	288	310	468	521	469	458	652	652	603	632	499	399	568	524	538	554
35–59	217	208	394	349	366	336	312	269	339	241	424	495	402	436	389	350
60+	52	55	79	45	67	46	20	21	31	22	57	77	24	0	45	34
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	1	1	N	0	N	N
							URBAN									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	387	394	18	42	21	48	17	53	2	42	6	28	5	9	25	36
15–34	346	342	527	529	512	566	611	634	424	549	471	372	547	687	499	516
35–59	221	208	406	388	403	345	345	297	502	389	459	538	426	277	429	409
60+	46	56	49	41	64	41	27	16	72	18	64	62	22	27	47	39
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	2	N	0	0	0	N	N
DANGS DISTRICT*							**RURAL**									
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	463	478	114	129	145	125	0	0	49	187	22	69	23	80	22	54
15–34	315	326	519	559	497	598	711	1,000	701	594	539	552	638	680	584	663
35–59	188	166	318	284	299	250	289	0	232	125	398	379	333	240	367	267
60+	34	30	49	28	59	27	0	0	18	94	41	0	6	0	27	16
Age not stated	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

*Entirely rural

STATEMENT X.87

Proportions of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the industrial divisions, major groups and minor groups, 1961

Branch of Industry		Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry, trade, business, etc.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
All Branches	(a)	**2,189,513**	**514,015**	**343,163**	**212,443**	**1,846,350**	**301,572**
	(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**1,567**	**4,133**	**8,433**	**5,867**
Division 0	(a)	*179,732*	*148,679*	*119,177*	*124,683*	*60,555*	*23,996*
	(b)	*10,000*	*10,000*	*6,631*	*8,386*	*3,369*	*1,614*
Major Group 00	(a)	13,852	7,506	472	2,136	13,380	5,370
	(b)	10,000	10,000	341	2,846	9,659	7,154
Minor Group 005	(a)	9,789	4,716	137	85	9,652	4,631
	(b)	10,000	10,000	140	180	9,860	9,820
006	(a)	2,130	495	44	30	2,086	465
	(b)	10,000	10,000	207	606	9,793	9,394
009	(a)	1,745	2,254	285	2,020	1,460	234
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,633	8,962	8,367	1,038
Major Group 02	(a)	5,853	1,690	151	132	5,702	1,558
	(b)	10,000	10,000	258	781	9,742	9,219
Minor Group 020	(a)	2,067	76	..	..	2,067	76
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
021	(a)	2,189	773	20	32	2,169	741
	(b)	10,000	10,000	91	414	9,909	9,586
023	(a)	719	282	42	14	677	268
	(b)	10,000	10,000	584	496	9,416	9,504
Major Group 03	(a)	12,211	4,874	2,944	2,266	9,267	2,608
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,411	4,649	7,589	5,351
Minor Group 030	(a)	8,314	3,496	2,386	1,861	5,928	1,635
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,870	5,323	7,130	4,677
031	(a)	3,832	1,369	546	398	3,286	971
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,425	2,907	8,575	7,093
Major Group 04	(a)	146,881	134,442	115,590	120,127	31,291	14,315
	(b)	10,000	10,000	7,870	8,935	2,130	1,065
Minor Group 040	(a)	140,574	132,638	110,745	118,649	29,829	13,989
	(b)	10,000	10,000	7,878	8,945	2,122	1,055
041	(a)	5,101	902	4,161	826	940	76
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,157	9,157	1,843	843
Division 1	(a)	*16,038*	*4,627*	*303*	*63*	*15,735*	*4,564*
	(b)	*10,000*	*10,000*	*189*	*136*	*9,811*	*9,864*
Major Group 10	(a)	16,038	4,627	303	63	15,735	4,564
	(b)	10,000	10,000	189	136	9,811	9,864
Minor Group 103	(a)	2,029	109	..	..	2,029	109
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
107	(a)	12,665	3,964	303	63	12,362	3,901
	(b)	10,000	10,000	239	159	9,761	9,841

(a) = Absolute figures, (b) = Proportionate figures

NOTE:

1. Minor groups which have a minimum of 1,000 workers of both sexes in the State have been given in the table.
2. The Indian Standard Industrial Classification giving description of divisions, major groups and minor groups has been reproduced as Appendix X.1.

STATEMENT X.87-*contd.*

Proportions of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the industrial divisions, major groups and minor groups, 1961

Branch of Industry		Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry, trade, business, etc.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Division 2&3	(a)	*723,792*	*123,747*	*223,683*	*87,697*	*500,109*	*36,050*
	(b)	*10,000*	*10,000*	*3,090*	*7,087*	*6,910*	*2,913*
Major Group 20	(a)	41,001	5,243	10,109	3,522	30,892	1,721
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,466	6,718	7,534	3,282
Minor Group 200	(a)	13,934	985	3,167	547	10,767	438
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,273	5,553	7,727	4,447
201	(a)	1,196	191	..	..	1,196	191
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
205	(a)	1,669	86	299	58	1,370	28
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,791	6,744	8,209	3,256
206	(a)	2,477	1,427	777	1,352	1,700	75
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,137	9,474	6,863	526
207	(a)	13,675	1,517	3,977	816	9,698	701
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,908	5,379	7,092	4,621
209	(a)	5,854	889	1,718	710	4,136	179
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,935	7,986	7,065	2,014
Major Group 22	(a)	26,091	3,404	8,926	1,950	17,165	1,454
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,421	5,729	6,579	4,271
Minor Group 220	(a)	23,602	2,448	8,886	1,912	14,716	536
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,765	7,810	6,235	2,190
226	(a)	1,348	534	4	1	1,344	533
	(b)	10,000	10,000	30	19	9,970	9,981
Major Group 23	(a)	261,445	41,910	29,475	27,786	231,970	14,124
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,127	6,630	8,873	3,370
Minor Group 230	(a)	15,696	9,720	1,058	5,714	14,638	4,006
	(b)	10,000	10,000	674	5,879	9,326	4,121
231	(a)	2,935	3,928	848	3,243	2,087	685
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,889	8,256	7,111	1,744
232	(a)	193,711	7,473	..	..	193,711	7,473
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
233	(a)	4,294	1,372	1,608	968	2,686	404
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,745	7,055	6,255	2,945
234	(a)	9,889	1,257	1,100	581	8,789	676
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,112	4,622	8,888	5,378
235	(a)	25,187	15,221	21,612	14,774	3,575	447
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,581	9,706	1,419	294
236	(a)	1,429	547	800	467	629	80
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,598	8,537	4,402	1,463
237	(a)	5,809	843	934	610	4,875	233
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,608	7,236	8,392	2,764
239	(a)	2,283	1,501	1,488	1,405	795	96
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,518	9,360	3,482	640

STATEMENT X.87-*contd.*

Proportions of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the industrial divisions, major groups and minor groups, 1961

Branch of Industry		Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry, trade, business, etc.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Group 25 . .	(a)	2,366	1,719	1,077	1,342	1,289	377
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,552	7,807	5,448	2,193
Minor Group 255 . .	(a)	826	415	802	400	24	15
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,709	9,639	291	361
Major Group 26 . .	(a)	6,104	852	1,029	557	5,075	295
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,686	6,538	8,314	3,462
Minor Group 260 . .	(a)	4,090	218	..	..	4,090	218
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Major Group 27 . .	(a)	72,550	18,779	37,077	16,454	35,473	2,325
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,111	8,762	4,889	1,238
Minor Group 271 . .	(a)	592	543	235	507	357	36
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,970	9,337	6,030	663
272 . .	(a)	8,635	4,021	4,060	3,357	4,575	664
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,702	8,349	5,298	1,651
273 . .	(a)	59,785	12,617	31,526	11,226	28,259	1,391
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,273	8,898	4,727	1,102
276 . .	(a)	633	376	242	243	391	133
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,823	6,463	6,177	3,537
277 . .	(a)	654	485	332	471	322	14
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,076	9,711	4,924	289
279 . .	(a)	1,153	437	488	398	665	39
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,232	9,108	5,768	892
Major Group 28 . .	(a)	72,583	10,658	42,923	9,823	29,660	835
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,914	9,217	4,086	783
Minor Group 280 . .	(a)	7,265	204	1,749	22	5,516	182
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,407	1,078	7,593	8,922
281 . .	(a)	10,227	54	3,485	20	6,742	34
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,408	3,704	6,592	6,296
282 . .	(a)	19,852	227	12,913	204	6,939	23
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,505	8,987	3,495	1,013
283 . .	(a)	7,027	326	4,108	9	2,919	317
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,846	276	4,154	9,724
284 . .	(a)	966	368	643	329	323	39
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,656	8,940	3,344	1,060
288 . .	(a)	10,358	9,162	9,855	9,021	503	141
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,514	9,846	486	154
289 . .	(a)	15,698	292	9,961	210	5,737	82
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,345	7,192	3,655	2,808

STATEMENT X.87-*contd.*

Proportions of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the industrial divisions, major groups and minor groups, 1961

Branch of Industry		Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry, trade, business, etc.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Group 29 . .	(a)	2,298	316	264	126	2,034	190
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,149	3,987	8,851	6,013
Minor Group 290 . .	(a)	1,620	125	..	..	1,620	125
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Major Group 30 . .	(a)	8,508	170	110	61	8,398	109
	(b)	10,000	10,000	129	3,588	9,871	6,412
Minor Group 300 . .	(a)	3,182	66	..	..	3,182	66
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
301 . .	(a)	2,894	32	18	2	2,876	30
	(b)	10,000	10,000	62	625	9,938	9,375
302 . .	(a)	1,522	24	34	18	1,488	6
	(b)	10,000	10,000	223	7,500	9,777	2,500
Major Group 31 . .	(a)	37,492	5,956	26,690	5,763	10,802	193
	(b)	10,000	10,000	7,119	9,676	2,881	324
Minor Group 310 . .	(a)	13,138	4,616	12,296	4,509	842	107
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,359	9,768	641	232
311 . .	(a)	19,321	1,102	12,379	1,045	6,942	57
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,407	9,483	3,593	517
313 . .	(a)	2,046	144	1,305	138	741	6
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,378	9,583	3,622	417
314 . .	(a)	2,415	60	363	47	2,052	13
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,503	7,833	8,497	2,167
Major Group 33 . .	(a)	27,597	4,748	608	298	26,989	4,450
	(b)	10,000	10,000	220	628	9,780	9,372
Minor Group 330 . .	(a)	5,590	696	15	1	5,575	695
	(b)	10,000	10,000	27	14	9,973	9,986
331 . .	(a)	2,121	60	20	4	2,101	56
	(b)	10,000	10,000	94	667	9,906	9,333
335 . .	(a)	5,297	286	197	88	5,100	198
	(b)	10,000	10,000	372	3,077	9,628	6,923
336 . .	(a)	1,904	26	49	7	1,855	19
	(b)	10,000	10,000	257	2,692	9,743	7,308
338 . .	(a)	8,251	2,503	220	149	8,031	2,354
	(b)	10,000	10,000	267	595	9,733	9,405
339 . .	(a)	3,224	1,084	26	16	3,198	1,068
	(b)	10,000	10,000	81	148	9,919	9,852
Major Group 34-35 . .	(a)	57,428	26,652	32,936	17,756	24,492	8,896
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,735	6,662	4,265	3,338

STATEMENT X.87-*contd.*

Proportions of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the industrial divisions, major groups and minor groups, 1961

Branch of Industry		Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry trade, business, etc.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group 340 . .	(a)	14,337	8,879	5,305	3,207	9,032	5,672
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,700	3,612	6,300	6,388
341 . .	(a)	5,521	466	50	4	5,471	462
	(b)	10,000	10,000	91	86	9,909	9,914
342 . .	(a)	1,697	592	679	283	1,018	309
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,001	4,780	5,999	5,220
343 . .	(a)	3,382	1,032	295	72	3,087	960
	(b)	10,000	10,000	872	698	9,128	9,302
350 . .	(a)	27,390	14,580	25,790	13,896	1,600	684
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,416	9,531	584	469
351 . .	(a)	1,818	712	9	91	1,809	621
	(b)	10,000	10,000	50	1,278	9,950	8,722
Major Group 36 . .	(a)	44,291	1,613	15,768	1,229	28,523	384
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,560	7,619	6,440	2,381
Minor Group 360 . .	(a)	7,480	218	1,510	124	5,970	94
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,019	5,688	7,981	4,312
364 . .	(a)	1,278	19	103	5	1,175	14
	(b)	10,000	10,000	806	2,632	9,194	7,368
365 . .	(a)	4,511	94	843	53	3,668	41
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,869	5,638	8,131	4,362
367 . .	(a)	1,664	60	151	26	1,513	34
	(b)	10,000	10,000	907	4,333	9,093	5,667
368 . .	(a)	3,189	94	387	38	2,802	56
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,214	4,043	8,786	5,957
369 . .	(a)	24,626	1,112	12,678	976	11,948	136
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,148	8,777	4,852	1,223
Major Group 37 . .	(a)	5,230	46	108	5	5,122	41
	(b)	10,000	10,000	207	1,087	9,793	8,913
Minor Group 370 . .	(a)	1,892	15	27	2	1,865	13
	(b)	10,000	10,000	143	1,333	9,857	8,667
373 . .	(a)	1,038	19	15	1	1,023	18
	(b)	10,000	10,000	145	526	9,855	9,474
Major Group 38 . .	(a)	13,082	104	994	52	12,088	52
	(b)	10,000	10,000	760	5,000	9,240	5,000
Minor Group 380 . .	(a)	1,968	20	..	..	1,968	20
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
384 . .	(a)	4,294	11	125	6	4,169	5
	(b)	10,000	10,000	291	5,455	9,709	4,545
388 . .	(a)	4,270	17	57	3	4,213	14
	(b)	10,000	10,000	133	1,765	9,867	8,235

STATEMENT X.87-*contd.*

Proportions of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the industrial divisions, major groups and minor groups, 1961

Branch of Industry		Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry, trade, business, etc.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Group 39 . .	(a)	41,381	1,448	15,404	916	25,977	532
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,722	6,326	6,278	3,674
Minor Group 392 . .	(a)	2,247	26	97	15	2,150	11
	(b)	10,000	10,000	432	5,769	9,568	4,231
393 . .	(a)	28,304	332	14,076	244	14,228	88
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,973	7,349	5,027	2,651
394 . .	(a)	974	37	308	32	666	5
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,162	8,649	6,838	1,351
399 . .	(a)	8,651	1,028	867	612	7,784	416
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,002	5,953	8,998	4,047
Division 4	(*a*)	*73,492*	*16,551*	..	..	*73,492*	*16,551*
	(*b*)	*10,000*	*10,000*	*0*	*0*	*10,000*	*10,000*
Major Group 40 . .	(a)	73,492	16,551	..	..	73,492	16,551
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 400 . .	(a)	45,989	6,707	..	..	45,989	6,707
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
401 . .	(a)	12,127	4,237	..	..	12,127	4,237
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
403 . .	(a)	15,121	5,604	..	..	15,121	5,604
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Division 5	(*a*)	*14,253*	*864*	..	..	*14,253*	*864*
	(*b*)	*10,000*	*10,000*	*0*	*0*	*10,000*	*10,000*
Major Group 50 . .	(a)	11,423	182	..	..	11,423	182
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 500 . .	(a)	9,250	157	..	..	9,250	157
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
501 . .	(a)	1,999	23	..	..	1,999	23
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Major Group 51 . .	(a)	2,830	682	..	..	2,830	682
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 510 . .	(a)	1,273	36	..	..	1,273	36
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
511 . .	(a)	1,557	646	..	..	1,557	646
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Division 6	(*a*)	*381,287*	*29,869*	..	..	*381,287*	*29,869*
	(*b*)	*10,000*	*10,000*	*0*	*0*	*10,000*	*10,000*
Major Group 60–63 . .	(a)	24,875	377	..	..	24,875	377
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 600 . .	(a)	6,590	51	..	..	6,590	51
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000

STATEMENT X.87-*contd.*

Proportions of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the industrial divisions, major groups and minor groups, 1961

Branch of Industry		Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry, trade, business, etc.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group 601 . .	(a)	*4,283*	*99*	..	..	*4,283*	*99*
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
602 . .	(a)	4,029	26	..	..	4,029	26
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
606 . .	(a)	961	50	..	..	961	50
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
621 . .	(a)	2,296	38	..	..	2,296	38
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
639 . .	(a)	1,481	10	..	..	1,481	10
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Major Group 64–68 . .	(a)	334,476	29,102	..	..	334,476	29,102
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 640 . .	(a)	146,900	21,890	..	..	146,900	21,890
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
641 . .	(a)	3,690	53	..	..	3,690	53
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
644 . .	(a)	21,914	268	..	..	21,914	268
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
645 . .	(a)	5,505	867	..	..	5,505	867
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
646 . .	(a)	12,690	317	..	..	12,690	317
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
647 . .	(a)	4,609	149	..	..	4,609	149
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
648 . .	(a)	1,228	129	..	..	1,228	129
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
650 . .	(a)	43,043	625	..	..	43,043	625
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
651 . .	(a)	3,588	117	..	..	3,588	117
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
652 . .	(a)	3,730	141	..	..	3,730	141
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
653 . .	(a)	1,204	10	..	..	1,204	10
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	9	10,000	10,000
655 . .	(a)	1,292	14	..	..	1,292	14
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
660 . .	(a)	1,687	58	..	..	1,687	58
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000

STATEMENT X.87-*contd.*

Proportions of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the industrial divisions, major groups and minor groups, 1961

Branch of Industry		Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry, trade, business, etc.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group 661 . .	(a)	1,851	38	..	..	1,851	38
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
662 . .	(a)	4,606	177	..	..	4,606	177
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
664 . .	(a)	10,464	414	..	..	10,464	414
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
671 . .	(a)	3,699	32	..	..	3,699	32
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
672 . .	(a)	3,098	208	..	..	3,098	208
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
680 . .	(a)	1,911	34	..	..	1,911	34
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
681 . .	(a)	1,841	6	..	..	1,841	6
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
682 . .	(a)	2,155	5	..	..	2,155	5
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
684 . .	(a)	1,464	41	..	..	1,464	41
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
686 . .	(a)	3,945	11	..	..	3,945	11
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
689 . .	(a)	42,833	3,262	..	..	42,833	3,262
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Major Group 69 . .	(a)	21,936	390	..	..	21,936	390
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 692 . .	(a)	5,035	57	..	..	5,035	57
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
693 . .	(a)	2,029	88	..	..	2,029	88
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
694 . .	(a)	1,831	19	..	..	1,831	19
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
695 . .	(a)	8,735	50	..	..	8,735	50
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
699 . .	(a)	3,346	160	..	..	3,346	160
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Division 7	(a)	*155,867*	*3,194*	..	..	*155,867*	*3,194*
	(b)	*10,000*	*10,000*	*0*	*0*	*10,000*	*10,000*
Major Group 70–71 . .	(a)	143,056	2,958	..	..	143,056	2,958
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 700 . .	(a)	71,575	972	..	..	71,575	972
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000

STATEMENT X.87-*contd.*

Proportions of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the industrial divisions, major groups and minor groups, 1961

Branch of Industry		Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry, trade, business, etc.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group 701 . .	(a)	17,091	89	..	..	17,091	89
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
702 . .	(a)	12,469	117	..	..	12,469	117
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
703 . .	(a)	5,764	164	..	..	5,764	164
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
704 . .	(a)	9,934	368	..	..	9,934	368
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
705 . .	(a)	8,874	988	..	..	8,874	988
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
707 . .	(a)	14,941	153	..	..	14,941	153
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Major Group 73 . .	(a)	12,729	226	..	..	12,729	226
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 730 . .	(a)	10,657	114	..	..	10,657	114
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
731 . .	(a)	1,864	87	..	..	1,864	87
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Division 8	(*a*)	*542,991*	*135,732*	..	..	*542,991*	*135,732*
	(*b*)	*10,000*	*10,000*	*0*	*0*	*10,000*	*10,000*
Major Group 80 . .	(a)	152,790	11,223	..	..	152,790	11,223
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 803 . .	(a)	27,315	137	..	..	27,315	137
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
804 . .	(a)	15,963	385	..	..	15,963	385
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
805 . .	(a)	39,907	8,880	..	..	39,907	8,880
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
809 . .	(a)	69,605	1,821	..	..	69,605	1,821
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Major Group 81 . .	(a)	71,766	21,634	..	..	71,766	21,634
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 810 . .	(a)	3,300	755	..	..	3,300	755
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000

STATEMENT X.87-*contd.*

Proportions of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the industrial divisions, major groups and minor groups, 1961

Branch of Industry		Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry, trade, business, etc.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group 811 . .	(a)	68,127	20,867	..	..	68,127	20,867
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Major Group 82 . .	(a)	20,297	6,114	..	..	20,297	6,114
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 820 . .	(a)	19,170	6,020	..	..	19,170	6,020
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
821 . .	(a)	1,127	94	..	..	1,127	94
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Major Group 83 . .	(a)	32,240	2,478	..	..	32,240	2,478
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 830 . .	(a)	10,019	733	..	..	10,019	733
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
831 . .	(a)	20,265	1,369	..	..	20,265	1,369
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
832 . .	(a)	1,956	376	..	..	1,956	376
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Major Group 84 . .	(a)	4,432	35	..	..	4,432	35
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 840 . .	(a)	4,225	32	..	..	4,225	32
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Major Group 85 . .	(a)	11,530	107	..	..	11,530	107
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 851 . .	(a)	9,710	64	..	..	9,710	64
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Major Group 86 . .	(a)	6,145	777	..	..	6,145	777
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 860 . .	(a)	2,697	326	..	..	2,697	326
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
861 . .	(a)	2,222	316	..	..	2,222	316
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
862 . .	(a)	1,226	135	..	..	1,226	135
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000

STATEMENT X.87-*concld.*

Proportions of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the industrial divisions, major groups and minor groups, 1961

Branch of Industry		Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry, trade, business, etc.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Group 87 . .	(a)	8,372	295	..	..	8,372	295
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 871 . .	(a)	1,817	24	..	..	1,817	24
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
872 . .	(a)	6,060	243	..	..	6,060	243
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Major Group 88 . .	(a)	109,509	21,367	..	..	109,509	21,367
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 880 . .	(a)	19,717	17,192	..	..	19,717	17,192
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
881 . .	(a)	1,376	171	..	..	1,376	171
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
882 . .	(a)	45,235	1,239	..	..	45,235	1,239
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
883 . .	(a)	9,230	2,713	..	..	9,230	2,713
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
884 . .	(a)	30,807	35	..	..	30,807	35
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
885 . .	(a)	3,144	17	..	..	3,144	17
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Major Group 89 . .	(a)	125,910	71,702	..	..	125,910	71,702
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 890 . .	(a)	125,910	71,702	..	..	125,910	71,702
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Division 9	(*a*)	*102,061*	*50,752*	..	..	*102,061*	*50,752*
	(*b*)	*10,000*	*10,000*	*0*	*0*	*10,000*	*10,000*
Major Group 90 . .	(a)	102,061	50,752	..	..	102,061	50,752
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 900 . .	(a)	102,061	50,752	..	..	102,061	50,752
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000

STATEMENT

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000

Branch of Occupation		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
All branches	(a)	**2,189,513**	**514,015**	**343,163**	**212,443**	**500,109**	**36,050**
	(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**1,567**	**4,133**	**2,284**	**701**
Division 0	(a)	*133,140*	*27,819*	*80*	*12*	*3,337*	*134*
	(b)	*10,000*	*10,000*	*6*	*4*	*251*	*48*
Group 00	(a)	6,897	19	..	..	1,228	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	1,780	0
Family 001	(a)	3,064	9	..	..	218	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	711	0
007	(a)	1,591	2	..	..	15	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	94	0
Group 03	(a)	7,926	481	8	..	50	1
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10	0	63	21
Family 030	(a)	3,922	233	..	..	42	1
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	107	40
031	(a)	2,490	89	8	..	7	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	32	0	28	0
Group 04	(a)	7,994	4,378	1	2	279	57
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1	5	349	130
Family 040	(a)	165	2,541	..	..	1	35
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	61	138
041	(a)	113	1,386	1	..	12	15
	(b)	10,000	10,000	88	0	1,062	108
043	(a)	3,652	92	..	..	178	6
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	487	652
049	(a)	2,115	144	..	..	18	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	85	0
Group 05	(a)	64,500	20,324	..	..	87	57
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	13	28
Family 050	(a)	2,319	394	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
051	(a)	9,883	2,898	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
052	(a)	49,507	15,048	..	..	33	20
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	7	13
053	(a)	740	1,282	..	..	33	22
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	446	172
059	(a)	2,051	702	..	..	21	15
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	102	214

(a)=Absolute figures (b)=Proportionate figures

NOTE:

1. Families having 1,000 workers of both sexes in the State have been given in the table.
2. The National Classification of Occupations giving description of divisions, groups and families has been reproduced as Appendix X.2.

X.90

of all workers) in occupational divisions, groups and families, 1961

Branch of Occupation		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All branches	(a)	**73,492**	**16,551**	**381,287**	**29,869**	**155,867**	**3,194**	**659,305**	**187,348**
	(b)	**336**	**322**	**1,741**	**581**	**712**	**62**	**3,011**	**3,645**
Division 0	(a)	*1,420*	*2*	*735*	*8*	*943*	*49*	*126,427*	*27,587*
	(b)	*107*	*1*	*55*	*3*	*71*	*18*	*9,496*	*9,917*
Group 00	(a)	1,094	..	9	..	284	..	4,204	19
	(b)	1,585	0	13	0	412	0	6,095	10,000
Family 001	(a)	764	..	3	..	96	..	1,967	9
	(b)	2,493	0	10	0	313	0	6,420	10,000
007	(a)	147	..	..	..	9	..	1,418	2
	(b)	924	0	0	0	57	0	8,913	10,000
Group 03	(a)	1	..	1	..	82	12	7,782	468
	(b)	1	0	1	0	103	249	9,818	9,730
Family 030	(a)	1	..	1	..	65	1	3,811	251
	(b)	3	0	3	0	166	39	9,717	9,921
031	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,475	89
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,940	10,000
Group 04	(a)	1	..	15	..	101	17	7,570	4,287
	(b)	1	0	19	0	126	39	9,470	9,792
Family 040	(a)	..	..	..	..	2	8	161	2,498
	(b)	0	0	0	0	121	31	9,758	9,831
041	(a)	..	..	..	..	2	7	98	1,364
	(b)	0	0	0	0	177	51	8,673	9,841
043	(a)	..	..	..	..	45	..	3,427	86
	(b)	0	0	0	0	123	0	9,384	9,348
049	(a)	1	..	1	..	34	2	2,037	127
	(b)	5	0	5	0	161	139	9,631	8,819
Group 05	(a)	..	..	..	..	40	15	64,369	20,252
	(b)	0	0	0	0	6	7	9,980	9,965
Family 050	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,319	394
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000
051	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,883	2,898
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000
052	(a)	..	..	..	..	2	6	49,470	15,022
	(b)	0	0	0	0	N	4	9,993	9,983
053	(a)	..	..	..	..	5	5	701	1,255
	(b)	0	0	0	0	68	39	9,473	9,789
059	(a)	..	..	..	..	33	4	1,996	683
	(b)	0	0	0	0	161	57	9,732	9,729

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000

Branch of Occupation		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Group 06	(a)	4,096	27	..	..	3	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	7	0
Family 061	(a)	3,237	1	..	..	3	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	9	0
Group 07	(a)	3,013	417	..	..	247	2
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	820	48
Family 071	(a)	1,511	13	..	..	161	1
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	1,066	769
076	(a)	1,140	350	..	..	57	1
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	500	29
Group 08	(a)	10,000	279	63	9	387	3
	(b)	10,000	10,000	94	323	578	107
Family 085	(a)	2,202	84	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
086	(a)	2,742	67	5	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	18	0	0	0
Group 0X	(a)	28,417	1,829	..	..	14	2
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	5	11
Family 0X0	(a)	7,577	649	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
0X1	(a)	18,585	1,116	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
0X2	(a)	1,432	4	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
Division 1	(*a*)	*61,305*	*1,475*	*173*	*63*	*8,039*	*177*
	(*b*)	*10,000*	*10,000*	*28*	*427*	*1,311*	*1,200*
Group 10	(a)	22,962	578	..	..	7	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	3	0
Family 100	(a)	4,028	52	..	..	2	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	5	0
101	(a)	4,691	131	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
102	(a)	2,439	75	..	..	3	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	12	0
104	(a)	11,099	276	..	..	2	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	2	0

X.90-*contd.*

of all workers) in occupational divisions, groups and families, 1961

Branch of Occupation		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group 06 . .	(a)	..	..	22	2	..	..	4,071	25
	(b)	0	0	54	741	0	0	9,939	9,259
Family 061 .	(a)	..	..	22	..	..	..	3,212	1
	(b)	0	0	68	0	0	0	9,923	10,000
Group 07 . .	(a)	11	2	224	2	189	5	2,335	394
	(b)	37	48	743	48	627	120	7,750	9,448
Family 071 .	(a)	10	2	218	2	174	4	947	4
	(b)	66	1,539	1,443	1,538	1,152	3,077	6,267	3,077
076 .	(a)	..	..	1	..	1	..	1,080	349
	(b)	0	0	9	0	9	0	9,474	9,971
Group 08 . .	(a)	40	..	25	..	32	..	6,144	267
	(b)	60	0	37	0	48	0	9,183	9,570
Family 085 .	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,202	84
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000
086 .	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,737	67
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,982	10,000
Group 0X . .	(a)	21	..	1	..	1	..	28,377	1,827
	(b)	7	0	N	0	N	0	9,986	9,989
Family 0X0 .	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,577	649
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000
0X1 .	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,585	1,116
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000
0X2 .	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,432	4
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000
Division 1 . .	*(a)*	*5,009*	*5*	*4,752*	*32*	*1,884*	*32*	*40,897*	*1,165*
	(b)	*817*	*34*	*775*	*217*	*307*	*217*	*6,671*	*7,898*
Group 10 . .	(a)	44	..	10	1	11	..	22,797	577
	(b)	19	0	4	17	5	0	9,928	9,983
Family 100 .	(a)	..	..	..	..	8	..	4,018	52
	(b)	0	0	0	0	20	0	9,975	10,000
101 .	(a)	36	..	2	1	3	..	4,576	130
	(b)	77	0	4	76	6	0	9,755	9,924
102 .	(a)	2	..	..	..	..	..	2,432	75
	(b)	8	0	0	0	0	0	9,971	10,000
104 .	(a)	..	..	8	..	..	..	11,073	276
	(b)	0	0	7	0	0	0	9,977	10,000

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000

Branch of Occupation		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Group 11 . . .	(a)	3,252	31	..	..	6	1
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	19	323
Family 110 . .	(a)	1,080	11	..	..	..	1
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	909
111 . .	(a)	2,172	20	..	..	6	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	27	0
Group 13 . . .	(a)	33,670	866	173	63	8,026	176
	(b)	10,000	10,000	51	727	2,384	2,032
Family 131 . .	(a)	4,998	6	..	..	15	1
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	30	1,667
133 . .	(a)	8,195	238	173	63	7,982	175
	(b)	10,000	10,000	211	2,647	9,740	7,353
134 . .	(a)	1,842	36	..	..	1	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	6	0
135 . .	(a)	13,210	204	..	..	7	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	5	0
136 . .	(a)	4,050	348	..	..	1	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	2	0
Division 2 . . .	(*a*)	*168,874*	*4,480*	*25*	*3*	*27,260*	*427*
	(*b*)	*10,000*	*10,000*	*1*	*7*	*1,614*	*953*
Group 20 . . .	(a)	29,666	161	10	...	4,351	15
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3	0	1,467	932
Family 200 . .	(a)	25,987	89	9	..	3,875	14
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3	0	1,491	1,573
201 . .	(a)	3,015	61	1	..	475	1
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3	0	1,575	164
Group 21 . . .	(a)	4,118	291	..	..	578	35
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	1,404	1,203
Family 210 . .	(a)	920	90	..	..	119	8
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	1,293	889
211 . .	(a)	3,198	201	..	..	459	27
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	1,435	1,343
Group 22 . . .	(a)	1,654	19	..	..	130	2
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	786	1,053
Family 229 . .	(a)	1,208	15	..	..	91	2
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	753	1,333

X.90-*contd.*

of all workers) in occupational divisions, groups and families, 1961

Branch of Occupation		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group 11 . .	(a)	13	..	3,202	30	..	..	31	..
	(b)	40	0	9,846	9,677	0	0	95	0
Family 110 .	(a)	..	..	1,080	10	..	..	..	..
	(b)	0	0	10,000	9,091	0	0	0	0
111 .	(a)	13	..	2,122	20	..	..	31	..
	(b)	60	0	9,770	10,000	0	0	143	0
Group 13 . .	(a)	4,952	5	125	1	1,873	32	18,063	588
	(b)	1,471	58	37	12	556	370	5,365	6,790
Family 131 .	(a)	4,922	5	1	..	6	..	15	..
	(b)	9,848	8,333	2	0	12	0	30	0
133 .	(a)	12	..	2	..	10	..	13	..
	(b)	15	0	2	0	12	0	16	0
134 .	(a)	2	..	..	..	1,838	32	1	4
	(b)	11	0	0	0	9,978	8,889	5	1,111
135 .	(a)	2	..	42	1	10	..	13,147	203
	(b)	2	0	32	49	8	0	9,952	9,951
136 .	(a)	..	..	4	..	..	..	4,043	348
	(b)	0	0	10	0	0	0	9,983	10,000
Division 2 . .	(*a*)	*3,540*	*70*	*20,208*	*179*	*16,392*	*185*	*100,306*	*3,540*
	(*b*)	*210*	*156*	*1,197*	*400*	*971*	*413*	*5,940*	*7,902*
Group 20 . .	(a)	384	31	9,401	8	1,155	24	14,127	83
	(b)	129	1,925	3,169	497	389	1,491	4,762	5,155
Family 200 .	(a)	372	..	8,110	5	721	3	12,674	67
	(b)	143	0	3,121	562	277	337	4,877	7,528
201 .	(a)	12	31	1,291	3	419	21	805	5
	(b)	40	5,082	4,282	492	1,390	3,442	2,670	820
Group 21 . .	(a)	21	9	347	7	909	15	2,246	173
	(b)	51	309	843	241	2,207	515	5,454	5,945
Family 210 .	(a)	3	..	62	2	274	1	458	28
	(b)	33	0	674	222	2,978	111	4,978	3,111
211 .	(a)	18	9	285	5	635	14	1,788	145
	(b)	56	448	891	249	1,986	697	5,591	7,214
Group 22 . .	(a)	4	..	37	..	83	3	1,398	14
	(b)	24	0	224	0	502	1,579	8,452	7,368
Family 229 .	(a)	..	..	16	..	3	3	1,097	10
	(b)	0	0	132	0	25	2,000	9,081	6,667

STATEMENT

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000

Branch of Occupation		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Group 28 . . .	(a)	91,217	3,108	14	3	17,965	375
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2	10	1,969	1,207
Family 280 . .	(a)	62,475	1,473	1	1	9,976	150
	(b)	10,000	10,000	N	7	1,597	1,018
289 . .	(a)	28,742	1,635	13	2	7,989	225
	(b)	10,000	10,000	N	0	1,003	0
Group 29 . . .	(a)	42,219	901	1	..	4,236	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	N	0	1,003	0
Family 290 . .	(a)	42,219	901	1	..	4,236	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	N	0	1,003	0
Division 3 . . .	(*a*)	*346,894*	*28,312*	*75*	*23*	*4,009*	*109*
	(*b*)	*10,000*	*10,000*	*2*	*8*	*116*	*39*
Group 30 . . .	(a)	228,395	15,039	67	21	43	4
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3	14	2	3
Family 300 . .	(a)	12,402	374	2	..	11	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2	0	9	0
301 . .	(a)	215,993	14,665	65	21	32	4
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3	14	1	3
Group 31 . . .	(a)	8,582	167	..	..	9	1
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	11	60
Family 310 . .	(a)	1,971	88	..	..	1	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	5	0
311 . .	(a)	1,920	76	..	..	5	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	26	0
312 . .	(a)	2,848	..	..	..	2	..
	(b)	10,000	0	0	0	7	0
319 . .	(a)	1,658	2	..	..	1	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	6	0
Group 32 . . .	(a)	5,651	280	..	..	3,694	100
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	6,537	3,571
Family 320 . .	(a)	1,355	10	..	..	315	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	2,325	0
321 . .	(a)	2,241	26	..	..	1,505	20
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	6,716	7,692
329 . .	(a)	2,055	244	..	..	1,874	80
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	9,119	3,279

N=Negligible

X.90-*contd.*

of all workers) in occupational divisions, groups and families, 1961

Branch of Occupation		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group 28 . .	(a)	2,313	29	8,072	164	11,896	141	50,351	2,373
	(b)	254	93	885	528	1,304	454	5,520	7,635
Family 280 .	(a)	1,379	15	5,534	73	9,776	123	35,461	1,108
	(b)	221	102	886	496	1,565	835	5,676	7,522
289 .	(a)	934	14	2,538	91	2,120	18	14,890	1,265
	(b)	194	11	557	0	556	22	7,623	9,956
Group 29 . .	(a)	818	1	2,351	..	2,349	2	32,184	897
	(b)	194	11	557	0	556	22	7,623	9,956
Family 290 .	(a)	818	1	2,351	..	2,349	2	32,184	897
	(b)	194	11	557	0	556	22	7,623	9,956
Division 3 . .	*(a)*	*9*	*1*	*342,127*	*28,025*	*53*	..	*504*	*10*
	(b)	*N*	*N*	*9,863*	*9,899*	*2*	*0*	*15*	*4*
Group 30 . .	(a)	1	1	228,097	14,870	6	..	76	..
	(b)	N	1	9,987	9,888	N	0	3	0
Family 300 .	(a)	1	..	12,382	374	..	..	5	..
	(b)	1	0	9,984	10,000	0	0	4	0
301 .	(a)	..	1	215,715	14,496	6	..	71	..
	(b)	0	1	9,987	9,885	N	0	3	0
Group 31 . .	(a)	4	..	8,505	166	37	..	27	..
	(b)	5	0	9,910	9,940	43	0	31	0
Family 310 .	(a)	1	..	1,960	88	3	..	6	..
	(b)	5	0	9,944	10,000	15	0	31	0
311 .	(a)	..	..	1,902	76	..	..	13	..
	(b)	0	0	9,906	10,000	0	0	68	0
312 .	(a)	..	..	2,843	..	1	..	2	..
	(b)	0	0	9,982	0	4	0	7	0
319 .	(a)	3	..	1,618	2	31	..	5	..
	(b)	18	0	9,759	10,000	187	0	30	0
Group 32 . .	(a)	..	..	1,951	180	5	..	1	..
	(b)	0	0	3,452	6,429	9	0	2	0
Family 320 .	(a)	..	..	1,037	10	3	..	..	..
	(b)	0	0	7,653	10,000	22	0	0	0
321 .	(a)	..	..	735	6	..	..	1	..
	(b)	0	0	3,280	2,308	0	0	4	0
239	(a)	..	..	179	164	2	—	—	—
	(b)	0	0	871	6,721	10	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000

Branch of Occupation		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Group 33 . . .	(a)	102,440	12,813	8	2	263	4
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1	2	26	3
Family 330 . .	(a)	53,319	4,172	6	..	158	2
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1	0	30	5
331 . .	(a)	32,896	8,428	1	1	6	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	N	1	2	0
339 . .	(a)	16,225	213	1	1	99	2
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1	47	61	94
Group 34 . . .	(a)	1,826	13	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
Family 340 . .	(a)	1,556	3	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
Division 4 . . .	(a)	*176,354*	*140,727*	*115,266*	*116,757*	*783*	*34*
	(b)	*10,000*	*10,000*	*6,536*	*8,297*	*44*	*2*
Group 40 . . .	(a)	128,380	128,060	100,374	111,161	6	9
	(b)	10,000	10,000	7,819	8,680	N	1
Family 404 . .	(a)	118,608	123,482	99,011	110,832	5	9
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,348	8,976	N	1
409 . .	(a)	9,004	4,316	1,356	328	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,506	760	0	0
Group 41 . . .	(a)	31,857	6,163	12,346	2,894	715	24
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,875	4,696	224	39
Family 411 . .	(a)	22,975	4,563	11,675	2,729	4	2
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,082	5,981	2	4
412 . .	(a)	5,298	693	59	42	692	21
	(b)	10,000	10,000	111	606	1,306	303
415 . .	(a)	1,111	212	203	1	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,827	47	0	0
419 . .	(a)	1,881	570	19	9	4	1
	(b)	10,000	10,000	101	158	21	18
Group 43 . . .	(a)	10,908	5,130	2,415	2,596	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,214	5,060	0	0
Family 430 . .	(a)	3,559	483	10	431	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	28	8,923	0	0
431 . .	(a)	6,662	2,572	1,832	1,540	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,750	5,988	0	0
439 . .	(a)	661	2,075	573	625	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,669	3,012	0	0

N=Negligible

X.90-*contd.*

of all workers) in occupational divisions, groups and families, 1961

Branch of Occupation		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Female
1		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Group 33 . .	(a)	4	..	101,765	12,796	4	..	384	16
	(b)	N	0	9,934	9,987	N	0	37	8
Family 330 .	(a)	3	..	52,813	4,161	..	..	333	8
	(b)	1	0	9,905	9,974	0	0	62	19
331 .	(a)	..	..	32,860	8,427	3	..	21	..
	(b)	0	0	9,989	9,999	1	0	6	0
339 .	(a)	1	..	16,092	208	1	..	30	2
	(b)	1	0	9,918	9,765	1	0	18	94
Group 34 . .	(a)	..	..	1,809	13	1	..	16	..
	(b)	0	0	9,907	10,000	5	0	88	0
Family 340 .	(a)	..	..	1,539	3	1	..	16	..
	(b)	0	0	9,891	10,000	6	0	103	0
Division 4 . .	(*a*)	*46*	*5*	*505*	*277*	*47*	*19*	*3,354*	*367*
	(*b*)	*3*	*N*	*29*	*20*	*3*	*1*	*190*	*25*
Group 40 . .	(a)	10	..	36	55	..	..	162	..
	(b)	1	0	3	4	0	0	13	0
Family 404 .	(a)	..	..	15	11	..	..	15	..
	(b)	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
409 .	(a)	1	..	21	44	..	..	43	..
	(b)	1	0	23	102	0	0	48	0
Group 41 . .	(a)	36	4	399	161	47	19	2,779	360
	(b)	11	6	125	261	15	31	872	584
Family 411 .	(a)	..	..	1	..	..	..	65	..
	(b)	0	0	N	0	0	0	28	0
412 .	(a)	23	2	344	141	47	19	2,053	138
	(b)	43	29	649	2,035	89	274	3,875	1,991
415 .	(a)	6	..	23	..	..	..	18	3
	(b)	54	0	207	0	0	0	162	142
419 .	(a)	7	2	31	20	..	..	611	219
	(b)	37	35	165	351	0	0	3,248	3,842
Group 43 . .	(a)	..	..	45	..	..	..	1	..
	(b)	0	0	41	0	0	0	1	0
Family 430 .	(a)	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
	(b)	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	0
431 .	(a)	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0
439 .	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000

Branch of Occupation		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Group 44 . . .	(a)	5,177	1,374	130	106	62	1
	(b)	10,000	10,000	251	771	120	7
Family 440 . .	(a)	1,624	18	1	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6	0	0	0
442 . .	(a)	1,645	465	43	26	31	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	261	559	188	0
449 . .	(a)	1,008	257	6	14	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	60	545	0	0
Division 5 . . .	*(a)*	*12,022*	*3,639*	*193*	*24*	*34*	*120*
	(b)	*10,000*	*10,000*	*161*	*66*	*28*	*330*
Group 50 . . .	(a)	10,635	3,087	177	21	1	117
	(b)	10,000	10,000	166	68	1	379
Family 501 . .	(a)	8,987	2,973	167	21	1	117
	(b)	10,000	10,000	186	71	1	394
Group 59 . . .	(a)	1,055	545	..	..	25	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	237	0
Family 590 . .	(a)	1,055	545	..	..	25	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	237	0
Division 6 . . .	*(a)*	*112,786*	*1,720*	*2*	*1*	*3,715*	*99*
	(b)	*10,000*	*10,000*	*N*	*6*	*329*	*576*
Group 61 . . .	(a)	11,777	5	1	..	4	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1	0	3	0
Family 610 . .	(a)	11,397	5	..	..	4	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	4	0
Group 63 . . .	(a)	4,694	1	..	..	18	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	38	0
Family 630 . .	(a)	2,177	..	..	..	12	..
	(b)	10,000	0	0	0	55	0
631 . .	(a)	2,517	1	..	..	6	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	24	0
Group 64 . . .	(a)	47,452	1,288	1	..	3,570	97
	(b)	10,000	10,000	N	0	752	753
Family 641 . .	(a)	24,956	1	..	..	2,448	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	951	0
642 . .	(a)	2,570	1	..	..	67	..
	(b)	10,000	10,070	0	0	261	0
643 . .	(a)	14,336	314	..	..	605	2
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	422	64
649 . .	(a)	5,488	971	1	..	450	95
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2	0	820	978

N=Negligible

X.90-*contd.*

of all workers) in occupational divisions, groups and families, 1961

Branch of Occupation		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group 44 . .	(a)	..	1	24	61	..	..	410	7
	(b)	0	7	46	444	0	0	792	51
Family 440 .	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	284	2
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,749	1,111
442 .	(a)	..	..	13	21	..	..	10	4
	(b)	0	0	79	452	0	0	61	86
449 .	(a)	..	1	6	8	..	..	35	..
	(b)	0	39	60	311	0	0	347	0
Division 5 . .	*(a)*	*214*	..	*1*	..	*5*	..	*25*	*16*
	(b)	*178*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*4*	*0*	*21*	*44*
Group 50 . .	(a)	30	..	..	..	5	..	17	16
	(b)	28	0	0	0	5	0	16	52
Family 501 .	(a)	27	..	..	..	5	..	17	16
	(b)	30	0	0	0	6	0	19	54
Group 59 . .	(a)	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	(b)	104	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Family 590 .	(a)	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	(b)	104	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Division 6 . .	*(a)*	*1,916*	*22*	*871*	*21*	*100,403*	*1,518*	*5,286*	*55*
	(b)	*170*	*128*	*77*	*122*	*8,902*	*8,826*	*469*	*320*
Group 61 . .	(a)	9	..	..	..	11,650	5	113	..
	(b)	8	0	0	0	9,892	10,000	96	0
Family 610 .	(a)	9	..	..	..	11,273	5	111	..
	(b)	8	0	0	0	9,891	10,000	97	0
Group 63 . .	(a)	..	..	..	..	4,674	..	..	1
	(b)	0	0	0	0	9,957	0	0	10,000
Family 630 .	(a)	..	..	..	..	2,163	..	..	..
	(b)	0	0	0	0	9,936	0	0	0
631 .	(a)	..	..	..	..	2,511	..	..	1
	(b)	0	0	0	0	9,976	0	0	10,000
Group 64 . .	(a)	791	5	859	20	36,753	1,122	4,909	40
	(b)	167	39	181	155	7,745	8,711	1,035	311
Family 641 .	(a)	653	..	473	..	16,466	1	4,387	..
	(b)	262	0	190	0	6,598	10,000	1,758	0
642 .	(a)	3	..	45	..	2,385	1	70	..
	(b)	12	0	175	0	9,280	10,000	272	0
643 .	(a)	19	2	81	1	13,448	303	162	6
	(b)	13	63	57	32	9,381	9,650	113	191
649 .	(a)	116	3	260	19	4,354	816	288	34
	(b)	211	31	474	196	7,934	8,404	525	350

STATEMENT

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000

Branch of Occupation		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Group 66 . . .	(a)	9,923	16	..	1	6	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	625	6	0
Family 660 . .	(a)	2,656	1	..	1	3	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	10,000	11	0
662 . .	(a)	6,763	15	..	..	3	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	4	0
Group 67 . . .	(a)	2,442	205	..	..	48	2
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	197	98
Family 670 . .	(a)	1,308	194	..	..	48	2
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	367	103
Group 68 . . .	(a)	5,889	2	..	..	3	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	5	0
Family 680 . .	(a)	5,339	2	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
Group 69 . . .	(a)	28,707	199	..	..	62	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	22	0
Family 690 . .	(a)	1,076	5	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
691 . .	(a)	3,379	..	..	..	5	..
	(b)	10,000	0	0	0	15	0
692 . .	(a)	22,404	172	..	..	55	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	25	0
694 . .	(a)	1,198	19	..	..	2	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	17	0
Division 7–8 . . .	(*a*)	*992,374*	*269,222*	*227,286*	*95,510*	*442,726*	*34,254*
	(*b*)	*10,000*	*10,000*	*2,290*	*3,548*	*4,461*	*1,272*
Group 70 . . .	(a)	227,764	43,838	32,384	32,141	195,351	11,692
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,422	7,332	8,577	2,667
Family 700 . .	(a)	6,076	8,956	1,475	7,269	4,588	1,685
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,428	8,116	7,551	1,882
701 . .	(a)	1,801	390	43	249	1,757	141
	(b)	10,000	10,000	239	6,385	9,756	3,615
702 . .	(a)	30,455	6,621	1,832	4,336	28,618	2,284
	(b)	10,000	10,000	601	6,549	9,397	3,450
703 . .	(a)	2,996	540	409	343	2,585	197
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,365	6,352	8,628	3,648
704 . .	(a)	102,465	15,333	22,368	14,539	80,095	794
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,183	9,482	7,817	518

X.90-*contd.*

of all workers) in occupational divisions, groups and families, 1961

Branch of Occupation		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group 66 . .	(a)	104	8	..	..	9,811	7	2	..
	(b)	105	5,000	0	0	9,887	4,375	2	0
Family 660 .	(a)	6	..	..	..	2,647	..	..	..
	(b)	23	0	0	0	9,966	0	0	0
662 .	(a)	98	8	..	..	6,660	7	2	..
	(b)	145	5,333	0	0	9,848	4,667	3	0
Group 67 . .	(a)	2	..	10	..	2,180	189	199	14
	(b)	8	0	41	0	8,927	9,219	815	683
Family 670 .	(a)	..	..	10	..	1,083	178	167	14
	(b)	0	0	76	0	8,280	9,175	1,277	722
Group 68 . .	(a)	..	..	2	..	5,858	2	26	..
	(b)	0	0	4	0	9,447	10,000	44	0
Family 680 .	(a)	..	..	1	..	5,316	2	22	..
	(b)	0	0	2	0	9,957	10,000	41	0
Group 69 . .	(a)	1,009	9	..	..	27,608	190	25	..
	(b)	351	452	0	0	9,617	9,548	9	0
Family 690 .	(a)	..	..	..	..	1,075	5	..	..
	(b)	0	0	0	0	9,991	10,000	0	0
691 .	(a)	2	..	..	..	3,358	..	13	..
	(b)	6	0	0	0	9,938	0	38	0
692 .	(a)	1,006	9	..	..	21,331	163	11	..
	(b)	449	523	0	0	9,521	9,477	5	0
694 .	(a)	1	..	..	..	1,194	19	1	..
	(b)	8	0	0	0	9,967	10,000	8	0
Division 7-8 . .	(*a*)	*59,672*	*16,227*	*10,275*	*1,253*	*27,441*	*1,191*	*220,671*	*119,320*
	(*b*)	*601*	*603*	*104*	*47*	*277*	*44*	*2,224*	*4,432*
Group 70 . .	(a)	2	..	..	..	3	..	23	5
	(b)	N	0	0	0	N	0	1	1
Family 700 .	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	2
701 .	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
702 .	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
703 .	(a)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(b)	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
704 .	(a)	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	(b)	N	0	0	0	0	0	N	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000

Branch of Occupation		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Family 706 . .	(a)	12,875	1,649	2,248	1,473	10,624	174
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,746	8,933	8,252	1,055
707 . .	(a)	927	1,425	395	680	532	745
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,261	4,772	5,739	5,228
709 . .	(a)	68,803	8,734	3,507	3,106	65,294	5,628
	(b)	10,000	10,000	510	3,556	9,490	6,444
Group 71 . . .	(a)	70,221	18,689	36,285	15,682	33,913	3,004
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,167	8,391	4,830	1,607
Family 710 . .	(a)	61,262	10,709	31,579	8,856	29,666	1,852
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,155	8,270	4,842	1,729
715 . .	(a)	7,721	6,114	4,084	5,207	3,634	907
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,289	8,517	4,707	1,483
719 . .	(a)	582	1,438	429	1,269	153	167
	(b)	10,000	10,000	7,371	8,825	2,629	1,161
Group 72 . . .	(a)	26,588	1,774	15,475	1,631	11,111	138
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,820	9,194	4,179	778
Family 720 . .	(a)	23,108	1,265	13,157	1,195	9,949	70
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,694	4,447	4,305	553
729 . .	(a)	2,628	392	1,648	325	980	67
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,271	8,291	3,729	1,709
Group 73 . . .	(a)	32,639	1,093	14,965	995	16,864	97
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,585	9,103	5,167	888
Family 733 . .	(a)	22,809	1,047	13,827	970	8,432	77
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,062	9,265	3,697	935
734 . .	(a)	1,282	..	26	..	1,230	..
	(b)	10,000	0	203	0	9,594	0
739 . .	(a)	7,537	39	832	21	6,503	18
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,104	5,385	8,628	4,615
Group 74 . . .	(a)	29,274	124	13,787	116	15,394	8
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,710	9,355	5,259	645
Family 740 . .	(a)	2,104	..	90	..	2,011	..
	(b)	10,000	0	428	0	9,558	0
741 . .	(a)	26,046	123	13,286	115	12,671	8
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,101	9,350	4,865	650
742 . .	(a)	1,124	1	411	1	712	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,657	10,000	6,334	0
Group 75 . . .	(a)	43,134	92	883	30	30,193	55
	(b)	10,000	10,000	205	3,261	7,000	5,978

X.90-*contd.*

of all workers) in occupational divisions, groups and families, 1961

Branch of Occupation		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Family 706 .	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12
707 .	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
709 .	(a)	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	(b)	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0
Group 71 . .	(a)	2	..	2	2	6	..	13	1
	(b)	N	0	N	1	1	0	2	1
Family 710 .	(a)	..	..	2	..	3	..	12	1
	(b)	0	0	N	0	1	0	2	1
715 .	(a)	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	(b)	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
719 .	(a)	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	(b)	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0
Group 72 . .	(a)	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	..
	(b)	0	28	0	0	0	0	1	0
Family 720 .	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
729 .	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group 73 . .	(a)	63	1	2	..	693	..	46	..
	(b)	19	9	1	0	212	0	14	0
Family 733 .	(a)	41	..	1	..	462	..	41	..
	(b)	18	0	N	0	203	0	18	0
734 .	(a)	1	..	..	..	25	..	..	..
	(b)	8	0	0	0	195	0	0	0
739 .	(a)	2	..	1	..	196	..	3	..
	(b)	3	0	1	0	260	0	4	0
Group 74 . .	(a)	1	..	86	..	1	..	5	..
	(b)	N	0	29	0	N	0	2	0
Family 740 .	(a)	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
	(b)	0	0	5	0	0	0	9	0
741 .	(a)	1	..	84	..	1	..	3	..
	(b)	1	0	32	..	N	0	1	0
742 .	(a)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
Group 75 . .	(a)	707	2	33	5	8,615	..	2,421	..
	(b)	164	217	8	544	1,997	0	561	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000

Branch of Occupation		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Family 750 . .	(a)	14,563	5	56	4	9,076	1
	(b)	10,000	10,000	38	8,000	6,232	2,000
751 . .	(a)	5,990	23	98	4	4,040	14
	(b)	10,000	10,000	164	1,739	6,745	6,087
752 . .	(a)	1,564	..	3	..	647	..
	(b)	10,000	0	19	0	4,137	0
753 . .	(a)	11,926	5	207	1	9,157	4
	(b)	10,000	10,000	174	2,000	7,678	8,000
756 . .	(a)	1,735	1	19	..	1,257	1
	(b)	10,000	10,000	110	0	7,245	10,000
759 . .	(a)	5,044	44	250	17	4,355	27
	(b)	10,000	10,000	496	3,864	8,634	6,136
Group 76 . . .	(a)	13,272	1	26	..	3,296	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	20	0	2,483	0
Family 760 . .	(a)	6,701	..	4	..	1,677	..
	(b)	10,000	0	6	0	2,503	0
761 . .	(a)	2,679	..	..	..	707	..
	(b)	10,000	0	0	0	2,639	0
764 . .	(a)	1,096	1	..	..	96	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	876	0
769 . .	(a)	2,375	..	6	..	490	..
	(b)	10,000	0	25	0	2,063	0
Group 77 . . .	(a)	62,524	997	33,260	410	27,087	356
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,320	4,112	4,332	3,571
Family 770 . .	(a)	56,067	180	31,314	119	22,983	61
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,585	6,611	4,099	3,389
772 . .	(a)	2,889	50	461	3	2,393	47
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,596	600	8,283	9,400
779 . .	(a)	2,391	755	559	276	1,969	248
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,338	3,656	6,144	3,285
Group 78 . . .	(a)	2,919	149	7	11	709	9
	(b)	10,000	10,000	24	738	2,429	604
Family 780 . .	(a)	2,919	149	7	11	709	9
	(b)	10,000	10,000	24	738	2,429	604
Group 79 . . .	(a)	44,054	8,237	596	147	1,424	394
	(b)	10,000	10,000	135	178	323	478

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of all workers) in occupational divisions, groups and families, 1961

Branch of Occupation		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Family 750 .	(a)	291	..	2	..	4,777	..	310	..
	(b)	200	0	1	0	3,280	0	213	0
751 .	(a)	55	..	9	5	1,156	..	582	..
	(b)	92	0	15	2,174	1,930	0	972	0
752 .	(a)	32	..	..	..	390	..	489	..
	(b)	205	0	0	0	2,494	0	3,127	0
753 .	(a)	197	..	20	..	1,754	..	534	..
	(b)	165	0	17	0	1,471	0	448	0
756 .	(a)	19	..	..	..	168	..	167	..
	(b)	110	0	0	0	968	0	963	0
759 .	(a)	10	..	2	..	240	..	172	..
	(b)	20	0	4	0	476	0	341	0
Group 76 . .	(a)	231	..	170	..	2,114	1	7,416	..
	(b)	174	0	128	0	1,593	10,000	5,588	0
Family 760 .	(a)	80	..	160	..	714	..	4,049	..
	(b)	119	0	239	0	1,066	0	6,042	0
761 .	(a)	38	..	9	..	496	..	1,429	..
	(b)	142	0	34	0	1,851	0	5,334	0
764 .	(a)	68	..	..	..	343	1	588	..
	(b)	620	0	0	0	3,130	10,000	5,365	0
769 .	(a)	43	..	1	..	492	..	1,342	..
	(b)	181	0	4	0	2,072	0	5,651	0
Group 77 . .	(a)	1,435	231	10	..	640	..	60	..
	(b)	230	2,317	2	0	102	0	10	0
Family 770 .	(a)	1,087	..	5	..	621	..	52	..
	(b)	194	0	1	0	111	0	9	0
772 .	(a)	5	..	4	..	..	..	2	..
	(b)	17	0	14	0	0	0	7	0
779 .	(a)	342	231	1	..	13	..	4	..
	(b)	1,430	3,059	4	0	54	0	17	0
Group 78 . .	(a)	316	2	1	..	282	..	1,604	127
	(b)	1,083	134	3	0	966	0	5,495	8,524
Family 780 .	(a)	316	2	1	..	282	..	1,604	127
	(b)	1,083	134	3	0	966	0	5,495	8,524
Group 79 . .	(a)	41,771	7,635	7	1	52	..	55	..
	(b)	9,482	9,269	2	1	12	0	12	0

STATEMENT

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000

Branch of Occupation		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Family 790 . .	(a)	2,846	279	457	63	503	119
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,606	2,258	1,767	4,265
791 . .	(a)	26,040	2,010	131	82	746	254
	(b)	10,000	10,000	50	408	286	1,264
799 . .	(a)	14,793	5,889	..	..	117	21
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	79	36
Group 80 . . .	(a)	10,872	575	393	326	10,446	247
	(b)	10,000	10,000	361	5,669	9,608	4,296
Family 801 . .	(a)	2,050	4	..	..	2,046	4
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	9,980	10,000
803 . .	(a)	1,738	32	1	..	1,733	32
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6	0	9,971	10,000
804 . .	(a)	4,288	472	307	298	3,981	174
	(b)	10,000	10,000	716	6,314	9,284	3,686
808 . .	(a)	970	36	53	26	902	10
	(b)	10,000	10,000	546	7,222	9,299	2,778
809 . .	(a)	1,370	23	20	2	1,342	21
	(b)	10,000	10,000	146	870	9,796	9,130
Group 81 . . .	(a)	43,191	22,783	32,040	17,360	11,118	5,417
	(b)	10,000	10,000	7,418	7,620	2,574	2,377
Family 810 . .	(a)	3,723	2,252	721	365	2,985	1,885
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,937	1,621	8,018	8,370
811 . .	(a)	35,857	19,430	30,893	16,546	4,953	2,880
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,616	8,516	1,381	1,482
819 . .	(a)	2,344	976	398	366	1,945	610
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,698	3,750	8,298	6,250
Group 82 . . .	(a)	33,008	11,066	14,309	9,901	17,974	982
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,335	8,947	5,445	887
Family 820 . .	(a)	11,723	1,226	3,474	823	8,238	395
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,963	6,713	7,027	3,222
821 . .	(a)	6,221	933	3,989	732	2,229	200
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,412	7,846	3,583	2,144
822 . .	(a)	6,034	7,715	4,768	7,512	1,064	39
	(b)	10,000	10,000	7,902	9,737	1,763	51
824 . .	(a)	5,874	441	1,396	345	4,080	88
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,377	7,823	6,946	1,996
829 . .	(a)	1,246	698	392	464	847	234
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,146	6,648	6,798	3,352

X.90-*contd.*

of all workers) in occupational divisions, groups and families, 1961

Branch of Occupation		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Family 790 .	(a)	1,743	37	5	..	..	..	2	..
	(b)	6,124	1,326	18	0	0	0	7	0
791 .	(a)	25,095	1,673	1	1	30	..	24	..
	(b)	9,637	8,323	N	5	12	0	9	0
799 .	(a)	14,630	5,868	1	..	19	..	26	..
	(b)	9,890	9,964	1	0	13	0	17	0
Group 80 . .	(a)	..	..	16	..	2	..	15	2
	(b)	0	0	15	0	2	0	14	35
Family 801 .	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
803 .	(a)	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
	(b)	0	0	0	0	6	0	17	0
804 .	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
808 .	(a)	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	0	0	155	0	0	0	0	0
809 .	(a)	..	..	1	..	1	..	6	..
	(b)	0	0	7	0	7	0	44	0
Group 81 . .	(a)	8	4	..	..	13	2	11	..
	(b)	2	2	0	0	3	1	3	0
Family 810 .	(a)	2	..	..	..	12	2	2	..
	(b)	5	0	0	0	32	9	5	0
811 .	(a)	4	4	..	..	1	..	6	..
	(b)	1	2	0	0	N	0	2	0
819 .	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Group 82 . .	(a)	1	..	368	68	..	..	234	14
	(b)	N	0	111	61	0	0	71	13
Family 820 .	(a)	1	..	3	..	..	..	6	8
	(b)	1	0	3	0	0	0	5	65
821 .	(a)	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
	(b)	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
822 .	(a)	..	..	87	64	..	..	3	..
	(b)	0	0	144	83	0	0	5	0
824 .	(a)	..	..	181	2	..	..	217	6
	(b)	0	0	308	45	0	0	369	136
829 .	(a)	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..
	(b)	0	0	8	0	0	0	48	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000

Branch of Occupation		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Group 83 . . .	(a)	10,084	1,594	235	88	9,838	1,498
	(b)	10,000	10,000	233	552	9,756	9,398
Family 839 . .	(a)	9,079	1,525	187	57	8,888	1,461
	(b)	10,000	10,000	206	374	9,790	9,580
Group 84 . . .	(a)	25,306	4,073	8,999	2,617	16,277	1,456
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,556	6,425	6,432	3,575
Family 842 . .	(a)	23,871	2,559	8,794	1,889	15,050	670
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,684	7,382	6,305	2,618
849 . .	(a)	793	1,050	22	638	769	412
	(b)	10,000	10,000	278	6,076	9,697	3,924
Group 85 . . .	(a)	28,974	14,915	23,339	13,856	5,548	1,013
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,055	9,290	1,915	679
Family 850 . .	(a)	10,295	8,631	10,034	8,046	245	577
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,746	9,322	238	669
853 . .	(a)	11,613	4,155	11,239	4,085	364	63
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,678	9,832	313	152
859 . .	(a)	4,774	1,908	1,667	1,552	3,090	325
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,492	8,134	6,473	1,703
Group 86 . . .	(a)	6,918	375	27	12	3,167	240
	(b)	10,000	10,000	39	320	4,578	6,400
Family 860 . .	(a)	2,960	28	6	..	951	16
	(b)	10,000	10,000	20	0	3,213	5,714
861 . .	(a)	3,958	347	21	12	2,216	224
	(b)	10,000	10,000	53	346	5,599	6,455
Group 87 . . .	(a)	8,662	33	9	..	5,199	30
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10	0	6,002	9,091
Family 870 . .	(a)	2,496	2	2	..	1,176	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8	0	4,712	0
871 . .	(a)	2,074	3	..	..	1,648	3
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	7,946	10,000
876 . .	(a)	2,940	26	5	..	1,860	26
	(b)	10,000	10,000	17	0	6,327	10,000
Group 89 . . .	(a)	272,970	138,814	267	187	27,817	7,618
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10	13	1,019	549
Family 890 . .	(a)	31,366	7,161	..	3	9,955	2,535
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	4	3,174	3,540
899 . .	(a)	241,604	131,653	267	184	17,862	5,083
	(b)	10,000	10,000	11	14	739	386

X.90-*contd.*

of all workers) in occupational divisions, groups and families, 1961

Branch of Occupation		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group 83 . .	(a)	2	..	4	7	1	..	3	1
	(b)	2	0	4	44	1	0	3	6
Family 839 .	(a)	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	4	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group 84 . .	(a)	..	..	22	..	2	..	6	..
	(b)	0	0	9	0	1	0	2	0
Family 842 .	(a)	..	..	22	..	..	..	5	..
	(b)	0	0	9	0	0	0	2	0
849 .	(a)	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	(b)	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0
Group 85 . .	(a)	2	..	16	10	3	..	31	19
	(b)	1	0	6	7	1	0	11	13
Family 850 .	(a)	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	3
	(b)	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	3
853 .	(a)	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
	(b)	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0
859 .	(a)	1	..	10	10	2	..	3	16
	(b)	2	0	21	52	4	0	6	84
Group 86 . .	(a)	2	..	3,549	118	127	..	45	2
	(b)	3	0	5,130	3,147	184	0	65	53
Family 860 .	(a)	2	..	1,907	9	61	..	32	..
	(b)	7	0	6,443	3,214	206	0	108	0
861 .	(a)	..	..	1,642	109	66	..	13	2
	(b)	0	0	4,148	3,141	167	0	33	58
Group 87 . .	(a)	682	1	14	..	1,164	..	1,411	2
	(b)	787	303	16	0	1,344	0	1,629	606
Family 870 .	(a)	364	..	9	..	195	..	711	2
	(b)	1,458	0	36	0	781	0	2,849	10,000
871 .	(a)	9	..	..	..	295	..	119	..
	(b)	43	0	0	0	1,422	0	574	0
876 .	(a)	196	..	4	..	525	..	310	..
	(b)	667	0	14	0	1,786	0	1,054	0
Group 89 . .	(a)	14,447	8,346	5,975	1,042	13,723	1,188	207,270	119,147
	(b)	529	601	219	75	503	86	7,593	8,583
Family 890 .	(a)	832	236	2,135	299	5,740	367	12,179	3,582
	(b)	265	330	681	418	1,830	513	3,883	5,002
899 .	(a)	13,615	8,110	3,840	743	7,983	821	195,091	115,565
	(b)	564	616	159	56	330	62	8,075	8,778

STATEMENT

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000

Branch of Occupation		Total workers		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Division 9	*(a)*	*180,184*	*35,097*	*8*	*2*	*9,195*	*638*
	(b)	*10,000*	*10,000*	*N*	*1*	*510*	*182*
Group 90	(a)	61,146	156	1	..	5,798	30
	(b)	10,000	10,000	N	0	948	1,923
Family 901	(a)	25,562	77	..	..	10	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	4	0
903	(a)	26,410	36	1	..	5,496	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	N	0	2,081	0
909	(a)	7,484	1	..	..	5	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	7	0
Group 91	(a)	23,127	20,170	..	1	352	76
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	1	152	38
Family 910	(a)	982	1,432	..	..	1	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10	0
911	(a)	10,138	1,930	..	1	309	50
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	5	305	259
912	(a)	10,422	14,007	..	..	12	11
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	12	8
913	(a)	17	1,095	..	..	..	1
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	9
919	(a)	1,568	1,706	..	..	30	14
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	191	82
Group 92	(a)	23,648	35	2	..	62	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1	0	26	0
Family 920	(a)	23,648	35	2	..	62	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1	0	26	0
Group 93	(a)	23,825	11,681	2	1	2,923	532
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1	1	1,227	455
Family 931	(a)	23,431	11,680	2	1	2,831	532
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1	1	1,208	455
Group 94	(a)	35,212	39	2	..	1	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1	0	N	0
Family 940	(a)	35,212	39	2	..	1	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1	0	N	0
Group 95	(a)	9,601	2,899	..	..	12	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	12	0
Family 950	(a)	9,063	2,792	..	..	10	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	11	0
Group 97	(a)	1,365	1	..	..	3	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	22	0
Family 979	(a)	1,246	..	..	..	2	..
	(b)	10,000	0	0	0	16	0
Group 99	(a)	1,963	105	1	0	44	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5	..	224	0
Family 999	(a)	1,816	99	1	..	39	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6	0	215	0
Division X	*(a)*	*5,580*	*1,524*	*55*	*48*	*1,011*	*58*
	(b)	*10,000*	*10,000*	*99*	*315*	*1,812*	*381*
Group X8	(a)	5,350	1,522	55	48	1,006	58
	(b)	10,000	10,000	103	315	1,880	381
Family X80	(a)	5,350	1,522	55	48	1,006	58
	(b)	10,000	10,000	103	315	1,880	381

N=Negligible

X.90-*concld.*

of all workers) in occupational divisions, groups and families, 1961

Branch of Occupation		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Division 9	*(a)*	*1,320*	*52*	*1,752*	*60*	*8,581*	*200*	*157,939*	*34,054*
	(b)	*73*	*15*	*97*	*17*	*476*	*57*	*8,765*	*9,703*
Group 90	(a)	925	..	1,158	..	4,234	9	47,872	108
	(b)	151	0	189	0	692	577	7,829	6,923
Family 901	(a)	8	..	1	..	1,582	7	23,960	70
	(b)	3	0	N	0	619	909	9,373	9,091
903	(a)	906	..	1,156	..	2,211	2	15,497	25
	(b)	343	0	438	0	837	556	5,868	6,944
909	(a)	2	..	..	..	367	..	7,103	1
	(b)	3	0	0	0	490	0	9,491	10,000
Group 91	(a)	37	9	60	9	124	..	22,460	20,055
	(b)	16	4	26	4	54	0	9,712	9,943
Family 910	(a)	..	..	1	..	..	..	977	1,432
	(b)	0	0	10	0	0	0	9,949	10,000
911	(a)	33	9	30	3	122	..	9,562	1,847
	(b)	33	47	30	16	120	0	9,432	9,570
912	(a)	3	..	8	6	1	..	10,392	13,990
	(b)	3	0	8	4	1	0	9,971	9,988
913	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1,094
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	9,991
919	(a)	1	..	21	..	1	..	1,512	1,692
	(b)	6	0	134	0	6	0	9,643	9,918
Group 92	(a)	1	..	21	..	22	..	23,536	35
	(b)	N	0	9	0	9	0	9,953	10,000
Family 920	(a)	1	..	21	..	22	..	23,536	35
	(b)	N	0	9	0	9	0	9,953	10,000
Group 93	(a)	219	43	512	51	4,174	191	15,871	10,801
	(b)	92	37	215	44	1,752	164	6,661	9,247
Family 931	(a)	116	42	508	51	4,166	191	15,684	10,801
	(b)	50	36	217	44	1,778	164	6,694	9,247
Group 94	(a)	..	..	..	..	1	..	35,207	39
	(b)	0	0	0	0	N	0	9,999	10,000
Family 940	(a)	..	..	..	..	1	..	35,207	39
	(b)	0	0	0	0	N	0	9,999	10,000
Group 95	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,589	2,899
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,988	10,000
Family 950	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,053	2,792
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,989	10,000
Group 97	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,362	1
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,978	10,000
Family 979	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,244	..
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,984	0
Group 99	(a)	138	..	1	..	26	..	1,745	105
	(b)	703	0	5	0	132	0	8,889	10,000
Family 999	(a)	137	..	1	..	26	..	1,604	99
	(b)	754	0	6	0	143	0	8,833	10,000
Division X	*(a)*	*346*	*167*	*61*	*14*	*118*	..	*3,896*	*1,234*
	(b)	*620*	*1,096*	*109*	*92*	*211*	*0*	*6,982*	*8,097*
Group X8	(a)	343	167	56	14	118	..	3,679	1,232
	(b)	641	1,097	105	92	221	0	6,877	8,095
Family X80	(a)	343	167	56	14	118	..	3,679	1,232
	(b)	641	1,097	105	92	221	0	6,877	8,095

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.93

Proportions of migrant workers of each sex to total of all migrant workers (per 10,000 of all migrant workers) in occupational divisions and groups in six cities, 1961

Workers by Occupational Division and Group		Males	Females
1		2	3
JAMNAGAR CITY			
Total workers	**(a)**	**17,999**	**2,323**
	(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**
I—Cultivators	(a)	66	43
	(b)	37	185
II—Agricultural labourers	(a)	91	27
	(b)	50	116
Division 0	*(a)*	*816*	*338*
	(b)	*453*	*1,455*
Group 00	(a)	103	..
	(b)	57	0
03	(a)	77	14
	(b)	43	60
04	(a)	72	138
	(b)	40	594
05	(a)	271	174
	(b)	151	749
0X	(a)	191	7
	(b)	106	30
Division 1	*(a)*	*1,497*	*19*
	(b)	*832*	*82*
Group 10	(a)	941	14
	(b)	523	60
11	(a)	78	..
	(b)	43	0
13	(a)	465	5
	(b)	258	22
Division 2	*(a)*	*2,936*	*49*
	(b)	*1,631*	*211*
Group 20	(a)	400	..
	(b)	222	0
28	(a)	1,764	44
	(b)	980	189
29	(a)	738	..
	(b)	410	0
Division 3	*(a)*	*2,214*	*56*
	(b)	*1,230*	*241*
Group 30	(a)	1,414	38
	(b)	786	164
31	(a)	144	..
	(b)	80	0
33	(a)	656	18
	(b)	364	77
Division 4	*(a)*	*253*	*109*
	(b)	*141*	*469*
Group 40	(a)	195	102
	(b)	108	439
41	(a)	53	7
	(b)	29	30
Division 5	*(a)*	*32*	*18*
	(b)	*18*	*78*
Group 50	(a)	32	..
	(b)	18	0
59	(a)	..	18
	(b)	0	78
Division 6	*(a)*	*1,197*	*3*
	(b)	*665*	*13*
Group 63	(a)	102	..
	(b)	517	0
64	(a)	499	3
	(b)	277	13
66	(a)	86	..
	(b)	48	0
69	(a)	333	..
	(b)	185	0
Division 7-8	*(a)*	*6,692*	*1,380*
	(b)	*3,718*	*5,941*
Group 70	(a)	493	151
	(b)	274	650
71	(a)	303	96
	(b)	168	413

(a)=Absolute figures (b)=Proportionate figures

NOTE:

1. Occupational groups having less than 5 per cent of the workers of the respective division and 2.5 per cent in case of Division 7-8 have not been given in this table.
2. The National Classification of Occupations giving description of divisions, groups and families has been reproduced as Appendix X.2

STATEMENT X.93-*contd.*

Proportions of migrant workers of each sex to total of all migrant workers (per 10,000 of all migrant workers) in occupational divisions and groups in six cities, 1961

Workers by Occupational Division and Group		Males	Females
1		2	3
JAMNAGAR CITY-*concld.*			
Group 73	(a)	292	..
	(b)	162	0
75	(a)	762	..
	(b)	423	0
77	(a)	646	..
	(b)	359	0
79	(a)	295	81
	(b)	164	349
81	(a)	86	130
	(b)	48	560
82	(a)	198	36
	(b)	110	155
85	(a)	332	44
	(b)	184	189
86	(a)	252	..
	(b)	140	0
89	(a)	2,390	756
	(b)	1,328	3,254
Division 9	(*a*)	*2,202*	*280*
	(*b*)	*1,223*	*1,205*
Group 90	(a)	1,319	7
	(b)	733	30
91	(a)	188	177
	(b)	104	762
92	(a)	265	..
	(b)	147	0
93	(a)	206	93
	(b)	114	400
Division X	(*a*)	*3*	*1*
	(*b*)	*2*	*4*
Group X8	(a)	3	1
	(b)	2	4
RAJKOT CITY			
Total workers	**(a)**	**26,536**	**4,014**
	(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**
I—Cultivators	(a)	115	231
	(b)	43	576
II—Agricultural labourers	(a)	153	59
	(b)	58	147
Division 0	(*a*)	*1,673*	*728*
	(*b*)	*630*	*1,814*
Group 00	(a)	219	..
	(b)	83	0
03	(a)	122	14
	(b)	46	35
04	(a)	148	184
	(b)	56	458
05	(a)	522	505
	(b)	197	1,258
06	(a)	120	1
	(b)	45	2
07	(a)	184	14
	(b)	69	35
0X	(a)	189	4
	(b)	71	10
Division 1	(*a*)	*1,006*	*26*
	(*b*)	*379*	*65*
Group 10	(a)	241	8
	(b)	91	20
13	(a)	752	18
	(b)	283	45
Division 2	(*a*)	*5,156*	*147*
	(*b*)	*1,943*	*366*
Group 20	(a)	1,003	3
	(b)	378	7
28	(a)	3,059	141
	(b)	1,153	351
29	(a)	928	..
	(b)	350	0
Division 3	(*a*)	*4,027*	*62*
	(*b*)	*1,517*	*154*
Group 30	(a)	2,513	44
	(b)	947	109
31	(a)	290	..
	(b)	109	0
33	(a)	1,183	18
	(b)	446	45

STATEMENT X.93-*contd.*

Proportions of migrant workers of each sex to total of all migrant workers (per 10,000 of all migrant workers) in occupational divisions and groups in six cities, 1961

Workers by Occupational Division and Group		Males	Females
1		2	3
RAJKOT CITY-*contd.*			
Division 4	(*a*)	*461*	*313*
	(*b*)	*174*	*780*
Group 40	(a)	390	313
	(b)	147	780
41	(a)	65	..
	(b)	24	0
Division 5	(*a*)	*21*	*8*
	(*b*)	*8*	*20*
Group 50	(a)	21	..
	(b)	8	0
59	(a)	..	8
	(b)	0	20
Division 6	(*a*)	*1,584*	*9*
	(*b*)	*597*	*22*
Group 64	(a)	730	..
	(b)	275	0
66	(a)	170	..
	(b)	64	0
67	(a)	175	9
	(b)	66	22
69	(a)	355	..
	(b)	134	0
Division 7-8	(*a*)	*9,919*	*1,443*
	(*b*)	*3,738*	*3,595*
Group 70	(a)	571	106
	(b)	215	264
71	(a)	537	60
	(b)	202	149
73	(a)	569	..
	(b)	214	0
74	(a)	655	..
	(b)	247	0
75	(a)	1,146	..
	(b)	432	0
77	(a)	862	2
	(b)	325	5
79	(a)	546	163
	(b)	206	406
Group 80	(a)	693	2
	(b)	261	5
82	(a)	256	43
	(b)	96	107
89	(a)	2,905	912
	(b)	1,095	2,272
Division 9	(*a*)	*2,406*	*986*
	(*b*)	*907*	*2,456*
Group 90	(a)	1,175	3
	(b)	443	7
91	(a)	296	683
	(b)	112	1,702
92	(a)	200	..
	(b)	75	0
93	(a)	340	287
	(b)	128	715
94	(a)	241	..
	(b)	91	0
Division X	(*a*)	*15*	*2*
	(*b*)	*6*	*5*
Group X8	(a)	15	2
	(b)	6	5
BHAVNAGAR CITY			
Total workers	(a)	**17,486**	**2,364**
	(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**
I—Cultivators	(a)	62	30
	(b)	35	127
II—Agricultural labourers	(a)	32	5
	(b)	18	21
Division 0	(*a*)	*1,013*	*333*
	(*b*)	*579*	*1,409*
Group 00	(a)	82	..
	(b)	47	0
03	(a)	129	12
	(b)	74	51
04	(a)	83	42
	(b)	47	178
05	(a)	393	268
	(b)	225	1,134
0X	(a)	149	7
	(b)	85	30

STATEMENT X.93-*contd.*

Proportions of migrant workers of each sex to total of all migrant workers (per 10,000 of all migrant workers) in occupational divisions and groups in six cities, 1961

Workers by Occupational Division and Group		Males	Females
1		2	3
BHAVNAGAR CITY-*contd.*			
Division 1 . .	(*a*)	*540*	*9*
	(*b*)	*309*	*38*
Group 10 . .	(a)	120	2
	(b)	69	8
12 . .	(a)	33	..
	(b)	19	0
13 . .	(a)	382	7
	(b)	218	30
Division 2 . .	(*a*)	*2,587*	*58*
	(*b*)	*1,480*	*245*
Group 20 . .	(a)	409	..
	(b)	234	0
28 . .	(a)	1,543	55
	(b)	882	233
29 . .	(a)	560	..
	(b)	320	0
Division 3 . .	(*a*)	*2,998*	*73*
	(*b*)	*1,715*	*309*
Group 30 . .	(a)	1,696	54
	(b)	970	228
33 . .	(a)	1,192	16
	(b)	682	68
Division 4 . .	(*a*)	*325*	*152*
	(*b*)	*186*	*643*
Group 40 . .	(a)	250	141
	(b)	143	596
41 . .	(a)	69	10
	(b)	39	42
Division 5 . .	(*a*)	*1*	*1*
	(*b*)	*1*	*4*
Group 50 . .	(a)	1	..
	(b)	1	0
59 . .	(a)	..	1
	(b)	0	4
Division 6 . .	(*a*)	*1,280*	*7*
	(*b*)	*732*	*30*
Group 63 . .	(a)	86	..
	(b)	49	0
Group 64 . .	(a)	480	6
	(b)	275	26
66 . .	(a)	113	..
	(b)	65	0
67 . .	(a)	65	1
	(b)	37	4
69 . .	(a)	418	..
	(b)	239	0
Division 7–8 . .	(*a*)	*7,009*	*1,225*
	(*b*)	*4,008*	*5,182*
Group 70 . .	(a)	1,198	308
	(b)	685	1,303
71 . .	(a)	446	63
	(b)	255	266
73 . .	(a)	384	..
	(b)	220	0
74 . .	(a)	278	..
	(b)	159	0
75 . .	(a)	590	..
	(b)	337	0
76 . .	(a)	242	..
	(b)	138	0
77 . .	(a)	352	..
	(b)	201	0
79 . .	(a)	312	49
	(b)	178	207
82 . .	(a)	319	24
	(b)	182	102
83 . .	(a)	373	270
	(b)	213	1,142
89 . .	(a)	1,820	419
	(b)	1,041	1,772
Division 9 . .	(*a*)	*1,635*	*469*
	(*b*)	*935*	*1,984*
Group 90 . .	(a)	797	..
	(b)	456	0
91 . .	(a)	194	357
	(b)	111	1,510

STATEMENT X.93-*contd.*

Proportions of migrant workers of each sex to total of all migrant workers (per 10,000 of all migrant workers) in occupational divisions and groups in six cities, 1961

Workers by Occupational Division and Group		Males	Females
1		2	3
BHAVNAGAR CITY-*concld.*			
Group 92	(a)	225	..
	(b)	129	0
93	(a)	203	88
	(b)	116	372
94	(a)	133	..
	(b)	76	0
Division X	(*a*)	*4*	*2*
	(*b*)	*2*	*8*
Group X8	(a)	4	2
	(b)	2	8
AHMEDABAD CITY			
Total workers	**(a)**	**237,435**	**17,607**
	(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**
I—Cultivators	(a)	188	65
	(b)	8	37
II—Agricultural labourers	(a)	212	95
	(b)	9	54
Division 0	(*a*)	*8,293*	*2,503*
	(*b*)	*349*	*1,422*
Group 00	(a)	876	2
	(b)	37	1
03	(a)	744	74
	(b)	31	42
04	(a)	710	514
	(b)	30	292
05	(a)	3,116	1,774
	(b)	131	1,008
06	(a)	574	1
	(b)	24	1
0X	(a)	1,125	47
	(b)	47	27
Division 1	(*a*)	*4,997*	*85*
	(*b*)	*210*	*48*
Group 10	(a)	1,060	26
	(b)	45	15
11	(a)	361	2
	(b)	15	1

Workers by Occupational Division and Group		Males	Females
1		2	3
AHMEDABAD CITY-*contd.*			
Group 13	(a)	3,393	57
	(b)	143	32
Division 2	(*a*)	*23,354*	*532*
	(*b*)	*983*	*302*
Group 20	(a)	3,580	18
	(b)	151	10
28	(a)	15,169	321
	(b)	639	182
29	(a)	3,765	121
	(b)	159	69
Division 3	(*a*)	*27,974*	*1,175*
	(*b*)	*1,178*	*667*
Group 30	(a)	13,674	603
	(b)	576	342
33	(a)	12,245	554
	(b)	516	315
Division 4	(*a*)	*2,633*	*747*
	(*b*)	*111*	*424*
Group 40	(a)	1,470	685
	(b)	62	389
41	(a)	1,133	62
	(b)	48	35
Division 6	(*a*)	*9,823*	*711*
	(*b*)	*414*	*404*
Group 64	(a)	6,138	638
	(b)	259	362
69	(a)	2,070	..
	(b)	87	0
Division 7-8	(*a*)	*137,110*	*8,991*
	(*b*)	*5,775*	*5,106*
Group 70	(a)	89,057	3,615
	(b)	3,751	2,053
71	(a)	4,893	543
	(b)	206	308
73	(a)	3,829	62
	(b)	161	35
75	(a)	7,785	..
	(b)	328	0

STATEMENT X.93-*contd.*

Proportions of migrant workers of each sex to total of all migrant workers (per 10,000 of all migrant workers) in occupational divisions and groups in six cities, 1961

Workers by Occupational Division and Group		Males	Females
1		2	3
AHMEDABAD CITY-*concld.*			
Group 77	(a)	3,775	57
	(b)	159	32
79	(a)	4,345	936
	(b)	183	532
89	(a)	10,204	2,908
	(b)	430	1,652
Division 9	(*a*)	*22,812*	*2,702*
	(*b*)	*961*	*1,535*
Group 90	(a)	7,088	14
	(b)	299	8
91	(a)	5,276	1,485
	(b)	222	843
92	(a)	4,102	..
	(b)	173	0
93	(a)	3,467	973
	(b)	146	553
94	(a)	1,658	..
	(b)	70	0
95	(a)	1,053	230
	(b)	44	131
Division X	(*a*)	*39*	*1*
	(*b*)	*2*	*1*
Group X8	(a)	39	1
	(b)	2	1
BARODA CITY			
Total workers	**(a)**	**43,423**	**4,412**
	(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**
I—Cultivators	(a)	377	30
	(b)	87	68
II—Agricultural labourers	(a)	192	58
	(b)	44	131
Division 0	(*a*)	*3,790*	*986*
	(*b*)	*873*	*2,235*
Group 00	(a)	560	..
	(b)	129	0
03	(a)	258	27
	(b)	59	61

Workers by Occupational Division and Group		Males	Females
1		2	3
BARODA CITY-*contd.*			
Group 04	(a)	207	188
	(b)	48	426
05	(a)	1,426	702
	(b)	328	1,591
0X	(a)	415	34
	(b)	96	77
Division 1	(*a*)	*1,253*	*17*
	(*b*)	*289*	*39*
Group 10	(a)	327	-
	(b)	75	0
13	(a)	887	17
	(b)	204	39
Division 2	(*a*)	*6,636*	*217*
	(*b*)	*1,528*	*492*
Group 20	(a)	939	7
	(b)	216	16
28	(a)	4,246	157
	(b)	978	356
29	(a)	1,193	28
	(b)	275	63
Division 3	(*a*)	*6,641*	*426*
	(*b*)	*1,529*	*966*
Group 30	(a)	4,244	291
	(b)	977	660
33	(a)	2,247	129
	(b)	517	292
Division 4	(*a*)	*445*	*235*
	(*b*)	*102*	*533*
Group 40	(a)	249	220
	(b)	57	499
41	(a)	193	15
	(b)	44	34
Division 5	(*a*)	*9*	..
	(*b*)	*2*	*0*
Group 50	(a)	2	..
	(b)	N	0
51	(a)	7	..
	(b)	2	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT X.93-*contd.*

Proportions of migrant workers of each sex to total of all migrant workers (per 10,000 of all migrant workers) in occupational divisions and groups in six cities, 1961

Workers by Occupational Division and Group		Males	Females
1		2	3
BARODA CITY-*contd.*			
Division 6	(*a*)	*2,188*	*12*
	(*b*)	*504*	*27*
Group 64	(a)	961	..
	(b)	221	0
66	(a)	181	..
	(b)	42	0
67	(a)	151	12
	(b)	35	27
69	(a)	756	..
	(b)	174	0
Division 7-8	(*a*)	*15,850*	*1,390*
	(*b*)	*3,650*	*3,150*
Group 70	(a)	4,162	218
	(b)	958	494
71	(a)	815	182
	(b)	188	413
73	(a)	685	..
	(b)	158	0
75	(a)	1,809	..
	(b)	417	0
77	(a)	1,159	..
	(b)	267	0
79	(a)	607	125
	(b)	140	283
83	(a)	514	..
	(b)	118	0
89	(a)	2,972	652
	(b)	684	1,478
Division 9	(*a*)	*6,030*	*1,041*
	(*b*)	*1,389*	*2,359*
Group 90	(a)	3,182	..
	(b)	733	0
91	(a)	913	683
	(b)	210	1,548
92	(a)	839	..
	(b)	193	0
Group 93	(a)	437	216
	(b)	101	489
95	(a)	265	142
	(b)	61	322
Division X	(*a*)	*12*	..
	(*b*)	*3*	*0*
Group X8	(a)	12	..
	(b)	3	0
SURAT CITY			
Total workers	**(a)**	**30,730**	**4,362**
	(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**
I—Cultivators	(a)	39	11
	(b)	13	25
II—Agricultural labourers	(a)	41	11
	(b)	13	25
Division 0	(*a*)	*1,785*	*541*
	(*b*)	*581*	*1,240*
Group 00	(a)	120	..
	(b)	39	0
03	(a)	184	15
	(b)	60	34
04	(a)	89	120
	(b)	29	275
05	(a)	681	371
	(b)	222	851
0X	(a)	459	25
	(b)	149	57
Division 1	(*a*)	*833*	*31*
	(*b*)	*271*	*71*
Group 10	(a)	235	7
	(b)	76	16
13	(a)	570	23
	(b)	185	53

STATEMENT X.93-*concld.*

Proportions of migrant workers of each sex to total of all migrant workers (per 10,000 of all migrant workers) in occupational divisions and groups in six cities, 1961

Workers by Occupational Division and Group		Males	Females
1		2	3
SURAT CITY-*contd.*			
Division 2 . .	(*a*)	*3,668*	*80*
	(*b*)	*1,194*	*184*
Group 20 . .	(a)	990	1
	(b)	322	2
28 . .	(a)	1,929	40
	(b)	628	92
29 . .	(a)	696	33
	(b)	226	76
Division 3 . .	(*a*)	*3,699*	*284*
	(*b*)	*1,204*	*651*
Group 30 . .	(a)	2,035	160
	(b)	662	367
33 . .	(a)	1,523	121
	(b)	496	277
Division 4 . .	(*a*)	*224*	*42*
	(*b*)	*73*	*97*
Group 40 . .	(a)	121	29
	(b)	39	67
41 . .	(a)	91	13
	(b)	30	30
Division 5 . .	(*a*)	*4*	..
	(*b*)	*1*	*0*
Group 50 . .	(a)	4	..
	(b)	1	0
Division 6 . .	(*a*)	*1,369*	*7*
	(*b*)	*445*	*16*
Group 61 . .	(a)	153	..
	(b)	50	0
64 . .	(a)	762	..
	(b)	248	0
67 . .	(a)	87	7
	(b)	28	16

Workers by Occupational Division and Group		Males	Females
1		2	3
SURAT CITY-*concld.*			
Group 68 . .	(a)	78	..
	(b)	25	0
69 . .	(a)	204	..
	(b)	66	0
Division 7-8 . .	(*a*)	*16,449*	*2,250*
	(*b*)	*5,353*	*5,158*
Group 70 . .	(a)	7,648	770
	(b)	2,489	1,765
71 . .	(a)	1,087	230
	(b)	354	527
74 . .	(a)	769	..
	(b)	250	0
75 . .	(a)	580	..
	(b)	189	0
77 . .	(a)	469	..
	(b)	153	0
79 . .	(a)	473	147
	(b)	154	337
89 . .	(a)	2,691	814
	(b)	876	1,866
Division 9 . .	(*a*)	*2,603*	*1,105*
	(*b*)	*847*	*2,533*
Group 90 . .	(a)	646	6
	(b)	210	14
91 . .	(a)	746	883
	(b)	243	2,024
92 . .	(a)	695	..
	(b)	226	0
93 . .	(a)	204	185
	(b)	66	424
Division X . .	(*a*)	*16*	..
	(*b*)	*5*	*0*
Group X8 . .	(a)	16	..
	(b)	5	0

STATEMENT

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in (i) Manufacturing other Storage and Communications and (v) Other Services compared

Total Rural Urban		Population			Total workers		Workers at Vto IX Industrial Categories V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
								GUJARAT
Total	(a)	**20,633,350**	**10,633,902**	**9,999,448**	**5,685,776**	**2,788,812**	**500,109**	**36,050**
	(b)	**1,367,255**	**693,436**	**673,819**	**355,394**	**226,664**	**41,388**	**10,109**
	(c)	**2,754,446**	**1,398,478**	**1,355,968**	**814,555**	**665,187**	**18,567**	**4,657**
	(d)	**6.63**	**6.52**	**6.74**	**6.25**	**8.13**	**8.28**	**28.04**
	(e)	**13.35**	**13.15**	**13.56**	**14.33**	**23.85**	**3.71**	**12.92**
	(f)	**19.98**	**19.67**	**20.30**	**20.58**	**31.98**	**11.99**	**40.96**
Rural	(a)	**15,316,726**	**7,830,222**	**7,486,504**	**4,329,568**	**2,556,524**	**87,574**	**12,401**
	(b)	**1,033,073**	**517,656**	**515,417**	**275,315**	**196,195**	**7,791**	**2,686**
	(c)	**2,616,496**	**1,325,739**	**1,290.757**	**774,797**	**646,968**	**9,066**	**2,198**
	(d)	**6.74**	**6.61**	**6.88**	**6.36**	**7.67**	**8.90**	**21.66**
	(e)	**17.08**	**16.93**	**17.24**	**17.90**	**25.31**	**10.35**	**17.72**
	(f)	**23.82**	**23.54**	**24.12**	**24.26**	**32.98**	**19.25**	**39.38**
Urban	(a)	**5,316,624**	**2,803,680**	**2,512,944**	**1,356,208**	**232,288**	**412,535**	**23,649**
	(b)	**334,182**	**175,780**	**158,402**	**80,079**	**30,469**	**33,597**	**7,423**
	(c)	**137,950**	**72,739**	**65,211**	**39,758**	**18,219**	**9,501**	**2,459**
	(d)	**6.29**	**6.27**	**6.30**	**5.90**	**13.12**	**8.14**	**31.39**
	(e)	**2.59**	**2.59**	**2.60**	**2.93**	**7.84**	**2.30**	**10.40**
	(f)	**8.88**	**8.86**	**8.90**	**8.83**	**20.96**	**10.44**	**41.79**
								JAMNAGAR
Total	(a)	828,419	424,300	404,119	221,833	85,542	20,601	2,788
	(b)	50,295	25,057	25,238	12,809	7,748	1,405	858
	(c)	3,410	1,681	1,729	1,042	506	16	5
	(d)	6.07	5.91	6.24	5.77	9.06	6.82	30.77
	(e)	0.41	0.40	0.43	0.47	0.59	0.08	0.18
	(f)	6.48	6.30	6.67	6.24	9.65	6.90	30.95
Rural	(a)	534,761	271,923	262,838	149,591	73,222	2,582	684
	(b)	35,171	17,632	17,539	9,167	5,595	179	103
	(c)	2,999	1,509	1,490	976	485	1	..
	(d)	6.58	6.48	6.67	6.13	7.64	6.93	15.06
	(e)	0.56	0.55	0.57	0.65	0.66	0.04	0
	(f)	7.14	7.03	7.24	6.78	8.30	6.97	15.06
Urban	(a)	293,658	152,377	141,281	72,242	12,320	18,019	2,104
	(b)	15,124	7,425	7,699	3,642	2,153	1,226	755
	(c)	411	172	239	66	21	15	5
	(d)	5.15	4.87	5.45	5.04	17.48	6.80	35.88
	(e)	0.14	0.11	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.08	0.24
	(f)	5.29	4.98	5.62	5.13	17.65	6.88	36.12

NOTE:

(a) = General population (B–I)

(b) = All Scheduled Castes (C-VIII-Part A)

(c) = All Scheduled Tribes (C-VIII-Part B)

X.94

than Household Industry, (ii) Construction, (iii) Trade and Commerce, (iv) Transport, to the general population in the same category, 1961

Total Rural Urban		Workers at V to IX Industrial Categories							
		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Srorage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
STATE									
Total	(a)	**73,492**	**16,551**	**381,287**	**29,869**	**155,867**	**3,194**	**659,305**	**187,348**
	(b)	**8,916**	**5,209**	**2,520**	**872**	**8,155**	**387**	**68,721**	**42,964**
	(c)	**4,564**	**1,764**	**4,664**	**1,041**	**8,452**	**133**	**42,566**	**22,515**
	(d)	**12,13**	**31.47**	**0.66**	**2.92**	**5.23**	**12.12**	**10.42**	**22.93**
	(e)	**6.21**	**10.66**	**1.22**	**3.48**	**5.42**	**4.16**	**6.46**	**12.02**
	(f)	**18.34**	**42.13**	**1.88**	**6.40**	**10.65**	**16.28**	**16.88**	**34.95**
Rural	(a)	**40,550**	**11,645**	**136,204**	**16,489**	**45,209**	**772**	**288,810**	**98,750**
	(b)	**5,842**	**3,338**	**1,125**	**396**	**2,590**	**110**	**39,325**	**27,064**
	(c)	**3,523**	**1,119**	**2,694**	**607**	**4,960**	**77**	**26.680**	**13,913**
	(d)	**14.41**	**28.66**	**0.83**	**2.40**	**5.73**	**14.25**	**13.62**	**27.41**
	(e)	**8.69**	**9.61**	**1.98**	**3.68**	**10.97**	**9.97**	**9.24**	**14.09**
	(f)	**23.10**	**38.27**	**2.81**	**6.08**	**16.70**	**24.22**	**22.86**	**41.50**
Urban	(a)	**32,942**	**4,906**	**245,083**	**13,380**	**110,658**	**2,422**	**370,495**	**88,598**
	(b)	**3,074**	**1,871**	**1,395**	**476**	**5,565**	**277**	**29,396**	**15,900**
	(c)	**1,041**	**645**	**1,970**	**434**	**3,492**	**56**	**15,886**	**8,602**
	(d)	**9.33**	**38.14**	**0.57**	**3.56**	**5.03**	**11.44**	**7.93**	**17.95**
	(e)	**3.16**	**13.15**	**0.80**	**3.24**	**3.16**	**2.31**	**4.29**	**9.71**
	(f)	**12.49**	**51.29**	**1.37**	**6.80**	**8.19**	**13.75**	**12.22**	**27.66**
DISTRICT									
Total	(a)	3,018	748	16,982	455	9,268	200	31,589	7,074
	(b)	568	357	61	28	285	71	3,592	2,344
	(c)	7	..	15	7	34	1	33	15
	(d)	18.82	47.73	0.36	6.15	3.07	35.50	11.37	33.14
	(e)	0.23	0	0.09	1.54	0.37	0.50	0.10	0.21
	(f)	19.05	47.73	0.45	7.69	3.44	36.00	11.47	33.35
Rural	(a)	1,736	503	4,788	94	944	53	9,816	2,758
	(b)	450	285	19	8	85	46	1,825	1,241
	(c)	7	..	9	7	8	..	16	4
	(d)	25.92	56.66	0.40	8.51	9.00	86.79	18.59	45.00
	(e)	0.40	0	0.19	7.45	0.85	0	0.16	0.15
	(f)	26.32	56.66	0.59	15.66	9.85	86.79	18.75	45.15
Urban	(a)	1,282	245	12,194	361	8,324	147	21,773	4,316
	(b)	118	72	42	20	200	25	1,767	1,103
	(c)	..	..	6	..	26	1	17	11
	(d)	9.20	29.39	0.34	5.54	2.40	17.01	8.12	25.56
	(e)	0	0	0.05	0	0.31	0.68	0.08	0.25
	(f)	9.20	29.39	0.39	5.54	2.71	17.69	8.20	25.81

(d) = Scheduled Caste as per cent of general population

(e) = Scheduled Tribe as per cent of general population

(f) = Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe as per cent of general population

STATEMENT

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in (i) Manufacturing other Storage and Communications and (v) Other Services compared

Total Rural Urban		Population			Total workers		Workers at V to IX Industrial Categories	
							V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
								RAJKOT
Total	(a)	1,208,519	615,661	592,858	318,183	156,240	27,772	1,619
	(b)	70,774	35,777	34,997	18,051	12,830	1,024	417
	(c)	388	191	197	91	14	22	..
	(d)	5.86	5.81	5.90	5.67	8.21	3.69	25.76
	(e)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.08	0
	(f)	5.89	5.84	5.93	5.70	8.22	3.77	25.76
Rural	(a)	740,535	377,002	363,533	211,272	134,959	2,730	623
	(b)	53,821	27,021	26,800	14,248	10,630	280	160
	(c)	61	24	37	14	5	..	..
	(d)	7.27	7.17	7.37	6.74	7.88	10.26	25.68
	(e)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	N	0	0
	(f)	7.28	7.18	7.38	6.75	7.88	10.26	25.68
Urban	(a)	467,984	238,659	229,325	106,911	21,281	25,042	996
	(b)	16,953	8,756	8,197	3,803	2,200	744	257
	(c)	327	167	160	77	9	22	..
	(d)	3.62	3.67	3.57	3.56	10.34	2.97	25.80
	(e)	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.09	0
	(f)	3.69	3.74	3.64	3.63	10.38	3.06	25.80
								SURENDRANAGAR
Total	(a)	663,206	341.301	321,905	179,689	70,678	15,442	1,287
	(b)	66,444	33,650	32,794	17,259	11,011	1,044	277
	(c)	3,153	1,623	1,530	944	798	2	44
	(d)	10.02	9.86	10.19	9.60	15.58	6.76	21.52
	(e)	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.53	1.13	0.01	3.42
	(f)	10.50	10.34	10.67	10.13	16.71	6.77	24.94
Rural	(a)	477.564	246,266	231,298	136,073	61,516	5,303	521
	(b)	54,019	27,326	26,693	14,688	9,548	378	67
	(c)	2,921	1,512	1,409	891	737	..	..
	(d)	11.31	11.10	11.54	10.79	15.52	7.13	12.86
	(e)	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.65	1.20	0	0
	(f)	11.92	11.71	12.15	11.44	16.72	7.13	12.86
Urban	(a)	185,642	95,035	90,607	43,616	9,162	10,139	766
	(b)	12,425	6,324	6,101	2,571	1,463	666	210
	(c)	232	111	121	53	61	2	44
	(d)	6.69	6.65	6.73	5.89	15.97	6.57	27.41
	(e)	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.67	0.02	5.74
	(f)	6.81	6.77	6.86	6.01	16.64	6.59	33.15

N=Negligible

X.94-*contd.*

than Household Industry, (ii) Construction, (iii) Trade and Commerce, (iv) Transport, to the general population in the same category, 1961

Total Rural Urban		Workers at V to IX Industrial Categories							
		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DISTRICT									
Total	(a)	5,450	1,649	27,743	996	11,440	115	47,579	13,372
	(b)	1,049	671	104	24	333	22	5,236	3,823
	(c)	..	..	4	..	31	..	25	9
	(d)	19.25	40.69	0.37	2.41	2.91	19.13	11.00	28.59
	(e)	0	0	0.01	0	0.27	0	0.05	0.07
	(f)	19.25	40.69	0.38	2.41	3.18	19.13	11.05	28.66
Rural	(a)	2,986	1,279	6,263	379	2,217	24	15,859	5,163
	(b)	934	590	33	7	95	5	2,900	2,189
	(c)	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..
	(d)	31.28	46.13	0.53	1.85	4.29	20.83	18.29	42.40
	(e)	0	0	0	0	0.09	..	0.02	0
	(f)	31.28	46.13	0.53	1.85	4.38	20.83	18.31	42.40
Urban	(a)	2,464	370	21,480	617	9,223	91	31,720	8,209
	(b)	115	81	71	17	238	17	2,336	1,634
	(c)	..	..	4	..	29	0	21	9
	(d)	4.67	21.89	0.33	2.75	2.58	18.68	7.36	19.90
	(e)	0	0	0.02	0	0.31	0	0.07	0.11
	(f)	4.67	21.89	0.35	2.75	2.89	18.68	7.43	20.01
DISTRICT									
Total	(a)	2,084	244	11,964	457	3,964	40	23,064	7,284
	(b)	254	90	90	26	182	1	3,094	2,201
	(c)	5	5	1	..	1	..	322	263
	(d)	12.19	36.89	0.75	5.69	4.59	2.50	13.41	30.22
	(e)	0.24	2.05	0.01	0	0.03	0	1.40	3.61
	(f)	12.43	38.94	0.76	5.69	4.62	2.50	14.81	33.83
Rural	(a)	936	179	4,533	187	804	4	10,935	4,024
	(b)	162	54	45	6	59	1	1,940	1,381
	(c)	5	5	1	..	1	..	271	247
	(d)	17.31	30.17	0.99	3.21	7.34	25.0	17.74	34.32
	(e)	0.53	2.79	0.02	0	0.12	0	2.48	7.38
	(f)	17.84	32.96	1.01	3.21	7.46	25.0	20.22	41.70
Urban	(a)	1,148	65	7,431	270	3,160	36	12,129	3,260
	(b)	92	36	45	20	123	..	1,154	820
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	16
	(d)	8.01	55.38	0.60	7.41	3.89	0	9.51	25.15
	(e)	0	0	0	0	..	0	0.42	0.49
	(f)	8.01	55.38	0.60	7.41	3.89	0	9.93	25.64

STATEMENT

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in (i) Manufacturing other Storage and Communications and (v) Other Services compared

Total Rural Urban		Population			Total workers		Workers at V to IX Industrial Categories: V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
								BHAVNAGAR
Total	(a)	1,119,435	577,729	541,706	302,348	132,373	23,377	2,084
	(b)	50,534	25,342	25,192	12,515	8,522	1,391	644
	(c)	75	42	33	23	2	6	..
	(d)	4.51	4.39	4.65	4.14	6.44	5.95	30.90
	(e)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	N	0.02	0
	(f)	4.52	4.40	4.66	4.15	6.44	5.97	30.90
Rural	(a)	767,006	395,028	371,978	218,798	116,388	3,473	666
	(b)	36,047	18,032	18,015	9,506	6,905	297	137
	(c)	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
	(d)	4.70	4.56	4.84	4.34	5.93	8.55	20.57
	(e)	N	N	0	0	0	0	0
	(f)	4.70	4.56	4.84	4.34	5.93	8.55	20.57
Urban	(a)	352,429	182,701	169,728	83,550	15,985	19,904	1,418
	(b)	14,487	7,310	7,177	3,009	1,617	1,094	507
	(c)	71	38	33	23	2	6	..
	(d)	4.11	4.00	4.23	3.60	10.12	5.50	35.75
	(e)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0
	(f)	4.13	4.02	4.25	3.63	10.13	5.53	35.75
								AMRELI
Total	(a)	667,823	340,623	327,200	187,255	108,842	6,533	633
	(b)	46,045	22,975	23,070	12,763	10,024	133	39
	(c)	187	94	93	47	32	..	1
	(d)	6.89	6.74	7.05	6.82	9.21	2.04	6.16
	(e)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0	0.16
	(f)	6.92	6.77	7.08	6.85	9.24	2.04	6.32
Rural	(a)	525,253	267,179	258,074	152,095	97,895	1,334	215
	(b)	39,549	19,619	19,930	11,163	9,018	31	13
	(c)	178	88	90	45	31	..	1
	(d)	7.53	7.34	7.72	7.34	9.21	2.32	6.05
	(e)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0	0.46
	(f)	7.56	7.37	7.75	7.37	9.24	2.32	6.51
Urban	(a)	142,570	73,444	69,126	35,160	10,947	5,199	418
	(b)	6,496	3,356	3,140	1,600	1,006	102	26
	(c)	9	6	3	2	1	..	..
	(d)	4.55	4.57	4.54	4.55	9.19	1.96	6.22
	(e)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0
	(f)	4.57	4.58	4.55	4.56	9.20	1.96	6.22

X.94-*contd.*

than Household Industry, (ii) Construction, (iii) Trade and Commerce, (iv) Transport, to the general population in the same category, 1961

Total Rural Urban		Workers at V to IX Industrial Categories							
		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DISTRICT									
Total	(a)	4,435	1,030	24,798	924	11,509	174	41,987	13,418
	(b)	486	284	70	33	347	23	2,830	1,771
	(c)	..	..	2	..	8	..	7	2
	(d)	10.96	27.57	0.28	3.57	3.01	13.22	0.67	13.20
	(e)	0	0	0.01	0	0.07	0	0.02	0.01
	(f)	10.96	27.57	0.29	3.57	3.08	13.22	0.69	13.21
Rural	(a)	2,192	825	8,488	367	2,378	24	18,396	7,041
	(b)	413	257	42	21	107	4	1,652	969
	(c)	..	--	..	..	--	..	..	--
	(d)	18.84	31.15	0.49	5.72	4.50	16.67	8.98	13.76
	(e)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(f)	18.84	31.15	0.49	5.72	4.50	16.67	8.98	13.76
Urban	(a)	2,243	205	16,310	557	9,131	150	23,591	6.377
	(b)	73	27	28	12	240	19	1,178	802
	(c)	--	..	2	--	8	..	7	2
	(d)	3.25	13.17	0.17	2.15	2.63	12.67	4.99	12.58
	(e)	0	0	0.01	0	0.09	0	0.03	0.03
	(f)	3.25	13.17	0.18	2.15	2.72	12.67	5.02	12.61
DISTRICT									
Total	(a)	1,968	507	10,469	437	2,549	29	19,744	6,452
	(b)	360	201	33	13	44	5	1,978	1,251
	(c)	1	..	2	--	7	..	11	11
	(d)	18.29	39.64	0.31	2.97	1.73	17.24	10.01	19.39
	(e)	0.05	0	0.02	0	0.27	0	0.06	0.17
	(f)	18.34	39.64	0.33	2.97	2.00	17.24	10.07	19.56
Rural	(a)	1,081	386	4,918	219	1,044	20	9,408	3,389
	(b)	246	129	20	13	19	3	1,084	745
	(c)	1	..	2	..	5	..	11	10
	(d)	22.76	33.42	0.41	5.94	1.82	15.00	11.52	21.98
	(e)	0.09	0	0.04	0	0.48	0	0.12	0.30
	(f)	22.85	33.42	0.45	5.94	2.30	15.00	11.64	22.28
Urban	(a)	887	121	5,551	2.18	1.505	9	10,336	3,063
	(b)	114	72	13	--	25	2	894	506
	(c)	--	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
	(d)	12.85	59.50	0.23	0	1.66	22.22	8.65	16.52
	(e)	0	0	..	0	0.13	0	0	0.03
	(f)	12.85	59.50	0.23	0	1.79	22.22	8.65	16.55

STATEMENT

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in (i) Manufacturing other Storage and Communications and (v) Other Services compared

Total Rural Urban		Population			Total workers		Workers at V to IX Industrial Categories: V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
								JUNAGADH
Total	(a)	1,245,643	638,296	607,347	342,845	186,753	18,517	1,592
	(b)	85,488	43,280	42,208	23,689	16,890	685	257
	(c)	6,803	3,535	3,268	2,345	1,121	16	1
	(d)	6.86	6.78	6.95	6.91	9.04	3.70	16.14
	(e)	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.68	0.60	0.09	0.06
	(f)	7.41	7.33	7.49	7.59	9.64	3.79	16.20
Rural	(a)	893,891	457,590	436,301	257,328	170,094	3,238	617
	(b)	71,902	36,401	35,501	20,369	15,194	356	176
	(c)	6,280	3,265	3,015	2,197	1,013	3	1
	(d)	8.04	7.95	8.14	7.91	8.93	10.99	28.52
	(e)	0.70	0.71	0.69	0.85	0.60	0.09	0.16
	(f)	8.74	8.66	8.83	8.76	9.53	11.08	28.68
Urban	(a)	351,752	180,706	171,046	85,517	16,659	15,279	975
	(b)	13,586	6,879	6,707	3,320	1,696	329	81
	(c)	523	270	253	148	108	13	..
	(d)	3.86	3.81	3.92	3.88	10.18	2.15	8.31
	(e)	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.65	0.08	0
	(f)	4.01	3.96	4.07	4.05	10.83	2.23	8.31
								KUTCH
Total	(a)	696,440	341,224	355,216	182,478	87,976	7,088	862
	(b)	63,101	31,204	31,897	17,649	9,795	819	243
	(c)	32,471	16,920	15,551	9,519	5,051	277	106
	(d)	9.06	9.14	8.98	9.67	11.13	11.55	28.19
	(e)	4.66	4.96	4.38	5.42	5.74	3.91	12.30
	(f)	13.72	14.10	13.36	15.09	16.87	15.46	40.49
Rural	(a)	561,402	272,100	289,302	148,267	82,307	1,763	168
	(b)	52,870	26,134	26,736	14,991	8,639	236	36
	(c)	28,503	14,835	13,668	8,459	4,722	51	5
	(d)	9.42	9.60	9.24	10.11	10.50	13.39	21.43
	(e)	5.08	5.45	4.72	5.70	5.74	2.89	2.98
	(f)	14.50	15.05	13.96	15.81	16.24	16.28	24.41
Urban	(a)	135,038	69,124	65,914	34,211	5,669	5,325	694
	(b)	10,231	5,070	5,161	2,658	1,156	583	207
	(c)	3,968	2,085	1,883	1,060	329	226	101
	(d)	7.58	7.33	7.83	7.77	20.39	10.95	31.89
	(e)	2.94	3.02	2.86	3.10	5.80	4.24	15.56
	(f)	10.52	10.35	10.69	10.87	26.19	15.19	47.45

X.94-*contd.*

than Household Industry, (ii) Construction, (iii) Trade and Commerce, (iv) Transport, to the general population in the same category, 1961

Total Rural Urban		Workers at V to IX Industrial Categories							
		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DISTRICT									
Total	(a)	4,928	1,037	27,375	1,151	9,803	147	44,252	12,904
	(b)	955	375	126	28	125	10	5,552	3,675
	(c)	20	13	5	5	39	..	325	155
	(d)	19.38	36.16	0.46	2.43	1.27	6.80	12.55	28.48
	(e)	0.41	1.25	0.02	0.43	0.40	0	0.73	1.20
	(f)	19.79	37.41	0.48	2.86	1.67	6.80	13.28	29.68
Rural	(a)	2,544	768	9,498	557	1,884	28	18,154	6,144
	(b)	780	312	85	16	31	5	3,452	2,365
	(c)	19	13	1	4	23	..	229	85
	(d)	30.66	40.62	0.89	2.87	1.64	17.86	19.01	38.49
	(e)	0.75	1.69	0.01	0.72	1.22	0	1.26	1.38
	(f)	31.41	42.31	0.90	3.59	2.86	17.86	20.27	39.87
Urban	(a)	2,384	269	17,877	594	7,919	119	26,098	6,760
	(b)	175	63	41	12	94	5	2,100	1,310
	(c)	1	..	4	1	16	..	96	70
	(d)	7.34	23.42	0.23	2.02	1.19	4.20	8.05	19.38
	(e)	0.04	..	0.02	0.17	0.20	0	0.37	1.03
	(f)	7.38	23.42	0.25	2.19	1.39	4.20	8.42	20.41
DISTRICT									
Total	(a)	4,750	1,287	13,723	567	6,864	149	30,011	8,656
	(b)	813	425	135	57	174	2	3,426	1,998
	(c)	399	236	453	212	102	..	1,863	672
	(d)	17.12	33.02	0.98	10.05	2.53	1.34	11.41	39.58
	(e)	8.40	18.34	3.30	37.39	1.49	0	6.21	7.76
	(f)	25.52	51.36	4.28	47.44	4.02	1.34	17.62	47.34
Rural	(a)	3,514	1,122	7,457	249	1,836	77	15,994	5,824
	(b)	568	341	61	25	109	2	1,913	1,267
	(c)	388	234	190	122	40	..	1,528	608
	(d)	16.16	30.39	0.82	10.04	5.94	2.60	11.96	21.75
	(e)	11.04	20.85	2.55	38.99	2.18	0	9.55	10.44
	(f)	27.20	51.24	3.37	49.03	8.12	2.60	21.51	32.19
Urban	(a)	1,236	165	6,266	318	5,028	72	14,017	2,832
	(b)	245	84	74	32	65	..	1,513	731
	(c)	11	2	263	90	62	..	335	64
	(d)	19.82	50.91	1.18	10.06	1.29	0	10.79	25.81
	(e)	0.89	1.21	4.20	28.30	1.23	0	2.39	2.26
	(f)	20.71	52.12	5.38	38.36	2.52	0	13.18	28.07

STATEMENT

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in (i) Manufacturing other Storage and Communications and (v) Other Services compared

Total Rural Urban		Population			Total workers		Workers at V to IX Industrial Categories V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							BANASKANTHA	
Total	(a)	996,144	511,951	484,193	294,513	156,285	3,274	191
	(b)	95.219	48,704	46,515	26,816	16,584	175	20
	(c)	52,685	27,275	25,410	16,515	9,475	46	2
	(d)	9.56	9.51	9.61	9.11	10.61	5.34	10.47
	(e)	5.29	5.33	5.25	5.61	6.06	1.40	1.05
	(f)	14.85	14.85	14.86	14.72	16.67	6.74	11.52
Rural	(a)	925,490	475,230	450,260	276,770	153,199	1,046	125
	(b)	89,588	45,302	44,286	25,261	16,094	65	17
	(c)	50,947	26,316	24,631	15,971	9,260	21	..
	(d)	9.68	9.53	9.84	9.13	10.50	6.21	13.60
	(e)	5.50	5.54	5.47	5.77	6.04	2.01	0
	(f)	15.18	15.07	15.31	14.90	16.54	8.22	13.60
Urban	(a)	70,654	36,721	33,933	17,743	3,086	2,228	66
	(b)	5,631	3,402	2,229	1,555	490	110	3
	(c)	1,738	959	779	544	215	25	2
	(d)	7.97	9.26	6.57	8.76	15.88	4.94	4.54
	(e)	2.46	2.61	2.30	3.07	6.97	1.12	3.03
	(f)	10.43	11.87	8.87	11.83	22.85	6.06	7.57
							SABARKANTHA	
Total	(a)	918,587	470,224	448,363	254,779	163,783	4,473	481
	(b)	78,486	40,045	38,441	21,403	15,368	293	64
	(c)	128,085	64,375	63,710	35,458	34,177	126	18
	(d)	8.54	8.52	8.57	8.40	9.38	6.55	13.31
	(e)	13.94	13.69	14.21	13.92	20.87	2.82	3.74
	(f)	22.48	22.21	22.78	22.32	30.25	9.37	17.05
Rural	(a)	857,379	437,412	419,967	238,555	161,394	2,138	229
	(b)	75,950	38,673	37,277	20,775	15,144	158	37
	(c)	127,616	64,020	63,596	35,159	34,153	75	15
	(d)	8.86	8.84	8.88	8.71	9.38	7.39	16.16
	(e)	14.88	14.64	15.14	14·74	21.16	3.51	6.55
	(f)	23.74	23.48	24.02	23.45	30.54	10.90	22.71
Urban	(a)	61,208	32,812	28,396	16,224	2,389	2,335	252
	(b)	2,536	1,372	1,164	628	224	135	27
	(c)	469	355	114	299	24	51	3
	(d)	4.14	4.18	4.10	3.87	9.38	5.78	10.71
	(e)	0.77	1.08	0.40	1.84	1.00	0.22	1.19
	(f)	4.91	5.26	4.50	5.71	10.38	6.00	11.90

X.94-*contd.*

than Household Industry, (ii) Construction, (iii) Trade and Commerce, (iv) Transport, to the general population in the same category, 1961

Total Rural Urban		Workers at V to IX Industrial Categories							
		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DISTRICT									
Total	(a)	4,484	1,212	14,318	1,594	3,505	69	22,022	6,513
	(b)	455	253	114	100	181	4	3,745	2,040
	(c)	219	141	95	87	118	..	1,310	443
	(d)	10.15	20.87	0.80	6.27	5.16	5.80	17.01	31.32
	(e)	4.88	11.63	0.66	5.46	3.37	0	5.95	6.80
	(f)	15.03	32.50	1.46	11.73	8.53	5.80	22.96	38.12
Rural	(a)	4,054	1,191	10,474	1,308	2,001	60	15,465	5,351
	(b)	415	242	82	90	130	2	2,754	1,763
	(c)	206	140	56	48	74	..	1,015	378
	(d)	10.24	20.32	0.78	6.88	6.50	3.33	17.75	32.95
	(e)	5.08	11.75	0.53	3.67	3.70	0	65.66	7.06
	(f)	15.32	32.07	1.31	10.55	10.20	3.33	24.31	40.01
Urban	(a)	430	21	3,844	286	1,504	9	6,557	1,162
	(b)	40	11	32	10	51	2	991	277
	(c)	13	1	39	39	44	..	295	65
	(d)	9.30	52.38	0.83	3.50	3.39	22.22	15.11	23.84
	(e)	3.02	4.76	1.01	13.64	2.93	0	4.50	5.59
	(f)	12.32	57.14	1.84	17.14	6.32	22.22	19.61	29.43
DISTRICT									
Total	(a)	3,684	999	12,474	1,473	2,319	25	22,174	6,526
	(b)	592	445	70	6	72	..	3,710	2,775
	(c)	138	63	42	21	27	..	850	123
	(d)	16.07	44.54	0.56	0.41	3.10	0	16.73	42.52
	(e)	3.75	6.31	0.34	1.43	1.16	0	3.83	1.88
	(f)	19.82	50.85	0.90	1.84	4.26	0	20.56	44.40
Rural	(a)	2,994	937	8,763	1,258	1,133	19	16,131	5,531
	(b)	585	444	44	6	47	..	3,393	2,613
	(c)	136	62	37	20	22	..	647	112
	(d)	19.54	47.39	0.50	0.48	4.15	0	21.03	47.24
	(e)	4.54	6.62	0.42	1.59	1.94	0	4.01	2.02
	(f)	24.08	54.01	0.92	2.07	6.09	0	25.04	49.26
Urban	(a)	690	62	3,711	215	1,186	6	6,043	995
	(b)	7	1	26	..	25	..	317	162
	(c)	2	1	5	1	5	..	203	11
	(d)	1.01	1.61	0.70	0	2.11	0	5.25	16.28
	(e)	0.29	1.61	0.13	0.47	0.42	0	3.36	1.11
	(f)	1.30	3.22	0.83	0.47	2.53	0	8.61	17.39

STATEMENT

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in (i) Manufacturing other Storage and Communications and (v) Other Services compared

Total Rural Urban		Population			Total workers		Workers at V to IX Industrial Category	
							V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
								MEHSANA
Total	(a) . .	1,689,963	858,056	831,907	441,944	281,528	21,410	1,587
	(b) . .	146,074	73,117	72,957	33,772	25,782	2,837	782
	(c) . .	4,125	2,079	2,046	1,137	381	162	7
	(d) . .	8.64	8.52	8.77	7.64	9.16	13.25	49.28
	(e) . .	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.14	0.76	0.44
	(f) . .	8.88	8.76	9.02	7.90	9.30	14.01	49.72
Rural	(a) . .	1,389,970	703,122	686,848	368,375	257,560	6,830	498
	(b) . .	121,085	60,122	60,963	28,109	23,078	937	182
	(c) . .	891	426	465	238	168	12	..
	(d) . .	8.71	8.55	8.88	7.63	8.96	13.72	36.55
	(e) . .	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.18	0
	(f) . .	8.77	8.61	8.95	7.69	9.03	13.90	36.55
Urban	(a) . .	299,993	154,934	145,059	73,569	23,968	14,580	1,089
	(b) . .	24,989	12,995	11,994	5,663	2,704	1,900	600
	(c) . .	3,234	1,653	1,581	899	213	150	7
	(d) . .	8.33	8.39	8.27	7.70	11.28	55.10	55.10
	(e) . .	1.08	1.07	1.09	1.22	0.89	1.03	0.64
	(f) . .	9.41	9.46	9.36	8.92	12.17	56.13	55.74
								AHMEDABAD
Total	(a) . .	2,210,199	1,188,269	1,021,930	621,700	139,218	197,725	9,759
	(b) . .	226,963	119,508	107,455	57,704	25,246	23,319	4,448
	(c) . .	12,215	6,606	5,609	3,450	986	1,079	145
	(d) . .	10.27	10.06	10.51	9.28	18.13	11.79	45.58
	(e) . .	0.55	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.71	0.55	1.49
	(f) . .	10.82	10.62	11.06	9.83	18.84	12.34	47.07
Rural	(a) . .	866,620	448,428	418,192	241,022	98,611	11,732	1,952
	(b) . .	90,070	45,698	44,372	23,250	16,046	1,823	821
	(c) . .	5,191	2,738	2,453	1,458	601	194	20
	(d) . .	10.39	10.19	10.61	9.65	16.27	15.54	42.06
	(e) . .	0.60	0.61	0.59	0.60	0.61	1.65	1.02
	(f) . .	10.99	10.80	11.20	10.25	16.88	17.19	43.08
Urban	(a) . .	1,343,579	739,841	603,738	380,678	40,607	185,993	7,807
	(b) . .	136,893	73,810	63,083	34,454	9,200	21,496	3,627
	(c) . .	7,024	3,868	3,156	1,992	385	885	125
	(d) . .	10.19	9.98	10.45	9.05	22.66	11.56	46.46
	(e) . .	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.95	0.48	1.60
	(f) . .	10.71	10.50	10.97	9.57	23.61	12.04	48.06

X.94-*contd.*

than Household Industry, (ii) Construction, (iii) Trade and Commerce, (iv) Transport, to the general population in the same category, 1961

Total Rural Urban		Workers at V to IX Industrial Categories							
		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DISTRICT									
Total	(a)	4,538	652	29,499	7,719	10,460	187	55,318	22,577
	(b)	398	278	303	88	760	7	9,264	8,723
	(c)	55	34	117	52	50	..	520	132
	(d)	8.77	42.64	1.03	1.14	7.27	3.74	16.75	38.64
	(e)	1.21	5.21	0.40	0.67	0.48	0	0.94	0.58
	(f)	9.98	47.85	1.43	1.81	7.75	3.74	17.69	39.22
Rural	(a)	2,374	287	14,890	6,103	5,348	132	34,849	17,679
	(b)	191	93	181	72	356	4	6,936	7,439
	(c)	1	..	3	4	6	..	59	37
	(d)	8.05	32.40	1.22	1.18	6.66	3.03	19.90	42.08
	(e)	0.04	0	0.02	0.07	0.11	0	0.17	0.21
	(f)	8.09	32.40	1.24	1.25	6.77	3.03	20.07	42.29
Urban	(a)	2,164	365	14,609	1,616	5,112	55	20,469	4,898
	(b)	207	185	115	16	404	3	2,328	1,284
	(c)	54	34	114	48	44	..	461	95
	(d)	9.57	50.68	0.79	0.99	7.90	5.45	11.37	26.21
	(e)	2.50	9.32	0.78	2.97	0.86	0	2.25	1.94
	(f)	12.07	60.00	1.57	3.96	8.76	5.45	13.62	28.15
DISTRICT									
Total	(a)	11,067	2,181	73,816	5,078	27,568	1,292	100,181	21,598
	(b)	1,718	1,166	641	125	2,347	165	10,866	5,539
	(c)	184	44	124	38	328	13	947	318
	(d)	15.52	53.46	0.87	2.46	8.51	12.77	10.85	25.65
	(e)	1.66	2.02	0.17	0.75	1.19	1.01	0.95	1.47
	(f)	17.18	55.48	1.04	3.21	9.70	13.78	11.80	27.12
Rural	(a)	1,940	432	10,700	1,882	3,837	91	19,919	6,868
	(b)	222	109	90	13	306	25	3,241	2,115
	(c)	96	6	41	11	89	8	317	152
	(d)	11.44	25.23	0.84	0.69	7.97	27.47	16.27	30.79
	(e)	4.95	1.39	0.38	0.58	2.32	8.79	1.59	2.21
	(f)	16.39	26.62	1.22	1.27	10.29	36.26	17.86	33.00
Urban	(a)	9,127	1,749	63,116	3,196	23,731	1,201	80,262	14,730
	(b)	1,496	1,057	551	112	2,041	140	7,625	3,424
	(c)	88	38	83	27	239	5	630	166
	(d)	16.39	60.43	0.87	3.50	8.60	11.66	9·50	23.25
	(e)	0.96	2.17	0.13	0.84	1.01	0.42	0.78	113
	(f)	17.35	62.60	1.00	4.34	9.61	12.08	10.28	24.38

STATEMENT

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in (i) Manufacturing other Storage and Communications and (v) Other Services compared

Total Rural Urban		Population			Total workers		Workers at V to IX Industrial Categories	
							V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
								KAIRA
Total	(a)	1,977,540	1,039,720	937,820	541,261	142,777	30,529	2,207
	(b)	116,072	60,257	55,815	31,009	14,428	2,224	474
	(c)	17,480	9,210	8,270	5,487	2,872	389	156
	(d)	5.87	5.80	5.95	5.73	10.11	7.28	21.48
	(e)	0.88	0.89	0.88	1.01	2.02	1.27	7.07
	(f)	6.75	6.69	6.83	6.74	12.13	8.55	28.55
Rural	(a)	1,593,769	836,230	757,539	448,777	130,002	9,973	1,040
	(b)	96,841	50,086	46,755	26,585	12,854	937	205
	(c)	14,385	7,537	6,848	4,532	2,478	168	88
	(d)	6.08	5.99	6.17	5.92	9.89	9.40	19.71
	(e)	0.90	0.90	0.90	1.01	1.91	1.68	8.46
	(f)	6.98	6.89	7.07	6.93	11.80	11.08	28.17
Urban	(a)	383,771	203,490	180,281	92,484	12,775	20,556	1,167
	(b)	19,231	10,171	9,060	4,424	1,574	1,287	269
	(c)	3,095	1,673	1,422	955	394	221	68
	(d)	5.01	5.00	5.03	4.78	12.32	6.26	23.05
	(e)	0.81	0.82	0.79	1.03	3.08	1.08	5.83
	(f)	5.82	5.82	5.82	5.81	15.40	7.34	28.88
								PANCHMAHALS
Total	(a)	1,468,946	758,561	710,385	433,435	320,335	5,123	347
	(b)	51,846	26,811	25,035	14,678	10,932	141	57
	(c)	503,214	256,698	246,516	154,952	132,329	324	32
	(d)	3.53	3.53	3.52	3.39	3.41	2.75	16.43
	(e)	34.26	33.84	34.70	35.75	41.31	6.32	9.22
	(f)	37.79	37.37	38.22	39.14	44.72	9.07	25.65
Rural	(a)	1,314,087	677,858	636,229	395,535	315,826	1,577	222
	(b)	45,197	23,207	21,990	13,003	10,601	75	53
	(c)	493,733	251,480	242,253	152,108	131,514	154	4
	(d)	3.44	3.42	3.46	3.29	3.36	4.76	23.87
	(e)	37.57	37.10	38.08	38.46	41.64	9.76	1.80
	(f)	41.01	40.52	41.54	41.75	45.00	14.52	25.67
Urban	(a)	154,859	80,703	74,156	37,900	4,509	3,546	125
	(b)	6,649	3,604	3,045	1,675	331	66	4
	(c)	9,481	5,218	4,263	2,844	815	170	28
	(d)	4,29	4.46	4.11	4.42	7.34	1.86	3.20
	(e)	6.12	6.47	5.75	7.50	18.07	4.79	22.40
	(f)	10.41	10.93	9.86	11.92	25.41	6.65	25.60

X.94-*contd.*

than Household Industry, (ii) Construction, (iii) Trade and Commerce, (iv) Transport, to the general population in the same category, 1961

Total Rural Urban		Workers at V to IX Industrial Categories							
		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Female
1		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DISTRICT									
Total	(a)	5,474	924	29,818	1,623	9,411	175	53,613	10,808
	(b)	407	308	136	72	563	4	5,101	2,065
	(c)	120	39	63	9	82	5	714	406
	(d)	7.44	33.33	0.46	4.44	5.99	2.29	9.51	19.11
	(e)	2.19	4.22	0.21	0.55	0.87	2.86	1.33	3.76
	(f)	9.63	37.55	0.67	4.99	6.86	5.15	10.84	22.87
Rural	(a)	3,068	845	12,919	703	4,072	42	26,531	5,200
	(b)	365	303	92	8	341	1	3,130	1,179
	(c)	85	33	37	4	28	..	361	221
	(d)	11.90	35.86	0.71	1.14	8.37	2.38	11.80	22.67
	(e)	2.77	3.91	0.29	0.57	0.69	0	1.36	4.25
	(f)	14.67	39.77	1.00	1.71	9.06	2.38	13.16	26.92
Urban	(a)	2,406	79	16,899	920	5,339	133	27,082	5,608
	(b)	42	5	44	64	222	3	1,971	886
	(c)	35	6	26	5	54	5	353	185
	(d)	1.75	6.30	0.26	6.96	4.16	2.26	7.28	15.80
	(e)	1.45	7.59	0.15	0.54	1.01	3.76	1.30	3.30
	(f)	3.20	13.89	6.96	7.50	5.17	6.02	8.58	19.10
DISTRICT									
Total	(a)	1,723	201	13,737	703	9,747	117	24,155	5,640
	(b)	21	4	26	25	619	36	1,535	487
	(c)	159	39	174	32	1,278	2	3,340	1,334
	(d)	1.22	1.99	0.19	3.56	6.35	30.77	6.35	8.63
	(e)	9.23	19.40	1.27	4.55	13.11	1.71	13.83	23.65
	(f)	10.45	21.39	1.46	8.11	19.46	32.48	20.18	32.28
Rural	(a)	896	136	6,034	357	2,175	5	12,698	3,348
	(b)	8	3	16	8	118	2	876	332
	(c)	85	9	126	6	645	1	2,164	947
	(d)	0.89	2.20	0.26	2.24	5.43	40.00	6.90	9.92
	(e)	9.49	6.62	2.09	1.68	29.66	20.00	17.04	28.28
	(f)	10.38	8.82	2.35	3.92	35.09	60.00	23.94	38.20
Urban	(a)	827	65	7,703	346	7,572	112	11,457	2,292
	(b)	13	1	10	17	501	34	659	155
	(c)	74	30	48	26	633	1	1,176	387
	(d)	1.57	1.54	0.13	4.91	6.62	30.36	5.75	6.76
	(e)	8.95	46.15	0.62	7.51	8.36	0.89	10.26	16.88
	(f)	10.51	47.69	0.75	12.42	14.98	31.25	16.01	23.64

STATEMENT

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in (i) Manufacturing other Storage and Communications and (V) Other Services compared

Total Rural Urban		Population			Total workers		Workers at V to IX Industrial Categories: V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
								BARODA
Total	(a)	1,527,326	801,026	726,300	434,489	151,853	38,514	2,256
	(b)	90,519	46,194	44,325	25,373	14,444	2,273	760
	(c)	327,992	168,451	159,541	100,151	65,055	1,303	337
	(d)	5.93	5.77	6.10	5.84	9.51	5.90	33.69
	(e)	21.47	21.03	21.97	23.05	42.84	3.38	14.94
	(f)	27.40	26.80	28.07	28.89	52.35	9.28	48.63
Rural	(a)	1,129,832	588,009	541,823	333,702	139,525	8,462	1,265
	(b)	71,783	36,394	35,389	20,762	12,877	1,006	460
	(c)	316,264	162,124	154,140	96,563	63,868	717	265
	(d)	6.35	6.26	6.53	6.22	9.23	11.89	36.42
	(e)	27.99	27.90	28.45	28.94	45.78	8.47	20.95
	(f)	34.94	34.16	34.98	35.16	55.01	20.36	57.37
Urban	(a)	397,494	213,017	184,477	100,787	12,328	30,052	991
	(b)	18,736	9,800	8,936	4,611	1,567	1,267	300
	(c)	11,728	6,327	5,401	3,588	1,187	586	72
	(d)	4.71	4.60	4.84	4.57	12.71	4.22	30.27
	(e)	2.95	2.97	2.93	3.56	9.63	1.95	7.27
	(f)	7.66	7.57	7.77	8.13	22.34	6.17	37.54
								BROACH
Total	(a)	891,969	458,125	433,844	251,434	155,309	10,982	1,562
	(b)	44,759	22,921	21,838	12,499	9,666	758	208
	(c)	370,971	188,224	182,747	109,477	88,142	1,646	577
	(d)	5.02	5.00	5.03	4.97	6.22	6.90	13.32
	(e)	41.59	41.09	42.12	43.54	56.75	14.99	36.94
	(f)	46.61	46.09	47.15	48.51	62.97	21.89	50.26
Rural	(a)	758,171	388,882	369,289	217,553	147,525	3,469	826
	(b)	38,088	19,192	18,896	10,978	9,024	248	130
	(c)	354,224	179,656	174,568	104,652	85,503	758	282
	(d)	5.02	4.94	5.12	5.05	6.12	7.15	15.74
	(e)	46.72	46.20	47.27	48.10	57.96	21.84	34.14
	(f)	51.74	51.14	52.39	53.15	64.08	28.99	49.88
Urban	(a)	133,798	69,243	64,555	33,881	7,784	7,513	736
	(b)	6,671	3,729	2,942	1,521	642	510	78
	(c)	16,747	8,568	8,179	4,825	2,639	888	295
	(d)	4.99	5.39	4.56	4.49	8.25	6.79	10.60
	(e)	12.52	12.37	12.67	14.24	33.90	11.82	40.08
	(f)	17.51	17.76	17.23	18.73	42.15	18.61	50.68

X.94-*contd.*

than Household Industry, (ii)Construction, (iii) Trade and Commerce, (iv) Transport, to the general population in the same category, 1961

Total Rural Urban	Workers at V to IX Industrial Categories							
	VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DISTRICT								
Total (a)	3,663	496	26,184	1,694	12,770	168	52,501	12,343
(b)	402	97	193	14	1,071	7	3,733	1,767
(c)	293	89	353	51	707	10	4,654	2,103
(d)	10.97	19.56	0.74	0.83	8.38	4.17	7.11	14.31
(e)	8.00	17.94	1.35	3.01	5.54	5.95	8.86	17.04
(f)	18.97	37.50	2.09	3.84	13.92	10.12	15.97	31.35
Rural (a)	1,377	222	8,620	482	2,656	39	19,893	5,013
(b)	223	26	137	7	302	..	1,651	694
(c)	184	48	226	43	347	9	3,230	1,533
(d)	16.19	11.71	1.59	1.45	11.37	0	8.30	13.84
(e)	13.36	21.62	2.62	8.92	13.06	23.08	16.24	30.58
(f)	29.55	33.33	4.21	10.37	24.43	23.08	24.54	44.42
Urban (a)	2,286	274	17,564	1,212	10,114	129	32,608	7,330
(b)	179	71	56	7	769	7	2,082	1,073
(c)	109	41	127	8	360	1	1,424	570
(d)	7.83	25.91	0.32	0.58	7.60	5.43	6.38	14.64
(e)	4.77	14.96	0.72	0.66	3.56	0.78	4.37	7.78
(f)	12.60	40.87	1.04	1.24	11.16	6.21	10.75	22.42
DISTRICT								
Total (a)	2,139	558	12,054	1,069	3,942	44	22,909	7,943
(b)	129	78	95	56	218	7	1,436	750
(c)	230	90	486	75	859	6	5,230	3,306
(d)	6.03	13.98	0.79	5.24	5.53	15.91	6.27	9.44
(e)	10.75	16.13	4.03	7.02	21.79	13.64	22.83	41.62
(f)	16.78	30.11	4.82	12.26	27.32	29.55	29.10	51.06
Rural (a)	1,305	417	5,253	521	1,376	3	11,406	4,000
(b)	88	44	50	36	92	1	727	350
(c)	128	35	290	41	497	..	2,674	1,750
(d)	6.74	10.55	0.95	6.91	6.69	33.33	6.37	8.75
(e)	9.81	8.39	5.52	7.87	36.12	0	23.44	43.75
(f)	16.55	18.94	6.47	14.78	42.81	33.33	29.81	52.50
Urban (a)	834	141	6,801	548	2,566	41	11,503	3,943
(b)	41	34	45	20	126	6	709	400
(c)	102	55	196	34	362	6	2,556	1,556
(d)	4.92	24.11	0.66	3.65	4.91	14.63	6.16	10.14
(e)	12.23	39.01	2.88	6.20	14.11	14.63	22.22	39.46
(f)	17.15	63.12	3.54	9.85	19.02	29.26	28.38	49.60

STATEMENT

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in (i) Manufacturing other Storage and Communications and (V) Other Services compared

Total Rural Urban		Population			Total workers		Workers at V to IX Industrial Categories: V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
								SURAT
Total	(a) . .	2,451,624	1,231,418	1,220,206	655,590	432,159	68,711	6,791
	(b) . .	84,375	38,454	45,921	17,336	17,367	2,867	561
	(c) . .	1,224,959	617,112	607,847	353,827	307,506	13,140	3,223
	(d) . .	3.44	3.12	3.76	2.64	4.02	4.17	8.26
	(e) . .	49.97	50.11	49.82	33.97	71.16	19.12	47.46
	(f) . .	53.41	53.23	53.58	56.61	75.18	23.29	55.72
Rural	(a) . .	1,909,429	950,545	958,884	513,855	399,340	21,886	2,746
	(b) . .	60,831	26,677	34,154	12,391	14,921	785	89
	(c) . .	1,146,066	575,843	570,223	331,444	295,690	6,899	1,514
	(d) . .	3.18	2.83	3.56	2.41	3.74	3.59	3.24
	(e) . .	60.02	60.58	59.47	64.50	74.04	31.52	55.13
	(f) . .	63.20	63.41	63.03	66.91	77.78	35.11	58.37
Urban	(a) . .	542,195	280,873	261,322	141,735	32,819	46,825	4,045
	(b) . .	23,544	11,777	11,767	4,945	2,446	2,082	472
	(c) . .	78,893	41,269	37,624	22,383	11,816	6,241	1,709
	(d) . .	4.34	4.19	4.50	3.49	7.45	4.45	11.67
	(e) . .	14.55	14.69	14.40	15.79	36.00	13.33	42.25
	(f) . .	18.89	18.88	18.90	19.28	43.45	17.78	53.92
								DANGS
Rural	(a) . .	71,567	37,418	34,149	22,000	17,161	38	4
	(b) . .	261	140	121	69	27	..	..
	(c) . .	66,233	34,362	31,871	20,090	16,740	13	3
	(d) . .	0.36	0.37	0.35	0.31	0.16	0	0
	(e) . .	92.55	91.83	93.33	91.32	97.55	34.21	75.00
	(f) . .	92.91	92.20	93.68	91.63	97.71	34.21	75.00

*Entirely rural

X.94-*concld.*

than Household Industry, (ii) Construction (iii) Trade and Commerce, (iv) Transport, to the general population in the same category, 1961

Total Rural Urban		Workers at V to IX Industrial Categories							
		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII InTransport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		9	10	11	12	13	14	14	16
DISTRICT									
Total	(a)	9,803	2,794	35,966	3,900	20,571	238	66,835	23,982
	(b)	308	177	322	177	832	22	3,594	1,750
	(c)	2,583	946	2,666	447	4,703	96	21,632	13,062
	(d)	3.14	6.33	0.89	4.54	4.04	9.24	5.38	7.30
	(e)	26.35	33.86	7.41	11.46	22.86	40.34	32.37	54.47
	(f)	29.49	40.19	8.30	16.00	26.90	49.58	37.75	61.77
Rural	(a)	7,269	2,084	12,239	1,794	11,327	126	31,985	11,159
	(b)	191	106	120	60	391	8	1,822	417
	(c)	2,031	509	1,613	292	3,095	59	13,371	7,668
	(d)	2.63	5.09	0.98	3.34	3.45	6.35	5.70	3.74
	(e)	27.94	24.42	13.18	16.28	27.32	46.82	41.80	68.72
	(f)	30.57	29.51	14.16	19.62	30.77	53.17	47.50	72.46
Urban	(a)	2,534	710	23,727	2,106	9,244	112	34,850	12,823
	(b)	117	71	202	117	441	14	1,772	1,333
	(c)	552	437	1,053	155	1,608	37	8,261	5,394
	(d)	4.62	10.00	0.85	5.56	4.77	12.50	5.08	10.39
	(e)	21.78	61.55	4.44	7.36	17.39	33.03	23.70	42.06
	(f)	26.40	71.55	5.29	12.92	22.16	45.53	28.78	52.45
DISTRICT*									
Rural	(a)	284	32	367	29	177	25	1,371	258
	(b)	1	..	1	..	2	1	29	5
	(c)	151	25	62	5	78	..	783	161
	(d)	0.35	0	0.27	0	1.13	4.00	2.12	1.94
	(e)	53.17	78.13	16.89	17.24	44.07	0	57.11	62.40
	(f)	53.52	78.13	17.16	17.24	45.20	4.00	59.23	64.34

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in industrial divisions and major groups

Branch of Industry	Total workers		At Household Industry					
			Total		Employee		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Divisions	**1,000**	**1,000**	**157**	**413**	**12**	**7**	**145**	**406**
Division 0	*1,000*	*1,000*	*663*	*839*	*42*	*10*	*621*	*828*
Major Group 00	1,000	1,000	34	285	2	10	32	275
01	1,000	1,000	21	132	0	0	21	132
02	1,000	1,000	26	78	2	1	24	77
03	1,000	1,000	241	465	34	170	207	295
04	1,000	1,000	787	894	49	5	738	889
Division 1	*1,000*	*1,000*	*19*	*14*	*11*	*8*	*8*	*6*
Major Group 10	1,000	1,000	19	14	11	8	8	6
Division 2&3	*1,000*	*1,000*	*309*	*709*	*24*	*18*	*285*	*691*
Major Group 20	1,000	1,000	247	672	40	9	207	663
21	1,000	1,000	35	400	7	0	28	400
22	1,000	1,000	342	573	111	65	231	508
23	1,000	1,000	113	663	9	15	104	648
24	1,000	1,000	229	531	55	0	174	531
25	1,000	1,000	455	781	32	4	423	777
26	1,000	1,000	169	654	48	121	121	533
27	1,000	1,000	511	876	37	32	474	844
28	1,000	1,000	591	922	26	3	565	919
29	1,000	1,000	115	399	7	3	108	396
30	1,000	1,000	13	359	1	24	12	335
31	1,000	1,000	712	968	20	1	692	967
32	1,000	1,000	24	280	1	0	23	280
33	1,000	1,000	22	63	1	1	21	62
34–35	1,000	1,000	574	666	25	16	549	650
36	1,000	1,000	356	762	15	10	341	752
37	1,000	1,000	21	109	2	0	19	109
38	1,000	1,000	76	500	23	10	53	490
39	1,000	1,000	372	633	53	27	319	606
Division 4	*1,000*	*1,000*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Major Group 40	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division 5	*1,000*	*1,000*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Major Group 50	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE:
The Indian standard Industrial classification giving description of divisions, major groups and minor groups has been reproduced as Appendix X.1

X.95

among employers, employees, single workers, family workers and others, 1961

In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service

Branch of Industry		Total		Employer		Employee		Single worker		Family worker	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
All Divisions		**843**	**587**	**75**	**10**	**466**	**193**	**237**	**319**	**65**	**65**
Division 0		*337*	*161*	*30*	*6*	*107*	*13*	*106*	*38*	*94*	*104*
Major Group	00	966	715	134	14	255	26	239	74	338	601
	01	979	868	25	18	656	497	144	114	154	239
	02	974	922	23	23	567	183	312	476	72	240
	03	759	535	45	5	151	16	333	186	230	328
	04	213	106	19	6	68	9	66	25	60	66
Division 1		*981*	*986*	*33*	*9*	*542*	*507*	*319*	*317*	*87*	*153*
Major Group	10	981	986	33	9	542	507	319	317	87	153
Division 2&3		*691*	*291*	*40*	*3*	*523*	*207*	*89*	*51*	*39*	*30*
Major Group	20	753	328	95	11	507	176	89	106	62	35
	21	965	600	114	150	592	325	161	75	98	50
	22	658	427	29	5	404	246	199	151	26	25
	23	887	337	6	1	857	289	18	31	6	16
	24	771	469	48	0	535	281	118	16	70	172
	25	545	219	7	0	463	131	58	55	17	33
	26	831	346	48	3	745	318	17	6	21	19
	27	489	124	85	8	157	37	161	45	86	34
	28	409	78	31	2	152	44	184	16	42	16
	29	885	601	20	3	810	500	39	73	16	25
	30	987	641	76	41	822	477	39	82	50	41
	31	288	32	39	2	68	9	128	8	53	13
	32	976	720	38	0	864	600	49	80	25	40
	33	978	937	55	11	829	758	58	71	36	97
	34–35	426	334	14	2	283	211	99	80	30	41
	36	644	238	69	3	405	94	106	58	64	83
	37	979	891	81	108	785	674	81	87	32	22
	38	924	500	113	0	616	500	123	0	72	0
	39	628	367	100	9	267	185	147	101	114	72
Division 4		*1,000*	*1,000*	*41*	*13*	*387*	*427*	*572*	*560*	*0*	*0*
Major Group	40	1,000	1,000	41	13	387	427	572	560	0	0
Division 5		*1,000*	*1,000*	*6*	*2*	*991*	*997*	*3*	*1*	*0*	*0*
Major Group	50	1,000	1,000	1	5	999	995	0	0	0	0
	51	1,000	1,000	26	2	958	997	16	1	0	0

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in industrial divisions and major groups

Branch of Industry	Total workers		At Household Industry					
			Total		Employee		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Division 6	*1,000*	*1,000*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Major Group 60–63	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
64–68	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division 7	*1,000*	*1,000*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Major Group 70–71	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division 8	*1,000*	*1,000*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Major Group 80	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
89	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division 9	*1,000*	*1,000*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Major Group 90	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0

X.95-*contd.*

among employers, employees, single workers, family workers and others, 1961

Branch of Industry	In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
	Total		Employer		Employee		Single worker		Family worker	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Division 6	*1,000*	*1,000*	*264*	*90*	*225*	*34*	*297*	*511*	*214*	*365*
Major Group 60–63	1,000	1,000	318	127	286	273	180	377	216	223
64–68	1,000	1,000	269	90	197	27	311	512	223	371
69	1,000	1,000	129	59	575	338	223	531	73	72
Division 7	*1,000*	*1,000*	*28*	*11*	*794*	*382*	*178*	*607*	*0*	*0*
Major Group 70–71	1,000	1,000	31	12	775	333	194	655	0	0
72	1,000	1,000	12	0	988	1,000	0	0	0	0
73	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Division 8	*1,000*	*1,000*	*39*	*5*	*640*	*404*	*296*	*573*	*25*	*18*
Major Group 80	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
81	1,000	1,000	4	7	983	975	13	18	0	0
82	1,000	1,000	119	23	709	830	172	147	0	0
83	1,000	1,000	20	14	350	378	630	608	0	0
84	1,000	1,000	80	86	316	343	604	571	0	0
85	1,000	1,000	21	37	849	804	130	159	0	0
86	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
87	1,000	1,000	69	37	931	963	0	0	0	0
88	1,000	1,000	146	13	471	516	260	355	123	116
89	1,000	1,000	7	1	173	60	820	939	0	0
Division 9	*1,000*	*1,000*	*7*	*1*	*151*	*89*	*842*	*910*	*0*	*0*
Major Group 90	1,000	1,000	7	1	151	89	842	910	0	0

CHAPTER XI

THE NON-WORKING POPULATION

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTORY

1. This Chapter is complementary to the one which it follows. While the preceding Chapter deals with the various aspects of the economic activity of the people of the State, the present Chapter deals with the types of activity of non-workers. As already referred to before, this is the first occasion when a natural basis of classification has been introduced, namely, the basis of work in preference to the classification by means of livelihood or by means of occupation in vogue at the preceding censuses. In any attempt to gauge the nature and extent of economic activity or otherwise of the people, it is not the means of livelihood which is important and significant, but work or non-work of a productive nature, which keeps a person gainfully employed and gives a correct picture of man-power resources and their utilisation so very essential for planning economic development and thereby estimate the reserves which are lying idle and need to be productively utilised. Commenting on this aspect of the census returns, L. J. Sedgwick remarked as under in 1921.

> "While it is certainly desirable to know how many actual workers there are, and how many non-workers, out of the total population, the advantage of knowing which occupations support more and which less of the non-workers is dubious."[1]

2. It is in the background of this concept of economic activity that the population of the country has been classified into workers and non-workers for the first time during the Census of 1961. It is also for the first time that the non-working population of the State and the country has been classified into 8 categories, which will help analyse the possibility of utilising the vast man-power resources and the various measures to be taken to put an end to unemployment or underemployment, which is the aim of the successive Five Year Plans to remove. In order to properly appreciate the existing bulk of non-working population, it is very necessary to understand the census concept of work, which is the basis of the returns tabulated in the various tables comprising the economic series. Work does not mean full-time work as distinguished from part-time work, neither does it signify permanent employment in contrast with seasonal employment. For census purposes "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 you visited the household". It was further clarified that "work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work". These instructions to the enumerator have been repeated in this Chapter to underline the fact that among the workers there will be many who are seasonally without work as also those who are unemployed for the greater part of the day or underemployed continuously by not having full-time work during the period of employment. It may not be possible to take account of all these varied aspects of underemployment. To that extent the relevant sections of the non-working population may not present a true picture of unemployment or

1. Census of India, 1921, Vol. VIII, Bombay Presidency, Part I, *General Report*, p.206

underemployment. There is another reservation which is also to be borne in mind, particularly in respect of children and women returned as non-workers. For, it is by no means certain that all full-time students or children attending schools, housewives or persons attending to household duties, dependents or any of the remaining five categories of non-working population, have been completely accounted for in Table B.IX because of the rather generous definition of what constitutes 'work' and the marginal cases such a definition creates. It is very likely that a number of them who are doing some productive work, even though part-time, or assisting in the family industry or cultivation, who are classified as workers, would not appear under some of the categories as non-workers.

QUESTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS

3. The activity of non-working population has also been classified into 8 categories for the first time on the present occasion. The following were the questions and instructions to the enumerator for recording the status of various categories of non-workers.

"*Q. 12 Activity, if Not Working*

This question will apply to a person NOT working.

Write 'X' in this question for a person who is working, that is for whom you have recorded the work in any of the Qs. 8 to 11 above.

The following activities should be recorded in the case of persons NOT working:

1	For a full-time student or child attending school who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale, nor even help part-time in his own family cultivation, industry, trade or business	Write ST
2	For a person engaged in unpaid home duties (like housewife or other adult female) who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale or wages, nor help regularly even part-time in family cultivation, industry, trade or business	Write HW
3	For any dependent, including an infant or child not attending school, a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age	Write D
4	For a retired person who is not employed again, rentier, person 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 and who does no other work	Write R
5	For a beggar, vagrant or independent woman without indication of source of income and others of unspecified source of existence	Write B
6	For a convict in jail (an under-trial prisoner will be shown as a worker if he used to work before he was apprehended) or an inmate of a penal, mental or charitable institution	Write I
7	For a person who has not been employed before but is seeking employment for the first time	Write NE
8	For a person employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment	Write UN

Explanation—If a person, who does not work, cannot be readily classified in any of the above categories, put him in category 5 and write B in this question. A retired person who has taken up regular work again should not be entered in this question as he would have been entered for his new work in Qs. 8 to 11.

A person who is not working but has been offered work which he has not joined should be included in item 3 and 'D' should be written. He should not be included in items 7 or 8."

REFERENCE TO STATISTICS

4. The following are the tables concerned with the non-working population:

union Primary Census Abstract

Table B–I Workers and Non-workers Classified by Sex and Broad Age-groups

Table B–II Workers and Non-workers in Cities, Town-groups and Towns arranged Territorially Classified by Sex and Broad Age-groups

Table B–III Part–A Industrial Classification of Workers and Non-workers by Educational Levels in Urban Areas only

Table B–III Part–B Industrial Classification of Workers and Non-workers by Educational Levels in Rural Areas only

Table B–VIII Part–A Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by Sex, Broad Age-groups and Educational Levels in Urban Areas only

Table B–VIII Part–B Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by Sex and Educational Levels in Rural Areas only

Table B–IX Persons not at Work Classified by Sex, Broad Age-groups and Type of Activity

Table C–VIII Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:
Part–A Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Castes
Part–B Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Tribes

Table D–VI Distribution of Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-workers by Place of Birth

Table SCT–I Part–A Industrial Classification of Persons at Work and Non-workers by Sex for Scheduled Castes

Table SCT–I Part–B Industrial Classification of Persons at Work and Non-workers by Sex for Scheduled Tribes

Table SC–I Persons not at Work Classified by Sex, Type of Activity and Educational Levels for Scheduled Castes

Table ST–II Persons not at Work Classified by Sex and Type of Activity for Scheduled Tribes

The above statistical data have been further supplemented by the subsidiary tables listed below:

B–I.1 Distribution of 1,000 Persons by each Industrial Category of Worker and by Non-worker and by Sex

B–III Part–A.3 Distribution of 1,000 Persons not at Work by Educational Levels in Urban Areas only

B–III Part–B.2 Distribution of 1,000 Persons not at Work by Educational Levels in Rural Areas only

B–VIII Part–A.1 Distribution of 1,000 Males and Females who are Unemployed in each Age-group according to Educational Levels in Urban Areas only

B–VIII Part–B.1 Distribution of 1,000 Males and Females who are Unemployed by Educational Levels in Rural Areas only

B–IX.1 Number per 1,000 of Population aged 15+ and of Population of each Age-group 15–34, 35–59, 60+ and Age Not Stated who are Unemployed, separately for Persons, Males and Females

B–IX.2 Distribution of 1,000 Persons not at Work by Age-groups

B–IX.3 Distribution of 1,000 Persons not at Work by Sex and 1,000 Non-workers of each Sex by Type of Activity

C–VIII Part–A.2 Distribution of 1,000 Persons of All Scheduled Castes by Categories of Workers and Non-workers

C–VIII Part–B.2 Distribution of 1,000 Persons of All Scheduled Tribes by Categories of Workers and Non-workers

SECTION 2

NON-WORKERS

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

India and States

5. Statement XI.1 at the end of this Chapter abstracted from Table B–I for India and principal States, distributes 1,000 of total population of each sex in broad age-groups among workers and non-workers. The entries for all India and Gujarat are, however, reproduced below.

STATEMENT XI.1

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA . .	**Total**	**All ages**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**571**	**280**	**429**	**720**
		0–14	**1,000**	**1,000**	**94**	**66**	**906**	**934**
		15–34	**1,000**	**1,000**	**881**	**436**	**119**	**564**
		35–59	**1,000**	**1,000**	**967**	**476**	**33**	**524**
		60+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**766**	**224**	**234**	**776**
		Age not stated	**1,000**	**1,000**	**297**	**126**	**703**	**874**
	Rural	**All ages**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**582**	**314**	**418**	**686**
		0–14	**1,000**	**1,000**	**106**	**76**	**894**	**924**
		15–34	**1,000**	**1,000**	**911**	**498**	**89**	**502**
		35–59	**1,000**	**1,000**	**975**	**523**	**25**	**477**
		60+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**799**	**243**	**201**	**757**
		Age not stated	**1,000**	**1,000**	**300**	**135**	**700**	**865**
	Urban	**All ages**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**524**	**111**	**476**	**889**
		0–14	**1,000**	**1,000**	**35**	**16**	**965**	**984**
		15–34	**1,000**	**1,000**	**769**	**158**	**231**	**842**
		35–59	**1,000**	**1,000**	**933**	**229**	**67**	**771**
		60+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**584**	**114**	**416**	**886**
		Age not stated	**1,000**	**1,000**	**274**	**62**	**726**	**938**
Gujarat . .	*Total*	*All ages*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*535*	*279*	*465*	*721*
		0–14	*1,000*	*1,000*	*73*	*66*	*927*	*934*
		15–34	*1,000*	*1,000*	*869*	*464*	*131*	*536*
		35–59	*1,000*	*1,000*	*963*	*464*	*37*	*536*
		60+	*1,000*	*1,000*	*663*	*171*	*337*	*829*
		Age not stated	*1,000*	*1,000*	*353*	*168*	*647*	*832*
	Rural	*All ages*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*553*	*341*	*447*	*659*
		0–14	*1,000*	*1,000*	*90*	*84*	*910*	*916*
		15–34	*1,000*	*1,000*	*915*	*583*	*85*	*417*
		35–59	*1,000*	*1,000*	*976*	*553*	*24*	*447*
		60+	*1,000*	*1,000*	*709*	*200*	*291*	*800*
		Age not stated	*1,000*	*1,000*	*371*	*182*	*629*	*818*
	Urban	*All ages*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*484*	*92*	*516*	*908*
		0–14	*1,000*	*1,000*	*21*	*9*	*979*	*991*
		15–34	*1,000*	*1,000*	*755*	*136*	*245*	*864*
		35–59	*1,000*	*1,000*	*927*	*195*	*73*	*805*
		60+	*1,000*	*1,000*	*509*	*79*	*491*	*921*
		Age not stated	*1,000*	*1,000*	*248*	*93*	*752*	*907*

The salient feature of the non-working population is a high proportion of female non-workers as compared to males. In every 1,000 of each sex there are in the country as a whole 429 male non-workers as against 720 females. In Gujarat the male ratio is a little higher (465) than the average for the country, the female ratio (721) being practically the same. Among the States, the highest proportion of male non-workers has been returned for Kerala (528) and the lowest for Andhra Pradesh (378) in case of males. But among female non-workers, the ratio is the lowest for Madhya Pradesh (560) and the highest for West Bengal (906). For other States, these ratios fluctuate from one region to another according to the difference in their economic and social conditions as encouraging or discouraging manual labour and the tendency to be employed in productive work on the part of women. Another significant feature of the proportions contained in the foregoing table is the relatively higher ratios of non-workers of both the sexes in towns as compared to villages, where the ratios of non-workers are below the general averages for rural and urban areas. These variations also go to show that the difference in the social life of the people of these two tracts, with diverse economic problems and social status, have a very marked influence on the proportions of workers and non-workers living in these areas. The comparatively higher proportion of female non-workers in towns results from certain distinguishing features of urban life and notions of social superiority, which act as a deterrent to the economic activities of women. These, however, are factors which usually do not operate in case of villages where women offer a helping hand without neglecting either their household work or their children. The most representative age-group where the proportion of non-workers is the least, both in the case of males and females, is 35 to 59 years. But the disparity between male and female ratios is great as revealed by the fact that as against 33 males who are non-workers in every 1,000 in these ages, there are as many as 524 among females. These proportions vary from one age-group to another and follow the same trend both in the total, rural and urban population of the States. The proportions of children non-workers aged 0–14 are the highest 906 for males and 934 for females in the country as a whole, as against 927 for males and 934 for females in Gujarat. These proportions vary in different States according to the extent to which child labour is in demand. Such a demand is the least in States like Kerala and West Bengal but comparatively greater in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa and Rajasthan.

6. This picture of the non-working population is highlighted still further when rural and urban ratios are compared for the children's age-group which shows very nearly the same variation from one State to another. The position of Kerala and Maharashtra, however, deserves special mention. In Kerala, there is no difference in the proportion of boy non-workers (978) both in the rural as well as urban areas; but that of girl non-workers is slightly higher in urban areas (982) than in rural (980). This also shows that the ratio of boy non-workers are practically the same as girl non-workers in both the areas. In short, the position obtaining in rural areas is the same as in urban areas.

7. The rural areas of Maharashtra are the only areas among all the States where female non-workers in age-group 0–14 are less than male non-workers (894), which also changes the proportion for all the areas of that State slightly. The age-group 15–34 shows a comparatively lesser proportion of non-workers than in the remaining age-groups excepting 35–59, where, as already noticed, the ratio of non-workers is the lowest. The ratio is particularly low for ages 15–34 for males in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh. The ratios of Gujarat for age-groups 15–34 and 35–59 are significantly low for males of these ages living in rural areas and those for females much below the average of the country, a fact which shows the greater extent to which women in the countryside keep themselves employed in farming operations and field labour. The proportions of those aged 60 and over differ much for different parts of the country, and show the extent to which aged people are required to work for their maintenance. These proportions are, as usual, higher for the urban than for the rural. The strength

of non-workers in this age-group for the State of Gujarat is 291 for males in rural areas as against 491 for males in urban areas, corresponding proportions for females being 800 and 921 compared to 757 and 886 for the country in general. These proportions appear to be markedly low for Andhra Pradesh and other States where the general ratios of non-workers of both the sexes are also low. Thus, the proportions of non-workers in the general population of a State, though influenced by a variety of circumstances are materially affected by the proportions of workers and non-workers among the children and the aged, the ratio being high where these proportions are high and low where these proportions are small.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

8. The following table distributes 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers in the State for total, rural and urban areas. The entire table showing figures for the State and districts has been given at the end of this Chapter.

STATEMENT XI.2

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, 1961

State	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GUJARAT	**Total**	**All ages**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**535**	**279**	**465**	**721**
		0–14	1,000	1,000	73	66	927	934
		15–34	1,000	1,000	869	464	131	536
		35–59	1,000	1,000	963	464	37	536
		60+	1,000	1,000	663	171	337	829
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	353	168	647	832
	Rural	**All ages**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**553**	**341**	**447**	**659**
		0–14	1,000	1,000	90	84	910	916
		15–34	1,000	1,000	915	583	85	417
		35–59	1,000	1,000	976	553	24	447
		60+	1,000	1,000	709	200	291	800
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	371	182	629	818
	Urban	**All ages**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**484**	**92**	**516**	**908**
		0–14	1,000	1,000	21	9	979	991
		15–34	1,000	1,000	755	136	245	864
		35–59	1,000	1,000	927	195	73	805
		60+	1,000	1,000	509	79	491	921
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	248	93	752	907

The main feature of distribution of workers and non-workers shows that there are 535 male workers as against 279 female workers among 1,000 of total population of each sex in the State. Corresponding figures for non-workers are 465 males and 721 females. The proportions of workers in age-group 0–14 relating to school-going ages are lower for both the sexes than the corresponding proportions of non-workers. In age-groups 15–34, 35–59 and 60+, male

workers are much higher than female, unemployment among males in the age-group 35–59 being the least with only 37 non-workers in every 1,000 males. The extent of female non-participation is the highest (934) at ages 0–14 but reduced to 536 in each of the two next age-groups 15–34 and 35–59.

Rural Areas

9. Examination of non-workers in rural areas of the State and the districts discloses interesting results. The rural average for the State comes to 447 males against 659 females among 1,000 non-workers of each sex. The proportions of male non-workers higher than the State average are returned by the districts of Mehsana (476), Ahmedabad (463), Kaira (463), Surat (459), Kutch (455) and Jamnagar (450). The districts of Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Kaira are contiguous areas marked by certain common features as fertility of soil, prosperous peasantry, large size villages and similar social conditions which disfavour greater participation of women in these areas. The remaining districts fall below the State average which is equalled by Surendranagar. The least number of non-workers, i.e., 412 is reported by the district of the Dangs which is mainly inhabited by tribals. Districts such as Banaskantha, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach and the Dangs which are having a sizable population of tribals have also reported non-workers less than the State average.

10. Against the State average of 659, the highest number of non-workers among females is returned by the district of Kaira (828) and the least by the Dangs (497). Among the remaining districts, these proportions exceed the State average in Ahmedabad (764), Baroda (742), Surendranagar (734), Jamnagar (721), Kutch (715), Bhavnagar (687) and Banaskantha (660). This shows that the tendency to avoid productive work by females generally goes with the social status and the economic prosperity enjoyed by certain districts.

Ages 0–14

11. In age-group 0–14, there are 910 boy non-workers and 916 girl non-workers. All the districts in Peninsular Gujarat and the backward districts of Banaskantha, the Panchmahals and the Dangs in Mainland Gujarat have reported proportions of boy non-workers which are less than the rural average for the State. There is thus a distinct pattern of progressive and backward areas where the rate of literacy and the number of school-going children bring about variation in the proportions of boy non-workers. As regards females Kaira district enjoys the distinction of having the highest number of non-workers (972) and the least (865) in the backward district of the Dangs. The districts below the State average are Rajkot (886), Amreli (909), Junagadh (905), Banaskantha (894), Sabarkantha (893), the Panchmahals (833), Broach (905) and the Dangs (865). In the descending order of female non-participation Ahmedabad (953) comes second and Kutch (941) third.

Ages 15–34

12. In age-group 15–34 also the highest number of male non-workers is reported by Kaira (126) and the districts of Mehsana (123), Surat (121) and Ahmedabad (90) closely follow. These are all progressive districts. The least number of non-workers is reported by the tribal district of the Dangs (29). The proportion of male non-workers in all the districts of Peninsular Gujarat except Amreli and Kutch ranges between 52 and 57. Among females the State average in this age-group is 417. The highest number of female non-workers in this group is reported again by the district of Kaira (723) followed at a great distance by the districts of Ahmedabad (597) and Baroda (567). In Peninsular Gujarat, the highest proportion of non-workers among females of these ages is reported by the districts of Kutch (534), Surendranagar (511), Jamnagar (486) and Bhavnagar (427). The Panchmahals (182), Surat (298), Broach (335), Sabarkantha (348) and Mehsana (356) in Mainland Gujarat are having female non-workers less than the State average.

Ages 35–59

13. The main working age-group 35–59 has 24 male non-workers against 447 females per 1,000 of each sex in the villages of the State. All the districts of Mainland Gujarat except Banaskantha (30), Ahmedabad (28) and Mehsana (25) are having male non-workers below the

State average. But all the districts of Peninsular Gujarat have reported a contrary trend by returning a higher proportion of male non-workers above the State average. Peninsular Gujarat and Mainland Gujarat thus present different patterns of non-workers at ages 35–59. Among females, the districts of Kaira and the Dangs stand apart in having the highest and lowest proportions of female non-workers (700) and (138) respectively in this age-group. The districts that follow are Ahmedabad (613), Baroda (589), Surendranagar (578) and Jamnagar (577). This age-group as well as the preceding one constitutes the main period of active life when maximum number of both the sexes engage themselves in productive work. But the tendency on the part of females to remain unemployed and keep themselves engaged in home making still remains unaltered.

Ages 60+

14. The age-group 60+ shows an increasing number of non-workers both for males (291) and females (800). The range of non-workers among males in this age-group varies from 148 for the Dangs to 372 for Surendranagar and from 656 for Surat district to 891 for Jamnagar among females, going down as low as 527 in the district of the Dangs.

Urban Areas

15. The number of non-workers both among males and females resident in the towns of the State is higher than that in the rural areas in all the age-groups. This tendency which is general is already noticed earlier in case of States and the country. The least number of non-workers reported among males (73) and females (805) is in the working ages 35–59. The proportions of female non-workers are uniformly high, practically in towns of all the districts and all the age-groups. Thus the urban pattern of distribution of non-workers by sex and broad age-groups is uniform and shows little deviation from one district to another.

NON-WORKERS IN CITIES AND DIFFERENT SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS

16. The distribution of non-workers in the rural and urban areas of the State has been examined above. The proportions of non-workers in all the age-groups have been found to be uniformly higher in urban areas as compared to the rural, for both the sexes. We shall now examine the extent of non-workers in broad age-groups for each sex for the 6 cities, 2 town-groups and 6 categories of towns, as given in the subjoined table.

STATEMENT XI.3

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers in the State, 1961

City/Town-group/ Class of Towns	Age-group	Total urban population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jamnagar City	Total	1,000	1,000	473	66	527	934
	0–14	1,000	1,000	19	4	981	996
	15–34	1,000	1,000	767	99	233	901
	35–59	1,000	1,000	914	145	86	855
	60+	1,000	1,000	463	58	537	942
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000
Rajkot City	Total	1,000	1,000	446	67	554	933
	0–14	1,000	1,000	15	4	985	996
	15–34	1,000	1,000	734	104	266	896
	35–59	1,000	1,000	918	147	82	853
	60+	1,000	1,000	407	55	593	945
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	143	0	857	1,000
Bhavnagar City	Total	1,000	1,000	447	56	553	944
	0–14	1,000	1,000	15	3	985	997
	15–34	1,000	1,000	713	73	287	927
	35–59	1,000	1,000	920	140	80	860
	60+	1,000	1,000	429	72	571	928
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	333	500	667	500
Ahmedabad City	Total	1,000	1,000	517	54	483	946
	0–14	1,000	1,000	11	2	989	998
	15–34	1,000	1,000	762	73	238	927
	35–59	1,000	1,000	940	132	60	868
	60+	1,000	1,000	482	51	518	949
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	168	32	832	968

STATEMENT XI.3-*contd.*

City/Town-group/ Class of Towns	Age-group	Total urban population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Baroda City . . .	Total	1,000	1,000	467	61	533	939
	0–14	1,000	1,000	11	2	989	998
	15–34	1,000	1,000	694	83	306	917
	35–59	1,000	1,000	907	141	93	859
	60+	1,000	1,000	414	64	586	936
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	800	400	200	600
Surat City . . .	Total	1,000	1,000	516	103	484	897
	0–14	1,000	1,000	23	10	977	990
	15–34	1,000	1,000	784	163	216	837
	35–59	1,000	1,000	924	187	76	813
	60+	1,000	1,000	509	66	491	934
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	455	333	545	667
Veraval Town-group .	Total	1,000	1,000	489	90	511	910
	0–14	1,000	1,000	29	6	971	994
	15–34	1,000	1.000	815	134	185	866
	35–59	1,000	1,000	934	206	66	794
	60+	1,000	1,000	642	92	358	908
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000
Ahmedabad Town-group	Total	1,000	1'000	517	55	483	945
	0–14	1,000	1,000	12	3	988	997
	15–34	1,000	1,000	763	75	237	925
	35–59	1,000	1,000	937	135	63	865
	60+	1,000	1,000	482	51	518	949
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	168	32	832	968
Class I Cities . .	Total	1,000	1,000	497	64	503	936
	0–14	1,000	1,000	14	4	986	996
	15–34	1,000	1,000	750	91	250	909
	35–59	1,000	1,000	930	144	70	856
	60+	1,000	1,000	464	58	536	942
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	248	67	752	933
Towns of Class II .	Total	1,000	1,000	464	82	536	918
	0–14	1,000	1,000	17	5	983	995
	15–34	1,000	1,000	722	113	278	887
	35–59	1,000	1,000	916	183	84	817
	60+	1,000	1,000	476	74	524	926
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	323	97	677	903
Towns of Class III .	Total	1,000	1,000	471	103	529	897
	0–14	1,000	1.000	22	11	978	989
	15–34	1,000	1,000	760	152	240	848
	35–59	1,000	1,000	925	213	75	787
	60+	1,000	1,000	534	88	466	912
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	246	84	754	916
Towns of Class IV .	Total	1,000	1,000	484	133	516	867
	0–14	1,000	1,000	28	15	972	985
	15–34	1,000	1,000	785	207	215	793
	35–59	1,000	1,000	936	266	64	734
	60+	1,000	1,000	566	103	434	897
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	229	85	771	915
Towns of Class V .	Total	1,000	1,000	476	142	524	858
	0–14	1,000	1,000	39	23	961	977
	15–34	1,000	1,000	763	233	237	767
	35–59	1,000	1,000	917	264	83	736
	60+	1,000	1,000	564	97	436	903
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	246	189	754	811
Towns of Class VI .	Total	1,000	1,000	513	169	487	831
	0–14	1,000	1,000	59	34	941	966
	15–34	1,000	1,000	850	280	150	720
	35–59	1,000	1,000	948	293	52	707
	60+	1,000	1,000	640	130	360	870
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	200	200	800	800

Males

17. As is to be expected, females far outnumber males in the total non-working population of each city, town-group and class of towns. The average proportion of non-workers among males for Class I, which contains all the 6 cities, is 503 non-workers as against 497 returned as workers, the corresponding proportions for females being 936 and 64. These figures accentuate the marked difference among the workers and non-workers of both the sexes in the cities of Gujarat. The male average of non-workers in the total population of Class I cities is exceeded by all the cities and town-groups except Ahmedabad City, Ahmedabad town-group and Surat, the last named city having a comparatively smaller proportion of male non-workers (484). If the proportions of workers and non-workers are further examined for these urban areas by broad age-groups, it is noticed that the age-group 0–14 has over 98.6 per cent of its male population returned as non-working. This average is exceeded a little in the case of female non-workers, who account for more than 99 per cent of girls aged 0–14. These figures suggest that economic employment of children living in cities is insignificant and that the little employment that exists is confined to boys. This is what it should be particularly as this age-group relates to school age population. But the next higher group, ages 15–34, registers a sharp decline in the percentage of male non-workers who are reduced to 21.6 per cent for Surat, the highest being 30.6 per cent for Baroda. Veraval town-group has a still lesser percentage of non-workers in this age-group which has 185 male non-workers in every 1,000 aged 15–34. Among other cities, there are slight variations which are likely to result from the variation in the strength of those receiving secondary and higher education as in the cities of Baroda and Bhavnagar. The lower ratios, however, in Ahmedabad, Jamnagar and Surat may be attributed to the greater proportions of those employed in the manufacturing and household industries. The age-group 35–59 shows the least percentage of non-workers, as it is in this group that the major portion of the working population is concentrated. As against 70 non-workers in every 1,000 persons aged 35–59 in Class I cities, Baroda has 93 and Ahmedabad 60. The slight difference in other cities may be ascribed to the varying extent of employment opportunities offered by each of them. The last age-group 60 and over shows that the average of non-workers of these ages in Class I (536) is exceeded by Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Baroda, but the ratios are particularly low in Veraval town-group (358) and Surat City (491) revealing the extent of availability of work to much older section of the population as also the relative extent to which the males at these ages are required to keep themselves productively employed.

18. An analysis of non-working males in the various categories of towns shows that the extent of non-working population declines from one class to another in the lower category. Generally speaking, there is a gradual decline from the lower to higher age-groups except in the age-group 60+. This tendency is noticeable particularly in case of towns falling under Classes II and V as well as in respect of working age-groups 15–59. But on the whole the percentages show a downward trend from one age-group to another, and the proportion of workers rises as the extent of urbanisation decreases. As in the case of cities so in the case of various classes of towns, the most important group, where economic activity covers most of the working population is age-group 35–59, where the ratio of male non-workers ranges between 70 for Class I and 84 for Class II. The variation also for age-group 60 and over is noteworthy in that male non-workers of these ages account for 536 in Class I as against 360 in Class VI. This may as well suggest that highly industrialised and urbanised areas offer comparatively smaller scope for old age employment than in towns which are relatively less urbanised and, therefore, have lesser unemployed even among the older section of males.

Females

19. In the general population of cities, the proportion of female non-workers is the lowest in the total population as well as in the various age-groups for the city of Surat and the highest for Ahmedabad. Even amongst the females of

working ages, the proportion of non-workers does not fall below 81 per cent in any of the 6 cities though it comes down to 79.4 per cent for Veraval town-group in case of women aged 35–59 and is again the lowest for that town-group for females aged 60 and over. In much younger age-groups the proportion of non-workers in all the cities is over 99 per cent and varies between 92.8 and 94.9 for those aged 60 and over. The same pattern of distribution of female non-workers is also noticeable in case of different categories of towns, which have one uniformity that the ratios for all ages as well as for different age-groups register a continuous decline from higher to lower age-groups evidencing a relatively lower proportion of non-working females in towns less urbanised. Another point worthy of note in case of female non-workers is the influence of marital status. Most of the females over 15 and below 20 get married. The responsibilities that they have to shoulder after marriage in looking after the household prevent women from taking up any work outside their home. This tendency is relatively more marked in towns than in villages, where the occupation of cultivation favours the helping hand of the weaker sex of all ages to a varying extent.

NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Urban Areas

20. The extent of literacy and illiteracy among non-workers can be gauged from Statement XI.4 at the end of this Chapter giving distribution of 1,000 non-workers of each sex among the different educational levels for each city of population 100,000 and above and for urban areas of districts.

Going through the above table it is noticed that illiteracy among female non-workers is greater than among males, but city areas show it to a much lesser extent in case of both males and females than other urban areas in the districts. Another feature of these statistics is that the extent of literacy or illiteracy among city and other urban non-workers of either sex varies according to their proportion in the total urban population of the district. Further, among non-workers those who have received secondary or higher education either technical or non-technical are comparatively as well as proportionately much less than those who are literate without educational levels or those who have passed primary or junior basic.

Among the non-workers who are literate without educational levels, though females outnumber males, their distribution per 1,000 non-workers shows that the male proportion of this category is throughout higher than that of female except in Rajkot, Amreli and Surat districts. There is not any significant variation, however, between the proportions of both the sexes from one district to another, though the city ratios of non-workers who are literate without educational levels are higher than those in the non-city urban areas of Bhavnagar, Baroda and Surat districts. The proportions of non-workers in this category are, however, very low in the urban areas of Rajkot, Broach, and Surat, but noticeably high in those of Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Ahmedabad districts and Baroda City. Among non-workers who have passed the test of primary or junior basic, male proportions are again higher than female, though females are more in numbers than males of this category. City proportions of literate of this category are higher than non-city urban except in Baroda and Surat City, where they fall below those for non-city urban. Taken as a whole, female literacy among non-workers of this category is less in non-city urban areas than in the city. Among higher educational levels, university degree holders far outnumber non-workers having technical degrees. Broadly speaking, these figures indicate that the extent of literacy among non-workers of various educational levels varies according to the average level of literacy in the urban areas of the district, as already noticed in the Chapter on Literacy.

Rural Areas

21. Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each educational level among workers and non-workers in the rural areas of the State and districts is given in the Statement XI.5 at pages 820 and 821.

The total rural population of the State consists of 7,830,222 males and 7,486,504 females. Among males, 4,329,568 are workers and 3,500,654 non-workers. Among females, 2,556,524 are workers and 4,929,980 non-workers. In the

STATEMENT XI.5

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each educational level among workers and non-workers in the rural areas of the State and districts, 1961

State/District	Educational level	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GUJARAT	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**553**	**341**	**447**	**659**
	(a) Illiterate	**1,000**	**1,000**	**525**	**362**	**475**	**638**
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	**1,000**	**1,000**	**620**	**210**	**380**	**790**
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	**1,000**	**1,000**	**593**	**199**	**407**	**801**
	(d) Matriculation and above	**1,000**	**1,000**	**769**	**276**	**231**	**724**
1 Jamnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	550	279	450	721
	(a) Illiterate	1,000	1,000	526	292	474	708
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	668	143	332	857
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	550	120	450	880
	(d) Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	769	382	231	618
2 Rajkot	Total	1,000	1,000	560	371	440	629
	(a) Illiterate	1,000	1,000	518	385	482	615
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	741	309	259	691
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	626	248	374	752
	(d) Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	805	255	195	745
3 Surendranagar	Total	1,000	1,000	553	266	447	734
	(a) Illiterate	1,000	1,000	518	280	482	720
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	632	82	368	918
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	665	87	335	913
	(d) Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	854	186	146	814
4 Bhavnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	554	313	446	687
	(a) Illiterate	1,000	1,000	512	325	488	675
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	702	201	298	799
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	620	157	380	843
	(d) Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	817	386	183	614
5 Amreli	Total	1,000	1,000	569	379	431	621
	(a) Illiterate	1,000	1,000	500	375	500	625
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	773	430	227	570
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	661	388	339	612
	(d) Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	846	553	154	447
6 Junagadh	Total	1,000	1,000	562	390	438	610
	(a) Illiterate	1,000	1,000	535	404	465	596
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	693	243	307	757
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	605	186	395	814
	(d) Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	752	177	248	823
7 Kutch	Total	1,000	1,000	545	285	455	715
	(a) Illiterate	1,000	1,000	526	299	474	701
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	616	203	384	797
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	556	160	444	840
	(d) Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	892	438	108	562
8 Banaskantha	Total	1,000	1,000	582	340	418	660
	(a) Illiterate	1,000	1,000	591	348	409	652
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	551	110	449	890
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	509	118	491	882
	(d) Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	905	304	95	696

STATEMENT XI.5-*contd.*

State/District	Educational level	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9 Sabarkantha	Total	1,000	1,000	545	384	455	616
	(a) Illiterate	1,000	1,000	558	411	442	589
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	492	127	508	873
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	540	157	460	843
	(d) Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	839	316	161	684
10 Mehsana	Total	1,000	1,000	524	375	476	625
	(a) Illiterate	1,000	1,000	472	375	528	625
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	606	369	394	631
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	573	383	427	617
	(d) Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	741	407	259	593
11 Ahmedabad	Total	1,000	1,000	537	236	463	764
	(a) Illiterate	1,000	1,000	499	257	501	743
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	587	111	413	889
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	604	102	396	898
	(d) Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	806	284	194	716
12 Kaira	Total	1,000	1,000	537	172	463	828
	(a) Illiterate	1,000	1,000	490	191	510	809
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	621	84	379	916
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	576	82	424	918
	(d) Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	701	250	299	750
13 Panchmahals	Total	1,000	1,000	584	496	416	504
	(a) Illiterate	1,000	1,000	594	515	406	485
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	540	179	460	821
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	550	175	450	825
	(d) Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	826	374	174	626
14 Baroda	Total	1.000	1,000	568	258	432	742
	(a) Illiterate	1,000	1,000	504	287	496	713
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	665	128	335	872
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	658	96	342	904
	(d) Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	816	337	184	663
15 Broach	Total	1,000	1,000	559	399	441	601
	(a) Illiterate	1,000	1,000	504	433	496	567
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	654	243	346	757
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	623	253	377	747
	(d) Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	782	360	218	640
16 Surat	Total	1,000	1,000	541	416	459	584
	(a) Illiterate	1,000	1,000	507	461	493	539
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	665	280	335	720
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	573	217	427	783
	(d) Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	724	229	276	771
17 Dangs	Total	1,000	1,000	588	503	412	497
	(a) Illiterate	1,000	1,000	584	516	416	484
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	487	142	513	858
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	620	173	380	827
	(d) Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	965	344	35	656

existing state of society where the sphere of activity of women is for the greater part confined to the household, females outnumber males as non-workers even in villages where for 2 males who are unemployed, there are 3 such females. Analysing these figures by literacy and educational levels, it is further noticed that there is greater literacy among male workers than among female. But among the latter, there are proportionately more non-workers who are illiterate than males. The gap between the two widens at each successive higher level of education. This is but natural as literacy and education are regarded as an essential qualification in finding profitable employment for men. Females, however, have comparatively higher proportions of non-workers among those who have passed some educational test or are matriculate. As housewife, their main responsibility being management of the household, the proportion of non-workers among them would naturally be higher. Another noteworthy feature of these statistics is that even in rural areas males who are matriculate enjoy a distinct advantage in the matter of employment, as out of 1,000 in this level of education, as many as 769 are workers and 231 non-workers.

Males

22. Examining these statistics by districts, State average of male non-workers in rural areas (447) is exceeded by Jamnagar, Kutch, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Surat, comparatively smaller proportions of male non-workers being returned by Banaskantha (418), the Panchmahals (416) and the Dangs (412). The general conclusion which emerges from these proportions is that the proportion of male workers is comparatively higher in the rural areas of backward districts, where the economic condition and the low level of literacy, favour greater employment of children and older people. In all the levels of education the proportion of male workers is found to be higher in every 1,000 of each educational level but comparatively lower (525) among illiterate. The State average of 475 non-workers in every 1,000 who are illiterates among rural males is exceeded by the districts of Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda, Broach and Surat. Among literate and educated males, the proportions of non-workers vary from district to district, higher proportions being returned by those areas where potentialities of employment are less or where the greater extent of literacy raises the strength of non-workers by the addition of those attending school, who would otherwise swell the ranks of workers by helping either in the family cultivation or in tending cattle.

Females

23. The proportions of female non-workers in every 1,000 of different educational levels are higher than those of workers and do not decrease but increase with each higher level of literacy and education. The State proportion of female non-workers in every 1,000 living in the countryside is exceeded by Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Banaskantha and is particularly high in the districts of Kutch, Ahmedabad, Baroda and Kaira, but the proportions of non-workers are the least in the Dangs (497), the Panchmahals (504) and Surat (584), where Adivasi areas receive greater help from their womenfolk than any other areas. In the State as a whole, in every 1,000 female illiterates, 638 are non-workers. The districts which rise above this average are Jamnagar (708), Surendranagar (720), Bhavnagar (675), Kutch (701), Ahmedabad (743), Banaskantha (652), Kaira (809) and Baroda (713). The districts which fall below the State average are Junagadh (596), Sabarkantha (589), the Panchmahals (485), Broach (567), Surat (539) and the Dangs (484), all of which contain large areas inhabited by Scheduled Tribes, again revealing the fact that rural areas which are backward and underdeveloped have higher rate of illiteracy and, therefore, tend to return comparatively higher proportion of workers than those which are developed and economically better situated. Among the educated females who are matriculate and above, the ratio of workers to non-workers is found to be 27.6: 72.4. The varying extent to which educational qualification is availed of for getting employment is noticeable from the relatively lower extent of non-workers and higher extent of workers in Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Mehsana districts as compared to

Rajkot, Surendranagar, Junagadh, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Surat, where education seems to have been received more for the sake of education and to a lesser extent as a means of employment.

24. The following table gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers and non-workers by different educational levels in the rural areas of the State.

STATEMENT XI.6

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers and non-workers by different educational levels in the rural areas of the State, 1961

State	Educational level	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GUJARAT	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	Illiterate	655	868	621	921	696	840
	Literate (without educational level)	130	51	146	31	111	61
	Primary or Junior Basic	208	80	223	47	189	98
	Matriculation and above	7	1	10	1	4	1

The higher extent of male literacy and the comparatively greater degree of educational levels acquired by males are markedly evident from the proportions given in the foregoing table. In every 1,000 male workers living in rural areas, 621 are illiterate as against 921 who are so among females. This disparity is also reflected among literate and educated male workers who have 14.6 per cent literates without educational level, 22.3 per cent primary or junior basic and 1 per cent matriculate and above. Similar percentages for females are 3.1, 4.7 and 0.1. Among the literate and educated of both the sexes, the proportions of those who have passed primary or junior basic are comparatively higher than those of literates with educational levels and matriculation and above as a result of the recent drive against illiteracy. So far as males are concerned, illiteracy is comparatively greater and literacy relatively much less among non-workers than among workers. As already seen, literacy is insignificant among female workers in rural areas who have only 7.9 per cent literate or educated. Higher female proportions of illiterate, literate and educated among non-workers than among workers, might as well mean that illiterate women in rural areas have greater tendency to get themselves occupied than those who have the benefit of education, who exclusively devote themselves to household work.

SECTION 3

UNEMPLOYMENT

(i) URBAN UNEMPLOYMENT

25. The extent of unemployment in towns and cities where it assumes real importance can be visualised from the following table.

STATEMENT XI.7

Distribution of a total of 1,000 unemployed persons by sex between those seeking employment for the first time and those employed before but now out of employment and seeking work in cities and districts for *urban areas only*, 1961

State/District/City	Total unemployed		Seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GUJARAT	**1,000**	**1,000**	**359**	**390**	**641**	**610**
1 Jamnagar	1,000	1,000	336	125	664	875
Jamnagar City	1,000	1,000	313	0	687	1,000
2 Rajkot	1,000	1,000	394	241	606	759
Rajkot City	1,000	1,000	397	250	603	750
3 Surendranagar	1,000	1,000	346	133	654	867
4 Bhavnagar	1,000	1,000	400	422	600	578
Bhavnagar City	1,000	1,000	324	342	676	658
5 Amreli	1,000	1,000	432	368	568	632
6 Junagadh	1,000	1,000	422	385	578	615
7 Kutch	1,000	1,000	350	821	650	179
8 Banaskantha	1,000	1,000	274	176	726	824
9 Sabarkantha	1,000	0	451	0	549	0
10 Mehsana	1,000	1,000	345	304	655	696
11 Ahmedabad	1,000	1,000	332	240	668	760
Ahmedabad City	1,000	1,000	324	263	676	737
12 Kaira	1,000	1,000	402	516	598	484
13 Panchmahals	1,000	1,000	484	667	516	333
14 Baroda	1,000	1,000	353	600	647	400
Baroda City	1,000	1,000	350	614	650	386
15 Broach	1,000	1,000	374	472	626	528
16 Surat	1,000	1,000	324	351	676	649
Surat City	1,000	1,000	287	245	713	755

The total number of persons returned as unemployed aged 15 and above in the urban areas of the State as a whole is 45,532—44,612 males and 920 females. Among those who are unemployed, 16,011 males and 359 females are seeking employment for the first time, while 28,601 males and 561 females, who were employed before but are now out of employment, are seeking work for the second time. The real extent of urban unemployment can be better had by examining their absolute numbers which are so small and in some cases much less than 1,000. The proportionate figures will, therefore, be utilised for broad and general comparisons only. Of the two sexes, males who have to shoulder the burden of maintaining the family are in greater search of jobs than females. They are numerically as well as proportionately larger not only as seeking employment for the first time but also as seeking work again after they have lost their first employment. But among the two categories of unemployed, the second that is of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work, accounts for a far larger number of both the sexes than those seeking employment for the first time. While 35.9 per cent of unemployed males seek employment for the first time, 64.1 per cent of this sex do it for the second time, corresponding proportions for females being 39.0 and 61.0 per cent. The number of males unemployed are relatively higher in the urban areas of the districts of Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Surat and all the 6 cities. Ahmedabad, however, heads the list with 15,373 unemployed, out of whom 14,069 are accounted for by the city of Ahmedabad alone, where also the extent of female unemployment is the highest. Among those seeking employment for the first time in urban areas, the male average for the State 359 is exceeded by the urban areas of Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Sabarkantha, Kaira, the Panchmahals and Broach. But the urban males seeking employment after the termination of their former job exceed the State average of 64.1 per cent in Jamnagar City, Bhavnagar City, districts of Surendranagar, Kutch, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad district and city, Baroda district and city, Surat district and city. These proportions are, however, reported to be the highest from Banaskantha (726) but the lowest in the urban areas of the Panchmahals (516). Among females, Jamnagar city and urban areas of Sabarkantha do not have a single woman seeking employment for the first time. The highest proportion of unemployed in this category is, however, returned by Kutch (821) and the lowest by Jamnagar (125). Females seeking job after being once employed are noteworthy only in the urban areas of Surat and Ahmedabad districts, which respectively account for 158 and 124 such women.

26. A very high disparity in the numbers and proportions of unemployed between males and females results from the social and economic conditions of the people in this country, where by tradition, customs and beliefs, there has been since time immemorial a well-defined division of work between the two sexes. Male has always been regarded an earning member whose duty it is to maintain the members of his family by getting himself employed in some productive pursuit, which would enable him to discharge this responsibility. The question of employment or unemployment was, therefore, important and material in his case only. In contrast, females did not work but looked after their children and household, which was considered to be their legitimate sphere of activity. Women, therefore, had no occasion to go out in search of employment. These age-old ideas are now gradually changing under the economic stress of present times when people of middle classes in particular increasingly find it difficult to make both ends meet. The former notions of their roles being distinct and separate are gradually being replaced by those of social and economic equality of the sexes, particularly among the educated living in towns, who are anxious to occupy a proper place not only in the social structure but also in matters that vitally affect the well-being of the family. There is thus a growing anxiety and desire on the part of women to be economically independent. But this desire has not yet developed to such an extent as to make them rivals of males in the matter of employment. Girls are being educated and given higher education in towns. Education over, they do not generally offer themselves as prospective

candidates for employment, though inwardly their parents desire to see them employed to relieve economic stringency from which the family suffers. In such circumstances, if any job comes their way, it is welcomed and accepted. Under these circumstances, the real extent of unemployment among females is not likely to be revealed by figures thrown out by the census. For, apart from the operation of these factors, a deep-rooted sense of social prestige would also come in the way of such prospective candidates being returned either as unemployed or as seeking work.

Educational Qualifications of Persons Seeking Employment for the First Time

27. We shall now scrutinise the distribution of persons seeking employment for the first time between the various educational qualifications by sex and age, as revealed by the following table for the State. The entire table showing the figures for the State and districts is given at the end of this Chapter

STATEMENT XI.8

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational qualifications for *urban areas only*, 1961

Educational level	Total		15–19		20–24		25–29		30–34		35+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					GUJARAT							
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Illiterate	211	125	241	74	144	58	220	25	171	250	362	734
Literate (without educational level)	151	36	154	22	140	15	144	75	188	250	170	33
Primary or Junior Basic	488	323	515	415	471	248	456	325	518	438	402	167
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	135	407	90	489	222	482	124	300	84	62	54	33
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1	3	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	1	33
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	N	0	0	0	N	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	10	89	0	0	16	161	35	250	20	0	8	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	4	17	N	0	5	36	17	25	18	0	3	0
Engineering	N	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Medicine	1	6	0	0	1	14	3	0	6	0	1	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	N	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	3	11	N	0	3	22	11	25	10	0	1	0

N=Negligible

Educated unemployment is more a problem for the urban areas than the rural, where under-employment is material and believed to be widespread. The table on the previous page, therefore, deals only with persons seeking employment for the first time in urban areas only, where 16,370 persons have been returned as seeking employment for the first time. Of these, 16,011 are males and 359 females. 80 per cent of these are aged 15–24. With the inclusion of the next higher age-group 25–29 the percentage rises to 90 for those below 30 years. The most numerous age-group, however, is 15–19, which accounts for 7,539 such males as against 135 females. These figures further bring out the fact, discussed in the preceding para, that unemployment is a matter of concern more for males than for females, whose number returned as seeking employment for the first time in the urban areas of the State is quite insignificant (359). Examining these figures by various educational levels, it is found that among males in search of employment for the first time, 21.1 per cent are illiterate, the problem of waiting to be employed being greater in case of literate and educated, who account for the rest of 78.9 per cent among males. The highest proportion of such persons is, however, returned by those who have passed primary or junior basic examination. Those who have passed matriculation or obtained university degree account for a little over 15 per cent of males seeking employment for the first time, the highest quota among these two levels being furnished by matriculation or higher secondary, which accounts for 135 in every 1,000 males unemployed. Among the rest, those who are technically qualified do not find it difficult to get themselves employed, there being not a single person seeking employment for the first time in case of those who have obtained technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree in agriculture, veterinary or dairy and teaching. The proportion of males unemployed in engineering and technology is negligible. It also is the case with those who hold non-technical diploma not equal to degree. Medicine and technical diploma not equal to degree have each returned 1 male in every 1,000 seeking employment for the first time. As is to be expected, the proportion of such qualified males unemployed is either nil or negligible for those aged 15–19, in whose case the problem of unemployment arises after they attain the age of 20 and intensifies a little in the higher age-groups. It is significant to note that the strength of unemployed among holders of university degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree in the ranks of higher education is proportionately greater than that of those possessing any other educational qualifications above higher secondary. Further, these proportions are comparatively higher in case of females than males, who find it easier to be employed owing to the preference given to qualified males, who fare better in competition against females. Females thus seem to be at a distinct disadvantage in the matter of employment. This is also apparent from there being proportionately more females seeking employment in the age-groups 15–19, 20–24 and 25–29. Comparatively lesser proportion of females seeking employment for the first time in primary or junior basic as well as among illiterates and literates without educational levels, results from the fact that these are qualifications which usually go with such type of employment as does not call for any educational standard. It mostly relates to manual labour which does not discriminate much between male and female owing perhaps to the disparity of wages given. This is the general picture of those who are unemployed and are seeking work for the first time in the State as a whole, which goes to show that unemployment is comparatively much less among the educated and the least among females. Further, ages for seeking employment differ with different levels of education, educated females being at a greater disadvantage than males. This general picture is also true in case of the various districts except in the case of cities where the extent of unemployment is relatively higher than in other urban areas.

Unemployed and seeking Work for a Second Time

28. The picture of unemployment in case of those who were employed before but now out of employment and seeking work does not differ much from those who seek employment for the first time, as will be seen from Statement XI.9 on the next page for the State. The detailed statement for districts has been given at the end of this Chapter.

STATEMENT XI.9

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work and between the various educational levels for *urban areas only*, 1961

Educational level	Age-group													
	Total		15–19		20–24		25–34		35–44		45–59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
GUJARAT														
Total . . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Illiterate . . .	295	681	351	398	212	198	273	564	295	831	329	912	468	970
Literate (without educational level) . . .	186	64	175	114	191	62	188	56	179	74	196	56	208	30
Primary or Junior Basic .	451	146	427	295	468	333	469	225	475	95	446	32	307	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary . . .	60	82	47	182	120	284	57	99	42	0	22	0	15	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree . .	1	0	N	0	2	0	N	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree . .	N	0	0	0	N	0	N	0	N	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree .	5	16	0	11	5	86	8	14	6	0	4	0	1	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree .	2	11	0	0	2	37	5	42	2	0	2	0	0	0
Engineering . .	1	0	0	0	N	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Medicine . . .	N	0	0	0	N	0	1	0	N	0	N	0	0	0
Agriculture . .	N	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology . .	N	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0
Teaching . . .	N	4	0	0	0	12	0	14	0	0	N	0	0	0
Others . . .	1	7	0	0	2	25	3	28	1	0	1	0	0	0

N=Negligible

Here again, as in the preceding paragraph, absolute figures would give a more realistic picture of this category of urban unemployment, proportionate figures being discussed to study the relative extent of unemployment by different educational levels and age-groups. 28,601 males and 561 females are returned as unemployed in the second category of unemployment in towns. The three most numerous levels which throw out such unemployment are illiterate (M 8,428; F 382), literate without educational level (M 5,332; F 36), primary or junior basic (M 12,904; F 82) which account for a total of 27,164 or 93 per cent of those employed before but now out of employment and seeking work. In case of different educational levels the trends which are noticeable in the total are also reflected in the different age-groups for both the sexes. The most important educational level for this category of unemployment among males is primary or junior basic, as against illiterate among females. Unemployment among persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work is greater among illiterate than among literate without educational level for both the sexes as seen from the fact that the former

account for 8,810 as against 5,368 for the latter. Those whose educational level is primary or junior basic account for the largest number 12,986 or 44.53 per cent of the total unemployed for the second time and far outnumber those who have passed matriculation or higher secondary as also those who have acquired still higher levels of education. This type of unemployment among matriculates, though higher than that returned by subsequent educational levels, is comparatively much less than that among those who can only read and write or have passed primary or junior basic. The extent of unemployment for the second time is thus found to go on declining with each higher level of education. It also supports the general notion that education is a surer means of securing employment; that it is a means to an end and not an end in itself. Another important feature of these statistics is that there are proportionately more females unemployed among the illiterate than males who are numerically in a vast majority. Among the educated, simple university degrees are at a disadvantage as compared to technical degrees and diplomas, which have numerically as well as proportionately lesser number of persons of both the sexes as seeking employment for a second time. For, holders of non-technical degrees are far greater in number (127 among males) than technical degree or diploma equal to degree holders who number 58, corresponding proportions for females being 9 and 6. There is none among females seeking employment for the second time from the educational level matriculation and onwards, except that there were 9 females holding university degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree and 6 holding technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree.

29. The age break up of the unemployed belonging to this category also shows that coupled with illiteracy, primary and junior basic is the most important group of unemployment at different ages for males, the variation in one affecting the proportion of the other. The distribution for the different districts follows the State pattern, the extent of unemployment showing slight variation in the cities according as the opportunities for second employment offered are greater or lesser.

(ii) RURAL UNEMPLOYMENT

30. The Statement XI.10 at pages 830 and 831 is important as giving the distribution of workers and non-workers by sex and educational levels in the rural areas of districts and State.

In every 1,000 males living in villages of Gujarat, 655 are illiterate and 345 literate and educated. Among the latter, 130 in every 1,000 are literate without educational level, 208 have passed primary or junior basic and 7 matriculation and above. Among females, 868 are illiterate and 132 literate; and those who have reached primary or junior basic grade account for 81. Illiteracy is a little less among working males, but a little higher among non-workers, with *pro rata* increase and decrease respectively for workers and non-workers who are literate and educated. But among females, literacy is proportionately more among non-workers than among workers as revealed by the distribution of 1,000 of each sex in these two categories.

31. Among the different educational levels, in every 1,000 males the educated are more numerous in primary or junior basic standard in the general population of all the districts except Jamnagar, Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Ahmedabad. The same pattern of distribution persists among working and non-working males except in certain districts, where the proportion of literate workers and non-workers generally exceeds those of primary or junior basic both in case of males and females. Except for some variation here and there with regard to sex of non-workers, these are the districts of Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Baroda. Among females, literacy is greater among non-workers than among workers, for reasons already noted before. The converse is, however, true about males, who stand in greater need of educational qualifications for getting employment and for whom literacy is a distinct advantage in securing jobs. In rural areas in every 1,000 male workers in the State 621 are illiterate as against 921 among females. Rural occupations being mainly related to cultivation and traditional crafts do not require

STATEMENT XI.10

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers and non-workers by different educational levels in the rural areas of the State and districts, 1961

State/District	Educational level	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GUJARAT	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	(a) Illiterate	**655**	**868**	**621**	**921**	**696**	**840**
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	**130**	**51**	**146**	**31**	**111**	**61**
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	**208**	**80**	**223**	**47**	**189**	**98**
	(d) Matriculation and above	**7**	**1**	**10**	**1**	**4**	**1**
1 Jamnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	730	915	698	959	770	897
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	146	45	177	24	108	54
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	121	40	121	17	121	49
	(d) Matriculation and above	3	N	4	N	1	N
2 Rajkot	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	680	893	629	925	746	873
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	63	21	83	17	37	23
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	253	86	283	58	216	103
	(d) Matriculation and above	4	N	5	N	1	1
3 Surendranagar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	741	927	694	977	798	909
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	124	35	142	11	102	44
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	132	38	159	12	99	47
	(d) Matriculation and above	3	N	5	N	1	N
4 Bhavnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	699	920	646	956	765	904
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	108	28	137	18	72	33
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	190	52	212	26	161	63
	(d) Matriculation and above	3	N	5	N	2	N
5 Amreli	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	647	841	568	832	752	846
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	110	45	149	51	58	41
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	240	114	279	117	189	113
	(d) Matriculation and above	3	N	4	N	1	N
6 Junagadh	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	721	929	687	963	766	907
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	81	19	99	12	57	24
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	194	51	209	25	175	68
	(d) Matriculation and above	4	1	5	N	2	1
7 Kutch	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	724	872	699	917	754	854
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	153	73	173	52	129	82
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	119	55	121	31	116	64
	(d) Matriculation and above	4	N	7	N	1	N
8 Banaskantha	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	822	968	834	989	805	957
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	116	21	109	7	124	28
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	59	11	52	4	70	15
	(d) Matriculation and above	3	N	5	N	1	N
9 Sabarkantha	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	657	902	672	964	638	863
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	178	56	161	19	200	80
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	158	42	157	17	160	57
	(d) Matriculation and above	7	N	10	N	2	N

N=Negligible

STATEMENT XI.10-*contd.*

State/District	Educational level	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10 Mehsana	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	573	803	516	803	636	802
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	226	121	261	119	186	123
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	192	76	210	78	173	75
	(d) Matriculation and above	9	N	13	N	5	N
11 Ahmedabad	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	609	855	566	933	660	831
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	248	96	270	45	221	112
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	135	48	152	21	116	56
	(d) Matriculation and above	8	1	12	1	3	1
12 Kaira	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	551	816	503	910	606	796
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	145	65	168	32	119	72
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	292	118	313	56	267	131
	(b) Matriculation and above	12	1	16	2	8	1
13 Panchmahals	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	749	946	763	981	730	912
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	83	16	77	6	91	25
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	164	38	155	13	177	62
	(d) Matriculation and above	4	N	5	N	2	1
14 Baroda	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	605	829	538	925	694	795
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	176	88	206	44	136	103
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	211	83	244	31	166	101
	(d) Matriculation and above	8	N	12	N	4	1
15 Broach	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	564	815	507	883	635	769
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	74	31	87	19	59	39
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	354	153	394	97	302	191
	(d) Matriculation and above	8	1	12	1	4	1
16 Surat	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	615	810	577	896	660	748
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	67	30	82	21	49	38
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	306	158	324	82	284	212
	(d) Matriculation and above	12	2	17	1	7	2
17 Dangs	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	857	962	851	987	866	937
	(b) Literate (without educational level)	30	7	25	2	37	13
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	104	30	109	10	96	49
	(d) Matriculation and above	9	1	15	1	1	1

N=Negligible

much of literacy or education and do not count much in the matter of employment, though those who are educated would fare better in non-agricultural pursuits as being more efficient workers than those who are not.

32. Literacy among workers and non-workers of both the sexes varies from district to district. Among workers illiteracy is proportionately greater among females than among males, with corresponding increase in the proportions of non-workers among females. Districts with higher rate of general literacy are found to have relatively lesser proportions of illiterates both among workers as well as non-workers. The proportion of illiterates among male workers varies between 503 for Kaira and 851 for the

Dangs, the similar proportions of male non-workers being 606 again for Kaira and 866 for the Dangs. Among females relatively higher proportions of illiterates are to be found among workers than among non-workers. The districts where illiterate female workers are proportionately large are the backward areas of the Dangs (987), Banaskantha (989), Sabarkantha (964), the Panchmahals (981), Ahmedabad (933), Kaira (910) and Baroda (925) and in all the districts of Saurashtra region except Amreli, which suggest that in case of females, illiteracy is higher among workers than among non-workers who claim relatively smaller proportions of illiterate women in districts like Surat, Broach, Baroda and Kaira, where the general level of female literacy is comparatively higher.

Unemployment according to Employment Exchanges and Census Returns

33. It would be interesting to compare the figures of unemployment on the register of the Employment Exchange in the various districts of the State with those returned by the census. Both these sets of statistics which are reproduced below bear a striking resemblance, as seen from the fact that in the State as a whole there was a total number of 62,900 applicants on live register in 1961 as against 67,023 enumerated by the census either as seeking employment for the first time or employed before but now out of employment and seeking work.

STATEMENT XI.11

Unemployment according to employment exchanges and census returns

State/District	No. of applicants on live register of the Employment Exchanges in the State, 1960–61	Unemployed returned by the 1961 Census		
		Total	Persons seeking employment for the first time	Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work
1	2	3	4	5
GUJARAT	**62,900***	**67,023**	**25,913**	**41,110**
1 Jamnagar	2,993 (1960)	2,160	751	1,409
2 Rajkot	4,700 (1960)	3,865	1,609	2,256
3 Surendranagar	1,585 (1960–61)	1,682	630	1,052
4 Bhavnagar	4,928 (1960)	3,203	1,319	1,884
5 Amreli	N.A.	1,030	467	563
6 Junagadh	5,259 (31st March 1961)	2,756	1,281	1,475
7 Kutch	1,732 (1960)	2,317	782	1,535

N.A.=Not available

*Excludes the figures of Amreli district.

NOTE:

The figures in bracket in col. 2 indicate the year of unemployment.

STATEMENT XI.11-*contd.*

State/District	No. of applicants on live register of the Employment Exchanges in the State, 1960-61	Unemployed returned by the 1961 census		
		Total	Persons seeking employment for the first time	Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work
1	2	3	4	5
8 Banaskantha	1,812 (31st March 1961)	1,509	512	997
9 Sabarkantha	1,674 (1960-61)	1,044	523	521
10 Mehsana	4,299 (1960)	3,995	1,634	2,361
11 Ahmedabad	10,943 (31st March 1961)	17,495	6,155	11,340
12 Kaira	3,858 (1960)	6,605	2,894	3,711
13 Panchmahals	3,978 (1960)	2,564	1,333	1,231
14 Baroda	6,434 (31st Dec. 1960)	4,850	1,863	2,987
15 Broach	2,993 (1960-61)	2,107	857	1,250
16 Surat	5,512 (1960)	9,830	3,298	6,532
17 Dangs	200 (1959-60 & 1960-61)	11	5	6

34. As for the figures furnished by the employment exchange, it must be borne in mind that all those who stand on the live register are not the prospective candidates for employment as there would be not a few amongst them who have been since employed and yet stand on the live register as they have not reported their employment after registration. Unemployment would, therefore, be much less than actually reported. These figures would, however, be counterbalanced by a further factor affecting the census returns, namely, that the census takes note of employment of all ages as against the employment exchange, which takes note only of those who are unemployed at the age of 18 and above. With these reservations, the figures show great similarity as regards extent of unemployment as reported at the various employment exchanges in the State and those recorded by the Census, which give a comparatively higher number of unemployed than the former. It should also be noted that both these types of unemployment do not take account of those who do not prefer to declare themselves as unemployed and this number would not be insignificant.

SECTION 4

ACTIVITY OF NON-WORKERS

35. The data which the following table yields are very interesting and illuminating indeed as showing the distribution of non-workers into 8 types of activity according to which they are classified. While the entire table has been given at the end of this Chapter, the entries for the State are abstracted below.

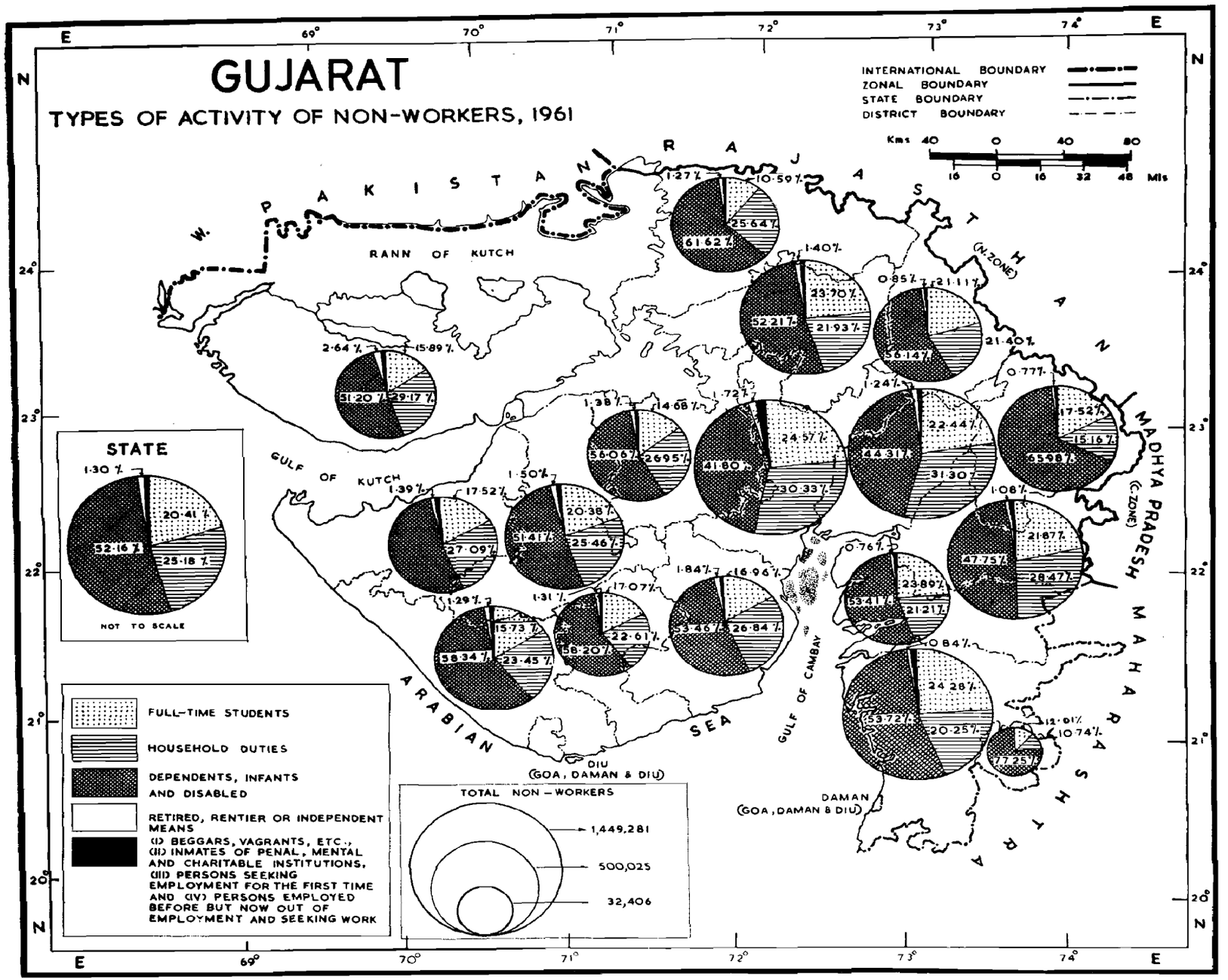
STATEMENT XI.12

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group among eight types of activity of non-workers, 1961

State	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population M	Total non-working population F	Full-time students M	Full-time students F	Household duties M	Household duties F	Dependents, infants and disabled M	Dependents, infants and disabled F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	10	11
GUJARAT	**Total**	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**341**	**110**	**3**	**423**	**618**	**455**
		0-14	1,000	1,000	318	177	2	79	679	744
		15-34	1,000	1,000	753	52	11	926	93	20
		35-59	1,000	1,000	3	N	21	912	341	66
		60+	1,000	1,000	1	N	8	375	580	495
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	106	36	22	179	847	770
	Rural	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**302**	**86**	**3**	**385**	**674**	**518**
		0-14	1,000	1,000	286	134	2	84	711	782
		15-34	1,000	1,000	758	27	12	947	120	24
		35-59	1,000	1,000	5	N	25	904	458	76
		60+	1,000	1,000	1	N	10	346	697	530
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	106	36	23	172	853	779
	Urban	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**437**	**164**	**3**	**504**	**484**	**319**
		0-14	1,000	1,000	409	304	N	62	589	634
		15-34	1,000	1,000	748	85	10	897	69	16
		35-59	1,000	1,000	2	N	17	926	237	50
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	N	4	454	349	400
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	106	36	16	211	817	730

State	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, rentier or independent means M	Retired, rentier or independent means F	Beggars, vagrants, etc. M	Beggars, vagrants, etc. F	Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions M	Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions F	Persons seeking employment for the first time M	Persons seeking employment for the first time F	Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work M	Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work F
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
GUJARAT	**Total**	**Total**	**17**	**10**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**N**	**5**	**N**	**8**	**N**
		0-14	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N
		15-34	3	1	22	1	8	N	50	N	60	N
		35-59	290	18	161	3	35	1	16	N	133	N
		60+	365	121	31	8	5	1	1	N	9	N
		Age not stated	13	8	6	3	1	2	2	1	3	1
	Rural	**Total**	**10**	**10**	**6**	**1**	**N**	**N**	**2**	**N**	**3**	**N**
		0-14	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		15-34	2	1	35	1	3	N	34	N	36	N
		35-59	194	17	222	3	16	N	12	N	68	N
		60+	255	116	30	7	2	1	1	N	4	N
		Age not stated	10	9	3	1	1	3	2	0	2	0
	Urban	**Total**	**33**	**11**	**7**	**2**	**4**	**N**	**12**	**N**	**20**	**N**
		0-14	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	1	N
		15-34	3	N	12	1	13	1	64	N	81	N
		35-59	375	19	106	3	51	1	21	N	191	1
		60+	584	134	32	9	10	2	1	N	20	1
		Age not stated	29	5	21	14	3	0	0	2	8	2

N=Negligible


GUJARAT
TYPES OF ACTIVITY OF NON-WORKERS, 1961
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
ZONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Kms 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 Mls
PAKISTAN
W. PAKISTAN
RAJASTHAN
(N. ZONE)
MADHYA PRADESH
(C. ZONE)
MAHARASHTRA
RANN OF KUTCH
GULF OF KUTCH
GULF OF CAMBAY
ARABIAN SEA
DIU
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
STATE
1·30 %
20·41 %
52·16 %
25·18 %
NOT TO SCALE
1·27 %
10·59 %
25·64 %
61·62 %
1·40 %
23·70 %
52·21 %
21·93 %
0·85 %
21·11 %
56·14 %
21·40 %
2·64 %
15·89 %
51·20 %
29·17 %
1·38 %
14·68 %
56·06 %
26·95 %
1·72 %
24·57 %
41·60 %
30·33 %
1·24 %
22·44 %
44·31 %
31·30 %
0·77 %
17·52 %
15·16 %
65·98 %
1·39 %
17·52 %
27·09 %
1·50 %
20·38 %
51·41 %
25·46 %
1·08 %
21·87 %
47·75 %
28·47 %
1·29 %
15·73 %
58·34 %
23·45 %
1·31 %
17·07 %
58·20 %
22·61 %
1·84 %
16·96 %
53·46 %
26·84 %
0·76 %
23·89 %
53·41 %
21·21 %
0·84 %
24·28 %
53·72 %
20·25 %
12·01 %
10·74 %
77·25 %
FULL-TIME STUDENTS
HOUSEHOLD DUTIES
DEPENDENTS, INFANTS AND DISABLED
RETIRED, RENTIER OR INDEPENDENT MEANS
(I) BEGGARS, VAGRANTS, ETC., (II) INMATES OF PENAL, MENTAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, (III) PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME AND (IV) PERSONS EMPLOYED BEFORE BUT NOW OUT OF EMPLOYMENT AND SEEKING WORK
TOTAL NON-WORKERS
1,449,281
500,025
32,406
69°
70°
71°
72°
73°
74°
E
N
20°
21°
22°
23°
24°

36. This analysis will be facilitated further by working out these figures in the following manner for the State as a whole, figures for the districts being given at the end of this Chapter.

STATEMENT XI.13

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and type of activity of non-workers among different age-groups, 1961

State	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population		Full-time students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GUJARAT	**Total**	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
		0–14	861	551	803	888	428	102	946	900
		15–34	89	240	197	112	357	525	13	11
		35–59	16	147	N	N	121	318	9	21
		60+	33	62	N	N	90	55	31	67
		Age not stated	1	N	N	N	4	N	1	1
	Rural	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
		0–14	899	598	853	938	544	131	950	903
		15–34	58	200	147	62	251	493	10	9
		35–59	11	135	N	N	96	317	7	20
		60+	31	66	N	N	105	59	32	67
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	4	N	1	1
	Urban	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
		0–14	769	448	720	831	135	55	935	890
		15–34	164	325	280	169	628	578	23	16
		35–59	30	174	N	N	183	319	15	27
		60+	37	53	0	N	52	48	27	67
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	2	N	N	N

State	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
GUJARAT	**Total**	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
		0–14	1	7	49	64	49	103	71	73	32	42
		15–34	15	18	335	203	468	333	870	760	662	377
		35–59	280	249	444	370	379	350	53	103	268	349
		60+	704	726	172	362	104	211	6	62	38	231
		Age not stated	N	N	N	1	N	3	N	2	N	1
	Rural	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
		0–14	1	1	52	74	55	57	87	156	43	77
		15–34	14	22	356	199	349	319	848	516	677	301
		35–59	210	221	427	354	421	385	54	167	240	285
		60+	774	756	165	373	174	230	11	161	40	337
		Age not stated	1	N	N	N	1	9	N	0	N	0
	Urban	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
		0–14	N	18	42	47	48	126	63	30	28	23
		15–34	15	10	291	210	498	340	881	886	656	418
		35–59	331	307	480	400	368	333	52	70	278	383
		60+	654	665	186	341	86	201	4	11	38	174
		Age not stated	N	N	1	2	N	0	0	3	N	2

N=Negligible

The total non-working population in the State is distributed into the 8 types of activity of non-workers in the table given below for the State as a whole, as also for its rural and urban areas. The most important groups among them are those relating to (1) full-time students (20.41 per cent), (2) household duties (25.18 per cent) and (3) dependents, infants and disabled (52.16 per cent), which account for a total of 11,885,284 or 97.75 per cent of the non-working population. The rest of the 5 types of activity of non-workers account for 273,478 or only 2.25 per cent of the non-workers.

Types of activity of non-workers

Types of activity of non-workers	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GUJARAT	**4,948,126**	**7,210,636**	**3,500,654**	**4,929,980**	**1,447,472**	**2,280,656**
1 Full-time students	1,688,451	793,782	1,056,393	420,408	632,058	373,374
2 Household duties	13,944	3,047,651	10,003	1,898,390	3,941	1,149,261
3 Dependents, infants and disabled	3,059,324	3,282,132	2,358,256	2,554,056	701,068	728,076
4 Retired, rentiers or independent means	84,012	74,326	35,509	49,922	48,503	24,404
5 Beggars, vagrants, etc.	29,364	9,574	19,927	6,139	9,437	3,435
6 Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	7,456	1,723	1,501	561	5,955	1,162
7 Persons seeking employment for the first time	25,351	562	8,256	192	17,095	370
8 Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	40,224	886	10,809	312	29,415	574

37. The two most important activities of male non-workers are full-time students and dependents, infants and disabled, to which household duties are to be added for females. Of all the types of activity, dependency claims the highest number of non-workers among both the sexes. Distribution of 1,000 of each sex and broad age-groups in the different types of activity will now be examined for each of the 8 types of activity of non-workers.

FULL-TIME STUDENTS

38. School-going ages would claim the entire age-group 0–14 and a part of those aged 15–34, which are the periods wherein students receiving education at different levels would be naturally concentrated. In every 1,000 male students, 803 and 197 respectively are claimed by both these age-groups, corresponding proportions for females being 888 and 112, disclosing at the same time the much lesser extent of those having secondary and higher education than those receiving primary education. The greater proportion of females as compared to males aged 0–14 brings out another important feature of education, which goes to show that the proportions receiving secondary and higher education are greater for boys than girls. These proportions are slightly higher for the age-group 0–14 in rural areas and for age-group 15–34 in urban areas for both the sexes, which again accentuate the greater extent of secondary and higher education among both the sexes living in towns. This pattern of distribution of full-time students in the different age-groups is very nearly the same for all the districts. The percentages for the different levels and age-groups vary according as female literacy or higher education has advanced in a particular area. As against 286 full-time male students in every 1,000 boys aged 0–14 in rural areas, there

are 409 in urban areas, similar female proportions being 134 and 304 respectively. The age-group 15–34, however, claims the greatest proportion of full-time male students but relatively smaller proportion of females, who after marriage go to swell the ranks of those whose main activity is household duties. As is to be expected, city proportions show still further variations owing to the greater facilities for education in these areas. In every district of the State, urban proportions are higher than the rural for both the sexes and city proportions are higher than other urban areas in both these age-groups, viz., 0–14 and 15–34.

HOUSEHOLD DUTIES

39. In the general population of the State there are only 13,944 male non-workers enumerated as doing household duties, as against 3,047,651 females. In other words, in every 1,000 of total non-workers of each sex 3 are males and 423 females doing household work. These figures mirror the fundamental constitution of our social structure and household, wherein household duties have come to be regarded as the sole responsibility of women, though there are a few of the backward classes among whom males also do some household work, but their number is, as already seen, quite insignificant. This feature is based on the division of spheres of activity among males and females. While men employ themselves in productive pursuits and shoulder the responsibility of maintaining the household, the female takes up the responsibility of running and managing the household by freeing the male absolutely from this worry and anxiety. The most important age for women, when they are called upon to assume this responsibility are the ages 15–34 and 35–59, which account for more than 91 per cent of the females of these ages returned as non-workers. But their proportion dwindles down to 37.5 per cent for women aged 60 and over, owing to the physical incapacity which sets in during later age periods, when they are reduced to the category of dependents whose ranks they reinforce. For boys and girls aged 0–14, dependency and study are the important types of non-working activities, though there are a few girls who start helping their mother early rather than attending school or whiling away their time doing nothing. Such a proportion (79) is very small indeed. Proportions of females aged 35–59 doing household work are higher in urban than in rural areas where some of them also work on the field. They are likewise higher in cities than in other urban areas. For, the higher the extent of urbanisation the lesser is the degree to which females participate in productive activities. This difference in the pattern of household duties on the part of males and females and the variation between rural and urban areas noticed above hold equally good also for the several districts of the State. This inference is further corroborated by the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and type of activity. The proportion of males doing household duties is much higher in case of those aged 15–34 living in towns (628) and for those aged 0–14 living in villages (544). But in case of females the distribution is somewhat different, though it follows very nearly the same trend, the higher extent of female literacy reducing their proportion in younger ages in towns, where most of the school-age population receive primary education.

DEPENDENTS, INFANTS AND DISABLED

40. This is the most numerous of all the 8 types of activity which the non-workers pursue, distributed between rural and urban areas according to the proportions of population living in villages and towns. This characteristic persists even in the districts where also dependency is the most prominent feature of the non-working population living in the rural as well as in the urban areas of the State. While there is not much difference between the two sexes so far as every 1,000 aged 0–14 are concerned (M 679; F 744), the variations are particularly marked in the age-group 35–59, which has in the State 341 males returned as dependents as against 66 females. This difference is brought about by the greater proportion of females of these ages doing household duties, an activity which is disfavoured by male non-workers, who are distributed for the most part between dependents, retired persons and beggars, vagrants, etc., and jointly account for 79 per cent of non-workers of these ages. The female dependents are on the whole greater in number than male. Male dependency decreases at ages 35–59, but rises more than three times

for those aged 60 and over. Female dependency is less for age-group 15–34, but comparatively higher in the age-group 35–59 and still higher in the age-group 60 and over, when there is complete dependency owing to age and infirmity. But proportionately examined, the pattern is different for both the sexes at different age periods. Both men and women have the highest proportions of dependents aged 0–14 in every 1,000 of their sex as revealed by 94.6 per cent of males and 90 per cent of females in this category. The intermediate groups have insignificant proportions, which appear to be a little noteworthy, in case of those aged 60 and over, where dependency again reasserts itself. In every 1,000 at ages 15–34, dependency is the least (M93; F20) but again rises in the age-group 35–59 to 341 for males and 66 only for females, which rises very sharply at ages 60 and over to 580 for males and 495 for females. Thus, the two important periods so far as dependency is concerned are the younger (0–14) and the older age-groups (60 and over), which account for most of the non-workers of these two age periods. Dependency would obviously be less for the intervening age periods wherein household duties for females claim most of the non-workers of that sex. The general proportions rise in rural area but fall in the urban sector. In every 1,000 males aged 0–14 rural proportion of dependents is higher than the urban, where the student population would naturally tend to reduce the proportions in this type of non-working activity. Urban male proportions of those aged 35–59 are, however, much less (237) than the rural (458), due to rise in such type of activity as retired, pensioners, rentiers, etc., after 55 years of age. Female dependency is the least for ages 15–59 in all the areas, either total, rural or urban, but it is a little more in rural than in urban, where household duties claim higher proportions of females. This proportion again drops down in the city areas as compared to other urban areas. For those aged 60 and over, male dependency is greater than female in rural areas, but higher among urban females than males, who have relatively greater proportion of retired persons. Rural and urban male proportions of dependents aged 60 and over vary sharply, as seen from the fact that the rural ratio is much higher than the urban, as those of the older ages in urban areas would be naturally classified as retired and rentiers, a concept which is in marked defect in villages.

Retired, Rentier or Persons of Independent Means

41. In this category the majority would include retired persons, and those who are either rentiers or persons of independent means would be insignificant. Retirement is a concept which is known more to those in Government service as well as to those where some sort of age restriction operates as a bar to continued employment after the age limit fixed for superannuation and withdrawal from work becomes necessary. Among the vast majority of others, people would work so long as they are physically capable of working and jobs are available. Retirement is also a concept, which is confined to males and not to females, in whose case it assumes significance only after the age of 60, when they become aged and infirm and cannot lend a helping hand either in the household or family cultivation. The only age-group which is, therefore, important in respect of this type of non-working activity is 35–59, rentiers, if any, would be more among males than among females and they would be proportionately more in urban areas than in rural areas. In the whole State there are 84,012 males as against 74,326 females returned in this entire category. Of these 59,175 males and 53,990 females are aged 60 and over. Thus, in every 1,000 of each sex 28 per cent of males aged 35–59 and 70.4 per cent aged 60 and over are retired as against 24.9 and 72.6 per cent respectively among females.

Beggars, Vagrants, etc.

42. In the State as a whole, there are 29,364 males and 9,574 females returned as beggars, vagrants, etc. Thus, males outnumber females in this category, wherein the most important ages are 15 years and onwards, whereafter the male proportions dwindle, but those of females rise in rural areas and fall in urban areas. For, as age advances, females become destitute and more helpless than males. It is further noted that these proportions are comparatively less in

urban areas than in the rural as the former does not tolerate vagrancy to that extent to which it is done in the countryside. It is the least in the district and city of Ahmedabad, some of the other urban areas and the district of the Dangs. The age-group 15–34 shows relatively higher proportion in Banaskantha and all the districts of Saurashtra except Kutch, where these ages also show appreciable proportions which are no doubt less than those at ages 35–59 in the rural areas.

INMATES OF PENAL, MENTAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

43. In this category there are 7,456 males as against 1,723 females, revealing greater criminal propensities on the part of the stronger sex. Examining their proportions in 1,000 of each sex and for each age period, the male proportions are noteworthy only for the age period 35–59, which dwindle down in rural areas but rise in towns where they are also appreciable for ages 15–34 and 60 and over. This picture is reflected also in the proportions of different districts. Variations between villages and towns suggest the difference in the life of these two sectors of population and the relative tendency and opportunities for the people to resort to criminal activities in each of them.

UNEMPLOYED

44. The twofold aspect of unemployment, namely, (1) those seeking employment for the first time and (2) those employed before but now out of employment and seeking work has already been examined before. Briefly stated, female unemployment is negligible as seen from the fact that there are 1,448 unemployed amongst them as against 65,575 amongst males. Further, there are more of those seeking work for the second time than those who do it for the first time. Proportions of those seeking employment for the first time are relatively greater in the age period 15–34. But for those seeking it for a second time, ages 35–59 are relatively more important. There is, however, greater unemployment in towns than in villages, where underemployment is more general.

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AMONG MIGRANTS, SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

45. The extent of non-workers among migrants, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as compared to the general population of the State and different districts can be assessed from the Statement XI.14 given at pages 840 and 841.

(a) *Migrants*

46. Migrants in Gujarat account for 2,190,444 males and 4,623,569 females. The disparity in the numbers of both the sexes results from the inclusion in these figures of a large number of female migrants within the State, who leave their parental home after marriage. In view of this, these figures may not give a true and correct picture of working and non-working population among the migrants of both the sexes. They would, however, give a rough indication of the extent of non-working population among migrants, a factor which has already been taken into account in the Chapter on migration. General observations which emerge from these figures are that male proportions of workers in the State population are higher than females, in case of all the categories examined. The proportions of male workers among migrants are higher than the State average of 648, in Jamnagar (665), Banaskantha (692), Sabarkantha (677), Ahmedabad (691), the Panchmahals (671), Broach (659), Surat (661) and the Dangs (797). The proportion of non-workers among males is the least in the Dangs. The State average of workers among female migrants (402) is exceeded by Amreli (477), Junagadh (441), Banaskantha (468), Sabarkantha (532), Mehsana (509), the Panchmahals (487), Broach (523), Surat (492) and the Dangs (716). It is significantly low in Kutch (350), Ahmedabad (196) and Kaira (230), where female non-workers are proportionately much higher than in the rest of the districts. As observed elsewhere, large urban areas where migrants are concentrated do not favour economic activity to any appreciable extent on the part of their womenfolk, particularly among the middle and higher classes of the urban population.

(b) *Scheduled Castes*

47. In the State, in every 1,000 males of each sex belonging to Scheduled Castes 513 are workers and 487 non-workers. The State average of 513 male workers among the Scheduled

STATEMENT XI.14

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex between workers and non-workers in the (i) General population (ii) Migrants (iii) Scheduled Castes and (iv) Scheduled Tribes, 1961

State/Districts	General population, migrants, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GUJARAT	**(a) General Population**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**535**	**279**	**465**	**721**
	(b) Migrants	**1,000**	**1,000**	**648**	**402**	**352**	**598**
	(c) Scheduled Castes	**1,000**	**1,000**	**513**	**336**	**487**	**664**
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	**1,000**	**1,000**	**582**	**491**	**418**	**509**
1 Jamnagar	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	523	212	477	788
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	665	311	335	689
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	511	307	489	693
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	620	293	380	707
2 Rajkot . .	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	517	264	483	736
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	636	378	364	622
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	505	367	495	633
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	476	71	524	929
3 Surendranagar	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	526	220	474	780
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	610	314	390	686
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	513	336	487	664
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	582	522	418	478
4 Bhavnagar .	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	523	244	477	756
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	603	379	397	621
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	494	338	506	662
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	548	61	452	939
5 Amreli . .	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	550	333	450	667
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	630	477	370	523
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	556	435	444	565
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	500	344	500	656
6 Junagadh .	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	537	307	463	693
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	647	441	353	559
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	547	400	453	600
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	663	343	337	657
7 Kutch . .	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	535	248	465	752
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	632	350	368	650
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	566	307	434	693
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	563	325	437	675
8 Banaskantha .	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	575	323	425	677
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	692	468	308	532
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	551	357	449	643
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	605	373	395	627
9 Sabarkantha .	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	542	365	458	635
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	677	532	323	468
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	534	400	466	600
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	551	536	449	464

STATEMENT X.14-*contd.*

State/Districts	General population, migrants, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10 Mehsana .	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	515	338	485	662
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	602	509	398	491
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	462	353	538	647
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	547	186	453	814
11 Ahmedabad .	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	523	136	477	864
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	691	196	309	804
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	483	235	517	765
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	522	176	478	824
12 Kaira . .	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	521	152	479	848
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	554	230	446	770
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	515	258	485	742
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	596	347	404	653
13 Panchmahals .	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	571	451	429	549
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	671	692	329	308
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	547	437	453	563
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	604	537	396	463
14 Baroda . .	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	542	209	458	791
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	633	304	367	696
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	549	326	451	674
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	595	408	405	592
15 Broach . .	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	549	358	451	642
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	659	523	341	477
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	545	443	455	557
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	582	482	418	518
16 Surat . .	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	532	354	468	646
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	661	492	339	508
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	451	378	549	622
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	573	506	427	494
17 Dangs . .	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	588	503	412	497
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	797	716	203	284
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	493	223	507	777
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	585	525	415	475

Castes is lower than the similar average in the general population. The same tendency is also observable in case of various administrative units except Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Kaira, the Panchmahals and Broach, where the proportion of workers among Scheduled Castes exceeds the average for the district. The proportion of non-working males among Scheduled Castes is the highest in Surat, which has 549 male non-workers in every 1,000 of the Scheduled Castes living in that district. Female workers among Scheduled Castes are proportionately higher (336) than those in the State as a whole (279) but lower than the average for the district in the Panchmahals (437), and the Dangs, where it falls down to 223. But the proportion of Scheduled Caste female workers is the highest in Broach as compared to other districts.

(c) *Scheduled Tribes*

48. The proportion (582) of male workers

among Scheduled Tribes is higher than the State average (535) of workers in general population. It is also much higher for females which have 491 workers among Scheduled Tribes as compared to 279 for the State. In districts, such as Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat and the Dangs, having preponderantly large population of tribals, proportions of workers of both the sexes are higher than the district average except in the case of the Dangs, where it is a trifle lower than the average for the district in case of males. There is no district in the tribal areas where male workers among Scheduled Tribes account for less than 55 per cent of the workers, a percentage which rises over 60 in Banaskantha, the Panchmahals and Junagadh. In case of tribal females, the percentage of workers is 49.1 for the State as a whole, which goes over 50 in the districts of Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals, Surat and the Dangs. These figures amply go to show that the extent of workers of both the sexes is much higher among the Scheduled Tribes than in the general population, a feature which is particularly noteworthy in case of tribal females, who more actively participate in gainful employment than in any other area or community of the State. The backward and underdeveloped areas thus have proportionately larger numbers of male and female workers, as compared to other areas where education and social prestige effectively intervene to reduce this proportion.

Educational Levels among Non-workers in Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

49. Further analysis of these figures by sex and educational level throws light on the extent of school-going population among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as compared to general population, as also among those who are unemployed among them.

STATEMENT XI.15

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and educational level among non-workers in (i) the general population (ii) Scheduled Castes and (iii) Scheduled Tribes in the State, 1961

Type of population	Educational level	Total non-working population		Full-time students and children attending school		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(i) General population	..	1,000	1,000	341	110	5	N	8	N	646	890
(ii) Scheduled Castes	All levels	1,000	1,000	288	76	8	N	10	N	694	924
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	22	6	3	N	6	N	969	994
	Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	851	538	14	N	18	1	117	461
	Primary or Junior Basic .	1,000	1,000	894	631	18	N	20	1	68	368
	Matriculation and above .	1,000	1,000	811	630	105	17	66	12	18	341
(iii) Scheduled Tribes	..	1,000	1,000	196	50	1	N	2	N	801	950

N=Negligible

(a) *Scheduled Castes*

50. Out of the Scheduled Caste non-working population of 338,042 males and 447,155 females, only 28.8 per cent of males and 7.6 per cent of females are full-time students and children attending schools, those unemployed accounting for 1.8 per cent of males and negligible proportion of females. The rest of the 5 categories of non-workers account for 69.4 per cent of males and 92.4 per cent of females. Thus, among non-workers of Scheduled Castes, schooling is comparatively much less than in the general population, and the proportions under other activities also do not differ much from those in the general population, though a little higher. In every 1,000 illiterate, 969 males and 994 females, who are non-workers are classified under other 5 types of non-workers, those returned as full-time students and unemployed being relatively insignificant. In every 1,000 of each sex literate without educational level, 851 are males and 538 are females returned as full-time students as against 117 males and 461 females under others. Among those who have passed primary or junior basic, 894 males and 631 females are full-time students. The number of those who have passed matriculation or above is very poor in that this educational level has reported 1,568 males and 173 females only.

(b) *Scheduled Tribes*

51. The position of Scheduled Tribes is worse than that of Scheduled Castes, as seen from the fact that in every 1,000 non-workers of each sex in this community only 196 males and 50 females are full-time students and children attending school, the rest falling under the category of others—801 males and 950 females. As in the case of Scheduled Castes, the problem of unemployment as judged from the figures given in the foregoing table seems to be much less than in the Scheduled Castes or in the general population of the State. These proportions, however, furnish no indication whatsoever of the extent of underemployment which is far worse than unemployment, a problem which is far more acute because of the absence of any alternative means of employment in these backward areas, where either cultivation in poor soil with very little yield and collection of some jungle produce are their only salvation.

STATEMENT XI.1

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/States/ Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA . .	**Total**	**All ages**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**571**	**280**	**429**	**720**
		0-14	**1,000**	**1,000**	**94**	**66**	**906**	**934**
		15-34	**1,000**	**1,000**	**881**	**436**	**119**	**564**
		35-59	**1,000**	**1,000**	**967**	**476**	**33**	**524**
		60+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**766**	**224**	**234**	**776**
		Age not stated	**1,000**	**1,000**	**297**	**126**	**703**	**874**
	Rural	**All ages**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**582**	**314**	**418**	**686**
		0-14	**1,000**	**1,000**	**106**	**76**	**894**	**924**
		15-34	**1,000**	**1,000**	**911**	**498**	**89**	**502**
		35-59	**1,000**	**1,000**	**975**	**523**	**25**	**477**
		60+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**799**	**243**	**201**	**757**
		Age not stated	**1,000**	**1,000**	**300**	**135**	**700**	**865**
	Urban	**All ages**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**524**	**111**	**476**	**889**
		0-14	**1,000**	**1,000**	**35**	**16**	**965**	**984**
		15-34	**1,000**	**1,000**	**769**	**158**	**231**	**842**
		35-59	**1,000**	**1,000**	**933**	**229**	**67**	**771**
		60+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**584**	**114**	**416**	**886**
		Age not stated	**1,000**	**1,000**	**274**	**62**	**726**	**938**
STATES								
1 Andhra Pradesh	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	622	413	378	587
		0-14	1,000	1,000	157	112	843	888
		15-34	1,000	1,000	921	635	79	365
		35-59	1,000	1,000	973	663	27	337
		60+	1,000	1,000	778	311	222	689
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	440	310	560	690
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	643	460	357	540
		0-14	1,000	1,000	177	128	823	872
		15-34	1,000	1,000	954	717	46	283
		35-59	1,000	1,000	982	721	18	279
		60+	1,000	1,000	804	333	196	667
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	459	325	541	675
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	524	187	476	813
		0-14	1,000	1,000	63	35	937	965
		15-34	1,000	1,000	784	266	216	734
		35-59	1,000	1,000	929	359	71	641
		60+	1,000	1,000	613	181	387	819
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	319	207	681	793

STATEMENT XI.1-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/State/ Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2 Assam . .	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	541	309	459	691
		0–14	1,000	1,000	78	64	922	936
		15–34	1,000	1,000	858	558	142	442
		35–59	1,000	1,000	960	548	40	452
		60+	1,000	1,000	749	215	251	785
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	404	183	596	817
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	540	324	460	676
		0–14	1,000	1,000	81	68	919	932
		15–34	1,000	1,000	870	588	130	412
		35–59	1,000	1,000	962	569	38	431
		60+	1,000	1,000	758	224	242	776
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	404	188	596	812
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	554	99	446	901
		0–14	1,000	1,000	36	13	964	987
		15–34	1,000	1,000	766	161	234	839
		35–59	1,000	1,000	940	227	60	773
		60+	1,000	1,000	615	85	385	915
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	419	109	581	891
3 Bihar . .	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	556	271	444	729
		0–14	1,000	1,000	96	59	904	941
		15–34	1,000	1,000	876	414	124	586
		35–59	1,000	1,000	974	483	26	517
		60+	1,000	1,000	823	231	177	769
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	561	222	439	778
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	560	285	440	715
		0–14	1,000	1,000	101	63	899	937
		15–34	1,000	1,000	893	437	107	563
		35–59	1,000	1,000	977	502	23	498
		60+	1,000	1,000	834	238	166	762
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	570	233	430	767
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	517	104	483	896
		0–14	1,000	1,000	39	12	961	988
		15–34	1,000	1,000	740	144	260	856
		35–59	1,000	1,000	947	232	53	768
		60+	1,000	1,000	677	127	323	873
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	462	89	538	911

STATEMENT XI.1-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/State/ Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4 Gujarat . .	*Total*	*All ages*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*535*	*279*	*465*	*721*
		0–14	*1,000*	*1,000*	*73*	*66*	*927*	*934*
		15–34	*1,000*	*1,000*	*869*	*464*	*131*	*536*
		35–59	*1,000*	*1,000*	*963*	*464*	*37*	*536*
		60+	*1,000*	*1,000*	*663*	*171*	*337*	*829*
		Age not stated	*1,000*	*1,000*	*353*	*168*	*647*	*832*
	Rural	*All ages*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*553*	*341*	*447*	*659*
		0–14	*1,000*	*1,000*	*90*	*84*	*910*	*916*
		15–34	*1,000*	*1,000*	*915*	*583*	*85*	*417*
		35–59	*1,000*	*1,000*	*976*	*553*	*24*	*447*
		60+	*1,000*	*1,000*	*709*	*200*	*291*	*800*
		Age not stated	*1,000*	*1,000*	*371*	*182*	*629*	*818*
	Urban	*All ages*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*484*	*92*	*516*	*908*
		0–14	*1,000*	*1,000*	*21*	*9*	*979*	*991*
		15–34	*1,000*	*1,000*	*755*	*136*	*245*	*864*
		35–59	*1,000*	*1,000*	*927*	*195*	*73*	*805*
		60+	*1,000*	*1,000*	*509*	*79*	*491*	*921*
		Age not stated	*1,000*	*1,000*	*248*	*93*	*752*	*907*
5 Jammu & Kashmir	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	578	256	422	744
		0–14	1,000	1,000	96	63	904	937
		15–34	1,000	1,000	883	426	117	574
		35–59	1,000	1,000	953	397	47	603
		60+	1,000	1,000	738	178	262	822
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	128	39	872	961
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	593	295	407	705
		0–14	1,000	1,000	106	73	894	927
		15–34	1,000	1,000	906	489	94	511
		35–59	1,000	1,000	960	452	40	548
		60+	1,000	1,000	756	194	244	806
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	113	44	887	956
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	508	58	492	942
		0–14	1,000	1,000	49	11	951	989
		15–34	1,000	1,000	776	93	224	907
		35–59	1,000	1,000	920	107	80	893
		60+	1,000	1,000	603	59	397	941
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	233	5	767	995

STATEMENT XI.1-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/State/ Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6 Kerala . .	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	472	197	528	803
		0-14	1,000	1,000	22	19	978	981
		15-34	1,000	1,000	765	326	235	674
		35-59	1,000	1,000	944	373	56	627
		60+	1,000	1,000	656	148	344	852
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	614	303	386	697
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	474	209	526	791
		0-14	1,000	1,000	22	20	978	980
		15-34	1,000	1,000	778	350	222	650
		35-59	1,000	1,000	950	395	50	605
		60+	1,000	1,000	678	155	322	845
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	609	303	391	697
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	460	130	540	870
		0-14	1,000	1,000	22	18	978	982
		15-34	1,000	1,000	701	195	299	805
		35-59	1,000	1,000	914	249	86	751
		60+	1,000	1,000	521	104	479	896
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	740	304	260	696
7 Madhya Pradesh	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	602	440	398	560
		0-14	1,000	1,000	118	108	882	892
		15-34	1,000	1,000	931	686	69	314
		35-59	1,000	1,000	977	725	23	275
		60+	1,000	1,000	805	360	195	640
		Age not stated	1,000	1.000	218	92	782	908
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	616	486	384	514
		0-14	1,000	1,000	133	122	867	878
		15-34	1,000	1,000	957	765	43	235
		35-59	1,000	1,000	982	784	18	216
		60+	1,000	1,000	832	387	168	613
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	193	98	807	902
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	524	145	476	855
		0-14	1,000	1,000	27	16	973	984
		15-34	1,000	1,000	800	208	200	792
		35-59	1,000	1,000	947	304	53	696
		60+	1,000	1,000	637	168	363	832
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	327	70	673	930

STATEMENT XI.1-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/State/ Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8 Madras . .	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	597	313	403	687
		0–14	1,000	1,000	93	67	907	933
		15–34	1,000	1,000	885	457	115	543
		35–59	1,000	1,000	966	514	34	486
		60+	1,000	1,000	734	258	266	742
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	555	293	445	707
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	622	371	378	629
		0–14	1,000	1,000	111	82	889	918
		15–34	1,000	1,000	924	551	76	449
		35–59	1,000	1,000	978	590	22	410
		60+	1,000	1,000	784	296	216	704
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	576	334	424	666
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	532	149	468	851
		0–14	1,000	1,000	44	28	956	972
		15–34	1,000	1,000	788	208	212	792
		35–59	1,000	1,000	931	275	69	725
		60+	1,000	1,000	557	132	443	868
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	447	55	553	945
9 Maharashtra .	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	571	381	429	619
		0–14	1,000	1,000	86	88	914	912
		15–34	1,000	1,000	875	609	125	391
		35–59	1,000	1,000	969	637	31	363
		60+	1,000	1,000	728	263	272	737
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	164	101	836	899
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	581	467	419	533
		0–14	1,000	1,000	106	113	894	887
		15–34	1,000	1,000	929	774	71	226
		35–59	1,000	1,000	982	752	18	248
		60+	1,000	1,000	775	298	225	702
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	152	112	848	888
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	548	134	452	866
		0–14	1,000	1,000	29	16	971	984
		15–34	1,000	1,000	779	189	221	811
		35–59	1,000	1,000	940	281	60	719
		60+	1,000	1,000	577	137	423	863
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	209	61	791	939

STATEMENT XI.1-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/State/ Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10 Mysore . .	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	584	320	416	680
		0–14	1,000	1,000	119	82	881	918
		15–34	1,000	1,000	901	508	99	492
		35–59	1,000	1,000	970	559	30	441
		60+	1,000	1,000	764	247	236	753
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	449	261	551	739
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	604	368	396	632
		0–14	1,000	1,000	136	96	864	904
		15–34	1,000	1,000	944	598	56	402
		35–59	1,000	1,000	979	624	21	376
		60+	1,000	1,000	800	271	200	729
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	473	289	527	711
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	516	149	484	851
		0–14	1,000	1,000	59	28	941	972
		15–34	1,000	1,000	776	214	224	786
		35–59	1,000	1,000	937	307	63	693
		60+	1,000	1,000	608	150	392	850
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	344	133	656	867
11 Orissa . .	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	608	266	392	734
		0–14	1,000	1,000	123	66	877	934
		15–34	1,000	1,000	912	403	88	597
		35–59	1,000	1,000	966	434	34	566
		60+	1,000	1,000	788	194	212	806
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	457	211	543	789
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	610	274	390	726
		0–14	1,000	1,000	127	69	873	931
		15–34	1,000	1,000	923	417	77	583
		35–59	1,000	1,000	969	444	31	556
		60+	1,000	1,000	798	198	202	802
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	458	217	542	783
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	572	131	428	869
		0–14	1,000	1,000	50	20	950	980
		15–34	1,000	1,000	796	190	204	810
		35–59	1,000	1,000	922	242	78	758
		60+	1,000	1,000	619	113	381	887
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	433	63	567	937

STATEMENT XI.1-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/State/ Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12 Punjab . .	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	529	142	471	858
		0–14	1,000	1,000	79	38	921	962
		15–34	1,000	1,000	850	234	150	766
		35–59	1,000	1,000	955	246	45	754
		60+	1,000	1,000	709	105	291	895
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	204	46	796	954
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	534	165	466	835
		0–14	1,000	1,000	91	46	909	954
		15–34	1,000	1,000	873	277	127	723
		35–59	1,000	1,000	959	280	41	720
		60+	1,000	1,000	729	115	271	885
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	206	54	794	946
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	509	47	491	953
		0–14	1,000	1,000	27	5	973	995
		15–34	1,000	1,000	779	72	221	928
		35–59	1,000	1,000	941	99	59	901
		60+	1,000	1,000	599	53	401	947
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	196	18	804	982
13 Rajasthan .	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	581	359	419	641
		0–14	1,000	1,000	136	121	864	879
		15–34	1,000	1,000	910	572	90	428
		35–59	1,000	1,000	965	560	35	440
		60+	1,000	1,000	719	234	281	766
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	126	71	874	929
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	601	408	399	592
		0–14	1,000	1,000	156	141	844	859
		15–34	1,000	1,000	940	653	60	347
		35–59	1,000	1,000	972	629	28	371
		60+	1,000	1,000	746	263	254	737
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	121	75	879	925
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	480	101	520	899
		0–14	1,000	1,000	32	17	968	983
		15–34	1,000	1,000	769	152	231	848
		35–59	1,000	1,000	925	198	75	802
		60+	1,000	1,000	572	96	428	904
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	191	30	809	970

STATEMENT XI.1-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/State/ Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14 Uttar Pradesh .	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	582	181	418	819
		0–14	1,000	1,000	86	41	914	959
		15–34	1,000	1,000	894	261	106	739
		35–59	1,000	1,000	979	323	21	677
		60+	1,000	1,000	855	198	145	802
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	151	39	849	961
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	592	199	408	801
		0–14	1,000	1,000	93	46	907	954
		15–34	1,000	1,000	917	288	83	712
		35–59	1,000	1,000	983	347	17	653
		60+	1,000	1,000	880	209	120	791
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	147	40	853	960
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	517	53	483	947
		0–14	1,000	1,000	38	6	962	994
		15–34	1,000	1,000	765	67	235	933
		35–59	1,000	1,000	947	125	53	875
		60+	1,000	1,000	659	94	341	906
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	191	18	809	982
15 West Bengal .	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	540	94	460	906
		0–14	1,000	1,000	50	12	950	988
		15–34	1,000	1,000	824	153	176	847
		35–59	1,000	1,000	940	183	60	817
		60+	1,000	1,000	679	79	321	921
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	410	66	590	934
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	535	106	465	894
		0–14	1,000	1,000	58	15	942	985
		15–34	1,000	1,000	863	178	137	822
		35–59	1,000	1,000	953	199	47	801
		60+	1,000	1,000	737	88	263	912
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	422	69	578	931
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	554	51	446	949
		0–14	1,000	1,000	22	2	978	998
		15–34	1,000	1,000	744	68	256	932
		35–59	1,000	1,000	909	127	91	873
		60+	1,000	1,000	478	47	522	953
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	170	21	830	979

STATEMENT XI.1-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/State/ Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS								
1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	678	188	322	812
		0–14	1,000	1,000	51	30	949	970
		15–34	1,000	1,000	945	320	55	680
		35–59	1,000	1,000	969	371	31	629
		60+	1,000	1,000	734	160	266	840
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	683	224	317	776
		0–14	1,000	1,000	61	38	939	962
		15–34	1,000	1,000	956	387	44	613
		35–59	1,000	1,000	974	422	26	578
		60+	1,000	1,000	761	165	239	835
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	662	51	338	949
		0–14	1,000	1,000	15	3	985	997
		15–34	1,000	1,000	908	86	92	914
		35–59	1,000	1,000	953	122	47	878
		60+	1,000	1,000	607	129	393	871
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Delhi . .	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	523	65	477	935
		0–14	1,000	1,000	20	8	980	992
		15–34	1,000	1,000	795	106	205	894
		35–59	1,000	1,000	953	129	47	871
		60+	1,000	1,000	547	52	453	948
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	220	20	780	980
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	478	220	522	780
		0–14	1,000	1,000	31	46	969	954
		15–34	1,000	1,000	793	387	207	613
		35–59	1,000	1,000	951	394	49	606
		60+	1,000	1,000	723	146	277	854
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	480	45	520	955
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	528	45	472	955
		0–14	1,000	1,000	19	3	981	997
		15–34	1,000	1,000	795	74	205	926
		35–59	1,000	1,000	953	91	47	909
		60+	1,000	1,000	516	39	484	961
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	205	15	795	985

STATEMENT XI.1-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/State/ Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3 Himachal Pradesh	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	631	558	369	442
		0-14	1,000	1,000	121	181	879	819
		15-34	1,000	1,000	923	855	77	145
		35-59	1,000	1,000	984	834	16	166
		60+	1,000	1,000	825	409	175	591
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	420	303	580	697
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	635	577	365	423
		0-14	1,000	1,000	125	189	875	811
		15-34	1,000	1,000	933	887	67	113
		35-59	1,000	1,000	986	855	14	145
		60+	1,000	1,000	831	418	169	582
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	412	300	588	700
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	564	119	436	881
		0-14	1,000	1,000	37	9	963	991
		15-34	1,000	1,000	789	179	211	821
		35-59	1,000	1,000	946	243	54	757
		60+	1,000	1,000	663	145	337	855
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	625	500	375	500
4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	516	517	484	483
		0-14	1,000	1,000	34	82	966	918
		15-34	1,000	1,000	880	886	120	114
		35-59	1,000	1,000	948	776	52	224
		60+	1,000	1,000	540	277	460	723
		Age not stated	0	1,000	0	500	0	500
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	516	517	484	483
		0-14	1,000	1,000	34	82	966	918
		15-34	1,000	1,000	880	886	120	114
		35-59	1,000	1,000	948	776	52	224
		60+	1,000	1,000	540	277	460	723
		Age not stated	0	1,000	0	500	0	500
	Urban	All ages	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0-14	0	0	0	0	0	0
		15-34	0	0	0	0	0	0
		35-59	0	0	0	0	0	0
		60+	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT XI.1-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/State/ Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5 Manipur . .	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	473	445	527	555
		0–14	1,000	1,000	32	76	968	924
		15–34	1,000	1,000	751	742	249	258
		35–59	1,000	1,000	946	762	54	238
		60+	1,000	1,000	739	440	261	560
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	400	305	600	695
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	479	449	521	551
		0–14	1,000	1,000	34	79	966	921
		15–34	1,000	1,000	770	755	230	245
		35–59	1,000	1,000	955	764	45	236
		60+	1,000	1,000	761	438	239	562
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	397	297	603	703
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	410	404	590	596
		0–14	1,000	1,000	6	39	994	961
		15–34	1,000	1,000	585	611	415	389
		35–59	1,000	1,000	859	737	141	263
		60+	1,000	1,000	500	456	500	544
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	442	733	558	267
6 Tripura . .	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	545	209	455	791
		0–14	1,000	1,000	52	33	948	967
		15–34	1,000	1,000	879	370	121	630
		35–59	1,000	1,000	975	364	25	636
		60+	1,000	1,000	751	126	249	874
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	532	150	468	850
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	552	224	448	776
		0–14	1,000	1,000	55	36	945	964
		15–34	1,000	1,000	902	398	98	602
		35–59	1,000	1,000	979	388	21	612
		60+	1,000	1,000	770	133	230	867
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	579	167	421	833
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	468	55	532	945
		0–14	1,000	1,000	20	4	980	996
		15–34	1,000	1,000	694	89	306	911
		35–59	1,000	1,000	923	113	77	887
		60+	1,000	1,000	521	48	479	952
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	409	0	591	1,000

STATEMENT XI.1-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/State/ Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	620	579	380	421
		0-14	1,000	1,000	172	180	828	820
		15-34	1,000	1,000	966	929	34	71
		35-59	1,000	1,000	991	910	9	90
		60+	1,000	1,000	801	531	199	469
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	240	0	760
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	620	579	380	421
		0-14	1,000	1,000	172	180	828	820
		15-34	1,000	1,000	966	929	34	71
		35-59	1,000	1,000	991	910	9	90
		60+	1,000	1,000	801	531	199	469
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	240	0	760
	Urban	All ages	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0-14	0	0	0	0	0	0
		15-34	0	0	0	0	0	0
		35-59	0	0	0	0	0	0
		60+	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Goa, Daman and Diu	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	513	318	487	682
		0-14	1,000	1,000	34	32	966	968
		15-34	1,000	1,000	763	472	237	528
		35-59	1,000	1,000	939	535	61	465
		60+	1,000	1,000	721	321	279	679
		Age not stated	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	518	340	482	660
		0-14	1,000	1,000	35	32	965	968
		15-34	1,000	1,000	780	510	220	490
		35-59	1,000	1,000	944	571	56	429
		60+	1,000	1,000	734	338	266	662
		Age not stated	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	487	200	513	800
		0-14	1,000	1,000	28	32	972	968
		15-34	1,000	1,000	684	286	316	714
		35-59	1,000	1,000	910	328	90	672
		60+	1,000	1,000	640	210	360	790
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT XI.1-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/State/ Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9 North-East Frontier Agency	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	810	172	190	828
		0-14	1,000	1,000	46	29	954	971
		15-34	1,000	1,000	930	246	70	754
		35-59	1,000	1,000	907	326	93	674
		60+	1,000	1,000	479	163	521	837
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	604	0	396	1,000
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	810	172	190	828
		0-14	1,000	1,000	46	29	954	971
		15-34	1,000	1,000	930	246	70	754
		35-59	1,000	1,000	907	326	93	674
		60+	1,000	1,000	479	163	521	837
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	604	0	396	1,000
	Urban	All ages	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0-14	0	0	0	0	0	0
		15-34	0	0	0	0	0	0
		35-59	0	0	0	0	0	0
		60+	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Nagaland .	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	605	582	395	418
		0-14	1,000	1,000	139	166	861	834
		15-34	1,000	1,000	840	843	160	157
		35-59	1,000	1,000	976	923	24	77
		60+	1,000	1,000	853	720	147	280
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	585	418	415	582
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	610	603	390	397
		0-14	1,000	1,000	146	175	854	825
		15-34	1,000	1,000	855	878	145	122
		35-59	1,000	1,000	980	941	20	59
		60+	1,000	1,000	855	727	145	273
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	583	418	417	582
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	521	97	479	903
		0-14	1,000	1,000	13	6	987	994
		15-34	1,000	1,000	674	146	326	854
		35-59	1,000	1,000	909	257	91	743
		60+	1,000	1,000	671	250	329	750
		Age not stated	1,000	0	667	0	333	0

STATEMENT XI.1-*concld.*

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/State/ Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11 Pondicherry .	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	551	201	449	799
		0-14	1,000	1,000	55	25	945	975
		15-34	1,000	1,000	824	288	176	712
		35-59	1,000	1,000	919	355	81	645
		60+	1,000	1,000	657	177	343	823
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	269	75	731	925
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	571	230	429	770
		0-14	1,000	1,000	59	26	941	974
		15-34	1,000	1,000	857	338	143	662
		35-59	1,000	1,000	943	405	57	595
		60+	1,000	1,000	713	196	287	804
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	312	97	688	903
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	487	112	513	888
		0-14	1,000	1,000	41	21	959	979
		15-34	1,000	1,000	720	137	280	863
		35-59	1,000	1,000	843	206	157	794
		60+	1,000	1,000	480	126	520	874
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	200	0	800	1,000
12 Sikkim . .	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	668	611	332	389
		0-14	1,000	1,000	231	254	769	746
		15-34	1,000	1,000	937	887	63	113
		35-59	1,000	1,000	967	872	33	128
		60+	1,000	1,000	812	650	188	350
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	267	319	733	681
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	672	630	328	370
		0-14	1,000	1,000	238	263	762	737
		15-34	1,000	1,000	943	916	57	84
		35-59	1,000	1,000	971	898	29	102
		60+	1,000	1,000	815	663	185	337
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	390	373	610	627
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	600	131	400	869
		0-14	1,000	1,000	46	32	954	968
		15-34	1,000	1,000	823	216	177	784
		35-59	1,000	1,000	899	178	101	822
		60+	1,000	1,000	686	59	314	941
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	0	190	1,000	810

STATEMENT XI.2

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers for *all areas*, 1961

State/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GUJARAT	**All ages**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**535**	**279**	**465**	**721**
	0–14	**1,000**	**1,000**	**73**	**66**	**927**	**934**
	15–34	**1,000**	**1,000**	**869**	**464**	**131**	**536**
	35–59	**1,000**	**1,000**	**963**	**464**	**37**	**536**
	60+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**663**	**171**	**337**	**829**
	Age not stated	**1,000**	**1,000**	**353**	**168**	**647**	**832**
1 Jamnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	523	212	477	788
	0–14	1,000	1,000	88	59	912	941
	15–34	1,000	1,000	889	377	111	623
	35–59	1,000	1,000	947	339	53	661
	60+	1,000	1,000	606	94	394	906
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	218	104	782	896
2 Rajkot	Total	1,000	1,000	517	264	483	736
	0–14	1,000	1,000	88	76	912	924
	15–34	1,000	1,000	861	461	139	539
	35–59	1,000	1,000	948	413	52	587
	60+	1,000	1,000	596	111	404	889
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	400	342	600	658
3 Surendranagar	Total	1,000	1,000	526	220	474	780
	0–14	1,000	1,000	81	48	919	952
	15–34	1,000	1,000	894	396	106	604
	35–59	1,000	1,000	954	357	46	643
	60+	1,000	1,000	588	97	412	903
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	356	121	644	879
4 Bhavnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	523	244	477	756
	0–14	1,000	1,000	84	50	916	950
	15–34	1,000	1,000	878	432	122	568
	35–59	1,000	1,000	952	414	48	586
	60+	1,000	1,000	605	127	395	873
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	526	253	474	747
5 Amreli	Total	1,000	1,000	550	333	450	667
	0–14	1,000	1,000	103	77	897	923
	15–34	1,000	1,000	922	594	78	406
	35–59	1,000	1,000	965	540	35	460
	60+	1,000	1,000	658	173	342	827
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	316	113	684	887
6 Junagadh	Total	1,000	1,000	537	307	463	693
	0–14	1,000	1,000	86	72	914	928
	15–34	1,000	1,000	893	532	107	468
	35–59	1,000	1,000	954	507	46	493
	60+	1,000	1,000	649	159	351	841
	Age not stated	1,000	1,003	154	148	846	852

STATEMENT XI.2-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers for *all areas*, 1961

State/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7 Kutch	Total	1,000	1,000	535	248	465	752
	0–14	1,000	1,000	79	50	921	950
	15–34	1,000	1,000	904	398	96	602
	35–59	1,000	1,000	953	437	47	563
	60+	1,000	1,000	673	193	327	807
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	439	131	561	869
8 Banaskantha	Total	1,000	1,000	575	323	425	677
	0–14	1,000	1,000	131	100	869	900
	15–34	1,000	1,000	942	547	58	453
	35–59	1,000	1,000	966	498	34	502
	60+	1,000	1,000	621	143	379	857
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	259	91	741	909
9 Sabarkantha	Total	1,000	1,000	542	365	458	635
	0–14	1,000	1,000	74	101	926	899
	15–34	1,000	1,000	898	617	102	383
	35–59	1,000	1,000	976	574	24	426
	60+	1,000	1,000	630	176	370	824
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	295	250	705	750
10 Mehsana	Total	1,000	1,000	515	338	485	662
	0–14	1,000	1,000	49	55	951	945
	15–34	1,000	1,000	851	572	149	428
	35–59	1,000	1,000	967	571	33	429
	60+	1,000	1,000	639	174	361	826
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	347	190	653	810
11 Ahmedabad	Total	1,000	1,000	523	136	477	864
	0–14	1,000	1,000	33	23	967	977
	15–34	1,000	1,000	816	212	184	788
	35–59	1,000	1,000	949	254	51	746
	60+	1,000	1,000	570	92	430	908
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	248	82	752	918
12 Kaira	Total	1,000	1,000	521	152	479	848
	0–14	1,000	1,000	42	23	958	977
	15–34	1,000	1,000	835	242	165	758
	35–59	1,000	1,000	968	272	32	728
	60+	1,000	1,000	714	122	286	878
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	471	109	529	891
13 Panchmahals	Total	1,000	1,000	571	451	429	549
	0–14	1,000	1,000	119	151	881	849
	15–34	1,000	1,000	913	735	87	265
	35–59	1,000	1,000	979	717	21	283
	60+	1,000	1,000	669	274	331	726
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	375	179	625	821

STATEMENT XI.2-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers for *all areas*, 1961

State/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14 Baroda	Total	1,000	1,000	542	209	458	791
	0–14	1,000	1,000	62	48	938	952
	15–34	1,000	1,000	852	341	148	659
	35–59	1,000	1,000	965	347	35	653
	60+	1,000	1,000	698	138	302	862
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	432	149	568	851
15 Broach	Total	1,000	1,000	549	358	451	642
	0–14	1,000	1,000	73	83	927	917
	15–34	1,000	1,000	887	590	113	410
	35–59	1,000	1,000	974	606	26	394
	60+	1,000	1,000	768	282	232	718
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	368	185	632	815
16 Surat	Total	1,000	1,000	532	354	468	646
	0–14	1,000	1,000	62	68	938	932
	15–34	1,000	1,000	850	584	150	416
	35–59	1,000	1,000	970	598	30	402
	60+	1,000	1,000	754	289	246	711
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	411	262	589	738
17 Dangs	Total	1,000	1,000	588	503	412	497
	0–14	1,000	1,000	144	135	856	865
	15–34	1,000	1,000	971	861	29	139
	35–59	1,000	1,000	991	862	9	138
	60+	1,000	1,000	852	473	148	527
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000

STATEMENT XI.2-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workes for *rural areas only*, 1961

State/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GUJARAT	**All ages**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**553**	**341**	**447**	**659**
	0–14	**1,000**	**1,000**	**90**	**84**	**910**	**916**
	15–34	**1,000**	**1,000**	**915**	**583**	**85**	**417**
	35–59	**1,000**	**1,000**	**976**	**553**	**24**	**447**
	60+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**709**	**200**	**291**	**800**
	Age not stated	**1,000**	**1,000**	**371**	**182**	**629**	**818**
1 Jamnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	550	279	450	721
	0–14	1,000	1,000	123	85	877	915
	15–34	1,000	1,000	945	514	55	486
	35–59	1,000	1,000	962	423	38	577
	60+	1,000	1,000	652	109	348	891
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	316	172	684	828
2 Rajkot	Total	1,000	1,000	560	371	440	629
	0–14	1,000	1,000	126	114	874	886
	15–34	1,000	1,000	945	677	55	323
	35–59	1,000	1,000	968	557	32	443
	60+	1,000	1,000	657	136	343	864
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	537	545	463	455
3 Surendranagar	Total	1,000	1,000	553	266	447	734
	0–14	1,000	1,000	101	62	899	938
	15–34	1,000	1,000	948	489	52	511
	35–59	1,000	1,000	966	422	34	578
	60+	1,000	1,000	628	110	372	890
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	396	289	604	711
4 Bhavnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	554	313	446	687
	0–14	1,000	1,000	109	67	891	933
	15–34	1,000	1,000	943	573	57	427
	35–59	1,000	1,000	964	514	36	486
	60+	1,000	1,000	641	142	359	858
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	539	244	461	756
5 Amreli	Total	1,000	1,000	569	379	431	621
	0–14	1,000	1,000	119	91	881	909
	15–34	1,000	1,000	955	684	45	316
	35–59	1,000	1,000	972	606	28	394
	60+	1,000	1,000	680	192	320	808
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	321	117	679	883
6 Junagadh	Total	1,000	1,000	562	390	438	610
	0–14	1,000	1,000	108	95	892	905
	15–34	1,000	1,000	945	691	55	309
	35–59	1,000	1,000	968	633	32	367
	60+	1,000	1,000	693	191	307	809
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	156	152	844	848

STATEMENT XI.2-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers for *rural areas only*, 1961

State/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7 Kutch	Total	1,000	1,000	545	285	455	715
	0–14	1,000	1,000	93	59	907	941
	15–34	1,000	1,000	937	466	63	534
	35–59	1,000	1,000	964	493	36	507
	60+	1,000	1,000	707	218	293	782
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	513	137	487	863
8 Banaskantha	Total	1,000	1,000	582	340	418	660
	0–14	1,000	1,000	139	106	861	894
	15–34	1,000	1,000	953	580	47	420
	35–59	1,000	1,000	970	521	30	479
	60+	1,000	1,000	635	149	365	851
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	254	87	746	913
9 Sabarkantha	Total	1,000	1,000	545	384	455	616
	0–14	1,000	1,000	77	107	923	893
	15–34	1,000	1,000	911	652	89	348
	35–59	1,000	1,000	979	601	21	399
	60+	1,000	1,000	639	183	361	817
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	287	256	713	744
10 Mehsana	Total	1,000	1,000	524	375	476	625
	0–14	1,000	1,000	55	63	945	937
	15–34	1,000	1,000	877	644	123	356
	35–59	1,000	1,000	975	622	25	378
	60+	1,000	1,000	657	184	343	816
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	341	188	659	812
11 Ahmedabad	Total	1,000	1,000	537	236	463	764
	0–14	1,000	1,000	59	47	941	953
	15–34	1,000	1,000	910	403	90	597
	35–59	1,000	1,000	972	387	28	613
	60+	1,000	1,000	657	122	343	878
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	315	137	685	863
12 Kaira	Total	1,000	1,000	537	172	463	828
	0–14	1,000	1,000	47	28	953	972
	15–34	1,000	1,000	874	277	126	723
	35–59	1,000	1,000	981	300	19	700
	60+	1,000	1,000	758	135	242	865
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	509	103	491	897
13 Panchmahals	Total	1,000	1,000	584	496	416	504
	0–14	1,000	1,000	131	167	869	833
	15–34	1,000	1,000	933	818	67	182
	35–59	1,000	1,000	984	781	16	219
	60+	1,000	1,000	683	296	317	704
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	367	192	633	808

STATEMENT XI.2-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers for *rural areas only*, 1961

State/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14 Baroda	Total	1,000	1,000	568	258	432	742
	0–14	1,000	1,000	78	63	922	937
	15–34	1,000	1,000	912	433	88	567
	35–59	1,000	1,000	983	411	17	589
	60+	1,000	1,000	772	160	228	840
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	393	141	607	859
15 Broach	Total	1,000	1,000	559	399	441	601
	0–14	1,000	1,000	81	95	919	905
	15–34	1,000	1,000	911	665	89	335
	35–59	1,000	1,000	982	671	18	329
	60+	1,000	1,000	800	315	200	685
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	388	200	612	800
16 Surat	Total	1,000	1,000	541	416	459	584
	0–14	1,000	1,000	72	82	928	918
	15–34	1,000	1,000	879	702	121	298
	35–59	1,000	1,000	982	698	18	302
	60+	1,000	1,000	811	344	189	656
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	401	267	599	733
17 Dangs	Total	1,000	1,000	588	503	412	497
	0–14	1,000	1,000	144	135	856	865
	15–34	1,000	1,000	971	861	29	139
	35–59	1,000	1,000	991	862	9	138
	60+	1,000	1,000	852	473	148	527
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000

STATEMENT XI.2-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers for *urban areas only*, 1961

State/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GUJARAT	**All ages**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**484**	**92**	**516**	**908**
	0–14	**1,000**	**1,000**	**21**	**9**	**979**	**991**
	15–34	**1,000**	**1,000**	**755**	**136**	**245**	**864**
	35–59	**1,000**	**1,000**	**927**	**195**	**73**	**805**
	60+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**509**	**79**	**491**	**921**
	Age not stated	**1,000**	**1,000**	**248**	**93**	**752**	**907**
1 Jamnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	474	87	526	913
	0–14	1,000	1,000	22	8	978	992
	15–34	1,000	1,000	801	142	199	858
	35–59	1,000	1,000	920	185	80	815
	60+	1,000	1,000	495	64	505	936
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	18	0	982	1,000
2 Rajkot	Total	1,000	1,000	448	93	552	907
	0–14	1,000	1,000	26	13	974	987
	15–34	1,000	1,000	741	145	259	855
	35–59	1,000	1,000	917	185	83	815
	60+	1,000	1,000	484	69	516	931
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	220	175	780	825
3 Surendranagar	Total	1,000	1,000	459	101	541	899
	0–14	1,000	1,000	28	10	972	990
	15–34	1,000	1,000	760	164	240	836
	35–59	1,000	1,000	924	201	76	799
	60+	1,000	1,000	492	69	508	931
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	291	34	709	966
4 Bhavnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	457	94	543	906
	0–14	1,000	1,000	26	10	974	990
	15–34	1,000	1,000	747	138	253	862
	35–59	1,000	1,000	929	202	71	798
	60+	1,000	1,000	511	93	489	907
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	389	500	611	500
5 Amreli	Total	1,000	1,000	479	158	521	842
	0–14	1,000	1,000	46	27	954	973
	15–34	1,000	1,000	803	262	197	738
	35–59	1,000	1,000	935	296	65	704
	60+	1,000	1,000	570	105	430	895
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	200	0	800	1,000

STATEMENT XI.2-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers for *urban areas only*, 1961

State/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6 Junagadh	Total	1,000	1,000	473	97	527	903
	0-14	1,000	1,000	28	12	972	988
	15-34	1,000	1,000	767	144	233	856
	35-59	1,000	1,000	920	204	80	796
	60+	1,000	1,000	533	79	467	921
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	133	77	867	923
7 Kutch	Total	1,000	1,000	495	86	505	914
	0-14	1,000	1,000	20	9	980	991
	15-34	1,000	1,000	804	132	196	868
	35-59	1,000	1,000	910	171	90	829
	60+	1,000	1,000	457	69	543	931
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	95	108	905	892
8 Banaskantha	Total	1,000	1,000	483	91	517	909
	0-14	1,000	1,000	27	10	973	990
	15-34	1,000	1,000	799	130	201	870
	35-59	1,000	1,000	915	197	85	803
	60+	1,000	1,000	435	71	565	929
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	500	333	500	667
9 Sabarkantha	Total	1,000	1,000	494	84	506	916
	0-14	1,000	1,000	21	9	979	991
	15-34	1,000	1,000	754	117	246	883
	35-59	1,000	1,000	942	189	58	811
	60+	1,000	1,000	507	74	493	926
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	500	0	500	1,000
10 Mehsana	Total	1,000	1,000	475	165	525	835
	0-14	1,000	1,000	18	16	982	984
	15-34	1,000	1,000	743	241	257	759
	35-59	1,000	1,000	933	332	67	668
	60+	1,000	1,000	542	127	458	873
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	471	250	529	750
11 Ahmedabad	Total	1,000	1,000	515	67	485	933
	0-14	1,000	1,000	14	5	986	995
	15-34	1,000	1,000	766	92	234	908
	35-59	1,000	1,000	938	155	62	845
	60+	1,000	1,000	498	66	502	934
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	180	28	820	972

STATEMENT XI.2-*concld.*

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers for *urban areas only*, 1961

State/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12 Kaira	Total	1,000	1,000	454	71	546	929
	0-14	1,000	1,000	19	4	981	996
	15-34	1,000	1,000	687	98	313	902
	35-59	1,000	1,000	912	154	88	846
	60+	1,000	1,000	514	70	486	930
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	278	136	722	864
13 Panchmahals	Total	1,000	1,000	470	61	530	939
	0-14	1,000	1,000	10	4	990	996
	15-34	1,000	1,000	758	87	242	913
	35-59	1,000	1,000	937	144	63	856
	60+	1,000	1,000	542	56	458	944
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	500	91	500	909
14 Baroda	Total	1,000	1,000	473	67	527	933
	0-14	1,000	1,000	13	4	987	996
	15-34	1,000	1,000	710	93	290	907
	35-59	1,000	1,000	914	149	86	851
	60+	1,000	1,000	461	69	539	931
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	800	400	200	600
15 Broach	Total	1,000	1,000	489	121	511	879
	0-14	1,000	1,000	25	10	975	990
	15-34	1,000	1,000	759	174	241	826
	35-59	1,000	1,000	929	257	71	743
	60+	1,000	1,000	576	117	424	883
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	200	0	800	1,000
16 Surat	Total	1,000	1,000	505	126	495	874
	0-14	1,000	1,000	24	13	976	987
	15-34	1,000	1,000	768	194	232	806
	35-59	1,000	1,000	929	234	71	766
	60+	1,000	1,000	536	92	464	908
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	548	208	452	792

NOTE:

The Dangs district being entirely rural has no urban area.

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 non-workers of each sex among the different educational levels

District/City (Urban areas only)	Non-workers by sex		Distribution per 1,000 non-workers of each sex						
			Total	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculate or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jamnagar District . .	Males	(a)	39,233	24,462	5,099	9,344	305	..	..
(Non-city Urban Area)		(b)	1,000	624	130	238	8	0	0
	Females	(a)	62,662	45,764	6,660	9,985	215	..	..
		(b)	1,000	730	106	159	4	0	0
Jamnagar City . .	Males	(a)	40,902	21,338	4,202	13,513	1,680	12	3
		(b)	1,000	522	103	330	41	N	N
	Females	(a)	66,299	41,924	6,909	16,467	897	..	..
		(b)	1,000	632	104	248	14	0	0
Rajkot District . .	Males	(a)	75,963	39,053	1,882	33,175	1,745	4	..
(Non-city Urban Area)		(b)	1,000	514	25	437	23	N	0
	Females	(a)	120,893	80,655	4,019	35,557	618	..	..
		(b)	1,000	667	33	294	5	0	0
Rajkot City . .	Males	(a)	55,785	26,605	776	25,337	2,665	8	3
		(b)	1,000	477	14	454	48	N	N
	Females	(a)	87,151	48,979	1,873	34,377	1,749	3	..
		(b)	1,000	562	22	394	20	N	0
Surendranagar District .	Males	(a)	51,419	27,944	5,974	16,144	1,239	13	..
		(b)	1,000	543	116	314	24	N	0
	Females	(a)	81,445	52,609	9,160	18,918	744	2	1
		(b)	1,000	646	113	232	9	N	N
Bhavnagar District .	Males	(a)	48,196	27,169	3,594	16,920	477	2	..
(Non-city Urban Area)		(b)	1,000	564	75	351	10	N	0
	Females	(a)	74,112	51,238	5,320	17,262	278	..	..
		(b)	1,000	691	72	233	4	0	0
Bhavnagar City	Males	(a)	50,955	25,081	5,285	17,452	2,812	11	4
		(b)	1,000	492	104	343	N	55	N
	Females	(a)	79,631	49,232	7,383	21,576	1,259	1	4
		(b)	1,000	618	93	271	16	N	N

(a) Absolute figures (b) Proportionate figures N=Negligible

NOTE:

The data for the town-groups are not available.

XI.4

for each city of population 100,000 and over and for urban areas of districts, 1961

District/City (Urban Areas only)	Non-workers by sex	Distribution per 1,000 non-workers of each sex								
		University degree	Technical degree	Engineering	Medicine	Agriculture	Veterinary and dairying	Technology	Teaching	Others
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Jamnagar District	Males (a)	14	9	2	7	..	..	..	..	..
(Non-city Urban Area)	(b)	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0
	Females (a)	26	12	..	..	..	..	..	2	10
	(b)	1	N	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
Jamnagar City	Males (a)	119	35	8	7	1	..	1	..	18
	(b)	3	1	N	N	N	0	N	0	1
	Females (a)	93	9	..	3	..	..	..	2	4
	(b)	2	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	N
Rajkot District	Males (a)	68	36	18	3	1	..	..	..	14
(Non-city Urban Area)	(b)	1	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	N
	Females (a)	39	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	(b)	1	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	N
Rajkot City	Males (a)	294	97	11	18	3	..	..	7	58
	(b)	5	2	N	1	N	0	0	N	1
	Females (a)	150	20	..	2	..	..	..	3	15
	(b)	2	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	N
Surendranagar District	Males (a)	81	24	5	4	1	..	1	..	13
	(b)	2	1	N	N	N	0	N	0	1
	Females (a)	9	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	(b)	N	N	0	N	0	0	0	0	N
Bhavnagar District	Males (a)	27	7	..	2	..	..	..	1	4
(Non-city Urban Area)	(b)	N	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	N
	Females (a)	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	(b)	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	N
Bhavnagar City	Males (a)	223	87	8	22	2	..	..	4	51
	(b)	4	2	N	1	N	0	0	N	1
	Females (a)	163	13	..	1	..	..	..	1	11
	(b)	2	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	N

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 non-workers of each sex among the different educational levels

District/City (Urban areas only)	Non-workers by sex		Distribution per 1,000 non-workers of each sex						
			Total	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculate or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Amreli District . .	Males	(a)	38,284	21,851	2,000	14,019	395	1	1
		(b)	1,000	571	52	366	10	N	N
	Females	(a)	58,179	39,893	3,126	14,959	183	..	..
		(b)	1,000	686	54	257	3	0	0
Junagadh District . .	Males	(a)	95,189	51,548	7,475	33,932	2,005	5	2
		(b)	1,000	542	78	356	21	N	N
	Females	(a)	154,387	109,540	8,684	35,190	880	6	..
		(b)	1,000	710	56	228	6	N	0
Kutch District . .	Males	(a)	34,913	19,005	7,148	7,865	823	10	4
		(b)	1,000	544	205	225	24	N	N
	Females	(a)	60,245	38,093	10,529	10,955	593	4	2
		(b)	1,000	632	175	182	10	N	N
Banaskantha District .	Males	(a)	18,978	10,368	4,304	4,126	163	1	4
		(b)	1,000	546	227	218	9	N	N
	Females	(a)	30,847	23,489	3,844	3,390	116	..	..
		(b)	1,000	761	125	110	4	0	0
Sabarkantha District .	Males	(a)	16,588	7,547	4,693	3,938	397	1	..
		(b)	1,000	455	283	237	24	N	0
	Females	(a)	26,007	17,117	5,694	3,027	157	1	..
		(b)	1,000	658	219	117	6	N	0
Mehsana District . .	Males	(a)	81,365	41,113	9,379	28,521	2,228	11	6
		(b)	1,000	505	115	351	28	N	N
	Females	(a)	121,091	79,325	12,176	28,903	633	1	..
		(b)	1,000	655	101	239	5	N	0
Ahmedabad District . (Non-city Urban Area)	Males	(a)	51,752	28,477	10,332	12,239	642	6	..
		(b)	1,000	550	200	237	12	N	0
	Females	(a)	78,819	53,722	14,181	9,704	369	..	..
		(b)	1,000	689	182	124	5	0	0
Ahmedabad City .	Males	(a)	307,411	143,345	37,003	107,294	17,223	196	25
		(b)	1,000	466	120	349	56	1	N
	Females	(a)	485,112	280,534	54,613	138,755	9,306	2	1
		(b)	1,000	578	113	286	19	N	N

N=Negligible

XI.4-*contd.*

for each city of population 100,000 and over and for urban areas of districts, 1961

District/City (Urban areas only)	Non-workers by sex	Distribution per 1,000 non-workers of each sex								
		University degree	Technical degree	Engineering	Medicine	Agriculture	Veterinary and dairying	Technology	Teaching	Others
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Amreli District . . .	Males (a)	13	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
	(b)	1	N	N	0	0	0	0	N	N
	Females (a)	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	(b)	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
Junagadh District . . .	Males (a)	167	55	9	14	2	1	..	..	29
	(b)	2	1	N	N	N	N	0	0	1
	Females (a)	74	13	..	2	..	..	..	..	11
	(b)	N	N	0	N	0	0	0	0	N
Kutch District . . .	Males (a)	40	18	1	5	1	..	..	1	10
	(b)	1	1	N	N	N	0	0	N	1
	Females (a)	54	15	..	1	..	..	..	5	9
	(b)	1	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	N
Banaskantha District . .	Males (a)	7	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	2
	(b)	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	N
	Females (a)	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sabarkantha District . .	Males (a)	7	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
	(b)	1	N	0	N	0	0	0	0	N
	Females (a)	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(b)	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	N
Mehsana District . . .	Males (a)	86	21	..	2	1	..	..	1	17
	(b)	1	N	0	N	N	0	0	N	N
	Females (a)	45	8	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
	(b)	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
Ahmedabad District . . (Non-city Urban Area)	Males (a)	36	20	2	10	..	..	..	..	8
	(b)	1	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	N
	Females (a)	31	12	..	9	..	..	..	..	3
	(b)	N	N	0	N	0	0	0	0	N
Ahmedabad City . .	Males (a)	1,556	769	121	125	4	2	4	34	479
	(b)	5	3	N	1	N	N	N	N	2
	Females (a)	1,731	170	..	15	..	..	..	32	123
	(b)	4	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	N

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 non-workers of each sex among the different educational levels

District/City (Urban areas only)	Non-workers by sex	Distribution per 1,000 non-workers of each sex						
		Total	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculate or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kaira District . .	Males (a)	111,006	48,679	9,378	45,070	7,152	44	3
	(b)	1,000	439	85	406	64	N	N
	Females (a)	167,506	97,174	12,661	55,498	1,978	10	..
	(b)	1,000	580	76	331	12	N	0
Panchmahals District .	Males (a)	42,803	19,886	2,851	19,183	843	..	..
	(b)	1,000	464	67	448	20	0	0
	Females (a)	69,647	42,331	3,802	23,025	458	2	..
	(b)	1,000	608	55	331	6	N	0
Baroda District . . (Non-city Urban Area)	Males (a)	26,645	13,341	2,910	9,747	590	1	1
	(b)	1,000	501	109	366	22	N	N
	Females (a)	42,752	26,709	4,395	11,427	208	..	..
	(b)	1,000	625	103	267	5	0	0
Baroda City . .	Males (a)	85,585	39,722	15,008	22,331	7,317	163	2
	(b)	1,000	464	175	261	86	2	N
	Females (a)	129,397	71,840	22,084	31,338	3,446	3	5
	(b)	1,000	555	171	242	27	N	N
Broach District . .	Males (a)	35,362	16,784	956	16,488	1,036	4	1
	(b)	1,000	475	27	466	29	N	N
	Females (a)	56,771	33,451	1,550	21,171	539	..	..
	(b)	1,000	589	27	373	10	0	0
Surat District . . (Non-city Urban Area)	Males (a)	66,401	31,875	2,456	29,677	2,152	21	..
	(b)	1,000	480	37	447	33	N	0
	Females (a)	105,055	57,595	4,153	41,834	1,328	2	..
	(b)	1,000	548	40	398	13	N	0
Surat City . .	Males (a)	72,737	32,801	3,972	32,127	3,364	21	4
	(b)	1,000	451	55	442	46	N	N
	Females (a)	123,448	65,224	9,073	46,651	2,209	3	..
	(b)	1,000	528	74	378	18	N	0

N=Negligible

XI.4-*contd.*

for each city of population 100,000 and over and for urban areas of districts, 1961

District/City (Urban areas only)	Non-workers by sex		Distribution per 1,000 non-workers of each sex								
			University degree	Technical degree	Engineering	Medicine	Agriculture	Veterinary and dairying	Technology	Teaching	Others
1	2		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Kaira District . . .	Males	(a)	314	366	128	28	11	..	..	50	149
		(b)	3	3	1	N	N	0	0	1	1
	Females	(a)	158	27	..	5	..	..	..	2	20
		(b)	1	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	N
Panchmahals District . .	Males	(a)	28	12	2	2	4	..	..	..	4
		(b)	1	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	N
	Females	(a)	25	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
		(b)	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	N	0
Baroda District . . .	Males	(a)	31	24	..	18	..	..	..	2	4
(Non-city Urban Area)		(b)	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	N	N
	Females	(a)	8	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	1
		(b)	N	N	0	N	0	0	0	0	N
Baroda City . . .	Males	(a)	605	437	99	75	2	1	6	6	248
		(b)	7	5	1	1	N	N	N	N	3
	Females	(a)	542	139	..	14	..	..	..	34	91
		(b)	4	1	0	N	0	0	0	N	1
Broach District . . .	Males	(a)	75	18	3	3	..	..	..	5	7
		(b)	2	1	N	N	0	0	0	N	1
	Females	(a)	50	10	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
		(b)	1	N	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
Surat District . . .	Males	(a)	153	67	8	6	3	1	..	1	48
(Non-city Urban Area)		(b)	2	1	N	N	N	N	0	N	1
	Females	(a)	118	25	..	1	..	..	..	8	16
		(b)	1	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	N
Surat City . . .	Males	(a)	342	106	4	34	1	2	2	1	62
		(b)	5	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	1
	Females	(a)	260	28	..	3	..	..	..	3	22
		(b)	2	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	N

N=Negligible

STATEMENT XI.8

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational qualifications for *urban areas only*, 1961

Educational level	Total		15–19		20–24		25–29		30–34		35+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GUJARAT												
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Illiterate	211	125	241	74	144	58	220	25	171	250	362	734
Literate (without educational level)	151	36	154	22	140	15	144	75	188	250	170	33
Primary or Junior Basic	488	323	515	415	471	248	456	325	518	438	402	167
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	135	407	90	489	222	482	124	300	84	62	54	33
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1	3	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	1	33
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	N	0	0	0	N	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	10	89	0	0	16	161	35	250	20	0	8	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	4	17	N	0	5	36	17	25	18	0	3	0
Engineering	N	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Medicine	1	6	0	0	1	14	3	0	6	0	1	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	N	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	3	11	N	0	3	22	11	25	10	0	1	0
JAMNAGAR DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Illiterate	354	1,000	336	0	329	0	421	0	357	0	422	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	164	0	164	0	154	0	158	0	107	0	245	0
Primary or Junior Basic	384	0	444	0	349	0	263	0	464	0	311	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	92	0	56	0	154	0	158	0	36	0	22	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	2	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	2	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

NOTE:

The column regarding 'Age not stated' has been omitted as there are no figures thereunder except for 'Primary or Junior Basic' where the proportionate figures are 1,000 females.

STATEMENT XI.8-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational qualifications for *urban areas only*, 1961

Educational level	Total		15–19		20–24		25–29		30–34		35+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JAMNAGAR CITY												
Total	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**
Illiterate	326	0	254	0	325	0	481	0	350	0	320	0
Literate (without educational level)	151	0	144	0	157	0	135	0	100	0	240	0
Primary or Junior Basic	426	0	568	0	361	0	211	0	450	0	400	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	87	0	34	0	133	0	173	0	50	0	40	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	4	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAJKOT DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Illiterate	171	286	231	500	118	500	130	0	172	0	85	500
Literate (without educational level)	32	72	27	0	25	0	46	0	47	500	85	0
Primary or Junior Basic	680	500	687	0	669	0	656	1,000	672	500	746	500
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	104	71	53	500	174	0	114	0	78	0	84	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	9	0	0	0	12	0	46	0	0	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	4	71	2	0	2	500	8	0	31	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	2	71	2	0	2	500	8	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT XI.8-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational qualifications for *urban areas only*, 1961

Educational level	Total		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RAJKOT CITY												
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Illiterate	156	333	220	1,000	118	0	96	0	150	0	0	0
Literate (without educational level)	37	0	45	0	19	0	38	0	0	0	131	0
Primary or Junior Basic	658	667	665	0	652	0	615	1,000	650	0	739	1,000
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	118	0	65	0	180	0	116	0	150	0	130	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	22	0	0	0	25	0	116	0	0	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	9	0	5	0	6	0	19	0	50	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	7	0	5	0	6	0	19	0	0	0	0	0
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Illiterate	236	0	287	0	179	0	147	0	286	0	227	0
Literate (without educational level)	165	500	176	0	146	1,000	235	0	0	0	182	0
Primary or Junior Basic	444	500	431	0	399	0	530	0	643	0	546	1,000
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	150	0	106	0	268	0	59	0	71	0	45	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	3	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT XI.8-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational qualifications for *urban areas only*, 1961

Educational level	Total		15–19		20–24		25–29		30–34		35+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT												
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	317	0	288	0	150	0	294	0	200	0	660	0
Literate (without educational level)	102	53	110	0	112	0	120	0	167	500	49	0
Primary or Junior Basic	471	631	536	667	515	750	413	500	500	500	272	1,000
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	96	158	66	333	202	0	107	167	33	0	19	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	9	158	0	0	13	250	40	333	67	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	3	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	33	0	0	0
Engineering	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	33	0	0	0
Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BHAVNAGAR CITY												
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	388	0	274	0	126	0	270	0	143	0	750	0
Literate (without educational level)	117	0	123	0	158	0	162	0	286	0	51	0
Primary or Junior Basic	367	692	541	1,000	389	500	325	400	286	1,000	184	1,000
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	101	77	62	0	274	0	135	200	71	0	15	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	2	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	2	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	16	231	0	0	32	500	54	400	143	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	7	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	71	0	0	0
Engineering	5	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	71	0	0	0
Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	2	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT XI.8-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational qualifications for *urban areas only*, 1961

Educational level	Total		15–19		20–24		25–29		30–34		35+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
AMRELI DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Illiterate	145	429	147	500	145	0	100	0	0	333	286	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	123	571	118	0	84	0	250	0	125	0	214	0
Primary or Junior Basic	568	0	608	500	518	1,000	650	0	750	667	357	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	159	0	127	0	253	0	0	0	0	0	143	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JUNAGADH DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Illiterate	141	200	165	0	90	167	227	0	0	0	160	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	199	100	223	0	201	0	124	500	250	0	120	0
Primary or Junior Basic	553	400	548	1,000	539	500	495	0	750	0	640	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	92	200	64	0	146	333	103	0	0	0	60	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	15	100	0	0	24	0	51	500	0	0	20	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT XI.8-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational qualifications for *urban areas only*, 1961

Educational level	Total		15–19		20–24		25–29		30–34		35+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
KUTCH DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Illiterate	229	565	244	0	135	0	236	0	400	0	349	867
Literate (without educational level)	314	0	278	0	341	0	364	0	350	0	303	0
Primary or Junior Basic	324	44	358	0	302	0	327	0	200	0	302	67
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	129	348	120	1,000	214	1,000	73	0	50	0	23	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BANASKANTHA DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**
Illiterate	182	0	174	0	85	0	167	0	167	0	533	0
Literate (without educational level)	280	0	261	0	298	0	333	0	500	0	200	0
Primary or Junior Basic	335	667	391	667	255	0	500	0	333	0	267	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	203	333	174	333	362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT XI.8-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational qualifications for *urban areas only*, 1961

Educational level	Total		15–19		20–24		25–29		30–34		35+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SABARKANTHA DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Illiterate	210	0	206	0	220	0	250	0	0	0	0	0
Literate (without educational level)	319	0	365	0	244	0	250	0	667	0	0	0
Primary or Junior Basic	303	0	349	0	268	0	167	0	333	0	0	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	160	0	80	0	244	0	333	0	0	0	0	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	8	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEHSANA DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**
Illiterate	177	0	209	0	125	0	136	0	150	0	316	0
Literate (without educational level)	115	143	112	200	84	0	182	0	100	0	237	0
Primary or Junior Basic	485	286	517	400	466	0	485	0	450	0	342	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	216	571	162	400	309	1,000	182	1,000	300	0	105	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	4	0	0	0	8	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT XI.8-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational qualifications for *urban areas only*, 1961

Educational level	Total		15–19		20–24		25–29		30–34		35+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Illiterate	260	120	294	59	178	0	314	0	272	667	362	750
Literate (without educational level)	221	40	222	59	218	0	177	0	318	333	259	0
Primary or Junior Basic	400	200	424	412	401	91	319	250	344	0	323	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	107	400	60	470	188	500	120	0	46	0	43	250
Technical diploma not equal to degree	N	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	N	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	7	200	0	0	8	318	35	750	20	0	9	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	5	40	N	0	5	91	33	0	0	0	4	0
Engineering	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	1	20	0	0	1	46	7	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	3	20	N	0	3	45	22	0	0	0	0	0
AHMEDABAD CITY												
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Illiterate	262	87	295	63	182	0	315	0	270	500	379	667
Literate (without educational level)	214	44	213	63	217	0	173	0	286	500	232	0
Primary or Junior Basic	407	217	432	437	404	95	327	250	365	0	328	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	104	413	59	437	182	524	114	0	55	0	46	333
Technical diploma not equal to degree	N	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	N	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	8	217	0	0	9	333	39	750	24	0	10	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	5	22	1	0	4	48	32	0	0	0	5	0
Engineering	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	1	22	0	0	0	48	7	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	3	0	1	0	3	0	20	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT XI.8-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational qualifications for *urban areas only*, 1961

Educational level	Total		15–19		20–24		25–29		30–34		35+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
KAIRA DISTRICT												
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Illiterate	178	64	250	72	123	0	179	0	45	500	235	0
Literate (without educational level)	98	64	93	0	77	71	83	334	153	500	220	0
Primary or Junior Basic	559	574	537	714	561	429	607	333	656	0	412	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	137	277	120	214	179	500	113	0	102	0	103	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	19	21	0	0	41	0	18	333	25	0	15	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	8	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	19	0	15	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	7	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	19	0	15	0
PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT												
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0
Illiterate	144	0	121	0	109	0	244	0	91	0	514	0
Literate (without educational level)	44	0	30	0	48	0	73	0	136	0	57	0
Primary or Junior Basic	613	357	694	125	526	636	634	1,000	546	0	429	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	190	607	155	875	300	273	25	0	182	0	0	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	6	36	0	0	9	91	24	0	45	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	3	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT XI.8-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational qualifications for *urban areas only*, 1961

Educational level	Total		15–19		20–24		25–29		30–34		35+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BARODA DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**
Illiterate	192	111	225	125	150	100	120	125	216	0	284	0
Literate (without educational level)	180	16	203	42	126	0	188	0	216	0	283	0
Primary or Junior Basic	454	206	488	208	419	167	444	250	490	1,000	373	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	139	540	82	625	257	500	94	500	39	0	30	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	5	0	0	0	10	0	17	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	20	111	0	0	33	200	60	125	20	0	30	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	10	16	2	0	5	33	77	0	19	0	0	0
Engineering	2	0	0	0	3	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	2	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	19	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	6	16	2	0	2	33	51	0	0	0	0	0
BARODA CITY												
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**
Illiterate	210	97	231	125	173	69	149	125	273	0	300	0
Literate (without educational level)	180	16	214	42	124	0	192	0	152	0	217	0
Primary or Junior Basic	434	210	469	208	404	172	362	250	485	1,000	417	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	132	548	84	625	238	517	106	500	30	0	33	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	6	0	0	0	12	0	21	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	25	113	0	0	43	207	74	125	30	0	33	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	13	16	2	0	6	35	96	0	30	0	0	0
Engineering	2	0	0	0	3	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	3	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	30	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	8	16	2	0	3	35	64	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT XI.8-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational qualifications for *urban areas only*, 1961

Educational level	Total		15–19		20–24		25–29		30–34		35+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BROACH DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Illiterate	108	59	143	125	63	0	0	0	200	0	226	0
Literate (without educational level)	12	59	4	0	17	0	0	0	67	0	32	1,000
Primary or Junior Basic	629	294	636	500	545	167	845	0	667	0	710	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	245	470	217	375	364	500	133	1,000	66	1,000	32	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	6	118	0	0	11	333	22	0	0	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SURAT DISTRICT												
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**
Illiterate	133	60	155	53	87	86	113	0	175	0	256	0
Literate (without educational level)	76	15	68	0	81	0	99	100	105	0	51	0
Primary or Junior Basic	575	269	662	421	515	171	479	100	386	1,000	500	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	194	522	115	526	297	571	225	500	211	0	154	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	18	0	13	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	16	104	0	0	18	143	70	200	35	0	26	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	4	30	0	0	0	29	14	100	70	0	0	0
Engineering	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	0	15	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	100	70	0	0	0

STATEMENT XI.8-*concld.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational qualifications for *urban areas only*, 1961

Educational level	Total		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					SURAT CITY							
Total . . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**
Illiterate . . .	151	87	171	125	99	77	141	0	80	0	300	0
Literate (without educational level) . . .	114	0	98	0	115	0	169	0	240	0	80	0
Primary or Junior Basic .	549	174	649	375	473	0	437	0	400	1,000	420	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary . . .	156	696	82	500	276	846	155	1,000	120	0	140	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree . .	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree .	22	0	0	0	33	0	84	0	40	0	40	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree .	5	43	0	0	0	77	14	0	120	0	0	0
Engineering . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine . . .	0	43	0	0	0	77	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology . .	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others . . .	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0

NOTE :

The Dangs district being entirely rural has no urban area.

STATEMENT XI.9

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work and between the various educational levels for *urban areas only*, 1961

Educational level	Age-groups													
	Total		15–19		20–24		25–34		35–44		45–59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
GUJARAT														
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	295	681	351	398	212	198	273	564	295	831	329	912	468	970
Literate (without educational level)	186	64	175	114	191	62	188	56	179	74	196	56	208	30
Primary or Junior Basic	451	146	427	295	468	333	469	225	475	95	446	32	307	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	60	82	47	182	120	284	57	99	42	0	22	0	15	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1	0	N	0	2	0	N	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	N	0	0	0	N	0	N	0	N	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	5	16	0	11	5	86	8	14	6	0	4	0	1	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	2	11	0	0	2	37	5	42	2	0	2	0	0	0
Engineering	1	0	0	0	N	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Medicine	N	0	0	0	N	0	1	0	N	0	N	0	0	0
Agriculture	N	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	N	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0
Teaching	N	4	0	0	0	12	0	14	0	0	N	0	0	0
Others	1	7	0	0	2	25	3	28	1	0	1	0	0	0
JAMNAGAR DISTRICT														
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	366	929	454	0	357	0	349	1,000	295	0	334	1,000	400	875
Literate (without educational level)	210	71	171	0	195	0	225	0	217	0	253	0	200	125
Primary or Junior Basic	377	0	342	0	343	0	395	0	457	0	373	0	400	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	44	0	33	0	105	0	31	0	31	0	20	0	0	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT XI.9-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work and between the various educational levels for *urban areas only*, 1961

Educational level	Total		15–19		20–24		25–34		35–44		45–59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						JAMNAGRA CITY								
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Illiterate	358	1,000	432	0	284	0	417	0	275	0	289	0	1,000	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	186	0	137	0	179	0	181	0	206	0	277	0	0	0
Primary or Junior Basic	404	0	390	0	423	0	367	0	490	0	386	0	0	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	49	0	41	0	114	0	35	0	29	0	24	0	0	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0
						RAJKOT DISTRICT								
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Illiterate	242	750	340	583	227	0	171	833	246	750	237	667	297	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	51	0	44	0	40	0	43	0	51	0	81	0	141	0
Primary or Junior Basic	655	113	564	167	649	0	744	0	653	250	663	333	547	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	49	91	52	250	82	500	36	0	47	0	19	0	15	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1	23	0	0	2	500	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1	23	0	0	0	0	4	167	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	N	23	0	0	0	0	2	167	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT XI.9-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work and between the various educational levels for *urban areas only*, 1961

Educational level	Age-groups													
	Total		15–19		20–24		25–34		35–44		45–59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
RAJKOT CITY														
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**
Illiterate	254	667	319	1,000	251	0	193	1,000	304	0	220	0	0	0
Literate (without educational level)	35	0	70	0	27	0	10	0	22	0	68	0	0	0
Primary or Junior Basic	646	333	573	0	615	0	736	0	598	1,000	712	1,000	0	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	61	0	38	0	107	0	46	0	76	0	0	0	0	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	3	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT														
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Illiterate	274	1,000	357	0	221	0	237	1,000	263	1,000	255	1,000	424	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	189	0	188	0	159	0	208	0	212	0	184	0	182	0
Primary or Junior Basic	475	0	435	0	485	0	491	0	475	0	531	0	364	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	58	0	20	0	129	0	64	0	40	0	20	0	30	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT XI.9-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work and between the various educational levels for *urban areas only*, 1961

Educational level	Age-groups													
	Total		15–19		20–24		25–34		35–44		45–59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT														
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Illiterate	323	731	455	0	299	0	324	600	153	1,000	148	1,000	231	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	144	39	114	0	126	0	139	100	208	0	231	0	231	0
Primary or Junior Basic	472	115	393	500	474	0	475	200	590	0	583	0	538	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	51	38	35	500	86	0	53	0	35	0	19	0	0	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	5	77	0	0	9	1,000	6	100	7	0	0	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	19	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	9	0	0	0
BHAVNAGAR CITY														
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Illiterate	322	720	440	0	296	0	339	600	82	0	63	1,000	429	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	169	40	127	0	150	0	147	100	260	0	381	0	428	0
Primary or Junior Basic	440	120	403	500	442	0	427	200	603	0	492	0	143	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	55	40	27	500	90	0	73	0	27	0	32	0	0	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	3	0	3	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	7	80	0	0	13	1,000	9	100	14	0	0	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	32	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	16	0	0	0

STATEMENT XI.9-*contd.*.

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work and between the various educational levels for *urban areas only*, 1961

Educational level	Age-groups													
	Total		15–19		20–24		25–34		35–44		45–59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AMRELI DISTRICT														
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	282	833	313	0	302	500	268	0	158	1,000	387	1,000	375	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	118	0	97	0	111	0	125	0	123	0	161	0	125	0
Primary or Junior Basic	547	167	542	0	476	500	536	1,000	702	0	452	0	500	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	50	0	48	0	111	0	54	0	17	0	0	0	0	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	3	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JUNAGADH DISTRICT														
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Illiterate	161	563	164	0	47	0	104	0	381	1,000	204	1,000	545	0
Literate (without educational level)	208	0	258	0	282	0	247	0	143	0	53	0	152	0
Primary or Junior Basic	573	250	521	0	569	750	591	500	438	0	718	0	303	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	50	125	57	1,000	90	0	43	500	38	0	15	0	0	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	6	0	0	0	12	0	7	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1	62	0	0	0	250	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1	62	0	0	0	250	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT XI.9-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work and between the various educational levels for *urban areas only*, 1961

Educational level	Age-groups													
	Total		15–19		20–24		25–34		35–44		45–59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
KUTCH DISTRICT														
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	257	400	309	0	160	0	189	0	266	0	368	0	442	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	299	200	288	0	276	0	292	0	321	0	324	1,000	327	0
Primary or Junior Basic	375	0	345	0	448	0	449	0	385	0	246	0	192	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	63	400	58	1,000	105	0	65	0	28	0	44	0	39	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	5	0	0	0	11	0	5	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Engineering	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BANASKANTHA DISTRICT														
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Illiterate	396	714	313	0	389	0	467	400	391	1,000	327	1,000	769	0
Literate (without educational level)	301	72	301	0	211	0	304	200	413	0	400	0	77	0
Primary or Junior Basic	250	214	338	0	256	1,000	207	400	174	0	273	0	154	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	53	0	48	0	144	0	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT XI.9-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work and between the various educational levels for *urban areas only*, 1961

Educational level	Age-groups													
	Total		15–19		20–24		25–34		35–44		45–59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
SABARKANTHA DISTRICT														
Total . . .	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Illiterate . . .	262	0	345	0	231	0	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Literate (without educational level) . . .	345	0	276	0	338	0	392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary or Junior Basic .	331	0	276	0	354	0	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary . . .	62	0	103	0	77	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEHSANA DISTRICT														
Total . . .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Illiterate . . .	248	750	266	0	179	0	252	0	200	600	314	1,000	427	1,000
Literate (without educational level) . . .	175	125	140	0	124	0	144	0	180	400	275	0	320	0
Primary or Junior Basic .	498	63	477	1,000	519	0	549	0	580	0	401	0	253	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary . . .	76	0	117	0	178	0	52	0	28	0	10	0	0	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree .	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree .	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others . . .	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT XI.9-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work and between the various educational levels for *urban areas only*, 1961

Educational level	Age-groups													
	Total		15–19		20–24		25–34		35–44		45–59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT														
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	343	703	401	381	207	118	312	222	379	833	424	907	496	938
Literate (without educational level)	233	82	211	143	265	59	243	0	209	111	235	70	214	62
Primary or Junior Basic	366	139	355	381	410	353	381	556	364	56	318	23	277	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	50	70	33	48	111	470	45	222	35	0	16	0	10	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	N	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	5	6	0	47	3	0	13	0	10	0	4	0	3	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	2	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
Engineering	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Medicine	N	0	0	0	N	0	N	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Others	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
AHMEDABAD CITY														
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	348	651	416	381	203	125	313	222	382	829	434	871	497	941
Literate (without educational level)	221	93	198	143	256	63	232	0	194	114	222	97	209	59
Primary or Junior Basic	372	171	356	381	424	375	388	556	374	57	321	32	280	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	49	77	30	48	110	437	47	222	36	0	16	0	11	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	N	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	6	8	0	47	3	0	14	0	11	0	4	0	3	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	3	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
Engineering	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Medicine	N	0	0	0	N	0	N	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Others	2	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT XI.9-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work and between the various educational levels for *urban areas only*, 1961

Educational level	Age-groups													
	Total		15–19		20–24		25–34		35–44		45–59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
KAIRA DISTRICT														
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	279	523	274	200	213	143	331	500	232	667	301	833	367	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	116	136	63	200	88	214	100	250	170	0	169	167	133	0
Primary or Junior Basic	507	250	561	600	502	357	482	250	522	333	496	0	475	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	92	68	102	0	187	214	77	0	69	0	34	0	25	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	4	23	0	0	6	72	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	2	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	2	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT														
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Illiterate	214	714	228	750	156	250	234	0	235	1,000	192	1,000	341	0
Literate (without educational level)	429	0	588	0	601	0	599	0	122	0	172	0	98	0
Primary or Junior Basic	288	72	132	0	110	250	109	0	600	0	586	0	561	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	66	214	52	250	133	500	51	0	35	0	50	0	0	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT XI.9-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work and between the various educational levels for *urban areas only*, 1961

Educational level	Age-groups													
	Total		15–19		20–24		25–34		35–44		45–59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BARODA DISTRICT														
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Illiterate	284	500	313	333	230	0	259	500	271	1,000	340	1,000	583	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	195	48	215	167	166	0	165	84	230	0	250	0	153	0
Primary or Junior Basic	436	119	425	0	480	182	456	250	445	0	368	0	208	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	70	190	47	500	101	363	91	83	45	0	38	0	42	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	2	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	7	95	0	0	9	364	13	0	6	0	4	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	6	48	0	0	9	91	14	83	3	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	N	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	4	48	0	0	5	91	9	83	3	0	0	0	0	0
BARODA CITY														
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Illiterate	304	462	323	200	242	0	290	400	268	1,000	380	1,000	644	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	193	51	226	200	185	0	145	100	225	0	232	0	119	0
Primary or Junior Basic	414	128	399	0	449	182	433	300	449	0	351	0	186	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	70	205	52	600	95	364	96	100	47	0	33	0	34	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	3	0	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	17	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	8	103	0	0	11	363	16	0	7	0	4	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	8	51	0	0	11	91	18	100	4	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	N	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	5	51	0	0	7	91	11	100	4	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT XI.9-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work and between the various educational levels for *urban areas only*, 1961

Educational level	Age-groups													
	Total		15–19		20–24		25–34		35–44		45–59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BROACH DISTRICT														
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	206	737	289	0	102	0	189	1,000	185	857	237	750	340	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	42	0	34	0	23	0	45	0	46	0	74	0	20	0
Primary or Junior Basic	657	263	617	1,000	716	1,000	686	0	676	143	601	250	580	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	83	0	60	0	153	0	70	0	74	0	54	0	60	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	10	0	0	0	6	0	5	0	19	0	27	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SURAT DISTRICT														
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	265	661	273	424	212	435	236	778	276	750	271	926	618	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	109	73	68	152	79	44	116	0	111	63	126	74	359	0
Primary or Junior Basic	548	161	612	303	555	261	550	55	557	187	582	0	23	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	71	97	47	121	142	217	83	167	56	0	19	0	0	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	4	0	0	0	8	0	10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	2	8	0	0	1	43	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	8	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT XI.9-*concld.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work and between the various educational levels for *urban areas only*, 1961

Educational level	Age-groups													
	Total		15–19		20–24		25–34		35–44		45–59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						SURAT CITY								
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Illiterate	302	662	297	435	223	615	257	875	309	556	335	909	615	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	145	99	94	217	104	0	161	0	135	111	158	91	362	0
Primary or Junior Basic	479	169	566	304	513	154	495	0	498	333	484	0	23	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	70	70	43	44	153	231	77	125	58	0	20	0	0	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	3	0	0	0	7	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree to post-graduate degree	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	N	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

NOTE:

The Dangs district being entirely rural has no urban area.

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group among

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population		Full-time students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GUJARAT	**Total**	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**341**	**110**	**3**	**423**	**618**	**455**
		0–14	**1,000**	**1,000**	**318**	**177**	**2**	**79**	**679**	**744**
		15–34	**1,000**	**1,000**	**753**	**52**	**11**	**926**	**93**	**20**
		35–59	**1,000**	**1,000**	**3**	**N**	**21**	**912**	**341**	**66**
		60+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1**	**N**	**8**	**375**	**580**	**495**
		Age not stated	**1,000**	**1,000**	**106**	**36**	**22**	**179**	**847**	**770**
	Rural	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**302**	**86**	**3**	**385**	**674**	**518**
		0–14	**1,000**	**1,000**	**286**	**134**	**2**	**84**	**711**	**782**
		15–34	**1,000**	**1,000**	**758**	**27**	**12**	**947**	**120**	**24**
		35–59	**1,000**	**1,000**	**5**	**N**	**25**	**904**	**458**	**76**
		60+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1**	**N**	**10**	**346**	**697**	**530**
		Age not stated	**1,000**	**1,000**	**106**	**36**	**23**	**172**	**853**	**779**
	Urban	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**437**	**164**	**3**	**504**	**484**	**319**
		0–14	**1,000**	**1,000**	**409**	**304**	**N**	**62**	**589**	**634**
		15–34	**1,000**	**1,000**	**748**	**85**	**10**	**897**	**69**	**16**
		35–59	**1,000**	**1,000**	**2**	**N**	**17**	**926**	**237**	**50**
		60+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**N**	**4**	**454**	**349**	**400**
		Age not stated	**1,000**	**1,000**	**106**	**36**	**16**	**211**	**817**	**730**
1 Jamnagar	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	318	84	2	442	639	461
		0–14	1,000	1,000	308	143	1	99	690	758
		15–34	1,000	1,000	683	34	6	902	139	55
		35–59	1,000	1,000	2	N	11	914	358	67
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	1	392	602	498
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	98	23	0	209	872	756
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	284	51	2	412	688	523
		0–14	1,000	1,000	289	88	1	118	709	794
		15–34	1,000	1,000	571	6	11	886	218	91
		35–59	1,000	1,000	0	N	11	916	432	68
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	2	380	731	523
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	141	42	0	208	833	729
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	371	133	1	486	565	369
		0–14	1,000	1,000	342	242	N	63	656	695
		15–34	1,000	1,000	732	61	4	918	105	20
		35–59	1,000	1,000	4	0	11	912	297	66
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	N	416	384	449
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	37	0	0	211	927	789
Jamnagar City	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	413	152	N	509	516	330
		0–14	1,000	1,000	376	281	0	65	623	654
		15–34	1,000	1,000	766	81	0	901	88	17
		35–59	1,000	1,000	6	0	10	923	281	60
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	476	311	418
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0

N=Negligible

XI.12

the eight types of activity of non-workers, 1961

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, rentier or independent means M	Retired, rentier or independent means F	Beggars, vagrants, etc. M	Beggars, vagrants, etc. F	Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions M	Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions F	Persons seeking employment for the first time M	Persons seeking employment for the first time F	Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work M	Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work F
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
GUJARAT	**Total**	**Total**	**17**	**10**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**N**	**5**	**N**	**8**	**N**
		0–14	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**1**	**N**	**N**	**N**
		15–34	**3**	**1**	**22**	**1**	**8**	**N**	**50**	**N**	**60**	**N**
		35–59	**290**	**18**	**161**	**3**	**35**	**1**	**16**	**N**	**133**	**N**
		60+	**365**	**121**	**31**	**8**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**N**	**9**	**N**
		Age not stated	**13**	**8**	**6**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**1**
	Rural	**Total**	**10**	**10**	**6**	**1**	**N**	**N**	**2**	**N**	**3**	**N**
		0–14	**N**	**N**	**1**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**
		15–34	**2**	**1**	**35**	**1**	**3**	**N**	**34**	**N**	**36**	**N**
		35–39	**194**	**17**	**222**	**3**	**16**	**N**	**12**	**N**	**68**	**N**
		60+	**255**	**116**	**30**	**7**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**N**	**4**	**N**
		Age not stated	**10**	**9**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**
	Urban	**Total**	**33**	**11**	**7**	**2**	**4**	**N**	**12**	**N**	**20**	**N**
		0–14	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**1**	**N**	**1**	**N**
		15–34	**3**	**N**	**12**	**1**	**13**	**1**	**64**	**N**	**81**	**N**
		35–59	**375**	**19**	**106**	**3**	**51**	**1**	**21**	**N**	**191**	**1**
		60+	**584**	**134**	**32**	**9**	**10**	**2**	**1**	**N**	**20**	**1**
		Age not stated	**29**	**5**	**21**	**14**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**8**	**2**
1 Jamnagar	Total	Total	18	11	11	2	1	N	4	N	7	N
		0–14	0	0	1	N	N	N	N	0	N	0
		15–34	3	8	55	1	8	N	42	N	64	N
		35–59	267	15	245	4	22	N	12	N	83	N
		60+	340	99	51	10	3	N	N	N	3	1
		Age not stated	23	12	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	Total	11	12	12	2	N	N	1	N	2	N
		0–14	0	0	1	N	N	N	N	0	N	0
		15–34	4	16	125	1	2	N	28	N	41	N
		35–59	158	12	353	4	9	N	3	0	34	N
		60+	213	88	52	9	1	N	0	0	1	N
		Age not stated	26	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	30	10	10	2	2	N	7	N	14	N
		0–14	0	0	N	N	N	0	1	0	1	0
		15–34	3	N	24	1	10	N	48	0	74	N
		35–59	355	18	157	4	34	N	19	N	123	N
		60+	553	120	49	13	7	1	N	N	7	1
		Age not stated	18	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamnagar City	Urban	Total	36	8	6	1	4	N	8	0	17	N
		0–14	0	0	N	N	N	0	1	0	N	0
		15–34	4	0	14	1	14	N	42	0	72	0
		35–59	407	14	85	3	44	N	20	0	147	0
		60+	646	96	31	8	11	1	0	0	1	1
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group among

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population		Full-time students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2 Rajkot	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	344	108	1	427	607	451
		0–14	1,000	1,000	323	171	1	91	674	738
		15–34	1,000	1,000	762	63	3	918	73	16
		35–59	1,000	1,000	1	0	11	913	287	64
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	1	392	536	482
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	158	104	53	375	754	521
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	274	59	1	369	696	560
		0–14	1,000	1,000	272	91	1	103	726	806
		15–34	1,000	1,000	663	11	6	969	130	17
		35–59	1,000	1,000	2	0	8	905	376	74
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	1	382	686	511
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	280	67	120	267	600	666
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	433	162	1	492	494	331
		0–14	1,000	1,000	397	292	N	72	599	635
		15–34	1,000	1,000	792	92	2	890	55	16
		35–59	1,000	1,000	0	0	13	919	231	55
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	1	409	356	440
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	63	121	0	424	875	455
Rajkot City .	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	450	193	1	482	477	314
		0–14	1,000	1,000	407	335	N	47	587	616
		15–34	1,000	1,000	823	128	0	859	41	12
		35–59	1,000	1,000	0	0	23	934	254	47
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	429	354	456
		Age not stated	1.000	1,000	83	95	0	429	750	476
3 Surendranagar	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	257	76	2	442	700	471
		0–14	1,000	1,000	240	123	1	86	759	791
		15–34	1,000	1,000	675	42	11	940	146	17
		35–59	1,000	1,000	1	N	17	910	339	70
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	3	366	560	505
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	138	69	0	155	840	767
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	198	36	3	422	773	532
		0–14	1,000	1,000	198	61	2	99	800	840
		15–34	1,000	1,000	490	5	23	975	272	19
		35–59	1,000	1,000	1	0	21	899	423	83
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	3	319	713	568
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	164	188	0	375	836	437
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	383	160	1	482	544	343
		0–14	1,000	1,000	344	284	N	51	654	665
		15–34	1,000	1,000	773	98	4	887	80	14
		35–59	1,000	1,000	2	N	13	929	240	47
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	4	461	293	377
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	102	24	0	71	846	893

N=Negligible

XI.12-*contd.*

the eight types of activity of non-workers, 1961

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
2 Rajkot . .	Total	Total	22	11	12	2	2	1	5	N	7	N
		0–14	N	N	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N
		15–34	3	N	45	2	8	1	51	N	55	N
		35–59	310	17	259	6	23	N	12	N	97	N
		60+	396	113	57	12	3	N	N	N	7	1
		Age not stated	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	Total	12	10	13	2	N	N	2	N	2	N
		0–14	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	0
		15–34	4	N	118	3	4	N	39	N	36	N
		35–59	184	14	385	7	11	N	5	0	29	N
		60+	247	96	64	11	1	N	N	N	1	N
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	33	12	11	2	4	1	10	N	14	N
		0–14	0	0	1	N	1	1	1	0	1	N
		15–34	3	N	22	1	10	1	55	N	61	N
		35–59	390	20	180	6	31	N	16	N	139	N
		60+	575	137	49	13	6	N	0	N	13	1
		Age not stated	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajkot City .	Urban	Total	37	8	7	1	6	2	9	N	13	N
		0–14	0	0	1	N	3	2	1	0	1	N
		15–34	4	N	13	N	15	1	46	N	58	N
		35–59	454	16	114	3	40	0	15	N	100	N
		60+	613	106	31	9	2	0	0	0	0	0
		Age not stated	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Surendranagar	Total	Total	20	10	8	1	3	N	4	N	6	N
		0–14	N	0	N	N	N	N	N	0	N	0
		15–34	5	N	43	N	15	1	46	N	59	N
		35–59	283	16	198	3	58	1	10	N	94	N
		60+	380	118	34	10	15	1	N	0	8	N
		Age not stated	11	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	Total	11	9	9	1	1	N	2	N	3	N
		0–14	N	0	N	N	N	N	N	0	N	0
		15–34	5	N	105	1	15	N	44	N	46	N
		35–59	182	15	276	3	42	N	4	N	51	N
		60+	231	101	43	12	6	N	N	0	4	N
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	38	13	6	1	6	1	8	N	14	N
		0–14	N	0	N	N	N	N	1	0	1	0
		15–34	5	0	11	N	14	1	48	N	65	N
		35–59	402	20	106	2	77	1	16	N	144	1
		60+	639	152	18	7	31	2	0	0	15	1
		Age not stated	26	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group among

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population		Full-time students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4 Bhavnagar .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	296	84	4	447	656	453
		0–14	1,000	1,000	276	134	2	117	721	749
		15–34	1,000	1,000	718	46	14	932	118	20
		35–59	1,000	1,000	2	N	21	907	329	65
		60+	1,000	1,000	N	N	8	401	514	427
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	180	89	0	306	740	573
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	232	45	4	414	734	522
		0–14	1,000	1,000	230	74	3	135	767	791
		15–34	1,000	1,000	579	6	21	967	228	25
		35–59	1,000	1,000	2	N	22	894	423	74
		60+	1,000	1,000	N	N	9	372	600	441
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	191	91	0	298	730	578
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	411	149	3	501	519	338
		0–14	1,000	1,000	370	266	1	77	626	657
		15–34	1,000	1,000	781	86	11	897	68	15
		35–59	1,000	1,000	3	0	20	926	229	53
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	5	466	349	395
		ge not stated	1,000	1,000	91	0	0	667	818	333
Bhavnagar City	an	otal	1,000	1,000	437	168	4	514	484	308
		0–14	1,000	1,000	391	298	1	69	606	633
		15–34	1,000	1,000	789	108	14	877	69	14
		35–59	1,000	1,000	5	0	34	938	187	44
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	6	553	238	314
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	500	0
5 Amreli . .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	283	92	2	383	682	512
		0–14	1,000	1,000	274	144	2	95	723	761
		15–34	1,000	1,000	710	25	11	952	123	20
		35–59	1,000	1,000	2	N	14	895	381	79
		60+	1,000	1,000	N	0	4	356	635	525
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	13	5	177	123	772	867
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	252	77	3	350	720	561
		0–14	1,000	1,000	253	120	2	93	744	787
		15–34	1,000	1,000	616	7	18	968	165	22
		35–59	1,000	1,000	4	N	23	896	427	83
		60+	1,000	1,000	N	0	5	357	702	535
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	13	5	187	118	760	877
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	377	130	1	475	568	378
		0–14	1,000	1,000	344	233	N	102	653	665
		15–34	1,000	1,000	785	54	5	925	89	17
		35–59	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	891	307	73
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	353	439	492
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	250	1,000	625

N=Negligible

XI.12-*contd.*

the eight types of activity of non-workers, 1961

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	*2*	*3*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*
4 Bhavnagar .	Total	Total	23	15	8	1	1	N	5	N	7	N
		0–14	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	0
		15–34	5	1	34	1	6	N	45	N	60	N
		35–59	345	24	177	3	29	1	29	N	68	N
		60+	436	163	33	8	5	1	2	0	2	N
		Age not stated	20	32	50	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
	Rural	Total	18	18	8	1	N	N	2	N	2	N
		0–14	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0
		15–34	7	1	82	1	4	N	39	N	40	N
		35–59	265	29	235	3	13	N	4	0	36	N
		60+	352	178	36	8	2	1	0	0	1	N
		Age not stated	23	33	45	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	33	10	6	1	3	1	10	N	15	N
		0–14	N	0	1	N	N	N	1	0	1	0
		15–34	4	N	13	1	6	1	47	N	70	N
		35–59	429	18	116	2	46	1	55	N	102	N
		60+	595	128	27	8	13	2	7	0	4	1
		Age not stated	0	0	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhavnagar City	Urban	Total	41	9	4	1	2	N	9	N	19	N
		0–14	N	0	N	N	N	0	N	0	2	0
		15–34	5	N	6	N	3	N	32	N	82	1
		35–59	497	16	78	2	27	N	78	N	94	N
		60+	717	124	16	6	6	1	13	0	4	2
		Age not stated	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Amreli . .	Total	Total	16	11	10	2	N	N	3	N	4	N
		0–14	N	N	1	N	N	0	N	N	N	N
		15–34	3	1	67	2	2	N	43	N	41	N
		35–59	253	20	264	5	9	1	13	0	64	N
		60+	312	111	41	8	1	N	2	N	5	N
		Age not stated	25	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	13	0
	Rural	Total	11	10	10	2	N	N	2	N	2	N
		0–14	N	0	1	N	N	0	N	N	N	0
		15–34	4	1	117	2	2	N	40	0	38	N
		35–59	182	16	309	5	4	N	10	0	41	0
		60+	244	101	41	7	N	N	3	0	5	0
		Age not stated	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
	Urban	Total	28	15	10	2	1	N	7	N	8	N
		0–14	0	N	1	N	0	0	1	0	1	N
		15–34	3	1	27	3	3	N	45	N	43	N
		35–59	367	29	193	5	15	1	16	0	102	1
		60+	511	144	42	11	2	0	0	N	6	N
		Age not stated	0	0	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group among

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population		Full-time students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6 Junagadh .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	274	76	2	398	684	513
		0–14	1,000	1,000	253	117	1	89	745	794
		15–34	1,000	1,000	708	38	4	936	116	24
		35–59	1,000	1,000	1	N	11	890	294	84
		60+	1,000	1,000	N	0	3	339	575	534
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	96	39	4	45	888	883
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	222	49	2	335	748	603
		0–14	1,000	1,000	215	71	1	90	783	839
		15–34	1,000	1,000	647	17	8	957	139	24
		35–59	1,000	1,000	1	N	9	880	316	94
		60+	1,000	1,000	N	0	3	318	679	560
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	88	42	4	30	904	916
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	381	122	2	507	549	358
		0–14	1,000	1,000	345	229	1	87	652	684
		15–34	1,000	1,000	743	56	3	918	102	24
		35–59	1,000	1,000	1	0	13	901	273	72
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	1	384	390	478
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	231	0	0	250	615	417
7 Kutch . .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	289	82	4	462	654	428
		0–14	1,000	1,000	287	146	2	113	709	740
		15–34	1,000	1,000	601	26	27	951	149	19
		35–59	1,000	1,000	4	N	37	898	295	61
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	7	385	386	367
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	164	13	0	229	821	725
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	267	66	5	450	685	453
		0–14	1,000	1,000	273	119	2	123	724	757
		15–34	1,000	1,000	518	7	43	972	218	17
		35–59	1,000	1,000	7	N	32	899	313	56
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	7	373	407	355
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	229	17	0	292	750	650
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	367	136	3	505	544	342
		0–14	1,000	1,000	346	261	0	70	651	668
		15–34	1,000	1,000	682	70	11	901	82	24
		35–59	1,000	1,000	0	0	46	895	265	76
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	8	435	313	417
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000

N=Negligible

XI.12-*contd.*

the eight types of activity of non-workers, 1961

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
6 Junagadh . .	Total	Total	16	11	14	2	1	N	4	N	5	N
		0-14	N	0	1	N	N	0	N	N	N	0
		15-34	4	N	63	2	13	N	48	N	44	N
		35-59	245	19	343	7	21	N	14	N	71	N
		60+	339	113	75	14	3	N	1	N	4	N
		Age not stated	8	0	4	28	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Rural	Total	9	10	15	3	N	N	2	N	2	N
		0-14	N	0	1	N	N	0	N	N	N	0
		15-34	3	N	131	2	2	N	41	N	29	0
		35-59	135	18	489	8	7	N	11	N	32	N
		60+	232	108	82	14	2	N	1	N	1	N
		Age not stated	4	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	31	11	12	2	4	N	9	N	12	N
		0-14	0	0	1	N	N	0	1	0	N	0
		15-34	4	1	24	1	19	N	52	N	53	N
		35-59	351	20	203	6	34	1	16	N	109	N
		60+	531	122	63	15	5	1	1	0	9	0
		Age not stated	77	0	77	250	0	0	0	0	0	83
7 Kutch . .	Total	Total	29	25	7	2	2	1	5	N	10	N
		0-14	N	0	1	1	N	N	1	N	N	0
		15-34	12	1	39	2	16	1	61	N	95	N
		35-59	342	34	128	5	39	2	20	N	135	N
		60+	546	230	30	12	15	5	1	N	15	1
		Age not stated	8	33	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	Total	28	28	6	2	1	1	2	N	6	N
		0-14	N	0	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	0
		15-34	19	1	63	2	8	1	44	N	87	N
		35-59	352	40	151	4	28	1	12	N	105	N
		60+	538	258	28	10	11	3	1	N	8	1
		Age not stated	11	41	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	36	11	7	3	7	3	13	N	23	N
		0-14	0	0	N	N	N	1	2	0	1	0
		15-34	6	0	16	2	24	2	77	1	102	N
		35-59	326	18	89	6	57	4	32	1	185	N
		60+	575	114	37	22	27	12	4	0	36	N
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group among

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population		Full-time students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8 Banaskantha	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	218	32	6	422	744	532
		0–14	1,000	1,000	209	53	5	114	784	833
		15–34	1,000	1,000	643	6	28	961	120	30
		35–59	1,000	1,000	4	N	24	901	341	74
		60+	1,000	1,000	N	0	8	317	665	533
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	24	12	0	71	976	917
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	199	24	6	410	767	552
		0–14	1,000	1,000	194	39	5	115	800	846
		15–34	1,000	1,000	615	3	31	961	141	33
		35–59	1,000	1,000	5	N	25	900	380	76
		60+	1,000	1,000	N	0	8	311	698	542
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	24	12	0	72	976	916
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	411	109	6	537	502	337
		0–14	1,000	1,000	398	224	3	106	598	669
		15–34	1,000	1,000	723	28	20	958	57	10
		35–59	1,000	1,000	0	N	19	906	174	61
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	5	384	366	438
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
9 Sabarkanth	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	369	92	2	375	611	524
		0–14	1,000	1,000	345	143	1	84	653	773
		15–34	1,000	1,000	850	21	7	963	65	15
		35–59	1,000	1,000	3	N	22	890	482	90
		60+	1,000	1,000	1	0	5	293	742	595
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	63	32	0	63	937	889
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	358	86	2	360	624	544
		0–14	1,000	1,000	338	132	1	85	661	783
		15–34	1,000	1,000	852	17	9	966	67	16
		35–59	1,000	1,000	1	N	27	885	519	94
		60+	1,000	1,000	1	0	6	283	767	605
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	39	33	0	66	961	885
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	495	148	0	522	453	321
		0–14	1,000	1,000	448	296	0	69	552	635
		15–34	1,000	1,000	839	48	0	944	56	7
		35–59	1,000	1,000	11	0	0	929	302	57
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	407	477	474
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000

N=Negligible

XI.12-*contd.*

the eight types of activity of non-workers, 1961

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
8 Banaskantha	Total	Total	14	12	11	2	1	N	2	N	4	N
		0–14	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	0	1	N
		15–34	5	1	99	2	4	N	40	N	61	N
		35–59	216	19	319	5	11	N	15	N	70	1
		60+	289	135	33	15	1	N	1	0	3	N
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	Total	12	12	11	2	N	N	2	N	3	N
		0–14	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	0	N	N
		15–34	5	1	122	2	3	N	37	0	46	N
		35–59	166	19	352	5	11	N	13	N	48	N
		60+	258	133	33	14	1	N	N	0	2	N
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	39	13	12	3	2	1	8	N	20	N
		0–14	0	0	N	N	N	1	1	0	N	0
		15–34	4	1	32	2	7	1	51	N	106	N
		35–59	434	25	177	6	14	1	21	0	161	1
		60+	569	152	39	25	3	1	2	0	16	0
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Sabarkantha	Total	Total	9	8	5	1	N	N	2	N	2	N
		0–14	N	0	1	N	N	0	N	N	N	N
		15–34	1	N	21	1	2	N	27	N	27	N
		35–59	211	16	212	4	16	N	25	N	29	N
		60+	223	105	26	7	1	0	1	N	1	0
		Age not stated	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	Total	8	9	4	1	N	N	2	N	2	N
		0–14	N	0	N	N	N	0	N	N	N	N
		15–34	1	N	24	1	1	N	24	N	22	N
		35–59	185	17	194	4	10	N	30	N	34	N
		60+	201	105	22	7	1	0	1	N	1	0
		Age not stated	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	22	8	11	1	3	N	7	0	9	0
		0–14	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		15–34	0	0	10	1	8	N	39	0	48	0
		35–59	337	12	305	2	45	0	0	0	0	0
		60+	455	104	64	15	4	0	0	0	0	0
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group among

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population		Full-time students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10 Mehsana . .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	386	124	1	384	582	477
		0–14	1,000	1,000	361	200	1	70	638	730
		15–34	1,000	1,000	836	40	5	942	63	16
		35–59	1,000	1,000	7	0	21	891	371	79
		60+	1,000	1,000	N	0	4	322	674	541
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	121	46	42	174	820	760
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	358	117	1	356	619	514
		0–14	1,000	1,000	334	184	1	73	665	743
		15–34	1,000	1,000	850	26	5	953	68	18
		35–59	1,000	1,000	11	0	21	883	471	91
		60+	1,000	1,000	1	0	4	307	750	576
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	104	42	31	168	852	774
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	504	147	2	485	426	346
		0–14	1,000	1,000	485	273	N	57	514	670
		15–34	1,000	1,000	808	69	5	918	54	11
		35–59	1,000	1,000	0	0	20	914	206	46
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	5	391	374	385
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	556	167	333	333	0	333
11 Ahmedabad .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	405	144	2	497	529	346
		0–14	1,000	1,000	382	264	1	67	616	669
		15–34	1,000	1,000	716	62	6	924	78	13
		35–59	1,000	1,000	3	N	12	924	242	51
		60+	1,000	1,000	N	N	4	400	410	420
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	70	42	16	199	897	733
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	336	90	2	458	635	435
		0–14	1,000	1,000	324	163	1	92	674	745
		15–34	1,000	1,000	744	15	11	967	131	16
		35–59	1,000	1,000	3	N	10	895	434	74
		60+	1,000	1,000	1	N	2	307	594	492
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	94	45	0	216	894	682
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	444	174	2	519	469	296
		0–14	1,000	1,000	421	333	N	50	577	617
		15–34	1,000	1,000	710	81	5	906	67	12
		35–59	1,000	1,000	3	N	12	940	198	39
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	5	477	307	361
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	50	39	30	184	900	777
Ahmedabad City	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	456	180	2	524	458	286
		0–14	1,000	1,000	430	346	N	48	568	606
		15–34	1,000	1,000	723	84	5	904	64	11
		35–59	1,000	1,000	3	N	11	945	193	35
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	4	496	290	348
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	42	33	32	163	915	804

N=Negligible

XI.12-*contd.*

the eight types of activity of non-workers, 1961

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
10 Mehsana . .	Total	Total	15	13	5	2	1	N	4	N	6	N
		0–14	N	0	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		15–34	2	1	18	1	3	N	36	N	37	N
		35–59	287	26	161	4	21	N	15	N	117	N
		60+	287	128	26	9	2	N	N	0	7	N
		Age not stated	13	15	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	0
	Rural	Total	11	11	5	2	N	N	3	N	3	N
		0–14	N	0	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		15–34	2	1	22	2	2	N	27	N	24	N
		35–59	204	22	201	4	16	N	14	N	62	N
		60+	216	109	25	8	1	N	1	0	2	N
		Age not stated	9	16	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	35	20	5	2	2	N	9	N	17	N
		0–14	0	0	N	N	N	N	1	0	N	0
		15–34	3	1	9	1	6	N	52	N	63	N
		35–59	423	37	95	3	30	N	17	0	209	N
		60+	567	210	28	12	3	1	0	0	23	1
		Age not stated	111	0	0	167	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Ahmedabad .	Total	Total	26	11	3	1	5	1	11	N	19	N
		0–14	0	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N
		15–34	2	N	6	N	18	1	74	N	100	N
		35–59	348	21	59	1	88	2	18	N	230	1
		60+	536	170	17	7	10	2	1	N	22	1
		Age not stated	0	0	11	0	6	26	0	0	0	0
	Rural	Total	15	16	4	1	1	N	4	N	3	N
		0–14	0	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N
		15–34	2	1	18	N	8	1	48	N	38	N
		35–59	271	27	159	2	46	2	7	N	70	N
		60+	371	191	22	8	4	1	2	N	4	1
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	12	57	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	32	9	2	1	7	1	15	N	29	N
		0–14	0	0	N	N	N	0	1	N	1	N
		15–34	2	N	4	N	20	1	79	N	113	N
		35–59	366	17	36	1	98	2	21	N	266	1
		60+	628	153	14	5	13	3	1	0	32	1
		Age not stated	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ahmedabad City	Urban	Total	33	9	1	N	3	1	16	N	31	N
		0–14	0	0	N	N	N	0	1	N	1	N
		15–34	2	N	2	N	7	1	79	N	118	N
		35–59	390	16	25	1	61	2	21	N	296	1
		60+	651	149	10	3	9	3	1	0	35	1
		Age not stated	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group among

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population		Full-time students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12 Kaira . .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	401	113	4	507	561	369
		0-14	1,000	1,000	374	208	1	90	625	702
		15-34	1,000	1,000	785	52	27	929	86	18
		35-59	1,000	1,000	8	N	13	936	371	48
		60+	1,000	1,000	4	N	2	426	557	443
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	155	48	11	339	776	587
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	383	95	2	506	595	390
		0-14	1,000	1,000	357	175	1	98	642	727
		15-34	1,000	1,000	819	35	9	947	104	18
		35-59	1,000	1,000	16	N	15	939	491	48
		60+	1,000	1,000	5	N	2	413	651	465
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	163	42	15	349	808	588
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	465	184	11	512	440	290
		0-14	1,000	1,000	443	346	N	58	555	596
		15-34	1,000	1,000	731	108	55	872	57	17
		35-59	1,000	1,000	0	0	11	923	265	50
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	2	476	340	362
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	128	79	0	290	667	579
13 Panchmahals .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	290	79	5	275	686	638
		0-14	1,000	1,000	271	105	3	46	726	849
		15-34	1,000	1,000	748	48	16	919	122	29
		35-59	1,000	1,000	4	N	46	870	524	109
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	15	263	765	643
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	62	0	0	261	923	739
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	264	58	5	223	720	711
		0-14	1,000	1,000	248	73	3	45	749	882
		15-34	1,000	1,000	758	34	20	926	141	36
		35-59	1,000	1,000	3	N	57	838	664	141
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	17	222	824	687
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	32	0	0	186	968	814
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	464	179	3	511	465	301
		0-14	1,000	1,000	447	340	1	57	550	603
		15-34	1,000	1,000	723	70	9	909	80	18
		35-59	1,000	1,000	5	N	24	945	225	37
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	7	559	383	322
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	667	0	0	700	0	300

N=Negligible

XI.12-*contd.*

the eight types of activity of non-workers, 1961

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
12 Kaira . .	Total	Total	17	10	3	1	1	N	6	N	7	N
		0–14	N	0	N	N	N	N	N	0	N	N
		15–34	2	N	8	1	3	N	46	N	43	N
		35–59	321	14	101	2	24	N	21	N	141	N
		60+	399	127	19	3	5	N	2	N	12	1
		Age not stated	29	22	0	4	6	0	6	0	17	0
	Rural	Total	11	9	2	N	1	N	3	N	3	N
		0–14	N	0	N	N	N	N	N	0	N	N
		15–34	2	N	7	N	2	N	30	N	27	N
		35–59	252	12	101	1	32	N	26	N	67	N
		60+	313	118	14	3	6	N	3	N	6	1
		Age not stated	7	21	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	38	13	7	1	2	N	15	N	22	N
		0–14	0	0	1	N	N	0	1	0	N	0
		15–34	4	1	11	1	4	N	70	1	68	N
		35–59	383	23	101	4	16	N	17	0	207	N
		60+	597	158	32	2	2	1	1	0	26	1
		Age not stated	102	26	0	26	26	0	0	0	77	N
13 Panchmahals	Total	Total	8	7	3	1	N	N	4	N	4	N
		0–14	N	0	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		15–34	1	N	16	3	3	N	56	1	38	N
		35–59	183	16	134	4	9	N	15	0	85	1
		60+	203	91	10	3	1	N	N	0	6	N
		Age not stated	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	Total	5	7	2	1	N	N	2	N	2	N
		0–14	0	0	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		15–34	1	N	17	4	1	N	38	N	24	N
		35–59	104	17	128	4	6	N	8	0	30	N
		60+	148	89	8	2	1	N	N	0	2	N
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	27	7	6	1	2	N	16	1	17	N
		0–14	N	0	N	N	N	0	1	0	1	0
		15–34	2	N	12	1	9	N	96	1	69	1
		35–59	351	14	147	4	14	N	30	0	204	N
		60+	559	111	18	8	1	0	2	0	30	0
		Age not stated	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group among

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population		Full-time students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14 Baroda . .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	366	125	3	464	594	403
		0–14	1,000	1,000	333	211	1	69	665	720
		15–34	1,000	1,000	794	67	11	918	78	13
		35–59	1,000	1,000	2	N	28	926	318	61
		60+	1,000	1,000	1	N	27	441	533	467
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	137	61	0	201	852	738
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	318	100	4	445	664	449
		0–14	1,000	1,000	296	169	1	76	703	755
		15–34	1,000	1,000	803	36	16	950	110	14
		35–59	1,000	1,000	6	N	51	920	526	70
		60+	1,000	1,000	1	N	45	401	712	508
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	129	55	0	199	871	746
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	475	184	2	510	435	297
		0–14	1,000	1,000	438	333	N	47	559	620
		15–34	1,000	1,000	788	117	7	865	56	13
		35–59	1,000	1,000	0	0	14	941	197	41
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	N	3	548	292	356
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	334	334	0	333	333	333
Baroda City .	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	483	190	2	507	421	294
		0–14	1,000	1,000	442	338	1	44	554	618
		15–34	1,000	1,000	796	130	4	851	52	14
		35–59	1,000	1,000	0	0	3	941	188	41
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	N	4	565	267	346
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	334	334	0	333	333	333
15 Broach . .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	361	148	2	368	613	475
		0–14	1,000	1,000	340	224	1	80	659	696
		15–34	1,000	1,000	783	45	8	930	97	22
		35–59	1,000	1,000	2	N	30	910	430	71
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	6	356	668	547
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	117	19	0	189	867	792
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	345	142	1	336	642	515
		0–14	1,000	1,000	324	207	1	82	675	711
		15–34	1,000	1,000	821	27	9	945	113	26
		35–59	1,000	1,000	1	N	39	903	572	82
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	6	330	768	578
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	115	21	0	167	866	812
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	441	174	2	493	475	320
		0–14	1,000	1,000	427	319	N	68	569	613
		15–34	1,000	1,000	710	85	8	896	65	14
		35–59	1,000	1,000	3	1	18	927	236	44
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	5	456	394	429
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	125	0	0	400	875	600

N=Negligible

XI.12-*contd.*

the eight types of activity of non-workers, 1961

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
14 Baroda . .	Total	Total	18	7	4	1	2	N	5	N	8	N
		0-14	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	0	N	N
		15-34	2	N	10	1	12	1	41	N	52	N
		35-59	353	10	110	2	50	1	14	N	125	N
		60+	399	87	27	5	5	N	N	N	8	N
		Age not stated	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	Total	7	6	3	N	N	N	2	N	2	N
		0-14	N	N	N	N	N	0	N	0	N	N
		15-34	2	N	13	N	1	N	27	N	28	N
		35-59	201	9	130	1	14	N	9	N	63	N
		60+	216	88	21	3	2	N	N	N	3	N
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	42	6	7	2	7	1	12	N	20	N
		0-14	0	0	N	N	1	N	1	0	1	N
		15-34	3	N	8	1	19	2	51	1	68	1
		35-59	442	12	99	4	70	2	17	0	161	N
		60+	645	84	35	10	8	1	1	0	16	1
		Age not stated	0	0	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baroda City .	Urban	Total	46	6	6	2	8	1	12	N	22	N
		0-14	0	0	N	N	1	N	1	0	1	0
		15-34	3	N	7	1	21	2	50	1	67	1
		35-59	457	12	88	4	79	2	18	0	167	N
		60+	672	76	30	10	10	2	1	0	16	1
		Age not stated	0	0	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 Broach . .	Total	Total	9	7	4	2	1	N	4	N	6	N
		0-14	0	0	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0
		15-34	3	N	14	2	4	N	44	1	47	N
		35-59	203	14	158	5	20	N	19	N	138	N
		60+	267	88	41	8	2	N	2	N	14	1
		Age not stated	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	Total	5	6	3	1	N	N	2	N	2	N
		0-14	N	0	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0
		15-34	2	N	11	1	1	N	22	1	21	N
		35-59	137	12	159	3	11	N	13	0	68	N
		60+	185	86	31	5	2	0	2	N	6	1
		Age not stated	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	28	9	11	4	3	N	16	N	24	N
		0-14	0	0	1	N	0	N	2	N	1	0
		15-34	5	1	19	3	10	N	86	1	97	N
		35-59	294	19	156	8	31	N	27	N	235	1
		60+	496	96	65	18	1	N	1	0	38	1
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group among

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population		Full-time students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16 Surat . .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	356	160	4	348	608	485
		0–14	1,000	1,000	328	232	2	41	669	726
		15–34	1,000	1,000	763	94	9	875	94	27
		35–59	1,000	1,000	3	N	36	921	412	66
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	19	421	618	510
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	138	25	11	123	822	849
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	323	146	4	287	656	562
		0–14	1,000	1,000	296	198	3	37	701	765
		15–34	1,000	1,000	774	81	9	885	106	32
		35–59	1,000	1,000	5	N	36	911	540	80
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	27	390	758	557
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	119	28	11	104	843	868
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	462	194	3	497	459	296
		0–14	1,000	1,000	446	356	1	57	550	582
		15–34	1,000	1,000	747	111	9	863	76	22
		35–59	1,000	1,000	1	N	37	934	302	45
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	6	504	399	387
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	500	0	0	290	429	684
Surat City .	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	461	190	4	520	453	273
		0–14	1,000	1,000	451	368	N	62	544	562
		15–34	1,000	1,000	737	100	12	883	78	13
		35–59	1,000	1,000	1	N	38	935	300	42
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	5	527	371	345
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	500	0	500
17 Dangs* . .	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	183	60	12	194	803	745
		0–14	1,000	1,000	172	69	11	65	817	866
		15–34	1,000	1,000	771	29	35	947	157	21
		35–59	1,000	1,000	0	0	81	875	677	122
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	37	413	878	576
		Age not stated	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000

N=Negligible

*Entirely rural

XI.12-*concld.*

the eight types of activity of non-workers, 1961

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
16 Surat . .	Total	Total	12	6	2	1	1	N	6	N	11	N
		0–14	N	1	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N
		15–34	2	1	6	2	2	N	51	N	73	1
		35–59	231	9	70	3	12	N	12	0	224	1
		60+	320	64	19	4	5	1	1	0	18	N
		Age not stated	22	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
	Rural	Total	5	4	2	1	N	N	3	N	7	N
		0–14	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		15–34	1	1	6	1	1	N	42	N	61	N
		35–59	125	6	66	3	6	N	10	0	212	N
		60+	185	50	14	3	1	N	N	0	15	N
		Age not stated	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
	Urban	Total	33	10	5	2	2	N	12	N	24	1
		0–14	0	5	N	N	N	N	1	N	2	N
		15–34	2	N	7	2	3	N	65	1	91	1
		35–59	321	14	74	5	16	1	15	0	234	1
		60+	532	98	27	7	12	3	2	0	22	1
		Age not stated	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	26	0	0
Surat City .	Urban	Total	35	13	5	2	2	1	12	N	28	1
		0–14	0	8	1	N	N	N	2	N	2	N
		15–34	3	N	5	2	2	N	61	1	102	1
		35–59	317	16	85	5	21	1	15	0	223	1
		60+	536	114	25	7	19	6	4	0	40	1
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Dangs . .	Rural	Total	2	N	N	1	0	0	N	0	N	0
		0–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		15–34	0	0	9	3	0	0	14	0	14	0
		35–59	210	3	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		60+	80	6	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	0
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and type of activity of

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population M	Total non-working population F	Full-time students M	Full-time students F	Household duties M	Household duties F	Dependents, infants and disabled M	Dependents, infants and disabled F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GUJARAT	**Total**	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
		0–14	**861**	**551**	**803**	**888**	**428**	**102**	**946**	**900**
		15–34	**89**	**240**	**197**	**112**	**357**	**525**	**13**	**11**
		35–59	**16**	**147**	**N**	**N**	**121**	**318**	**9**	**21**
		60+	**33**	**62**	**N**	**N**	**90**	**55**	**31**	**67**
		Age not stated	**1**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**4**	**N**	**1**	**1**
	Rural	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
		0–14	**899**	**598**	**853**	**938**	**544**	**131**	**950**	**903**
		15–34	**58**	**200**	**147**	**62**	**251**	**493**	**10**	**9**
		35–59	**11**	**135**	**N**	**N**	**96**	**317**	**7**	**20**
		60+	**31**	**66**	**N**	**N**	**105**	**59**	**32**	**67**
		Age not stated	**1**	**1**	**N**	**N**	**4**	**N**	**1**	**1**
	Urban	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
		0–14	**769**	**448**	**720**	**831**	**135**	**55**	**935**	**890**
		15–34	**164**	**325**	**280**	**169**	**628**	**578**	**23**	**16**
		35–59	**30**	**174**	**N**	**N**	**183**	**319**	**15**	**27**
		60+	**37**	**53**	**0**	**N**	**52**	**48**	**27**	**67**
		Age not stated	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**2**	**N**	**N**	**N**
1 Jamnagar . .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	868	530	841	901	493	118	937	873
		15–34	74	249	159	99	316	508	16	30
		35–59	20	151	N	N	153	312	11	22
		60+	37	70	0	0	38	62	35	75
		Age not stated	1	N	N	N	0	N	1	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	908	572	924	978	633	164	937	868
		15–34	37	207	76	22	229	444	12	36
		35–59	15	144	0	N	92	321	9	19
		60+	39	77	0	0	46	71	41	77
		Age not stated	1	N	N	N	0	N	1	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	806	469	744	857	92	60	936	882
		15–34	130	311	256	143	566	587	24	16
		35–59	28	161	N	0	329	302	15	29
		60+	35	59	0	0	13	51	24	72
		Age not stated	1	N	N	0	0	N	1	1
Jamnagar City	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	774	445	704	823	0	56	935	883
		15–34	159	332	295	177	0	588	27	17
		35–59	31	168	1	0	1,000	304	17	30
		60+	36	55	0	0	0	52	21	70
		Age not stated	N	N	N	0	0	N	0	0

N=Negligible

XI.13

non-workers among the different age-groups, 1961

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
GUJARAT	**Total**	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
		0–14	**1**	**7**	**49**	**64**	**49**	**103**	**71**	**73**	**32**	**42**
		15–34	**15**	**18**	**335**	**203**	**468**	**333**	**870**	**760**	**662**	**377**
		35–59	**280**	**249**	**444**	**370**	**379**	**350**	**53**	**103**	**268**	**349**
		60+	**704**	**726**	**172**	**362**	**104**	**211**	**6**	**62**	**38**	**231**
		Age not stated	**N**	**N**	**N**	**1**	**N**	**3**	**N**	**2**	**N**	**1**
	Rural	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
		0–14	**1**	**1**	**52**	**74**	**55**	**57**	**87**	**156**	**43**	**77**
		15–34	**14**	**22**	**356**	**199**	**349**	**319**	**848**	**516**	**677**	**301**
		35–59	**210**	**221**	**427**	**354**	**421**	**385**	**54**	**167**	**240**	**285**
		60+	**774**	**756**	**165**	**373**	**174**	**230**	**11**	**161**	**40**	**337**
		Age not stated	**1**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**1**	**9**	**N**	**0**	**N**	**0**
	Urban	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
		0–14	**N**	**18**	**42**	**47**	**48**	**126**	**63**	**30**	**28**	**23**
		15–34	**15**	**10**	**291**	**210**	**498**	**340**	**881**	**886**	**656**	**418**
		35–59	**331**	**307**	**480**	**400**	**368**	**333**	**52**	**70**	**278**	**383**
		60+	**654**	**665**	**186**	**341**	**86**	**201**	**4**	**11**	**38**	**174**
		Age not stated	**N**	**N**	**1**	**2**	**N**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**N**	**2**
1 Jamnagar .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	0	0	33	52	17	38	99	0	45	0
		15–34	13	179	357	176	491	308	834	500	692	118
		35–59	294	199	440	350	397	385	66	250	246	353
		60+	692	622	170	422	95	269	1	250	17	529
		Age not stated	1	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	0	0	27	49	31	250	64	0	52	0
		15–34	14	281	378	178	344	250	900	1,000	700	334
		35–59	220	144	430	362	500	250	36	0	233	333
		60+	765	574	165	411	125	250	0	0	15	333
		Age not stated	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	0	0	44	57	15	0	107	0	44	0
		15–34	13	2	317	173	515	318	819	0	690	72
		35–59	335	294	459	332	380	409	72	500	248	357
		60+	651	704	179	438	90	273	2	500	18	571
		Age not stated	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamnagar City	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
		0–14	0	0	47	94	6	0	72	0	22	0
		15–34	19	0	360	224	549	400	850	0	700	0
		35–59	347	310	415	341	346	333	78	0	277	0
		60+	634	690	178	341	99	267	0	0	1	1,000
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and type of activity of

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population M	Total non-working population F	Full-time students M	Full-time students F	Household duties M	Household duties F	Dependents, infants and disabled M	Dependents, infants and disabled F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2 Rajkot . .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	851	547	798	865	561	116	946	895
		15–34	91	231	202	135	221	496	11	8
		35–59	20	151	N	0	183	323	10	21
		60+	38	71	0	0	27	65	33	76
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	8	N	N	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	911	629	906	971	705	176	949	904
		15–34	38	157	94	29	171	413	7	5
		35–59	14	133	N	0	81	327	8	17
		60+	37	81	0	0	30	84	36	74
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	13	N	N	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	776	458	712	823	314	67	941	878
		15–34	157	312	288	177	306	565	18	15
		35–59	28	170	0	0	358	319	13	28
		60+	39	60	0	0	22	49	28	79
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N
Rajkot City .	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	765	451	692	782	186	44	941	885
		15–34	168	330	308	218	0	588	14	12
		35–59	27	165	0	0	814	320	15	25
		60+	40	54	0	0	0	48	30	78
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N
3 Surendranagar .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	873	535	814	865	453	104	946	899
		15–34	71	244	186	135	348	518	15	9
		35–59	18	158	N	N	145	325	9	23
		60+	37	63	0	0	54	53	29	68
		Age not stated	1	N	N	N	0	N	1	1
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	915	571	911	967	541	134	947	902
		15–34	36	217	88	32	310	502	13	8
		35–59	15	149	N	0	112	316	8	23
		60+	34	63	0	0	37	48	31	67
		Age not stated	N	N	1	1	0	N	1	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	785	460	705	817	17	49	943	891
		15–34	146	298	295	182	542	549	21	12
		35–59	26	177	N	1	305	341	12	24
		60+	42	64	0	0	136	61	23	70
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	0	N	1	3

N=Negligible

XI.13-*contd.*

non-workers among the different age-groups, 1961

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
2 Rajkot . . .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	N	N	58	71	239	524	88	100	32	19
		15–34	16	5	338	177	429	333	868	650	675	404
		35–59	289	245	427	392	263	107	43	100	261	250
		60+	695	750	177	360	69	36	1	150	32	327
		Age not stated	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	2	N	58	63	49	44	103	333	26	0
		15–34	14	5	351	184	459	391	859	500	736	143
		35–59	214	190	410	374	394	435	35	0	215	429
		60+	770	805	181	379	98	130	3	167	23	428
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	0	0	59	81	264	600	85	0	33	22
		15–34	16	4	317	169	425	324	870	714	665	445
		35–59	322	295	452	412	246	55	45	143	268	222
		60+	662	701	172	338	65	21	0	143	34	311
		Age not stated	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajkot City .	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	0	0	95	74	373	707	81	0	38	100
		15–34	20	1	303	130	428	293	873	667	752	600
		35–59	326	321	430	398	184	0	46	333	210	300
		60+	653	678	172	398	15	0	0	0	0	0
		Age not stated	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Surendranagar .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	1	0	29	38	36	55	90	0	26	0
		15–34	17	3	374	85	375	425	861	455	656	371
		35–59	268	256	446	379	387	315	47	545	273	370
		60+	714	741	150	498	202	205	2	0	45	259
		Age not stated	N	N	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	3	0	30	34	20	91	145	0	24	0
		15–34	17	5	391	76	391	273	817	444	639	643
		35–59	248	252	426	369	444	273	33	556	291	214
		60+	732	743	153	521	145	363	5	0	46	143
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	1	0	25	49	44	48	62	0	27	0
		15–34	17	0	309	111	368	452	884	500	662	77
		35–59	279	260	522	408	357	323	54	500	266	538
		60+	702	739	140	432	231	177	0	0	45	385
		Age not stated	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and type of activity of

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population		Full-time students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4 Bhavnagar . .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	861	546	802	870	469	142	946	903
		15-34	82	239	198	130	335	499	15	11
		35-59	19	146	N	N	112	297	9	21
		60+	38	69	N	N	84	62	30	65
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	906	598	900	972	580	194	947	907
		15-34	40	194	99	27	232	453	12	9
		35-59	15	132	N	N	91	284	9	19
		60+	39	76	N	N	97	69	32	65
		Age not stated	N	N	1	1	0	N	N	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	783	459	704	818	237	70	944	893
		15-34	156	314	296	182	548	563	21	14
		35-59	25	170	N	0	157	314	11	26
		60+	36	57	0	0	58	53	24	67
		Age not stated	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	N
Bhavnagar City .	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	756	442	678	786	105	59	946	909
		15-34	179	333	322	214	605	568	25	15
		35-59	28	174	N	0	233	318	11	25
		60+	37	51	0	0	57	55	18	51
		Age not stated	N	N	0	0	0	N	N	0
5 Amreli . .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	891	600	862	948	561	149	946	892
		15-34	55	191	138	52	231	473	10	7
		35-59	15	131	N	N	82	306	8	20
		60+	38	77	N	0	54	72	35	79
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	72	N	1	2
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	917	640	921	987	577	170	948	898
		15-34	33	159	79	13	192	440	7	6
		35-59	12	120	N	N	91	308	7	18
		60+	37	80	N	0	60	82	37	76
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	80	N	1	2
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	816	493	745	885	425	106	939	867
		15-34	123	278	255	115	575	541	19	13
		35-59	23	161	0	0	0	302	12	31
		60+	38	68	0	0	0	51	30	89
		Age not stated	N	N	0	0	0	N	N	N

N=Negligible

XI.13-*contd.*

non-workers among the different age-groups, 1961

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
4 Bhavnagar .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	N	3	29	37	41	44	93	48	68	0
		15-34	18	8	370	150	368	377	773	905	733	564
		35-59	274	237	433	333	427	307	114	47	189	256
		60+	708	751	166	480	164	272	19	0	10	180
		Age not stated	N	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	1	4	21	21	26	111	144	500	55	0
		15-34	15	9	388	141	408	306	820	500	692	692
		35-59	220	216	419	324	434	278	33	0	238	231
		60+	763	770	169	514	132	305	0	0	15	77
		Age not stated	1	1	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	N	0	47	67	45	13	76	0	71	0
		15-34	20	7	326	165	357	410	756	947	745	500
		35-59	326	297	467	347	425	321	142	53	175	269
		60+	654	696	159	421	173	256	26	0	9	231
		Age not stated	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhavnagar City	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	1	0	39	74	35	0	47	0	63	0
		15-34	20	5	250	147	365	308	650	923	787	520
		35-59	340	303	554	397	459	384	249	77	143	240
		60+	639	692	152	382	141	308	54	0	7	240
		Age not stated	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Amreli . .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	1	N	51	64	125	0	122	222	53	71
		15-34	12	14	382	252	396	381	791	667	630	286
		35-59	237	233	405	350	396	524	61	0	264	500
		60+	748	753	162	332	83	95	26	111	49	143
		Age not stated	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	1	0	48	78	316	0	121	1,000	47	0
		15-34	11	8	399	232	316	467	749	0	618	1,000
		35-59	192	188	392	351	316	400	70	0	245	0
		60+	793	804	161	339	52	133	60	0	81	0
		Age not stated	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	0	1	59	36	0	0	124	0	57	77
		15-34	14	24	331	290	448	167	822	857	639	231
		35-59	293	316	445	348	448	833	54	0	279	538
		60+	693	659	165	319	104	0	0	143	25	154
		Age not stated	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and type of activity of

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population M	Total non-working population F	Full-time students M	Full-time students F	Household duties M	Household duties F	Dependents, infants and disabled M	Dependents, infants and disabled F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6 Junagadh . .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	871	578	804	890	590	129	950	894
		15–34	75	219	196	110	218	515	13	10
		35–59	19	133	N	N	133	296	8	22
		60+	34	70	N	0	57	60	28	73
		Age not stated	1	N	N	N	2	N	1	1
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	913	651	882	942	635	175	957	905
		15–34	40	162	117	57	210	463	7	6
		35–59	14	110	N	N	81	289	6	17
		60+	32	76	N	0	71	73	29	71
		Age not stated	1	1	1	1	3	N	1	1
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	783	452	709	854	503	77	930	864
		15–34	150	317	291	146	233	574	28	21
		35–59	30	171	N	0	233	304	15	35
		60+	37	60	0	0	31	45	27	80
		Age not stated	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	N
7 Kutch . .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	878	517	872	924	395	127	953	894
		15–34	61	242	128	76	372	499	14	11
		35–59	20	157	N	N	169	305	9	23
		60+	40	83	0	0	64	69	23	71
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	0	N	1	1
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	905	541	924	977	476	148	956	904
		15–34	39	221	75	23	357	478	12	8
		35–59	16	151	N	N	110	301	8	19
		60+	39	87	0	0	57	72	23	68
		Age not stated	1	N	1	N	0	1	1	1
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	782	434	737	836	0	60	936	849
		15–34	141	316	263	164	442	563	21	22
		35–59	35	178	0	0	458	316	17	40
		60+	41	71	0	0	100	61	24	87
		Age not stated	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2

N=Negligible

XI.13-*contd.*

non-workers among the different age-groups, 1961

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
6 Junagadh .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	1	0	40	43	34	0	82	111	23	0
		15–34	18	7	331	149	642	97	852	722	676	350
		35–59	284	239	453	376	258	677	61	111	273	450
		60+	697	754	176	427	66	226	5	56	28	150
		Age not stated	N	0	N	5	0	0	0	0	0	50
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	2	0	43	45	94	0	83	250	38	0
		15–34	14	4	347	150	340	222	832	500	686	0
		35–59	197	194	439	347	340	667	78	125	253	250
		60+	787	802	171	455	226	111	7	125	23	750
		Age not stated	N	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	0	0	35	39	26	0	81	0	18	0
		15–34	21	11	289	146	683	45	861	900	672	438
		35–59	338	313	487	427	247	682	53	100	280	500
		60+	641	676	188	379	44	273	5	0	30	0
		Age not stated	N	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	62
7 Kutch . .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	3	0	66	67	38	125	111	26	37	0
		15–34	26	6	361	206	401	204	793	263	614	357
		35–59	236	216	393	316	319	262	85	553	289	179
		60+	735	777	179	411	242	409	11	158	60	464
		Age not stated	N	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	4	0	80	94	39	50	157	67	43	0
		15–34	26	7	374	214	239	165	745	133	601	348
		35–59	208	208	378	308	361	256	87	400	302	174
		60+	762	784	167	384	361	529	11	400	54	478
		Age not stated	N	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	0	0	21	5	38	184	83	0	32	0
		15–34	25	0	318	186	506	234	823	348	627	400
		35–59	315	284	442	335	291	266	83	652	277	200
		60+	660	716	219	474	165	316	11	0	64	400
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and type of activity of

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population		Full-time students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8 Banaskantha	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	903	576	868	956	699	155	952	902
		15–34	45	215	132	44	200	490	7	12
		35–59	15	143	N	N	57	306	7	20
		60+	36	65	N	0	44	49	33	65
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	0	N	1	1
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	913	589	887	974	725	165	953	903
		15–34	36	204	112	26	178	478	7	12
		35–59	14	140	1	N	53	307	7	19
		60+	36	66	N	0	44	50	32	65
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	0	N	1	1
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	793	446	767	918	400	88	943	885
		15–34	132	323	233	82	455	576	15	10
		35–59	33	175	0	N	109	296	11	32
		60+	42	56	0	0	36	40	31	73
		Age not stated	N	N	0	0	0	0	N	N
9 Sabarkantha	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	888	612	831	954	539	137	949	904
		15–34	73	197	169	46	262	507	8	6
		35–59	10	131	N	N	119	310	8	22
		60+	28	60	N	0	80	46	34	68
		Age not stated	1	N	N	N	0	N	1	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	899	629	848	964	539	148	950	906
		15–34	64	184	152	36	262	495	7	5
		35–59	9	126	N	N	119	310	8	22
		60+	28	61	N	0	80	47	34	67
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	1	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	763	448	690	895	0	59	929	885
		15–34	183	327	310	105	0	590	23	8
		35–59	22	174	N	0	0	311	15	31
		60+	32	51	0	0	0	40	33	76
		Age not stated	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	N

N=Negligible

XI.13-*contd.*

non-workers among the different age-groups, 1961

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
8 Banaskantha	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	2	4	69	57	58	204	116	0	99	265
		15–34	16	15	390	197	430	409	777	500	628	163
		35–59	236	236	434	330	442	273	99	500	245	429
		60+	746	745	107	416	70	114	8	0	28	143
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	2	5	74	62	72	38	129	0	153	372
		15–34	17	14	394	200	339	462	759	0	588	57
		35–59	194	225	428	327	518	346	106	1,000	234	371
		60+	787	756	104	411	71	154	6	0	25	200
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	0	0	22	21	33	444	89	0	21	0
		15–34	14	27	352	170	600	333	815	1,000	685	429
		35–59	370	326	489	351	300	167	83	0	261	571
		60+	616	647	137	458	67	56	13	0	33	0
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Sabarkantha	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	1	0	54	64	13	0	51	83	37	250
		15–34	5	4	329	206	475	875	832	417	826	250
		35–59	253	254	463	383	437	125	107	250	123	500
		60+	741	742	154	347	75	0	10	250	14	0
		Age not stated	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	1	0	62	70	28	0	66	83	52	250
		15–34	6	5	365	209	361	857	781	417	758	250
		35–59	230	252	426	399	500	143	140	250	171	500
		60+	763	743	147	322	111	0	13	250	19	0
		Age not stated	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0
		0–14	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		15–34	0	0	162	177	568	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0
		35–59	344	272	637	235	386	0	0	0	0	0
		60+	656	728	190	588	46	0	0	0	0	0
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N = Negligible

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and type of activity of

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population M	Total non-working population F	Full-time students M	Full-time students F	Household duties M	Household duties F	Dependents, infants and disabled M	Dependents, infants and disabled F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10 Mehsana . .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	853	580	797	933	290	106	936	887
		15–34	94	208	203	67	351	510	10	7
		35–59	14	139	N	0	221	322	9	23
		60+	38	73	N	0	120	62	44	83
		Age not stated	1	N	N	N	18	N	1	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	873	612	816	959	365	126	936	884
		15–34	77	182	184	41	313	487	9	6
		35–59	11	129	N	0	186	321	8	23
		60+	38	77	N	0	119	66	46	86
		Age not stated	1	N	N	N	17	N	1	1
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	773	464	743	859	65	54	932	899
		15–34	160	302	257	141	468	571	20	9
		35–59	27	172	0	0	324	325	13	23
		60+	40	62	0	0	122	50	35	69
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	21	N	0	N
11 Ahmedabad	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	812	469	766	863	264	63	944	907
		15–34	132	318	234	137	492	592	19	12
		35–59	23	166	N	N	162	308	11	24
		60+	33	47	N	N	79	37	25	57
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	3	N	1	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	894	525	863	955	411	105	949	898
		15–34	62	258	137	45	450	546	13	9
		35–59	12	159	N	N	83	310	8	27
		60+	32	58	N	N	56	39	30	66
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	764	438	724	837	195	42	941	914
		15–34	173	353	276	163	511	615	24	14
		35–59	30	169	N	N	199	306	13	22
		60+	33	40	0	0	90	37	22	49
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	5	N	N	1
Ahmedabad City	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	759	434	717	832	223	40	941	919
		15–34	179	359	283	168	496	619	25	14
		35–59	29	169	N	N	193	305	12	21
		60+	33	38	0	0	82	36	21	46
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	6	N	1	N

N=Negligible

XI.13-*contd.*

non-workers among the different age-groups, 1961

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
10 Mehsana .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	N	0	47	75	21	43	83	353	30	22
		15–34	14	11	323	202	429	457	858	588	627	152
		35–59	265	272	440	332	450	283	54	59	298	478
		60+	721	717	190	390	100	217	4	0	45	348
		Age not stated	N	N	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	1	0	55	81	32	48	110	600	55	33
		15–34	12	9	333	220	349	428	823	300	672	167
		35–59	211	247	427	335	476	381	58	100	241	400
		60+	776	743	185	364	143	143	8	0	32	400
		Age not stated	N	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	0	0	16	53	13	40	52	0	13	0
		15–34	15	13	281	133	493	480	898	1,000	596	125
		35–59	333	324	493	319	429	200	50	0	336	625
		60+	651	663	210	490	65	280	0	0	55	250
		Age not stated	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Ahmedabad .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	0	N	31	48	16	4	54	123	17	56
		15–34	11	13	288	126	489	302	903	712	673	255
		35–59	315	300	489	376	428	521	40	110	274	429
		60+	674	687	191	450	67	163	3	55	36	260
		Age not stated	0	0	1	0	N	10	0	0	0	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	0	N	42	60	8	13	102	125	28	36
		15–34	10	13	286	129	409	281	858	375	691	107
		35–59	212	276	489	365	471	581	23	250	247	179
		60+	778	711	183	446	108	94	17	250	34	678
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	4	31	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	0	0	20	33	17	0	48	123	16	60
		15–34	12	13	290	122	496	311	909	807	672	280
		35–59	343	323	489	390	424	493	41	70	276	470
		60+	645	664	199	455	63	196	2	0	36	190
		Age not stated	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ahmedabad City	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	0	0	22	17	39	0	42	132	15	72
		15–34	12	13	265	68	353	297	916	811	672	331
		35–59	346	323	485	474	525	503	40	57	276	475
		60+	642	664	226	441	83	200	2	0	37	122
		Age not stated	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and type of activity of

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population M	Total non-working population F	Full-time students M	Full-time students F	Household duties M	Household duties F	Dependents, infants and disabled M	Dependents, infants and disabled F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12 Kaira . . .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	846	472	787	864	123	84	943	897
		15–34	109	295	213	136	807	541	17	14
		35–59	14	179	N	N	51	329	9	23
		60+	31	54	N	N	18	46	30	65
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	1	N	1	1
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	879	484	819	893	380	94	948	901
		15–34	84	286	181	107	492	536	15	13
		35–59	9	176	N	N	85	326	7	22
		60+	28	54	N	N	39	44	30	64
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	4	N	N	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	731	428	696	807	2	48	922	879
		15–34	193	327	304	193	956	558	25	19
		35–59	34	190	0	0	34	342	20	32
		60+	42	55	0	0	8	52	32	69
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	1	1
13 Panchmahals . .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	894	687	834	908	543	115	946	914
		15–34	64	152	166	92	240	511	11	7
		35–59	10	100	N	N	107	316	8	17
		60+	32	61	0	0	110	58	35	62
		Age not stated	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	909	737	853	934	574	147	947	914
		15–34	51	114	147	66	216	471	10	6
		35–59	8	84	N	N	97	317	7	17
		60+	32	65	0	0	113	65	36	63
		Age not stated	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	792	457	764	870	184	50	936	915
		15–34	151	332	236	130	518	591	26	20
		35–59	25	170	N	N	219	314	12	21
		60+	32	41	0	0	79	45	26	44
		Age not stated	N	N	N	0	0	N	0	N

N=Negligible

XI.13-*contd.*

non-workers among the different age-groups, 1961

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
12 Kaira . .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	N	0	51	86	38	32	54	0	28	10
		15-34	15	8	296	221	394	270	880	792	645	365
		35-59	266	266	461	462	394	397	53	91	275	271
		60+	718	725	192	229	172	301	13	117	51	354
		Age not stated	1	1	0	2	2	0	N	0	1	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	1	0	39	85	47	61	81	0	47	19
		15-34	12	7	306	170	288	212	819	467	720	231
		35-59	197	241	455	397	412	424	73	233	181	269
		60+	790	751	200	348	253	303	26	300	52	481
		Age not stated	N	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	0	0	62	86	24	0	34	0	19	0
		15-34	17	11	287	277	557	333	924	1,000	607	523
		35-59	335	326	466	536	365	367	39	0	323	273
		60+	647	663	185	96	48	300	3	0	50	204
		Age not stated	1	N	0	5	6	0	0	0	1	0
13 Panchmahals .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	N	0	76	116	111	143	46	171	53	26
		15-34	10	2	350	372	590	286	911	829	664	447
		35-59	222	220	468	351	248	357	39	0	235	395
		60+	768	778	106	161	51	214	4	0	48	132
		Age not stated	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	0	0	87	131	94	182	32	538	65	42
		15-34	7	1	377	397	344	273	934	462	754	375
		35-59	149	197	426	329	437	273	30	0	144	375
		60+	844	802	110	143	125	272	4	0	37	208
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	1	0	48	62	118	0	59	0	45	0
		15-34	13	6	284	278	682	333	891	1,000	608	571
		35-59	320	333	575	433	176	667	46	0	291	429
		60+	665	661	93	227	24	0	4	0	56	0
		Age not stated	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and type of activity

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population		Full-time students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14 Baroda . .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	849	505	772	855	280	75	951	902
		15–34	105	272	228	145	337	537	14	9
		35–59	17	169	N	N	142	337	9	26
		60+	29	54	N	N	241	51	26	63
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	904	536	841	912	313	92	956	902
		15–34	63	243	159	88	271	518	10	7
		35–59	9	164	N	N	123	339	7	26
		60+	24	57	N	N	293	51	26	64
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	1	1
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	725	432	669	783	165	40	932	902
		15–34	200	340	331	217	568	576	25	15
		35–59	34	179	0	0	211	332	16	25
		60+	41	49	0	N	56	52	27	58
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N
Baroda City . .	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	706	429	647	764	271	37	930	903
		15–34	215	346	353	236	549	580	27	16
		35–59	36	177	0	0	76	330	16	24
		60+	43	48	0	N	104	53	27	57
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N
15 Broach . .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	886	621	834	939	299	135	953	910
		15–34	77	201	166	61	397	508	12	9
		35–59	13	124	N	N	224	305	9	19
		60+	24	54	0	0	80	52	26	62
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	909	661	855	967	357	162	956	913
		15–34	61	175	145	33	346	491	11	9
		35–59	9	110	N	N	215	294	8	18
		60+	21	54	0	0	82	53	25	60
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	779	465	753	851	101	64	933	890
		15–34	153	304	247	148	570	552	21	13
		35–59	31	177	N	1	253	334	15	24
		60+	37	54	0	0	76	50	31	73
		Age not stated	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	N

N=Negligible

XI.13-*contd.*

of non-workers among the different age-groups, 1961

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
14 Baroda .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	1	3	40	36	62	66	65	0	31	17
		15–34	14	8	278	221	528	558	886	964	677	552
		35–59	332	254	479	430	353	298	47	24	262	190
		60+	653	735	202	313	57	78	2	12	30	241
		Age not stated	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	4	5	41	54	71	0	83	0	51	63
		15–34	12	3	319	140	286	333	874	842	701	188
		35–59	254	219	447	476	443	400	41	105	223	312
		60+	730	773	193	330	200	267	2	53	25	437
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	0	0	39	25	61	72	57	0	26	0
		15–34	14	19	243	273	550	579	891	1,000	670	690
		35–59	362	338	506	401	345	289	50	0	273	143
		60+	624	643	211	301	44	60	2	0	31	167
		Age not stated	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baroda City	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	0	0	46	19	67	72	62	0	28	0
		15–34	13	27	245	267	544	579	880	1,000	662	667
		35–59	360	365	502	418	341	289	55	0	278	154
		60+	627	608	205	296	48	60	3	0	32	179
		Age not stated	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 Broach .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	1	0	45	60	16	313	76	54	33	0
		15–34	25	14	251	233	500	438	852	757	613	263
		35–59	278	257	472	417	411	187	61	27	295	421
		60+	696	729	231	290	73	62	11	162	59	316
		Age not stated	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	1	0	45	84	59	333	51	53	34	0
		15–34	22	7	235	203	206	500	847	631	616	316
		35–59	231	213	487	411	500	167	73	0	290	263
		60+	746	780	231	302	235	0	29	316	60	421
		Age not stated	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	0	0	46	35	0	250	88	56	32	0
		15–34	27	32	272	263	611	250	855	889	612	211
		35–59	321	373	453	424	378	250	55	55	298	579
		60+	652	595	229	278	11	250	2	0	58	210
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and type of activity

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population		Full-time students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16 Surat . . .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	862	606	793	880	489	72	948	907
		15–34	97	204	207	120	234	512	15	11
		35–59	14	130	N	N	139	343	9	18
		60+	27	60	0	0	137	73	27	63
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	1	N	1	1
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	894	672	819	913	587	86	955	914
		15–34	76	158	181	87	181	488	12	9
		35–59	8	108	N	N	80	343	7	15
		60+	21	61	0	0	150	83	25	61
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	2	N	1	1
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	763	445	738	819	122	51	915	874
		15–34	162	315	262	181	432	548	27	23
		35–59	32	182	N	N	360	343	21	28
		60+	43	58	0	0	86	58	37	75
		Age not stated	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	N
Surat City . .	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	760	429	744	828	67	51	913	883
		15–34	160	326	256	172	515	554	27	16
		35–59	35	188	N	N	358	337	23	29
		60+	45	57	0	0	60	58	37	72
		Age not stated	N	N	N	0	0	N	0	N
17 Dangs* . . .	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	962	831	906	956	868	280	979	965
		15–34	22	91	94	44	66	445	4	3
		35–59	4	46	0	0	28	208	4	8
		60+	12	32	0	0	38	67	13	24
		Age not stated	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	N

N=Negligible

*Entirely rural

XI.13-*concld.*

of non-workers among the different age-groups, 1961

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
16 Surat . .	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	N	99	88	95	109	77	73	83	33	31
		15–34	13	25	267	294	339	303	891	906	638	606
		35–59	273	206	427	397	303	282	32	0	286	313
		60+	713	670	217	214	249	338	4	0	43	50
		Age not stated	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	N	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	N	1	128	158	228	123	60	192	18	114
		15–34	17	45	297	262	465	579	916	808	668	657
		35–59	209	166	376	351	228	228	23	0	266	200
		60+	771	788	199	229	79	70	1	0	48	29
		Age not stated	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	0	193	50	40	52	47	86	43	47	8
		15–34	11	5	238	323	278	118	868	943	610	592
		35–59	304	245	477	437	340	318	39	0	304	344
		60+	685	557	234	200	330	517	7	0	39	56
		Age not stated	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14	0	0
Surat City .	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	0	274	52	27	48	13	135	42	64	14
		15–34	13	4	168	329	156	128	808	958	591	611
		35–59	311	229	567	460	367	295	43	0	280	278
		60+	676	493	213	184	429	564	14	0	65	97
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Dangs* . .	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
		0–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		15–34	0	0	600	571	0	0	1,000	0	833	0
		35–59	464	400	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		60+	536	600	0	429	0	0	0	0	167	0
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

GLOSSARY OF LOCAL TERMS

A

Ahara } Ahrani }	Territorial subdivisions as extensive as modern collectorates which as a rule included under their jurisdiction a number of villages varying from 800 to 1,600
Asvamedha	A horse sacrifice

B

Besar	Partly black and partly sandy loam soil
Bethak	A sitting place
Bhasa	Language
Bhatha	Land on the bank of a river
Bhukti } Bhumi }	Corresponds to modern taluka consisting of about 100 villages
Bhumias	The lords of the soil
Boli	Dialect

C

Charotar	Name of the territory lying between the rivers Mahi and Vatrak
Chav or Buta	Occupancy rights given by some former Princely States to occupants on payment of stipulated amount
Chauth	A kind of tribute levied by Marathas; tribute equivalent to a fourth part of the revenue
Chawl	A uniform row; line or series of tenements
Chhapania	Name of famine of V.S. 1956, i. e., 1900 A.D.
Chittah	A leopard
Chora	A public place generally in the centre of the village used as office of village officials, village rest house, and place of public gathering
Chowk	A square; cross roads passing through the village or town

D

Darbargadh	A mansion of the village yeoman enclosed by a fortwall
Dehlo	A front part of a house enclosed by a gate
Desas	Territorial divisions comprising territories as extensive as two or three of the modern collectorates put together
Dharamshala	A travellers' lodge or public resting place; a caravansarai

F

Fali	The part of a street in front of a house

G

Gamdu	Village
Gaz	A measure two feet long
Geru	Red ochre
Gharkhed	Personal cultivation
Girasia	A caste of Rajputs; holder of land granted in *giras*
Goradu or Gorat	Sandy and whitish soil
Gram	Village
Gur	Jaggery

H

Hakim	A physician practising *unani* system of medicine
Haks	Rights
Hathgarana	Grant of land given at the time of a daughter's marriage

I

Iqta'dars	Authorities

J

Jagirs	Alienated land holdings
Jantries	Conversion tables
Jiziyah	A poll tax
Jyotirlings	The twelve most sacred idols of Lord Shiva believed to be self-created

K

Khadki	A front door or front part of a house
Khalsa	Unalienated land
Khalwad	Threshing floor
Khar lands	Land run over by tidal water of sea
Kharif	Crops sown in the rainy season and reaped in autumn
Kher	A kind of tree; *Acacia catechu* tree
Kotar	Ravines
Kothas	High towers
Kothis	Factories established by European powers in India

GLOSSARY OF LOCAL TERMS-*contd.*

L

Lagas	Taxes or levies

M

Madrassa	An academy; a school
Mahmudis / Mahmuds	The coinage of the Sultans of Gujarat
Mahuda	A *Bassia latifolia* tree
Maldharis	Cattle breeders
Mandalas	Territorial divisions comprising territories as extensive as two or three of modern collectorates put together
Melas	Fairs
Mohallo	A street or locality

N

Nagar / Nagari	Town
Nagarpalika	Municipality

P

Parabadi	A pigeon house where grain and water are placed for pigeons, squirrels, etc.
Paras	Suburbs
Parda	Veil
Pathaka	Corresponds to what is now known as subdivision consisting of about two or three hundred villages
Pathshala	An academy; a school
Pol	A street
Pooja	Worship
Pourpalika	Municipality
Prabandha	A kind of song or metrical composition
Prasasti	A small poem or description written in praise of a great man; a panegyric
Puras	Suburbs

R

Rabi	Winter crop

S

Sarai	A travellers' lodge
Sardeshmukhy	Kind of alienation of land
Satyasio akal	The famine of V.S. 1887, i. e., 1831 A.D.
Senapati	The commander-in-chief
Shahid	Martyr
Shahukar	Money-lender
Shraddha	A ceremony performed for the salvation of the dead
Sim	Lands outside the residential area in a village
Sisam	Blackwood, *Dalbergia latifolia* tree
Smashan chhapri	A small roof built on cremation ground
Sthali	Corresponds to modern taluka consisting of about 100 villages

T

Talpad	Local share of revenue appropriated by the rulers
Tankas	Coins in vogue in olden times
Tirtha	A holy place; a place of pilgrimage

U

Ulema	A learned man of the Muslim faith

V

Vado	A part of a town; a locality; a yard
Vago	A part or locality of a town inhabited by a section of the people
Vas	A part or locality of a town inhabited by a section of the people
Veras	Cesses; taxes
Veth	Forced labour
Vishaya	Territorial subdivision as extensive as a modern collectorate which included under its jurisdiction a number of villages varying from 800 to 1,600

W

Wanta	One of the tenures of alienated land
Wazir	A prime minister

Y

Yajna	An act for propitiating a deity; sacrificial rites

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 17-2-1964

AGARTALA—

Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales (R)

AGRA—

National Book House, Jeoni Mandi
Wadhawa & Co., 45, Civil Lines
Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra (R)
English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt. (R)

AHMADNAGAR—

V. T. Jorakar, Prop., Rama General Stores, Navi Path (R)

AHMEDABAD—

Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road
Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road
New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge
Mahajan Bros., Opp., Khadia Police Gate (R)
Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road

AJMER—

Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate
Rajputana Book House, Station Road
Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata
Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road (R)
Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road (R)

ALIGARH—

Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market

ALLAHABAD—

Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, U. P.
Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road
Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box 4
Ram Narain Lal Beni Modho, 2-A, Katra Road
Universal Book Co., 20, M. G. Road
The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road
Wadhwa & Co., 23, M. G. Marg (R)
Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg (R)
Ram Narain Lal Beni Prashad, 2-A, Katra Road (R)

AMBALA—

English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.
Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt. (R)

AMRITSAR—

The Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh
S. Gupta, Agent, Govt. Publications, Near P. O. Majith Mandi
Amar Nath & Sons, Near P. O. Majith Mandi

ANAND—

Vijaya Stores, Station Road (R)
Charotar Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Stn. Road (R)

ASANSOL—

D.N. Roy & R.K. Roy Booksellers, Atwal Building (R)

BANGALORE—

The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-operative Society Ltd., Bar Association Building
S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road
The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P. O. Box 507
The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road
Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet
Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar
Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road (R)
International Book House Private Ltd., 4-F, Mahatma Gandhi Road
Navakarnataka Pubns. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle (R)

BAREILLY—

Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar

BARODA—

Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura (R)
Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent (R)
New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road (R)

BEAWAR—

The Secretary, S. D. College, Co-operative Stores Ltd. (R)

BELGHARIA—

Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers (24-Parganas), 5/1 Amlica Mukherjee Road

BHAGALPUR—

Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road

BHOPAL—

Superintendent, State Government Press
Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Sultania Road
Delite Books, Opp., Bhopal Talkies (R)

BHUBANESWAR—

Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3 (R)

BIJAPUR—

Shri D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk (R)

BIKANER—

Bhandani Bros. (R)

BILASPUR—

Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar (R)

BOMBAY—

Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, Queens Road
Charles Lambert & Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road
Co-operator's Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar
Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji St.
Current Technical Literature Co., Private Ltd., India House, 1st Floor
International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M. G. Road
Lakkani Book Depot, Girgaum
Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi
P. P. H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road
New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road
Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road
Sunder Das Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street

BOMBAY-*contd.*

D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co., (P) Ltd., 210, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road
Thacker & Co., Rampart Row
N. M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street
The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road
P. H. Rama Krishna & Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road No. 5 (R)
C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess St.
Indo Nath & Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar, Borivli
Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subhas Road
Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road (R)
Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P. M. Road (R)
Bombay National History Society, 91 Walkeshwar Road (R)
Dowamadeo & Co., 16, Naziria Building, Ballard Estate (R)
Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraball, P.B. 1505 (R)

CALCUTTA—

Chatterjee & Co., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane
Dass Gupta & Co., Ltd., 54/3, College Street
Hindu Library, 69 A, Bolaram De Street
S. K. Lahiri & Co., Private Ltd., College Street
M. C. Sarkar & Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street
W. Newman & Co., Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street
Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17, Park Street
R. Chambray & Co., Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension
S. C. Sarkar & Sons Private Ltd., I.C. College Square
Thacker Spink & Co., (1933) Private Ltd., 3, Esplanade East
Firma K. L. Mukhopadhaya, 6/1A, Banchha Ram Akrar Lane
K. K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-19 (R)
Sm. P. D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktaram Babu Street (R)
Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street (R)
Modern Book Depot, Chowringhee Centre (R)
Soor & Co., 125, Canning Street
S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamtala Street (R)
Mukherjee Library, 10, Sarba Khan Road
Current Literature Co., 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road
The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor) (R)
Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhash Road (R)
Reliance Trading Co., 17/1, Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, District Howrah (R)
Indian Book Dist. Co., 6512, Mahatma Gandhi Road (R)

CALICUT—

Touring Book Stall (R)

CHANDIGARH—

Superintendent, Government Printing & Stationery, *Punjab*
Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22
Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No. 22
Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22-D
English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22-D (R)
Mehta Bros., 15-Z, Sector 22-B (R)
Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16 (R)
Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22-B (R)

CHHINDWARA—

The Verma Book Depot (R)

COCHIN—

Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakav Road

CUTTACK—

Press Officer, Orissa Sectt.
Cuttack Law Times
Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Mangalabag, P.B. 35
D. P. Sur & Sons, Mangalabag (R)
Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar (R)

DEHRADUN—

Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road
National News Agency, Paltan Bazar
Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala
Utam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar (R)

DELHI—

J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate
Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate
Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate
Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market
Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies) P.B. 2027, Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road
Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565
Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj
Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar,
Publication Centre, Subzimandi
Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak,
Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj
All India Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar (R)
Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market (R)
University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar (R)
Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran (R)
Summer Brothers, P. O. Birla Lines (R)
Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhash Marg
B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar) (R)
Rajkamal Prakashan Private Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar
Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak (R)
Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market
Tech. & Commercial Book Coy., 75, Gokhle Market (R)
Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate (R)
G. M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar (R)
Sat Narain & Sons, 3141 Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate

List of Agents-*contd.*

DELHI-*contd.*

Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) Private Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar
Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak (R)
Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P. B. 1165, Nai Sarak (R)
K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura (R)
Adarsh Publishing Service, 5A/10 Ansari Road (R)

DHANBAD—

Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P. O. Indian School of Mines
New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 (R)

DHARWAR—

The Agricultural College Consumers Co-op. Society (R)
Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road (R)
Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers

ERNAKULAM—

Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road (R)
South India Traders C/o Constitutional Journal

FEROZEPUR—

English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road

GAUHATI—

Mokshada Pustakalaya

GAYA—

Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg

GHAZIABAD—

Jayana Book Agency (R)

GORAKHPUR—

Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road

GUDUR—

The General Manager, The N.D.C. Publishing & Ptg. Society Ltd. (R)

GUNTUR—

Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda, Chowrasta

GWALIOR—

Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, M.B.
Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar
M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar (R)

HUBLI—

Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road

HYDERABAD—

Director, Government Press
The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul
Book Lovers Private Ltd. (R)
Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar (R)

IMPHAL—

Tikendra & Sons, Booksellers (R)

INDORE—

Wadhwa & Co., 56, M. G. Road
Swarup Brother's, Khajuri Bazar (R)
Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura (R)
Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace (R)
Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Bazar (R)

JABALPUR—

Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj
National Book House, 135 Jai Prakash Narain Marg (R)

JAIPUR—

Government Printing and Stationery Department, Rajasthan
Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp., Prem Prakash Cinema
Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar
Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway
Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolia Bazar (R)
Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta
Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta (R)
Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P.B. No. 23 (R)

JAMNAGAR—

Swedeshi Vastu Bhandar

JAMSHEDPUR—

Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. 78
Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih
Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market (R)

JAWALAPUR—

Sahyog Book Depot (R)

JHUNJHUNU—

Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand (R)
Kapram Prakashan Prasaran, 1/90 Namdha Niwas, Azad Marg (R)

JODHPUR—

Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents
Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate
Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar

JULLUNDUR—

Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate (R)
Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala
University Publishers, Railway Road (R)

KANPUR—

Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall
Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park
The Universal Book Stall, The Mall
Raj Corporation, Raj House, P. B. 200, Chowk (R)

KARUR—

Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram (R)

KODARMA—

The Bhagwati Press, P.O. Jhumri Tilaiya, Dt.Hazaribagh

KOLHAPUR—

Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road (R)

KOTA—

Kota Book Depot (R)

KUMTA—

S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara)

LUCKNOW—

Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot)
Balkrishna Book Co., Ltd., Hazratganj
British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj

List of Agents-*contd.*

LUCKNOW-*contd.*
- Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P. B. 154
- Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj
- Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road
- Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B Sadar Bazar (R)
- Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road (R)
- Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park (R)

LUDHIANA—
- Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar
- Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road (R)
- Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar (R)
- The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street (R)

MADRAS—
- Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road
- Account Test Institute, P. O. 760 Emgore
- C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane
- K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384
- Presidency Book Supplies, 8, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane
- P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street
- Palani Parchuram, 3, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane
- NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road (R)
- V. Sadanand, The personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Buildings, 111, Mount Road (R)

MADURAI—
- Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street
- Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—
- K. N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons (R)

MANGALORE—
- U. R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128

MANJESHWAR—
- Mukenda Krishna Nayak (R)

MATHURA—
- Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat (R)

MEERUT—
- Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar
- Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road
- Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank
- Bharat Educational Stores, Chhippi Tank (R)
- Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents (R)

MONGHYR—
- Anusandhan, Minerva Press Buildings (R)

MUSSOORIE—
- Cambridge Book Depot, The Mall (R)
- Hind Traders (R)

MUZAFFARNAGAR—
- Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi (R)
- B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura (R)

MUZAFFARPUR—
- Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate
- Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Amgola Road (R)
- Tirhut Book Depot (R)

MYSORE—
- H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle
- Peoples Book House, Opp., Jagan Mohan Palace
- Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers Krishnamurthipuram (R)
- News Paper House, Lansdowne Building (R)
- Indian Mercantile Corporation, Toy Palace Ramvilas(R)

NADIAD—
- R. S. Desay, Station Road (R)

NAGPUR—
- Superintendent, Government Press & Book Depot
- Western Book Depot, Residency Road
- The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House (R)

NAINITAL—
- Coural Book Depot, Bara Bazar (R)

NANDED—
- Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road (R)
- Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants, P. B. No. 51 (R)
- Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad (R)

NEW DELHI—
- Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus
- Bhawani & Sons, 8-F, Connaught Place
- Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus
- Empire Book Depot, 278 Aliganj
- English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus P.O.B. 328
- Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A, Khan Market
- Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place
- Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House
- Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place
- Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place
- Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus
- United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus
- Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh
- Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar
- Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road
- The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road
- New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. & Novelles, P. B. 96, Connaught Place
- Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji
- Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath (R)
- Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath (R)
- People Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road
- R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh (R)
- Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar
- Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar (R)
- Sarvodaya Service, 66A-1, Rohtak Road, P. B. 2521 (R)
- H. Chandson, P. B. No. 3034 (R)
- The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road (R)
- Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave (R)
- Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura (R)
- Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market Lody Colony (R)

PANJIM—
- Singhals Book House P.O.B. 70 Near the Church (R)
- Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5–7 Rua, 3 Idc Jameria (R)

PATHANKOT—
- The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar (R)

List of Agents-*contd.*

PATIALA—
Superintendent, Bhupendra State Press
Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar

PATNA—
Superintendent, Government Printing (Bihar)
J. N. P. Agarwal & Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli Raghunath Bhawan
Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli
Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore
Bengal Law House, Chowhatta (R)

PITHORAGARH—
Maniram Punetha & Sons (R)

PONDICHERRY—
M/s. Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix (R)

POONA—
Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana
Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road
International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana
Raka Book Agency, Opp., Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk
Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar (R)

PUDUKOTTAI—
Shri P. N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road (R)

RAJKOT—
Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents

RANCHI—
Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar
Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar (R)

REWA—
Superintendent, Government State Emporium V. P.

ROURKELA—
The Rourkela Review (R)

SAHARANPUR—
Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road (R)

SECUNDERABAD—
Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street

SILCHAR—
Shri Nishitto Sen, Nazirpatti (R)

SIMLA—
Superintendent, Himachal Pradesh Government
Minerva Book Shop, The Mall
The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall

SINNAR—
Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India, Sinnar (Nasik) (R)

Government of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp., India Coffee House, New Delhi
Government of India Book Depot, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta
} For local sales

SHILLONG—
The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Government, B. D. Chapla Bookstall, P. B. No. 1 (R)

SONEPAT—
United Book Agency

SRINAGAR—
The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road

SURAT—
Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road

TIRUCHIRPALLI—
Kalpana Publishers, Wosiur
S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chander Bose Road
Palamiappa Bros. (R)

TRIVANDRUM—
International Book Depot, Main Road
Reddear Press & Book Depot, P. B. No. 4 (R)

TUTICORIN—
Shri K. Thiagarajan, 10-C, French Chapal Road (R)

UDAIPUR—
Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole (R)
Book Centre Maharana, Bhopal Consumers, Co-op. Society Ltd. (R)

UJJAIN—
Manek Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate (R)

VARANASI—
Students Friends & Co., Lanka (R)
Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P. B. 8
Glob Book Centre (R)
Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka
B.H.U. Book Depot (R)

VELLORE—
A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers

VIJAYAWADA—
The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governpet (R)

VISAKHAPATNAM—
Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building
Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road
The Secy. Andhra University, General Co-op. Stores Ltd. (R)

VIZIANAGRAM—
Sarda & Co. (R)

WARDHA—
Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market

High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London, W. C. 2

List of Agents-*concld.*

Railway Book-stall holders

S/S. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad

Gahlot Bros., K. E. M. Road, Bikaner

Higginbothams & Co., Ltd., Mount Road, Madras

M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi

Foreign

S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathumandu (Nepal)

S/S. Aktie Bologat, C. E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovobokhandel, Fredsgation-2 Box 1656. Stockholm-16, (Sweden)

Reise-und Verkehrsverlag *Stuttgart, Post 730, Gutenberg*-stra 21, Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgart den (Germany West)

Shri Iswar Subramanyam 452, Reversite Driv Apt. 6, New York, 27 N W Y

The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansions, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan)

(On S & R Basis)

The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad

The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum

The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar

The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur

The Officer I/C., Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur

The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Mines & Fuel, Nagpur

The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat)

The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona

Government Printing & Stationery, Rajkot

The Officer I/C., Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi

The Director, S. I. S. I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat

The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Erabourne Road, Calcutta-1

The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 50, Feet Road, Ernakulam

The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad

Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong

Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi

The Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City

Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jammal Road, Patna-1

Registrar of Companies, Raj, & Ajmer; Shri Kamta Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur

The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6 Linghi Chetty Street, P. B. 1530, Madras

The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg. P. B. 334, Kanpur

The Registrar of Companies, Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay

The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore

The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad

Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Candhi, Cuttack

The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad

Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi

The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi

The Officer I/C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Malda

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabaluria, 24 Parganas

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P. O. Burnipur

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46

Officer I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, (Footwear), Calcutta

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.P.)

Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua

Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., C/o Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim

The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur

The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Mornia

The Officer I/C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad

The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry

The Asstt. Director of Publicity and Information, Vidhana Saudha (P. B. 271) Banglore