

CENSUS OF INDIA
1981

GUJARAT

SERIES 5

PART II-A

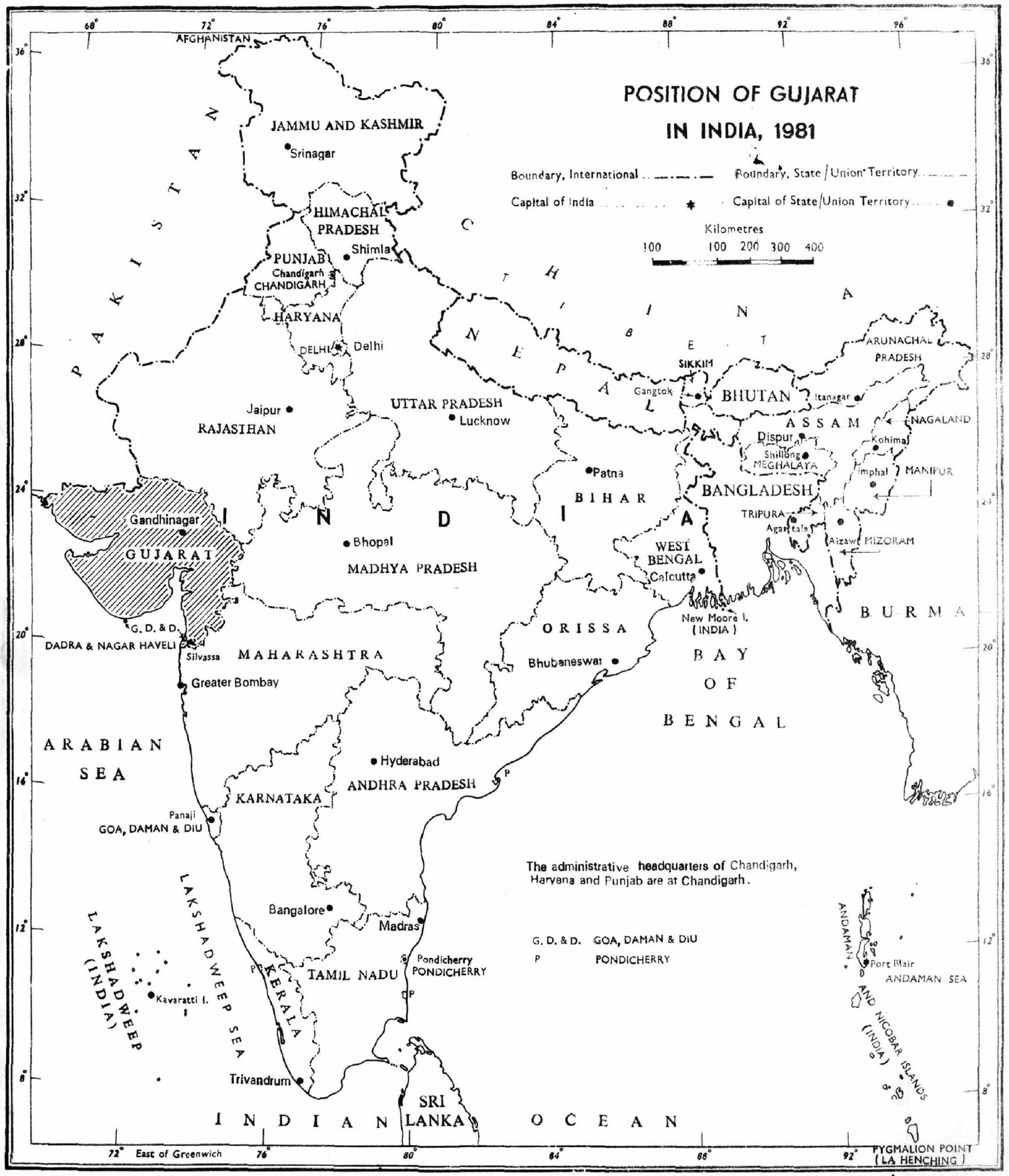
GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

R. S. CHHAYA

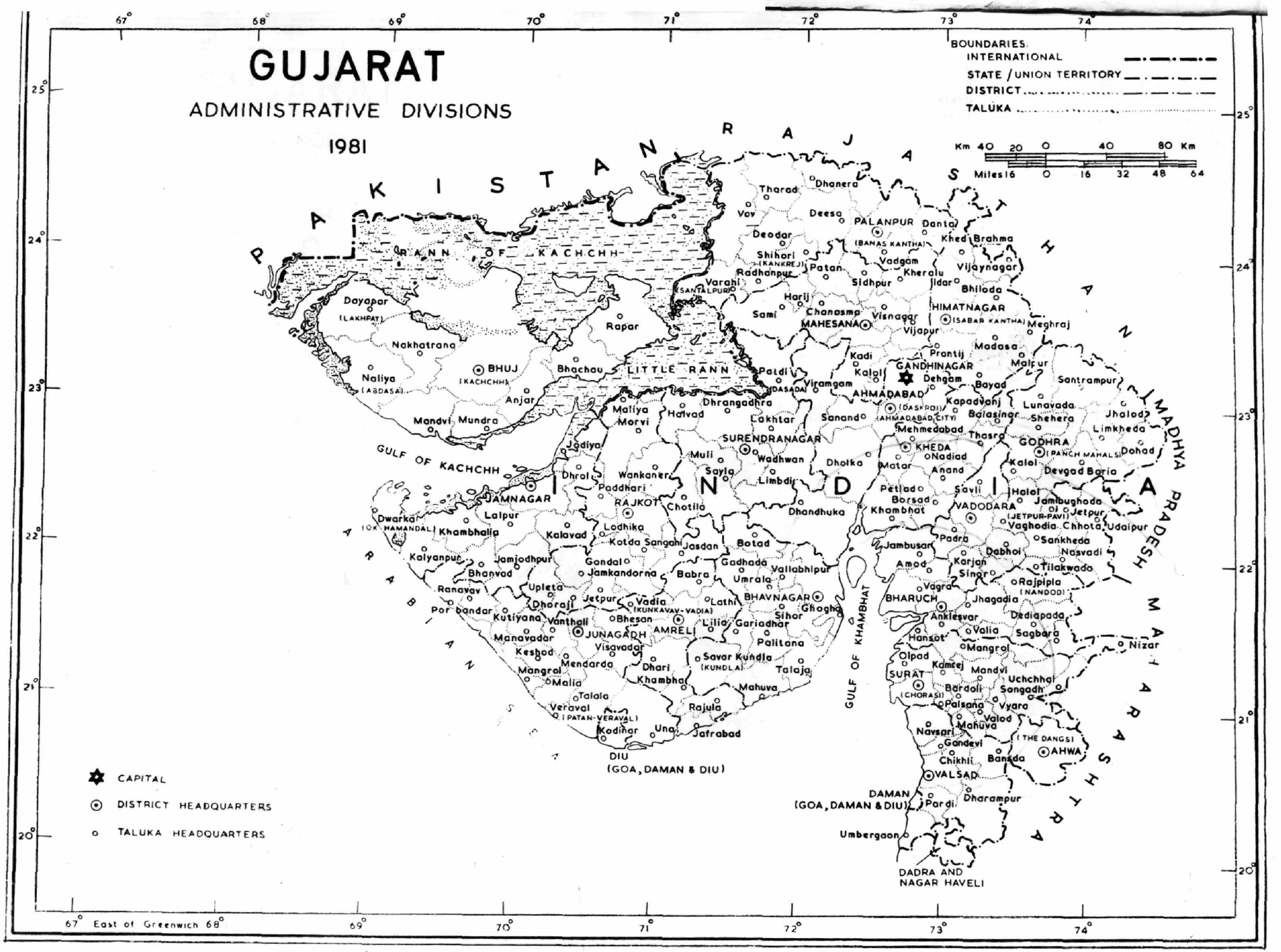
OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

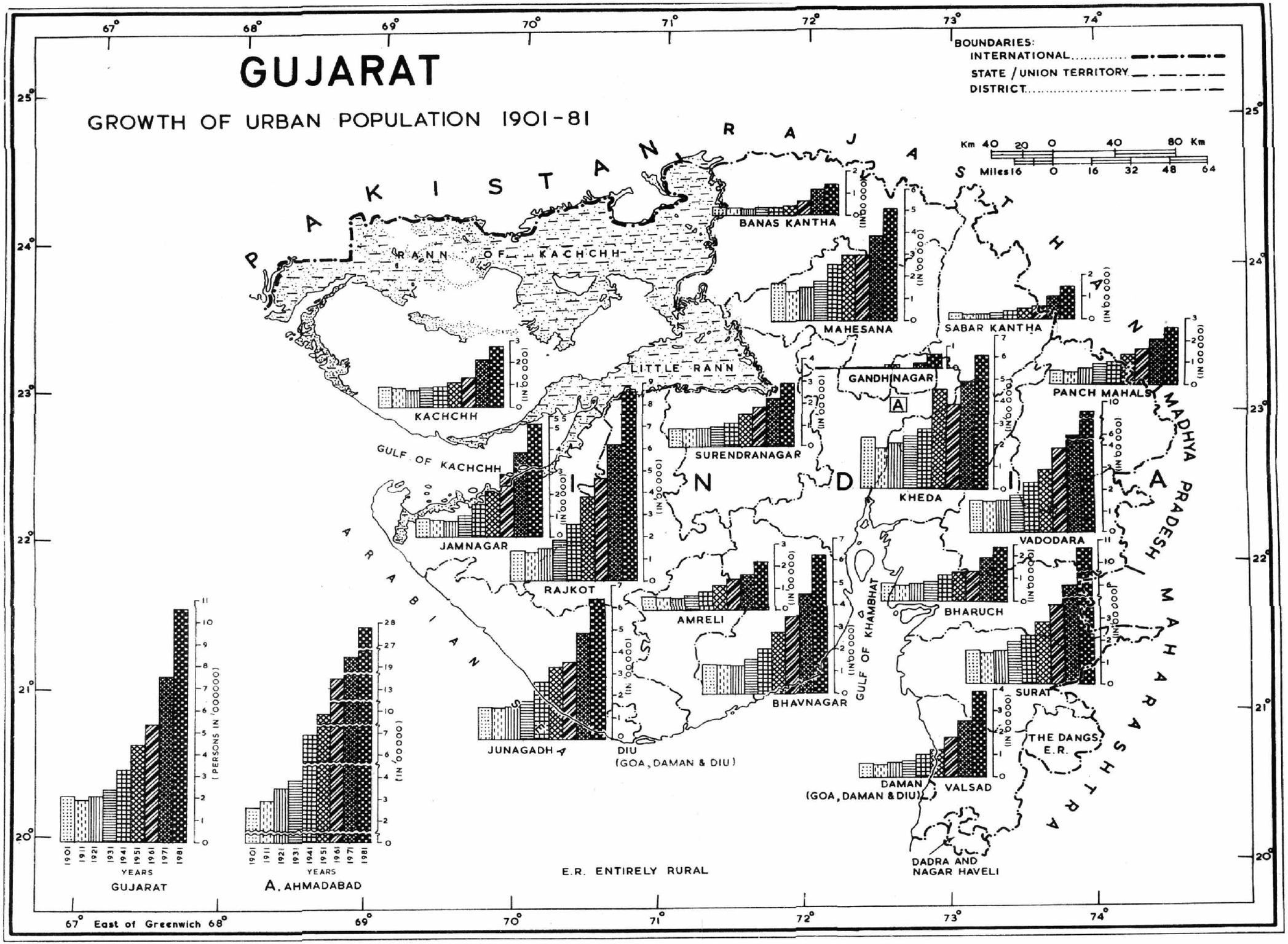
Director of Census Operations
Gujarat

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GUJARAT
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1981
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE / UNION TERRITORY
DISTRICT
TALUKA
Km 40 20 0 40 80 Km
Miles 16 0 16 32 48 64
PAKISTAN
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
INDIA
ARABIAN SEA
GULF OF KACHCHH
GULF OF KHAMBHAT
RANN OF KACHCHH
LITTLE RANN
Tharad
Dhanera
Vav
Deesa
PALANPUR (BANAS KANTHA)
Danta
Khed Brahma
Deodar
Shihori (KANKREJ)
Radhanpur
Patan
Vadgam
Kheralu
Vijaynagar
Sidhpur
Jidar
Bhiloda
Varahi (SANTALPUR)
Harij
Sami
Chanasma
HIMATNAGAR (SABAR KANTHA)
Visnagar
MAHESANA
Vijapur
Meghraj
Dayapar (LAKHPAT)
Rapar
Nakhatrana
Naliya (ABDASA)
BHUJ (KACHCHH)
Bhachau
Anjar
Mandvi
Mundra
Patdi (DASADA)
Viramgam
Kadi
Kalol
GANDHINAGAR
Dehgam
Prantij
Modasa
Malpur
Bayad
Santrampur
AHMADABAD (DASKROI) (AHMADABAD CITY)
Kapadvanj
Balasinor
Lunavada
Shehera
Jhalod
Maliya
Morvi
Halvad
Dhrangadhra
Lakhtar
Sanand
Mehmedabad
Thasra
Limkheda
SURENDRANAGAR
KHEDA
Nadiad
GODHRA (PANCH MAHALS)
Dohad
Jodiya
Muli
Wadhwan
Dholka
Matar
Anand
Kalol
Devgad Baria
Dhrol
Wankaner
Sayla
Limbdi
Petlad
Borsad
Savli
Halol
Jambughoda
JAMNAGAR
Paddhari
RAJKOT
Chotila
Dhandhuka
Khambhat
VADODARA
Jetpur (JETPUR-PAVI)
Vaghodia
Chhota Udaipur
Dwarka (OKHAMANDAL)
Lalpur
Khambhalia
Kalavad
Lodhika
Kotda Sangani
Jasdan
Botad
Padra
Jambusar
Sankheda
Dabhoi
Navsadi
Kalyanpur
Jamjodhpur
Gondal
Gadhada
Vallabhipur
Amod
Karjan
Sinor
Tilakwada
Bhanvad
Jamkandorna
Babra
Umrala
Vagra
Rajpipla (NANDOD)
Ranavav
Upleta
Dhoraji
Jetpur
Vadia (KUNKAVAV-VADIA)
Lathi
BHAVNAGAR
Ghogha
BHARUCH
Jhagadia
Ankleshvar
Dediapada
Por bandar
Kutiyana
Vanthali
Bhesan
Sihor
Liliya
Gariadhar
AMRELI
Hansot
Valia
Sagbara
Nizar
Manavadar
JUNAGADH
Visavadar
Palitana
Mangrol
Keshod
Mendarda
Dhari
Savar Kundla (KUNDLA)
Olpad
Kamrej
Mandvi
Uchchhal
Songadh
Mangrol
Malia
Khambha
Talaja
SURAT (CHORASI)
Bardoli
Palsana
Vyara
Talala
Mahuva
Valod
Veraval (PATAN-VERAVAL)
Rajula
Navsari
Mahuva
(THE DANGS)
Kodinar
Una
Jafrabad
Gandevi
AHWA
Chikhli
Bansda
DIU
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
VALSAD
DAMAN
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
Pardi
Dharampur
Umbergaon
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI
CAPITAL
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
TALUKA HEADQUARTERS
67° East of Greenwich 68°
69°
70°
71°
72°
73°
74°
25°
24°
23°
22°
21°
20°


GUJARAT
GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION 1901-81
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE / UNION TERRITORY
DISTRICT
Km 40 20 0 40 80 Km
Miles 16 0 16 32 48 64
PAKISTAN
RAJASTHAN
RANN OF KACHCHH
LITTLE RANN
GULF OF KACHCHH
ARABIAN SEA
GULF OF KHAMBHAT
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
BANAS KANTHA
MAHESANA
SABAR KANTHA
GANDHINAGAR
PANCH MAHALS
KACHCHH
SURENDRANAGAR
KHEDA
JAMNAGAR
RAJKOT
AMRELI
VADODARA
BHARUCH
SURAT
BHAVNAGAR
JUNAGADH
DIU
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
THE DANGS
E.R.
DAMAN
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
VALSAD
DADRA AND
NAGAR HAVELI
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
(PERSONS IN '000000)
YEARS
GUJARAT
A. AHMADABAD
67° East of Greenwich 68°
69°
70°
71°
72°
73°
74°
25°
24°
23°
22°
21°
20°

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

LIST OF PROPOSED PUBLICATIONS

Central Government Publications—Census of India 1981 Series—5 Gujarat are being published in the following parts:—

Part Number	*Subject Covered*
I-A	Administration Report—Enumeration
I-B	Administration Report—Tabulation
†II-A	General Population Tables
*II-B	General Population Tables—Primary Census Abstract
III-A	General Economic Tables—B-Series (Tables B-1 to B-10)
III-B	General Economic Tables—B-Series (Tables B-11 to B-22)
IV-A	Social and Cultural Tables—C-Series (Tables C-1 to C-6)
IV-B	Social and Cultural Tables—C-Series (Tables C-7 to C-10)
V-A	Migration Tables—D-Series (Tables D-1 to D-4)
V-B	Migration Tables—D-Series (Tables D-5 to D-13)
VI-A	Fertility Tables—F-Series (Tables F-1 to F-19)
VI-B	Fertility Tables—F-Series (Tables F-20 to F-28)
*VII	Tables on Houses and Disabled Population
VIII-A	Household Tables (Tables HH-1 to HH-6)
VIII-B	Household Tables (Tables HH-17)
VIII-C	Report on Households
IX	Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
X-A	Town Directory
X-B	Survey Reports on Selected Towns
X-C	Survey Reports on Selected Villages
XI	Ethnographic Notes and Special Studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
XII	Census Atlas
	DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK
XIII-A	Village and Town Directory
XIII-B	Village and Townwise Primary Census Abstract

* Published † Present Publication

NOTE

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

(2) The boundary of Meghalaya shown in India map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

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

(4) Boundaries are corrected upto 1981.

(5) © Government of India Copyright 1984.

Part II– A– General Population Tables, 1981-Gujarat State

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1	2	3	4	5
125	Class V – Total	5	119	118
		7	70	68
		8	61	57
		9	57	54
		10	60	58
125	Class VI – Bhavnagar	10	5	4
	– Vadodara	6	5	4
		7	6	5
		8	7	6
		9	8	7
		10	6	5
125	– Total	6	37	36
		7	37	36
		8	53	52
		9	47	46
		10	47	45
	Table A–4			
132	(i) Ahmadabad–1941	7	391,267	591,267
133	(a) Ahmadabad City–(vi)	2	Narol OG	Sahijpur Bogha (Thakkar. bapanagar) OG
		–(x) 2	Sabijpur Bogha (Thakkar bapanagar) OG	Narol OG
136	(a) Jamnagar City–1971	7	21,816	214,816
137	7. Nadiad – 1921	9	+17.66	+17.68
139	12. Bharuch UA–1961	6	Blank	8.03
141	Class II–1971	6	352.51	325.51
142	(a) Valsad –1911	6	+3,116	+3,115
143	6. Dhoraji UA 1971	6	Blank	N.A.
149	4. Dabhoi –1921	9	–74.07	+74.07
	–1981	11	21,58	21,583
150	5. Dholka –1901	10	73,580	7,580
154	25. Jambusar –1921	9	+13.34	+13.64
162	16. Dhari –1961	8	+7,203	+7,202
169	72. Bilkha –1921	11	+2,124	+2,214
	73. Mandal –1911	11	+14.87	–14.87
	75. Kosamba	2	Kosamba	Kosamba
171	12. Ghogha –1981	8	+2,227	+2,277
	18. Vartej –1981	10	4,177	4,117
174	1 Shivrajpur –1971	8	– 3,337	–3,237
	Appendix-1 to Table A–4			
175	Gujarat State	9	43,990	43,992
	Sabar Kantha District	9	8,786	8,788
177	Ranpur	3	23.55	23.53

Page No.	Particulars	Col. No.	For	Read
1	2	3	4	5
	Table A–5			
202–	Gujarat State – SUA – Total	11	45,562	45,491
203	Urban	11	43,318	43,247
	1. Jamnagar SUA–Urban			
	Components–(i) Jamnagar (M)	7	45	48
		8	97	100
		10	72	84
		11	1,656	2,086
		12	773	785
	–(ii) Jamnagar OG	10	1	..
		11	92	..
	–(iii) Railway Colony OG	7	3	..
		8	3	..
	–(iv) Vibhapar OG	10	10	..
		11	302	..
		12	12	..
	–(v) Port Area OG	10	1	..
		11	36	..
	1. Jamnagar SUA–Rural Components – Total Rural Group	17	(16,879)	(16,869)
	2. Dhoraji SUA – Dhoraji M	7	129	130
	Dhoraji OG	7	32	31
204	4. Morvi SUA – 1 Morvi	3	Blank	M
205	5. Rajkot SUA – Total Rural Group	17	(129,004)	(12,004)
209	9. Patan–Veraval SUA– Total Rural Group	17	(1,552)	(1,522)
210	13. Mahesana SUA – 1 Mahesana	6	13,084	13,089
212	15. Ahmadabad SUA – 12 Ghodasar	4	5.40	5.42
		5	2,281	2,272
213	– 14 Sarkhej	15	4,455	4,445
216	16. Anand SUA – Total	1	Kieda	Kheda
216	16. Anand SUA – 3	2	Vithal Udhyog–nagar	Vithal Udhyog–nagar
216	17. Khambhat SUA – 1 Khambhat	3	Blank	M
217	16. Anand SUA – Total	11	2,240	2,169
	–2 Vallabh Vidyanagar	11	673	602
	Total Urban Group	11	2,078	2,007
220	21. Vadodara SUA – 1 Vadodara	8	2,666	2,667
224	24. Navsari SUA –Total	8	290	902

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PREFACE

The compilation and publication of Part II-A- General Population Tables is the start of the process of abstraction and tabulation of data collected during the 1981 Census. In this volume the following five tables of 'A' series together with several appendices have been printed. These tables have been generated on the basis of State/District Primary Census Abstracts.

The particulars of the tables of 'A' series are as follows :

Table A-1 Area, Houses and Population

Table A-2 Decadal Variations and Population since 1901

Table A-3 Villages classified by Population

Table A-4 Towns and Urban Agglomerations classified by Population in 1981 with Variations since 1901

Table A-5 Standard Urban Areas

After the 1981 Census count was over, the Individual Slips and the Household Schedules filled up during the enumeration were received from the different charges at the Regional Tabulation Offices. In Gujarat six different Regional Tabulation Offices were opened. Out of these six offices three offices were situated at Ahmadabad and the remaining were located one each at Rajkot, Vadodara and Surat. At the Regional Tabulation Offices the Primary Census Abstracts for each District/Taluka/City/Town were generated. The procedure adopted in the Regional Tabulation Offices for generation of Primary Census Abstracts was a little different from the 1971 Census tabulation method, in the sense that the Individual Slips Pads were not broken up for manually sorting but the Enumerator's Abstracts prepared by the Enumerators were rechecked after editing and checking of this data by the Tabulators, Checkers and Supervisors specially employed for this purpose. The Primary Census Abstracts generated by the Regional Tabulation Offices were rechecked in the Directorate and then typed out and again were totalled up for checking the accuracy again. The 'A' series tables shown as above have been compiled on the basis of figures given in the Primary Census Abstracts.

The compilation and tabulation of the data in the above tables in the office of the Director of Census Operations involved a considerable amount of work which was ably completed by the Census Section. Several posts of Computors were created and the work was done under the supervision of Statistical Assistants and Investigators.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the compilation of the data has been completed within a short time by the Census staff of the Directorate.

I would like to place on record my appreciation of the services rendered by Shri J. K. Patel, Deputy Director of Census Operations who was incharge of the Tabulation Unit in the Directorate for shouldering the responsibility of the compilation of all the tables and the Primary Census Abstracts including the drafting of this report. Shri R. V. Sanghani, Investigator in the Census Section also deserves similar thanks as he got the tables prepared and checked the statistical accuracy of the tables.

Shri R. V. Sanghani, Investigator, was assisted by Statistical Assistants Shri K. P. Patel, Shri R. R. Upadhyay, Kum. J. R. Megha, Smt. K. S. Mehta and Smt. K. B. Mehta in his work.

Shri M. H. Patel, Investigator, supervised the typing work of these tables and rechecked the totals of the tables for accuracy. I am grateful to all these persons for their hard work.

I am also grateful to Shri J. A. Harry, Confidential Assistant for having typed this report speedily and with accuracy in a very short time. The tables were typed by Kum. G. M. Christian, Typist, Kum. C. S. Pandya, Coder and Kum. R. C. Shaikh, Coder, who have put in their hard labour in typing.

I am deeply indebted to Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General, India, Shri K. K. Chakravorty, Deputy Registrar General, India and Shri N. G. Nag, Deputy Registrar General, India for the valuable instructions and guidance received from them in the matter of presentation of these tables from time to time.

My thanks are also due to a number of other persons due to whose efforts this publication has been possible, but whose names I am unable to mention for want of space.

AHMADABAD
15*th May*, 1983

R. S. CHHAYA
OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE
Director of Census Operations, Gujarat

INTRODUCTION

General Note

1. The basic data of the 1981 Census tabulated on full count are presented in this volume. These appear in five main tables :

A-1 Area, Houses and Population

A-2 Decadal Variation in Population since 1901

A-3 Villages classified by Population Sizes

A-4 Towns and Urban Agglomerations classified by Population in 1981 with Variation since 1901

A-5 Standard Urban Areas

2. The Primary Census Abstract (PCA) is another important general population table which gives particulars relating to area, occupied residential houses, households, population by sex, number of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes, literates and educated persons, main workers by broad categories of activity, marginal workers and non-workers. The State PCA gives figures for State/Districts while the district PCAs give figures for District/Talukas/Mahals/Cities/Towns. It is similar to PCA of 1971 Census in every respect except that in 1981 the classification of workers has been revised with regard to Industrial Categories III to IX. The categories I & II of 1961 and 1971, however, remain unchanged. Sub-category V(a) of 1971 Census has been classified as independent category of main workers which is similar to IV-A of 1961 Census. The PCA and its appendix will form Part-II-B.

3. The following industrial categories of workers in 1971 Census have been regrouped and the categories revised for 1981 Census are shown against them in juxtaposition.

1971	*1981*
Total Workers	Total Main Workers
I Cultivators	I Cultivators
II Agricultural Labourers	II Agricultural Labourers
III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations and Allied Activities	III Household Industry—Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [v(a)]
IV Mining and Quarrying	IV Other Workers [III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX]
V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs :	Marginal Workers
(a) Household Industry	
(b) Other than Household Industry	
VI Construction	
VII Trade & Commerce	
VIII Transport, Storage and Communications	
IX Other Services	

4. The economic questions, however, are different in the 1981 Census. The 'work' concept of 1961 and 1971 Censuses, as opposed to the 'income' or 'economic independence' concept of the earlier census is adopted for 1981 Census. But, the criterion for classification of persons as workers is changed. While in the 1961 and 1971 Censuses different approaches, namely, usual status and current status, were adopted with reference period of one year and one week for seasonal and for regular work respectively, at the 1981 Census the usual status approach is adopted uniformly for all work. In the 1961 and 1971 Censuses classification as worker or non-worker was made through different criteria. In 1961 a person qualified as a worker if he had worked regularly during the last season or if he had worked at least for a day in regular (non-seasonal) work during the preceding fortnight. At the 1971 Census a person was treated as a

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worker only if he spent his time mainly in work or if he worked at least for a day in regular (non-seasonal) work during the preceding week. The dichotomy of worker/ non-worker of 1961 and 1971 Censuses is discarded at the 1981 Census and instead a trichotomy as main workers, marginal workers and non-workers is adopted. For main worker the time criterion of engagement in work for the major part of the year, i.e., at least 183 days is adopted while those who worked for some time during the last year but not for the major part are treated as marginal workers. Those who had never worked during the last year are non-workers. This trichotomy partially permits a comparability of 1981 Census economic data with that of 1971 as well as 1961. The main workers of 1981 Census can be expected to correspond to the workers of 1971 and the main workers and marginal workers of 1981 together to correspond to the workers of 1961.

The 1981 Census Count

5. The 1981 Census was conducted during the period 9th February, 1981 to 28th February, 1981 with reference date as 1st March, 1981 sunrise. Thereafter a revisinoal round was taken up from 1st March, 1981 to 5th March, 1981. There were no non-synchronous areas in Gujarat State.

Preparatory Measures for Census

6. The finalisation of Census Schedules is essentially the first step in the organisation of any population census. In 1981 Census the draft question naires were prepared on the basis of the experiences of the earlier Censuses, current needs and international recommendations. These questionnaires were presented by the Registrar General, India, at the first Data Users Conference which was held from 13th to 15 February, 1978, at New Delhi. Based on the discussions and recommendations made at this conference, certain questionnaires were developed which were later on tested out in the field by way of conducting one pilot and two pretest surveys in the selected units of the country. The questionnaires were again discussed and considered at a second Data Users Conference held from 21st to 23rd December, 1978 at New Delhi. Based on these discussions the questionnaires were finalised by the Registrar General, Government of India, New Delhi. In developing these questionnaires, the focus had been to provide information which permit comparability with the data from the earlier Censuses and also yield information for current requirements. The final questionnaires which emerged are the following :

(1) The Houselist, (2) The Household Schedule (Part I & II) and (3) The Individual Slip. A speciman of each of these formats is given at Annexure A of this book.

7. To test the various issues discussed in the first Data Users Conference and to judge the reactions in the field, a pilot study was organised in a few States. The State of Gujarat was one of the States where this pilot survey was conducted in a few randomly selected districts, namely, Kheda and Ahmadabad. In both these selected districts 10 villages were selected at random. Besides these villages, 10 urban blocks were also selected in Ahmadabad City, Surendranagar and Gandhidham towns for the purpose. The survey was conducted from 12th to 18th June, 1978 with the sunrise of 19th June, 1978, as reference date followed by quick revisional rounds. Closely following the pilot survey the first pretest was conducted in all the States including Gujarat during September-October 1978. In this pretest houselists, household establishment schedules and individual slips were canvassed in the selected 10 rural and 10 urban units of the State. It was decided by the Registrar General, India, that these blocks should be selected in one district or at the most in two districts. In Gujarat two districts, namely, Vadodara and Surat were selected for the purpose of conducting 1st pretest and four cities/towns, namely, Vadodara, Dabhoi, Surat and Bardoli were selected. The migration and fertility questions were also tested in this pretest. The Houselists and Household Establishment Schedules besides the Individual Slips were canvassed during this pretest. The results of the pilot and the first pretest were discussed in the second Data Users Conference held at New Delhi in the month of December 1978. On the basis of these discussions the three formats, namely, the Houselist, the Household Schedule and the Individual Slip were finalised. These forms were finally tested in the second pretest conducted in the first fortnight of June, 1979. For this purpose, five districts of Saurashtra, viz., Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Junagadh were selected. In each district two blocks—one rural and one urban were selected for canvassing the above three types of forms. The second pretest was conducted during the period from 1st June to 15th June, 1979 with reference date of Census as sunrise of 16th June, 1979 and with 16th and 17th June, 1979 as days of revisional rounds. The results were tabulated and a final report was submitted to the Registrar General, India. The main characteristics of the second pretest was that in all the 10 selected blocks the enumeration work was done by the school teachers only. The field work was supervised by the staff of the Directorate of Census. The pilot and the first pretest were conducted by the department staff, *viz.*, by the Census staff

of the Directorate. As a result of the above pretests and as per the discussions held the following three schedules for 1981 Census were finalised : (1) Houselist, (2) Household Schedules (Part I & II) and (3) Individual Slip (Universal and Sample).

8. It may be mentioned here that the Establishment Schedule which was canvassed during the 1971 Census was dropped in 1981 Census. This is because of the fact that in 1981 Census the Economic Census was integrated with the houselist operations. The three printed schedules for 1981 Census were received by the Directorate from the office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, in English version. All these schedules were translated in Gujarati and were printed in the State Government Presses as well as in local private Presses as directed by the Registrar General, India. Specimen of these three forms as well as the specimen of Enterprise List are at Appendix-A.

Houselists

9. It is quite essential to locate and to identify all the places which were occupied or used by people before the actual conduct of population census. Thus houselisting is a primary but is a very important basic step in the census. The main objective of this operation was to collect some basic information which would help in forming the Enumeration Blocks for the Census Enumerator. The Houselist form prescribed was quite simple as compared to the one canvassed in 1971 Census.

10. The Houselisting Operations were conducted in the month of June 1980 in all parts of the State except in one taluka and in one district, namely, Dharampur Taluka of Valsad District and in the entire Dangs District where the same were conducted in the month of April 1980. This exception was made only due to the fact that these areas became normally inaccessible immediately after the first rains in June and the road communications in these areas are very poor. Apart from the listing of census houses some other additional data on the physically handicapped persons, namely, (1) number of persons totally blind, (2) number of persons totally dumb and (3) number of persons totally crippled were also collected during these operations. These were the new items introduced in the houselist form of 1981 Census. The houselist also served as a frame for listing of the Enterprises for which a separate Enterprise List was canvassed along with the Houselisting Operations. This data which was collected during the Houselisting Operations of 1981 Census will be compiled and tabulated by the Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi. The information on housing conditions and facilities which was collected through houselists in 1971 Census was collected through the Household Schedules Part-I during the second stage of Enumeration in 1981 Census in Februrary-March 1981.

Household Schedules

11. The Household Schedules canvassed in 1981 Census contained two parts. The first part contained the household particulars, *viz.*, household size, number of couples living in the household, housing conditions and housing a menties available to households, etc. The second part related to the population record of which columns 1 to 7 were to be filled up by the Enumerators filling up the Individual Slips and for the remaining columns from 8 to 36 the information was to be copied down from the relevant items of the filled in Individual Slips.

12. The Household Schedule was re-introduced in the 1981 Census because the Data Users Conference had recommended that such a schedule yields very useful information on several aspects. Most of the items of the 1971 Census houselist were included in the schedule with same new items included in part I, namely, (1) The Religion of the Head of the Household, (2) Language mainly Spoken in the Household, (3) whether the Household owns a house or house-site in the place of enumeration, (4) facilities available to the Household *viz.*, (i) Drinking Water facility, (ii) Electricity, (iii) Toilet (for urban areas) and lastly (5) the Local Name of the Tenancy in case of rented lands.

Individual Slip

13. This is the basic schedule of 1981 Census. It was canvassed during the enumeration period in respect of every individual irrespective of age and sex. The Universal Individual Slip of 1981 Census contained 16 main questions canvassed in all areas where as the Sample Individual Slip contained 6 additional questions on Migration and Fertility, etc., were canvassed for sample areas only during 1981 Census. The first thirteen questions of the Universal Slip related to the demographic characteristics and educational aspects. The questions 14 to 16 related to the economic activities of the individual concerned. These economic questions were canvassed for every individual, irrespective of his age or sex. These questions were canvassed to get the details of the work done by the person with reference to last year.

14. The sample slips were printed in blue colour. They were canvassed in all the households of 20% sample blocks only. The six additional questions to be canvassed in sample areas appeared on the reverse side of the Individual Slip. Out of these six questions, four questions pertained to 'Migration' whereas the remaining two questions related to 'Fertility'. The information pertaining to birth place, place of last residence, reason for migration and duration of last residence were collected through questions 1 to 4. Through question 5 the information pertaining to age at marriage, number of children surviving at present, number of children ever born alive, etc., were collected in respect of all ever-married women. The information relating to any child born alive during last one year was collected in respect of currently married women only.

Population Records

15. In part II of the Household Schedule the format of the population record was given. There are in all 35 columns in this part. As already mentioned the columns 1 to 7 of this part were to be filled up by the Enumerators for all the individual members of the household, whereas for the remaining columns 8 to 35 of the population records the same were to be copied out from the entries made by the Enumerators in the Individual Slip of each person in the household. The columns 8 to 21 relate to 'Males', whereas columns 22 to 35 relate to 'Females'. Thus, columns 1 to 7 of the population records were canvassed directly from the households and the rest of the columns were copied out from the Individual Slips canvassed for each household.

16. Important instructions to the Enumerators were printed on the reverse of the last page of each household schedule. In the 1971 Census the population record contained only nine columns as compared to thirty-five columns of 1981 Census schedule. The first seven columns in 1971 and 1981 Censuses are the same, whereas in the remaining two columns, *viz.*, Col. 8 and Col. 9 in 1971 Census the information relating to literacy and the description of main activity of the person was canvassed. In the population record devised for 1981 Census the information relating to literacy and the economic activity of the individual concerned as recorded in questions 14 to 16 of the Individual Slip were directly posted from the filled in Individual Slips. In case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population the name of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe was also recorded in the population record.

Degree Holders and Technical Personnel Cards

17. The degree holder cards for 1981 Census were finalised by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Such cards were also canvassed during the 1971 Census. However, in 1981 Census the degree holder cards were canvassed only in 20% selected sample blocks where sample individual slips were canvassed. The filled in degree holder cards received from the Charge Officers were scrutinised at Headquarters and handed over to the Office of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for further processing.

Preparation of Maps

18. It is the primary objective of census that every person in the country is enumerated only once and without any omission. In order to achieve this the entire State was mapped out for districts, talukas and ultimately every village and town was mapped which are the basic administrative areas of habitation. Such maps are also necessary for assigning location codes to the administrative units for census purposes.

19. The taluka maps showing the boundaries of each village within the talukas were prepared and finalised in consultation with the District Inspectors of Land Records for all the 184 Talukas of the State. The jurisdictional changes such as amalgamation of villages, transfer of villages from one taluka to another were also corrected and varified on maps accordingly. Similarly the District Maps showing the uptodate boundaries of the districts and boundaries of the Talukas/Mahals within the districts were also finalised for all the 19 districts.

20. The notional maps were prepared for each village/town showing the location of enumeration blocks within the village or town. In the notional maps some topographical details, namely, permanent features and land maps such as the village site, well known roads, cart tracks, hills, rivers, names of hamlets, etc., were shown. In addition to notional maps, the layout sketch maps were prepared for each block. In the layout sketch maps every single building and house in the block was shown with the Pucca and Katchha houses with specific signs such as squares and tringles respectively. Such maps were prepared during both the stages of Houselisting and Enumeration in respect of all the blocks in the State.

Rural/Urban Areas

21. The 1981 Census data are presented by Rural and Urban areas as was done in the earlier population censuses. The basic unit for rural areas in the revenue village with definite surveyed boundaries. The villages also comprise of several hamlets but the entire village with hamlet was treated as one unit for the presentation of census data. In unsurveyed villages within the forest areas each habitation area with locally recognised boundaries was treated as one unit.

22. For defining Rural and Urban areas in 1981 Census the same criterion as adopted in 1961 and 1971 Censuses with only some minor variation were adopted. The urban areas were defined as follows :

(a) All places with *Municipality*, Corporation or Cantonment Board or Notified Town Area;

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

(i) A minimum population of 5,000;

(ii) At least 75% of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural (and allied) activity;

(iii) A population of at least 400 per Km^2 (or one thousand per square mile).

23. The urban criterion of 1981 varies slightly from that of 1961 and 1971 Censuses in that the males working in activities such as fishing, logging, etc., were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activity and therefore contributed to the 75% criterion in 1961 and 1971 Censuses, whereas in the 1981 Census these activities are treated as per with cultivation and agricultural labour for the purpose of this criterion.

24. On the basis of the above criteria in Gujarat in all 255 units were treated as 'Urban areas' during 1981 Census. The urban areas as per 1971 Census were 216.

Standard Urban Areas

25. A new concept of standard urban area was first evolved during the 1971 Census. This is also followed and continued in 1981 Census. The essential requirements for the constitution of a SUA are as follows:

(i) It should have a core town of a minimum population of 50,000;

(ii) The contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have mutual socio-economic links with the core town; and

(iii) In all probability this entire area should get fully urbanised in a period of two or three decades.

26. Certain SUAs were determined on the above basis during 1971 Census and some basic data were presented for 1951, 1961 and 1971 for such areas and their component units. In 1981 Census such data is presented for comparison for 1961, 1971 and 1981.

Urban Agglomerations

27. Apart from town/city the 1971 concept of urban agglomerations was also adopted for the 1981 Census though the areas like railway colonies, university campuses, military areas developed outside the statutary limits of the city or town but adjoining it were not qualified to be treated as towns but they formed a continuous spread with the town. Such outgrowths of the town/city were treated as urban. Such towns/cities together with their outgrowths were treated as one urban unit and called 'urban agglomeration'. An urban agglomeration constituted:

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

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

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

In all 30 units were treated as urban agglomerations which included cities and other size class towns.

The Census Hierarchy

28. 'Census' is a union subject under the charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India is responsible for conducting the population census of the country. The Registrar General is assisted by several officers who are looking after different branches of work.

29. For each of the States and Union Territories an officer designated as Director of Census Operations is appointed to carry out the census work. For the smooth and timely operations of the census the District Collectors was notified under the Census Act, 1948 as 'Principal Census Officers' for the whole district excluding the Municipal Corporation areas where the respective Municipal Commissioners were notified as the 'Principal Census Officers' in Municipal Corporation Areas. The Resident Deputy Collectors were notified as 'District Census Officers' in the districts except for the Municipal Corporation areas and in Municipal Corporation areas one officer of the Municipal Corporation was notified as a 'City Census Officer' to look after the day-to-day work of census. The District Statistical Officers of each district were notified as 'Additional District Census Officers' for co-ordinating the Economic Census work with that of the Houselisting Operations and were continued after the houselisting work with the same designation for supervision of Enumeration work also. The Assistant Collectors/ Deputy Collectors in charge of the sub-division were notified under the Census Act as 'the Sub-divisional Census Officers' for taking the census in the areas of the sub-divisions in their charges. Every Mamlatdar/Mahalkari of the taluka/mahal was designated as 'Charge Officer' in respect of the taluka/mahal areas including the urban areas of Nagar Panchayats and Village Panchayats for the purpose of Census Operations. In municipal areas the concerned Chief Officer of the Municipality was appointed as 'Charge Officer' for the census work. There were certain special areas also like Railway Colonies, Irrigation Colonies, Forest areas, Port areas, Military areas, GIDC and Notified Areas, etc., in respect of which special arrangements for appointment of Special Charge Officers were made. The Senior Officers of the Industrial Notified Areas were notified as 'Town Census Officers' for taking the census in these areas. The District Education Officers and the District Primary Education Officers of the districts were designated as 'Additional District Census Officers' and the Administrative Officers of the Nagar Prathmik Samitis of the Municipal towns were notified as 'Additional Town Census Officers'. These appointments enabled better coordination with the teachers who were appointed as Enumerators/Supervisors.

30. The Statistical Assistants working under Taluka Panchayats were designated and notified as 'Census Supervisors' for supervising the work of Census taking in their jurisdictions.

Census Enumerators and Supervisors

31. In rural/urban areas each charge was divided into different enumeration blocks. In rural areas blocks were carved out in such a way that each block had a population of about 750 persons whereas in urban areas each enumeration block consisted of about 600 population. In the first stage of houselisting operations there were 63,193 blocks whereas in the second stage the number of enumeration blocks increased to 68,983. In case a block formed during the first stage of houselisting was found to be very small, two small blocks were clubbed together to form a new block for the second stage. In case of blocks of big sizes the same were bifurcated in order to get the blocks of standard size for the second stage work. Each enumeration block was assigned to one Enumerator in the second stage who was made responsible for the timely completion of the enumeration work in his jurisdiction by filling up the census schedules prescribed for the purpose. On an average, for every five Enumerators one Supervisor was appointed for Supervising the enumeration work. He was responsible for checking the filled in Individual Slips and Schedules and for ensuring the accuracy of the filled up data. In all 40,487 persons were appointed as Enumerators and 14,238 persons as Supervisors during the second stage of enumeration in the State. About 10 per cent of these persons were appointed as reserved Enumerators and Supervisors.

Training

32. Proper and intensive training to the persons working for census taking is one of the most important and essential steps in the population census. The Enumerators/Supervisors and the Supervisory Officers are required to understand the census concepts very clearly. In Gujarat a two days State level training class for the first stage of work of Houselisting Operations was organised at Ahmadabad in the month of January 1980. In this State level training class the District Census Officers, Additional District Census Officers and the City Census Officers and Deputy Mamlatdars incharge of census work at the district level participated.

The Director of Bureau of Economics and Statistics and the Director of Census Operations, Gujarat, conducted this training class. The instructions for filling up of the Houselists and Economic Census Schedules were discussed in great detais in this training class. After this training class at the State level, the respective District/Additional District Census Officers organised similar training classes at district level for the Charge Officers in their districts. The officers from the Directorate attended the training classes as 'observers'. Intensive training in census work was imparted to the Enumerators and Supervisors during the month of March 1980. During the first stage of houselisting the training was conducted in four rounds of one day each. Wherever possible officers and other staff of the Directorate office attended the training classes.

33. A one day training class for the District Census Officers was organised at three regional centres, namely, Ahmadabad, Vadodara and Rajkot in the month of June 1980. In this training class the main items for discussion were (i) Formation of enumeration blocks for the second stage work and rewritting of the second stage charge registers, (ii) Sampling procedure for selection of sample blocks and (iii) the preparation of Abridged Houselists from the Houselists prepared during the first stage. A Senior Research Officer from the office of the Registrar General's office attended this training class. In the month of July 1980 the District Census Officers organised similar types of training classes for their Charge Officers. The officers of the Directorate of Census were deputed as 'observers' at such district level classes.

34. For the second stage census work of Enumeration a two days State level training class of the District and the Additional District Census Officers was organised on 3rd and 4th October, 1980 at Ahmadabad. In this two days training class para-by-para reading of all the chapters of the instructions booklet was done and particularly the economic questions were discussed in details by giving specific examples on the black-board. The training was conducted by the Director as well as by the Deputy Director of Census Operations.The different appendices of the 'Manual of Instructions for Enumeration' showing specific examples of the filled in individual slips were read over and discussed in details. All the four city Census Officers of the four Corporation areas of the State participated in this two days training class.

35. After completion of the State level training class, the District Census Officers organised such two days training class for their Charge Officers. The dates of District level training classes for Charge Officers were finalised by the District Census Officers in consultation with the Directorate. Thus, in all the district level training classes the officers of the Directorate attended as 'observers'. The district training classes were completed between 9 October to 24 October, 1980. In this training programme all the Charge Officers of the Talukas/Mahals, Municipalities, Special Charges, Assistant/Deputy Collectors, Industrial Notified Areas, etc., participated. Similarly at the Municipal Corporation level a two days training class for the Charge Officers of these areas was organised on 27th and 29th October, 1980 in all the four Municipal Corporation areas.

36. Intensive training was imparted during the second stage to all the Enumerators and Supervisors including the reserve personnel. This training was conducted in six rounds of one day each at various training centres in the charge. The training to Enumerators and Supervisors was conducted between the last week of November 1980 and 5th of January 1981 in all the charges. During the training, the dummy census schedules printed in red colour were filled up by the Enumerators/Supervisors and same were checked by Supervisory Officers in the subsequent rounds. The mistakes noticed were explained in details to all. The District and Additional District Census Officers supervised the training classes. Besides the six Deputy Directors incharge of the Regions, and the officers from the Headquarters visited the different training centres and observed the classes.

The Census Act

37. The statutory frame for the Census of India is the Census Act 1948. The population census is conducted under the Census Act No. XXXVII of 1948 and under this Act various census functionaries are appointed. This act empowers the Central Government to notify and conduct census in the whole or part of the country. The Census Commissioner of India and Director of census Operations are appointed for supervision and organisation of the work of taking census in the whole country and in the respective States respectively. The Act also empowers the States or empowered authority to appoint Census Officers at various levels to aid in the census work. The Act also authorises the census takers to ask the prescribed census questions and enjoins upon all persons to respond to the questions truthfully. The law lays down that the information collected at the census will be used only for statistical purposes and that the information about individuals will be kept confidential and will not be used as evidence even in a Court of Law.

38. By experience it has been found that the Census Act 1948 requires certain amendments for the smooth conduct of Census Operations. This subject was discussed at one of the conference of the Director of Census Operations convened by the Registrar General, New Delhi and details about these discussions will be available in the 1981 Census General Administration Report for Enumeration work.

Provisional Totals

39. Soon after the enumeration work, *viz.*, revisional round was over the provisional totals were communicated by the Charge Officers in the prescribed proformas to the Directorate through the quickest possible means. The provisional census figures were released first by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India for the country as well as for the States and Union Territories. Thereafter the figures were released by the respective Directors for their State/Union Territory down to the district/taluka/city level.

40. The revisional round was completed on 5th March, 1981. The provisional figures compiled by the Enumerators were conveyed to the Charge Officers on 7th March, 1981. In turn the Charge Officers conveyed these figures to the District Census Officers and also to the Director of Census Operations on 10th March, 1981. The District Collectors compiled the chargewise figures in the prescribed appendices and sent the same to the Directorate on 11th March, 1981 with the Deputy Mamlatdar incharge of Census work at the District level. The provisional totals for the State and the districts were submitted by the Directorate to the Registrar General, India, on 12th March, 1981.

41. The provisional population totals for Gujarat State were released on 23rd March, 1981 and presented by the Director of Census Operations, Gujarat to the Chief Minister, of Gujarat State at Gandhinagar on the same day. The All India figures were released by the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, on 18th March, 1981. The booklets "Provisional Population Totals" were printed both in English and Gujarati under Paper 1 of 1981. A press conference was also held on 23rd March, 1981 in the Directorate and a press note containing salient features of census figures for 1981 Census was issued.

42. After the publication of Provisional Population Totals for the State, six Regional Tabulation Offices were opend in the State for Editing and Checking of the individual slips and household schedules and for preparing the primary census abstracts. This work commenced on 1-4-1981 and was completed by 30-4-1982. Thereafter the 'Final Population Totals' were prepared and published in the month of September 1982 in a booklet form titled 'Final Population Totals-1981 Census'.

Post Enumeration Check

43. In the history of census it is an usual practice to carry out a check survey immediately after the completion of enumeration work. The survey was conducted immediately after the 1981 Census in all the 4000 blocks selected from 15 States including Gujarat. The main objective of Post Enumeration Check survey was to quantify the likely omissions or duplications in Census Enumeration.

44. In Gujarat in all 200 sample units were selected for coverage error of which 36 blocks were from city and 28 from non-city urban areas. Out of 200 selected blocks 50 were selected for content error of which 9 were from city areas and 17 from non-city urban areas. These blocks covered all the 19 districts of the State. In all 75 blocks of Sample Registration Scheme were selected in the State for the Census Evaluation Study.

45. The field work of Post Enumeration Check was carried out partly by the Statistical Assistants of the Taluka Panchayats and partly by the Checkers from the Directorate of Census. The work was supervised by the Research Assistants from the State Government and officers of the Directorate. The entire CES work was done by the Computors/Supervisors of SRS section of the Directorate.

46. The training for Post Enumeration Check and Census Evaluation Study work to Enumerators and Supervisors was imparted at four regional centres between 2nd and 5th March, 1981. Each round was of two days duration. The Post Enumeration Check work was started on 18th March, 1981 and this work including the field work and work of Desk Matching, etc., was completed by 15th April, 1981 in the State. The field work of Census Evaluation Study was completed by 20th April, 1981. The filled in Schedules were edited first in the respective Regional Tabulation Offices and finally checked and coded at the Headquarters during the month of May 1981. All the edited and coded schedules of 200 selected blocks of Post Enumeration Check and 75 blocks of Census Evaluation Study were sent on 5th June, 1981 to the Data Processing Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi for further processing. The results of Post Enumeration Check received from the Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, are given in Annexure-D.

Computerisation

47. A significant change in the 1981 Census was the introduction of 'Direct Data Entry System' for processing the census data. In the 1971 census though the tabulations of data from Individual Slips for urban areas (20% sample) were made on electronic computer, the rural data (10% Sample) were processed manually. In the 1981 Census except for the Primary Census Abstract, Table H-2 and Religion/Language Table HH-15 and HH-16 all other tables are to be processed on the electronic computer.

48. The Direct Data Entry System has been used to speed up the data input. In Gujarat one such DDE System is installed at Children Hospital Building, Ahamadabad. In the beginning only one shift was operated but later on a second shift was also started with effect from 1-2-1982. The 20% sample data relating to the houselists of different districts of Gujarat were first processed on the DDE System. On the basis of the data Table H-1 was prepared on Computer at New Delhi by the Registrar Genral. Thereafter the 5% sample blocks out of 20% sample block were teken up for processing and completed, which is at present under computerisation at New Delhi for preparing the Advance Tabulation. The remaining 15% blocks of Individual Slips out of 20% sample blocks are being fed to the system at the time of writing of this report and after completion of this work, the 20% sample of individual slips selected out of remaining 20% and 60% non-sample blocks as well as all the individual slips of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be taken up for computerisation and the Tabulation Plan will be fulfilled.

Tabulation

49. According to the Tabulation Plan for the 1981 Census the following series of tables are to be prepared and published :

A-Series	General Population Tables
B-Series	General Economic Tables
C-Series	Social and Cultural Tables
D-Series	Migration Tables
F-Series	Fertility Tables
H-Series	Tables on Houses and Disabled Population
HH-Series	Household Tables
SC-Series	Special Tables for Scheduled Castes
ST-Series	Special Tables for Scheduled Tribes
	Village and Town Directories

50. In addition to the above the 'G-Series Tables' relating to data on Graduates and Technical Personnel will be presented by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research of the Department of Science and Technology.

Publications

51. The 1981 publications will be made up of 32 series, the first series covering the All India Publications and the rest of the series one for each State and Union Territory arranged in alphabetical order as follows :

Serial No.	*Territorial Unit*
1	INDIA
2	Andhra Pradesh
3	Assam
4	Bihar
5	Gujarat
6	Haryana
7	Himachal Pradesh
8	Jammu & Kashmir
9	Karnataka
10	Kerala
11	Madhya Pradesh
12	Maharashtra
13	Manipur
14	Meghalaya

15 Nagaland
16 Orissa
17 Punjab
18 Rajasthan
19 Sikkim
20 Tamil Nadu
21 Tripura
22 Uttar Pradesh
23 West Bengal
24 Andaman & Nicobar Islands
25 Arunachal Pradesh
26 Chandigarh
27 Dadra and Nagar Haveli
28 Delhi
29 Goa, Daman and Diu
30 Lakshadweep
31 Mizoram
32 Pondicherry

52. The A-Series—General Population Tables, Primary Census Abstracts and District Census Hand Books Part A and Part B for all the districts are based on the cent-percent manual tabulations and do not contain any tables generated on computer. The following publications are based on full count :

1 Part II-A General Population Tables
2 Part XIII-A District Census Handbook-Village and Town Directory
3 Part XIII-B District Census Handbook-Village and Town/Ward wise Primary Census Abstract

Ancillary Studies

53. The following special studies are to be taken up during the periods shown against each:

A. Re-study of Villages

The following Re-study of Villages are to be carried out:

(1) Village Tavadia of Sidhpur Taluka, District Mahesana — March 1984 to February 1985
(2) Village Bhirandiara of Bhuj Taluka, District Kachchh — March 1985 to February 1986
(3) Village Pachhatardi of Bhanvad Taluka, District Jamnagar — March 1986 to February, 1987

B. Town Studies

The following Town Studies are to be carried out :

(1) Town Vadnagar, Taluka Kheralu, District Mahesana — March 1985 to February 1986
(2) Town Tharad, Taluka Tharad, District Banas Kantha — March 1986 to February 1987
(3) City Surat, Taluka Chorasi, District Surat — March 1987 to February 1988

C. Rural Based Craft Studies

Two Rural Based Craft Studies are to be undertaken during period March 1984 February 1985.

D. Special Studies

A case study of Village Abhapar to study the impact of social, legislation and development measures on Scheduled Tribes of Gujarat.

This study will be undertaken during March 1983-February 1984.

Census Atlas Project

54. The Census Organisation has been the largest single producer of maps of Indian Subcontinent apart from the Survey of India and the Geological Survey.

55. The Census Atlas was produced for the first time during 1961 Census. The Census Atlas is being published for 1971 Census also. It is proposed to bring out Census Atlas for 1981 Census for Gujarat.

56. The following details are also incorporated at the end of this report for ready reference purposes.

Annexure A	Schedules
Annexure B	Instructions to Enumerators for filling up Household Schedules, Individual Slips and Population Records
Appendix I	Principles of House Numbering
Appendix II	List of few Typical Industries that can be conducted on a Household Industry Basis
Appendix III	Classified List of Economic Activities
Appendix IV	Classified List of Occupations and Description of work
Annexure C	The Census Act 1948—Act No. XXXVII
Annexure D	The Results of Post Enumeration Check

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

FLY-LEAF

Table A-1 is the basic population table which corresponds to the general population Table A-1 of the 1971, 1961 and 1951 Censuses. This table gives the statistics of the area in Km^2, population per Km^2, number of villages inhabited and uninhabited separately, number of towns, number of occupied residential houses, number of households and population by sex according to the 1981 Census. The statistics in order of State/District/Taluka/Mahal/Town have been presented in the table.

Effects of Inter-State or Inter-District and Intra-District Territorial Changes

During the period from 1971 to 1981 there were no Inter-State or Inter-District Territorial Changes in all the 19 districts of the State. However, there were territorial changes of Talukas/Mahals in 5 districts, namely, Amreli, Sabar Kantha, Vadodara, Bharuch and Surat. The details regarding net gain or loss in territories of Talukas/Mahals due to intra-district territorial changes, etc., are shown in Appendix-1.

Intra-District Territorial Changes

There was no gain or loss in the total area of the district but only inter-taluka territorial changes had taken place in the above mentioned five districts during 1971-1981.

The details of territorial changes are as under :

(1) **Amreli District**

There was no gain or loss in the total areas of the district.

Amreli/Dhari Talukas

Bhath village from Dhari Taluka was transferred to Amreli Taluka. The net loss due to this change amounted to 24.73 Km^2 in Dhari Taluka which is the net gain for Amreli Taluka.

(2) **Sabar Kantha District**

There was no gain or loss in the total area of the District.

Idar/Bhiloda Talukas

Some area of Nankhi village of Bhiloda taluka was transferred to Idar Taluka of the same district. The net loss due to this change amounted to only 0.01 Km^2 which is the net gain for Idar Taluka and loss to Bhiloda Taluka.

(3) **Vadodara District**

There was no gain or loss in the total area of the District.

Chhota Udaipur/Jetpur-Pavi Talukas

Two villages Umarva and Rampura from Chhota Udaipur taluka were transferred to Jetpur-Pavi Taluka of the same district. The net loss due to the changes amounted to 58.50 Km^2 which is the net gain for Jetpur-Pavi Taluka of the same district and loss to Chhota Udaipur Taluka.

(4) **Bharuch District**

There was no gain or loss in the total area of the District.

Anklesvar/Bharuch Talukas

Tariya and Dhanturiya villages from Bharuch Taluka were transferred to Anklesvar Taluka of the same district. The net loss due to the changes amounted to 25.52 Km^2 which is the net gain for Anklesvar Taluka and loss to Bharuch Taluka.

(5) **Surat District**

There was no gain or loss in the total area of the District.

Palsana/Chorasi Talukas

(i) Taraj village was transferred from Chorasi Taluka to Palsana Taluka of the same district. The net loss due to this change amounted to 3.75 Km^2 which is the net gain for Palsana Taluka and loss to Chorasi Taluka.

(ii) Devadh village was transferred from Palsana Taluka to Chorasi Taluka of the same district. The net loss due to this change amounted to 37.52 Km^2 which is the net gain for Chorasi Taluka and loss to Palsana Taluka.

Number and Population of Village with Population 5,000 and above and Towns with Population under 5,000

Appendix 2 to Table A-1 shows the total number of villages with population above 5000 in the State and districts. It also shows total number of towns with a population under 5000. It will be seen that there are 667 villages with population 5000 and above in the State and number of towns under 5000 population are 13 in the State.

Houseless and Institutional Population

Appendix 3 to Table A-1 shows the houseless and institutional population of the State and different districts.

Area Figures

The figures of area in Sq. Kilometres are given in column 3 of Table A-1. As in 1971 Census and in 1981 Census also area figures are given at State and District levels in the State Table A-1 whereas in the District Table A-1 the area figures are presented at District/Taluka/Mahal and Town levels. The Surveyor General's figures are not available below the district as well as by rural/urban break-up. Hence,

figures for urban areas are those supplied by the local bodies. The figures of rural areas are derived by subtracting the urban areas from the total geographical area of each district. The district figures thus derived were added up to give State figures.

Ranking of Districts

The Statement 1 gives the geographical area figures supplied by the Surveyor General and also shows ranking of the districts in the State in terms of areas.

STATEMENT 1

Ranking of States/Districts in Terms of Area

State/District	Area in Km² given by Surveyor General	Proportion to Total Area of State	Ranking of District
1	2	3	4
GUJARAT STATE . .	**196,024**	**100·00**	
1 Jamnagar . .	14,125	7·21	2
2 Rajkot . . .	11,203	5·71	4
3 Surendranagar .	10,489	5·35	7
4 Bhavnagar . .	11,155	5·69	5
5 Amreli . . .	6,760	3·45	16
6 Junagadh . .	10,607	5·41	6
7 Kachchh . .	45,652	23·29	1
8 Banas Kantha .	12,703	6·48	3
9 Sabar Kantha . .	7,390	3·77	14
10 Mahesana . .	9,027	4·60	9
11 Gandhinagar . .	649	0·33	19
12 Ahmadabad . .	8,707	4·44	11
13 Kheda . . .	7,194	3·67	15
14 Panch Mahals .	8,866	4·52	10
15 Vadodara . .	7,794	3·98	12
16 Bharuch . . .	9,038	4·61	8
17 Surat . . .	7,657	3·91	13
18 Valsad . . .	5,244	2·68	17
19 The Dangs . .	1,764	0·90	18

From the proportions given in the above statement it will be noticed that Kachchh is the largest district of the State which accounts for 45,652 Sq. Km. of area. Jamnagar is the second largest district of the State having 14,125 Sq. Km. of area. Thus, Kachchh district consists of 23.29 per cent area of the State whereas Jamnagar district accounts for 7.21 per cent area. In the districts of Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar and Junagadh the proportion of each is more than five per cent of the total area of the State. Thus, the six districts of Saurashtra region and Kachchh district cover more than 50 per cent area of the State.

The smallest district of the State is Gandhinagar which has only 649 Sq. Km. of area and accounts for only 0.33 per cent area of the State. The Dangs district is the second smallest district of the State and accounts for 0.90 per cent area of the State.

Urban Areas

In Table A-1 the figures for different items for each unit are presented separately, viz., the State, District, Taluka/Mahal and City/Town. A fairly strict definition of an 'urban area' has been adopted in India and in different States from the 1961 Census. For 1981 Census the definition adopted for an 'urban area' was by and large the same as that of 1961 and 1971, with only some minor variation. The criteria prescribed by the office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, for classification of urban areas for 1981 Census have already been given in Para 22 in the Introductory Chapter of this book.

The following statement shows the changing definition of towns between 1891 and 1981 Censuses:

STATE

Tests for Eligibility for Places to be

Sr. No.	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Municipal Corporation	Municipal Corporation	Municipal Corporation	Municipal Corporation	Municipal Corporation
2	Municipal Area	Municipal Area	Municipal Area	Municipal Area	Municipal Area
3	Town Committee	Town Committee	Town Committee	Town Area Committee	..
4	Notified Area Committee	Notified Area Committee	Notified Area Committee	Civil lines not included in municipal limits.	All Civil lines no included in municipal limits.
5	Cantonment Board	Cantonment Board	Cantonment Board	Cantonment	Cantonment
6	Selected places with (a) density of not less than 400 persons per Km². (b) a population of 5,000 (c) three-fourths of the male working population should be outside agriculture, (d) or any other place which, according to the Director possesses pronounced urban characteristics and amenities.	Selected places with (a) density of not less than 400 persons per Km². (b) a population of 5,000 (c) three-fourths of the male working population should be outside agriculture, (d) or any other place which according to the Director possesses pronounced urban characteristics and amenities.	Selected places with (a) density of not less than 1000 per sq. mile. (b) a population of 5,000 (c) three-fourths of the male working population should be outside agriculture, (d) or any other place, which according to the Superintendent of the State, possesses pronounced urban characteristics and amenities.	Test prescribed for distinguishing towns from villages in different states were based on ideas common to all States, but they were not identical nor had they been applied with meticulous uniformity. In the case of Princely States, the definition of town was applied a little indiscriminately.	Every continuous collection of house inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the Provincial Superintendent may decide to treat as a town.

MENT 2

reated as Towns, 1891—1981

1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	Sr. No.
7	8	9	10	11	1
Municipal Corporation	Municipal Corporation	Municipal Corporation	Municipal Corporation	Municipal Corporation	1
Municipal Area	Municipal Area	Municipal Area	Municipal Area	Municipal area or any place brought under some similar regulation for police or sanitary purposes.	2
..	..	..	..	..	3
All Civil lines not included in municipal limits.	All Civil lines not included in municipal limits.	All Civil lines not included in municipal limits.	All Civil lines not included in municipal limits.	..	4
Cantonment	Cantonment	Cantonment	Cantonment	Cantonment	5
Every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the Provincial Superintendent decide to treat as urban. In making this decision consideration was given to (a) the character of the population; (b) relative density of the dwellings; (c) importance in trade, historic associations and to avoid treating as towns over grown villages without urban characteristics.	Every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the Provincial Superintendent may decide to treat as a town for census purposes. In Indian states where there were no municipalities, this definition was required to be extensively applied. NOTE : "In dealing with questions arising under head (6), the Provincial Supdt. will have regard to the character of the population, the relative density of the dwellings, the importance of the place as a centre of trade and its historic associations and will bear in mind that it is undesirable to treat as towns overgrown villages, which have no urban characteristics".	Every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the Provincial superintendent may dicide to treat as a town for census purposes. NOTE : However, a few places, chiefly in the Native states which did not satisfy the requirements were treated as towns for special purposes. "The Provincial Superintendents were, however, instructed, when considering the question of treating places as towns on the basis of their population, to take care to exclude such as are merely overgrown villages and have no urban features. It is true that the discretion thus allowed has occasionally led to a certain want of uniformity.	Every other continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the Provincial Superintendent may decide to treat as a town for census purposes.	(a) Every place where the proportion of the trading and industrial population to the total is equal to or greater than that of the agricultural population. (b) every other continuous group of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 people.	6

The above table gives briefly a total account of changing definitions of 'Towns' during the last 10 decades.

One of the innovation of 1971 Census which is continued in 1981 Census is the presentation of Standard Urban Areas and Urban Agglomerations. These two terms have been discussed at length in the Introductory Note of this volume.

STATEMENT 3

Progress in the Number of Towns, 1901—1981

State/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GUJARAT STATE . . .	**255**	**216**	**181**	**243**	**191**	**172**	**166**	**155**	**166**
1 Jamnagar . . .	17	15	15	16	11	8	6	6	6
2 Rajkot	12	12	14	19	12	10	10	10	10
3 Surendranagar . .	11	11	11	13	10	10	10	10	10
4 Bhavnagar . . .	16	14	13	13	10	11	12	12	12
5 Amreli	12	12	13	13	11	10	10	10	10
6 Junagadh . . .	22	21	17	22	15	12	12	12	12
7 Kachchh . . .	10	11	6	10	9	9	9	8	8
8 Banas Kantha . .	5	8	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
9 Sabar Kantha . .	8	7	5	6	5	5	5	5	5
10 Mahesana . . .	14	13	14	26	24	17	16	14	18
11 Gandhinagar . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Ahmadabad . . .	30	21	14	20	11	11	10	10	10
13 Kheda . . .	18	17	17	38	21	22	22	19	23
14 Panch Mahals . .	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	7	7
15 Vadodara . . .	19	12	9	10	14	12	12	12	10
16 Bharuch . . .	8	7	4	7	7	7	5	4	6
17 Surat	21	11	7	9	13	10	9	6	7
18 Valsad	22	14	10	9	7	7	7	7	9
19 The Dangs . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The above statement shows the progress in the number of towns since 1901 Census in the State and its districts. The total number of places classified as cities/towns were 166 in 1901 which dropped down to 155 in 1911 and again increased to 166 in 1921. Since 1921 the number of towns have continuously increased till it reached a maximum total of 243 in 1951. There were only 181 places classified as towns in 1961 Census. This was due to a large number of places declassified as a result of the standard definition of 'urban areas' uniformly adopted during the 1961 Census. Thereafter an increasing trend is noticed and the number of urban areas have arisen to 255 in 1981 Census.

From the progress in the number of towns of the districts it is seen that in Ahmadabad district there were 10 towns in 1901 whereas in 1981 Census the number has risen upto 30 towns. A reverse trend is noticed in Kheda district where the number of towns were reduced from 23 to 18 during the period 1901 to 1981. The same decreasing trend is seen in Mahesana district also. The Dangs district has no urban area and Gandhinagar has only one town, the capital of the State. In the remaining districts the number of towns has more or less increased from 1901 to 1981 Censuses with ups and downs in between these periods.

STATEMENT 4

Progress in Urban Population of State and Districts, 1901—1981

State/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GUJARAT STATES	**10,601,653**	**7,496,500**	**5,316,624**	**4,427,896**	**3,259,955**	**2,355,009**	**2,050,339**	**1,886,775**	**2,030,738**
1 Jamnagar	521,592	392,407	293,658	215,115	149,745	104,132	75,392	77,524	88,157
2 Rajkot	864,322	623,236	467,984	383,679	260,233	192,898	150,711	134,203	141,245
3 Surendranagar	296,987	228,319	185,642	156,749	115,321	98,020	89,743	82,356	85,759
4 Bhavnagar	625,574	449,614	352,429	283,696	206,817	161,486	137,086	137,972	139,722
5 Amreli	220,342	168,746	142,570	117,765	87,651	71,779	61,402	62,779	65,644
6 Junagadh	639,801	485,941	351,752	328,665	265,189	177,259	152,418	143,438	143,390
7 Kachchh	274,372	214,454	135,038	113,754	95,339	91,920	79,672	87,591	98,686
8 Banas Kantha	144,168	119,589	70,654	51,829	39,240	40,591	34,963	35,905	40,725
9 Sabar Kantha	148,710	103,963	61,208	49,012	38,059	30,767	26,724	25,851	30,347
10 Mahesana	511,420	388,875	299,993	300,021	259,340	180,710	154,436	140,405	175,694
11 Gandhinagar	62,443	24,055	..	16,478	5,187	5,370	4,985	3,712	5,616
12 Ahmadabad	2,781,078	1,945,814	1,343,579	984,875	684,728	385,689	348,660	287,968	262,346
13 Kheda	606,355	489,030	383,771	455,535	277,106	240,779	211,717	192,911	239,934
14 Panch Mahals	257,552	207,170	154,859	137,147	99,669	95,541	73,222	56,596	62,600
15 Vadodara	950,527	603,205	397,494	297,218	234,830	176,913	150,711	144,006	147,934
16 Bharuch	241,509	193,014	133,798	129,005	117,164	85,760	81,190	74,858	82,838
17 Surat	1,066,039	602,652	360,540	283,944	224,912	138,524	150,101	139,940	155,146
18 Valsad	388,862	256,416	181,655	123,409	99,425	76,871	67,206	58,760	64,955
19 The Dangs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The above statement shows the urban population of the State and districts during each census from 1901 to 1981.

The urban population of Gujarat was 2,030,738 in 1901 Census which has risen to 10,601,653 during the last 80 years. This shows a rise of 422.06 per cent in urban population. The urban population of the State decreased in 1911 Census but thereafter a continuous increasing trend in urban population is observed.

Among the districts, in Ahmadabad district urban population has increased from 262,346 to 287,968 during 1901-1911. A little increase was noticed in Junagadh district during this period. In respect of the remaining districts urban population has dropped down during the period 1901-11.

The maximum increase from 1901 to 1981 is found in Ahmadabad district which has increased from 262,346 in 1901 to 2,781,078 in 1981. An increase from 239,934 in 1901 to 606,355 in 1981 is noticed in Kheda district during the last 80 years. The districts of Rajkot, Jamnagar, Vadodara, Surat and Valsad recorded significant increase in their urban population during the last 80 years.

STATEMENT 5

Indices of Growth in Urban Population of State & Districts, 1901—1981 (1901—100)

State/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GUJARAT STATE	**522**	**369**	**262**	**218**	**161**	**116**	**101**	**93**
1 Jamnagar	592	445	333	244	170	118	86	88
2 Rajkot	612	441	331	272	184	137	107	95
3 Surendranagar	346	266	216	183	134	114	105	96
4 Bhavnagar	448	322	252	203	148	116	98	99
5 Amreli	336	257	217	179	134	109	94	96
6 Junagadh	446	339	245	229	185	124	106	100
7 Kachchh	278	217	137	115	97	93	81	89
8 Banas Kantha	354	294	173	127	96	100	86	88
9 Sabar Kantha	490	343	202	162	125	101	88	85
10 Mahesana	291	221	171	171	148	103	88	80
11 Gandhinagar	1,112	428	..	293	92	96	89	66
12 Ahmadabad	1,060	742	512	375	261	147	133	110
13 Kheda	253	204	160	190	115	100	88	80
14 Panch Mahals	411	331	247	219	159	153	117	90
15 Vadodara	643	408	269	201	159	120	102	97
Bharuch	292	233	162	156	141	104	98	90
17 Surat	687	388	232	183	145	89	97	90
18 Valsad	599	395	280	190	153	118	103	90
19 The Dangs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The above statement shows the indices of growth in urban population of the State and districts from 1901 to 1981 taking the year 1901 as the base year. The index of urban population which was 100 in 1901 was reduced to 93 in 1911 and thereafter continuously increased to 116 in 1931, 161 in 1941, 218 in 1951, 262 in 1961, 369 in 1971 and 522 in 1981.

Gandhinagar district has the maximum index of 1,112 in 1981 whereas Kheda district has the minimum index of 253 in 1981. It is found that from the year 1911 a continuous increasing trend in indices of growth in urban population is seen in respect of all the districts of the State.

STATEMENT 6

Number & Population of Places not treated as Towns in 1971 but treated as such in 1981 arranged by State/District & Size

State/District	Total		Class - I		Class-II		Class-III		Class-IV		Class-V		Class-VI	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
GUJARAT STATE	**48**	**414,564**	..	..	..	..	**4**	**130,831**	**6**	**76,611**	**27**	**181,863**	**11**	**25,259**
1 Jamnagar	2	16,729	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16,729	..	..
2 Rajkot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Surendranagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Bhavnagar	2	12,117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12,117	..	..
5 Amreli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Junagadh	1	5,415	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5,415	..	..
7 Kachchh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Banas Kantha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Sabar Kantha	2	11,152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6,454	1	4,698
10 Mahesana	1	6,695	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6,695	..	..
11 Gandhinagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Ahmdabad	10	125,428	..	..	..	..	2	66,373	3	40,604	1	6,269	4	12,182
13 Kheda	2	9,327	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7,428	1	1,899
14 Panch Mahals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Vadodara	7	52,798	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	23,801	4	27,493	1	1,504
16 Bharuch	1	2,740	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,740
17 Surat	11	120,445	..	..	..	..	2	64,458	..	..	8	55,071	1	916
18 Valsad	9	51,718	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12,206	6	38,192	2	1,320
19 The Dangs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The above statement shows the number and population of places not treated as towns in 1971 but treated as such in 1981 arranged by State/District and size.

From the statement it will be seen that in all 48 places which were not treated as towns in 1971 and were treated as 'Rural', are classified as 'Urban' towns in 1981 Census. Out of these 48 places, 4 belong to Class-III, 6 Class-IV, 27 Class-V and 11 Class-VI. These 48 towns cover a total population of 414,564.

In the districts, the highest number of 11 towns are added in Surat district very closely followed by Ahmadabad district with 10 towns and Valsad with 9 towns. The seven (7) new towns are also recorded in Vadodara district. In Saurashtra region only 5 new towns (2 in Jamnagar, 2 in Bhavnagar and 1 in Junagadh) are classified as 'urban areas' as against 43 towns in North, Central and South Gujarat region. No new towns have been added in Kachchh district during 1981 Census.

Rural Areas

The village generally follows the limits of a revenue village which is recognised as such by the district administration and the State Government under the Land Revenue Code of the State Government. The revenue village is not a single agglomeration of habitations, but the revenue village has definite surveyed boundaries.

For census purposes the village is always the revenue village which is the ultimate unit of area into which the State is divided for the purposes of land revenue administration. The hamlets do not have defined boundaries or areas distinctly marked or allotted to them but are within the areas earmarked for the village. The census data are therefore presented for each revenue village which is the smallest administrative unit.

The entire revenue village is one unit. However, there are unsurveyed villages in Gujarat within the forest areas which mainly comprise of forest labourers and their families. Such forest villages have also been treated as 'villages'. Thus, the inhabited villages shown under column 5 of Table A-1 include not only revenue villages having residential population but also inhabitated 'Forest villages'. The uninhabited villages are shown under a separate head which gives the number of deserted or uninhabited revenue villages.

STATEMENT 7

State/Districtwise Number of Villages and Towns in 1981

State/District	Total No. of Villages	No. of Uninhabited Villages	No. of Villages included in Towns		No. of Inhabited Villages	No. of Towns
			Fully	Partly		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GUJARAT STATE	**18,574**	**436**	**24**	**5**	**18,114**	**255**
1 Jamnagar	751	57	1	..	693	17
2 Rajkot	856	2	..	..	854	12
3 Surendranagar	651	3	..	1	648	11
4 Bhavnagar	876	10	..	1	866	16
5 Amreli	595	..	..	..	595	12
6 Junagadh	1,148	77	..	..	1,071	22
7 Kachchh	948	61	..	..	887	10
8 Banas Kantha	1,375	7	..	..	1,368	5
9 Sabar Kantha	1,384	24	1	..	1,359	8
10 Mahesana	1,099	10	..	..	1,089	14
11 Gandhinagar	75	..	..	..	75	1
12 Ahmadabad	669	3	13	1	653	30
13 Kheda	968	3	..	1	965	18
14 Panch Mahals	1,909	14	..	1	1,895	9
15 Vadodara	1,655	4	..	..	1,651	19
16 Bharuch	1,193	66	4	..	1,123	8
17 Surat	1,285	94	1	..	1,190	21
18 Valsad	826	1	4	..	821	22
19 The Dangs	311	..	..	..	311	..

The above statement shows the total number of villages, number of uninhabited villages, number of villages included in towns, number of inhabited villages and the number of towns in the State and districts.

From the statement it is seen that there are 18,574 villages in Gujarat of which 18,114 are inhabited villages and 436 are uninhabited villages. 24 villages have been fully included in towns whereas 5 villages have been included partly in towns. In Gujarat there are 255 towns as per 1981 Census.

The highest number of 1,909 villages is recorded in Panch Mahals district. Next in order comes Vadodara with 1,655 villages, Sabar Kantha with 1,384 villages, Banas Kantha with 1,375, Surat with 1,285 villages, Bharuch with 1,193 villages, Junagadh with 1,148 villages and Mahesana with 1,099 villages. All these districts have more than one thousand villages whereas in the rest of the districts the number of villages are below one thousand of which the minimum number 75 villages are found in Gandhinagar district. The Dangs district having only one taluka has in all 311 inhabited villages.

Out of 436 total uninhabited villages in the State the maximum number of 94 uninhabited villages are found in Surat district followed by Junagadh with 77 villages, Bharuch with 66 villages, Kachchh with 61 villages and Jamnagar with 57 villages. In Jamnagar district the uninhabited villages are mostly the Islands in the sea. The Dangs, Gandhinagar and Amreli districts have no uninhabited villages.

Out of the 24 villages included fully in towns more than half of such villages are in Ahmadabad district, 4 villages in Bharuch and 4 in Valsad district.

In all 255 places are classified as 'urban' units in the State for 1981 Census. The highest number of towns (30) is recorded in Ahmadabad district, next in order are Junagadh and Valsad districts each with 22 towns, Surat with 21, Vadodara with 19 towns, Kheda with 18 towns, Jamnagar with 17 towns, Bhavnagar with 16 towns. Of the total 255 towns the North, Central and South Gujarat areas cover about 60% of the total urban areas whereas the rest of the towns are in the districts of the Saurashtra and Kachchh regions.

STATEMENT 8

Number of Inhabited Villages of each Census 1901—1981

State/District	Number of Inhabited Villages								
	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GUJARAT STATE . .	**18,114**	**18,275**	**18,584**	**18,724**	**17,821**	**18,301**	**18,161**	**17,598**	**17,919**
1 Jamnagar . . .	693	706	701	686	796	794	1,068	948	943
2 Rajkot	854	859	855	849	647	678	474	468	468
3 Surendranagar . .	648	648	661	646	390	389	508	640	632
4 Bhavnagar . . .	866	879	881	884	781	779	1,040	988	984
5 Amreli	595	595	595	597	279	279	251	261	263
6 Junagadh . . .	1,071	1,092	1,069	1,026	978	953	1,233	1,207	1,169
7 Kachchh . . .	887	900	905	964	943	946	931	940	937
(Rest of the Agency) .	..	..	..	..	714	692	..	..	..
8 Banas Kantha . .	1,368	1,351	1,359	1,380	430	950	699	672	669
9 Sabar Kantha . .	1,359	1,386	1,500	1,644	1,341	1,067	1,010	970	881
10 Mahesana . . .	1,089	1,084	1,109	1,106	899	888	885	926	912
11 Gandhinagar . .	75	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Ahmadabad . . .	653	674	737	741	971	964	954	963	957
13 Kheda	965	957	965	946	909	924	907	916	937
14 Panch Mahals . .	1,895	1,903	1,915	1,903	1,659	1,678	1,669	1,509	1,631
15 Vadodara . . .	1,651	1,677	1,691	1,733	1,603	1,569	1,258	1,202	1,308
16 Bharuch . . .	1,123	1,137	1,217	1,205	1,184	1,115	1,094	1,088	1,056
17 Surat	1,190	1,218	1,280	1,273	1,917	1,927	1,913	1,894	1,917
18 Valsad	821	823	832	831	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
19 The Dangs . . .	311	311	312	310	291	298	291	84	269
(Rest of the Agency) .	..	..	..	..	1,089	1,411	1,976	1,922	1,986

N.A.=Not Available

NOTE : The Figures for Valsad District are included in Surat District for the year 1901-1941 as separate figures of Valsad District for these years are not available.

The above statement shows the number of inhabited villages at each census since 1901 to 1981. The entire area of the present State of Gujarat was not divided into regular districts in the past. After independence and merger of several States regular districts were carved out for the first time so as to cover the entire area of the State. The number of villages for the years 1901 to 1941 shown in the statement have been arrived at by working out the areas now falling within a particular district to the area of the former Princely States, Agency area or Thanas as the case may be.

During the last 80 years, the number of inhabited villages has increased from 17,919 to 18,114 in Gujarat. The highest number (18,724) of villages were found in 1951 Census. The next in order comes 1961 Census with 18,584 villages, 1931 Census with 18,301 villages. The lowest number of inhabited villages, 17,598 villages were recorded in the State during 1911 Census.

STATEMENT 9

Progress in Rural Population of State & Districts, 1901—1981

State/District	Rural Population								
	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GUJARAT STATE	**23,484,146**	**19,200,975**	**15,316,726**	**11,834,761**	**10,441,596**	**9,134,819**	**8,124,650**	**7,916,812**	**7,064,010**
1 Jamnagar	871,484	718,936	534,761	401,781	368,088	321,331	284,239	282,680	263,993
2 Rajkot	1,228,772	1,000,836	740,535	546,345	539,630	485,922	435,850	456,186	359,441
3 Surendranagar	737,198	617,135	477,409	349,518	313,772	284,013	257,800	257,976	217,056
4 Bhavnagar	1,253,766	955,671	767,006	601,898	557,418	466,577	413,242	422,728	380,260
5 Amreli	858,755	679,984	525,253	420,760	381,529	317,345	278,748	278,985	252,059
6 Junagadh	1,460,908	1,170,736	893,891	658,930	603,681	511,031	430,225	396,538	344,476
7 Kachchh	775,789	635,315	561,402	453,852	412,541	428,576	404,875	425,838	389,336
8 Banas Kantha	1,523,746	1,145,791	925,490	722,065	570,588	489,893	455,013	429,131	445,007
9 Sabar Kantha	1,353,574	1,083,674	857,379	635,005	534,889	458,289	385,322	347,961	299,518
10 Mahesana	2,037,367	1,703,593	1,332,989	1,042,544	868,143	813,737	744,355	690,148	657,581
11 Gandhinagar	226,645	176,587	137,063	103,220	91,040	70,905	63,846	60,318	56,927
12 Ahmadabad	1,094,716	964,493	786,693	622,288	564,453	514,916	462,816	471,828	459,872
13 Kheda	2,408,672	1,962,357	1,593,769	1,156,891	1,059,191	882,417	820,773	823,590	797,315
14 Panch Mahals	2,064,137	1,641,634	1,314,087	994,096	846,594	726,877	617,845	537,381	396,831
15 Vadodara	1,607,565	1,376,860	1,129,832	914,717	810,707	701,523	604,119	552,872	442,404
16 Bharuch	1,054,942	916,587	758,171	588,537	532,766	458,536	399,072	398,171	329,932
17 Surat	1,427,172	1,184,272	953,283	761,061	655,772	591,483	513,931	521,551	463,391
18 Valsad	1,385,274	1,172,326	956,146	813,971	690,558	577,953	528,437	534,604	489,878
19 The Dangs	113,664	94,185	71,567	47,282	40,236	33,495	24,142	28,926	18,333

The above statement shows the progress in rural population of the State and the Districts during 1901-1981.

From the statement it is observed that the rural population of the State is continuously increasing from census to census. During the last 80 years, the rural population has increased from 7,064,010 in 1901 Census to 23,484,146 in 1981 Census which shows an increase of 232.45 per cent.

A continuous increase in the rural population from census to census has been observed in the districts of Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Sabar Kantha, Mahesana, Gandhinagar, Panch Mahals, Vadodara and Bharuch. In the rest of the districts there was a slight decrease in population during 1911 to 1921 but thereafter the population in these districts has continuously increased except in Kachchh district where during the decade 1931-1941 a slight decrease was noticed.

During the last 80 years, the rural population of the State has increased by 232.45 per cent whereas during the first 10 years (1901-1911) the increase was only 12.07 per cent.

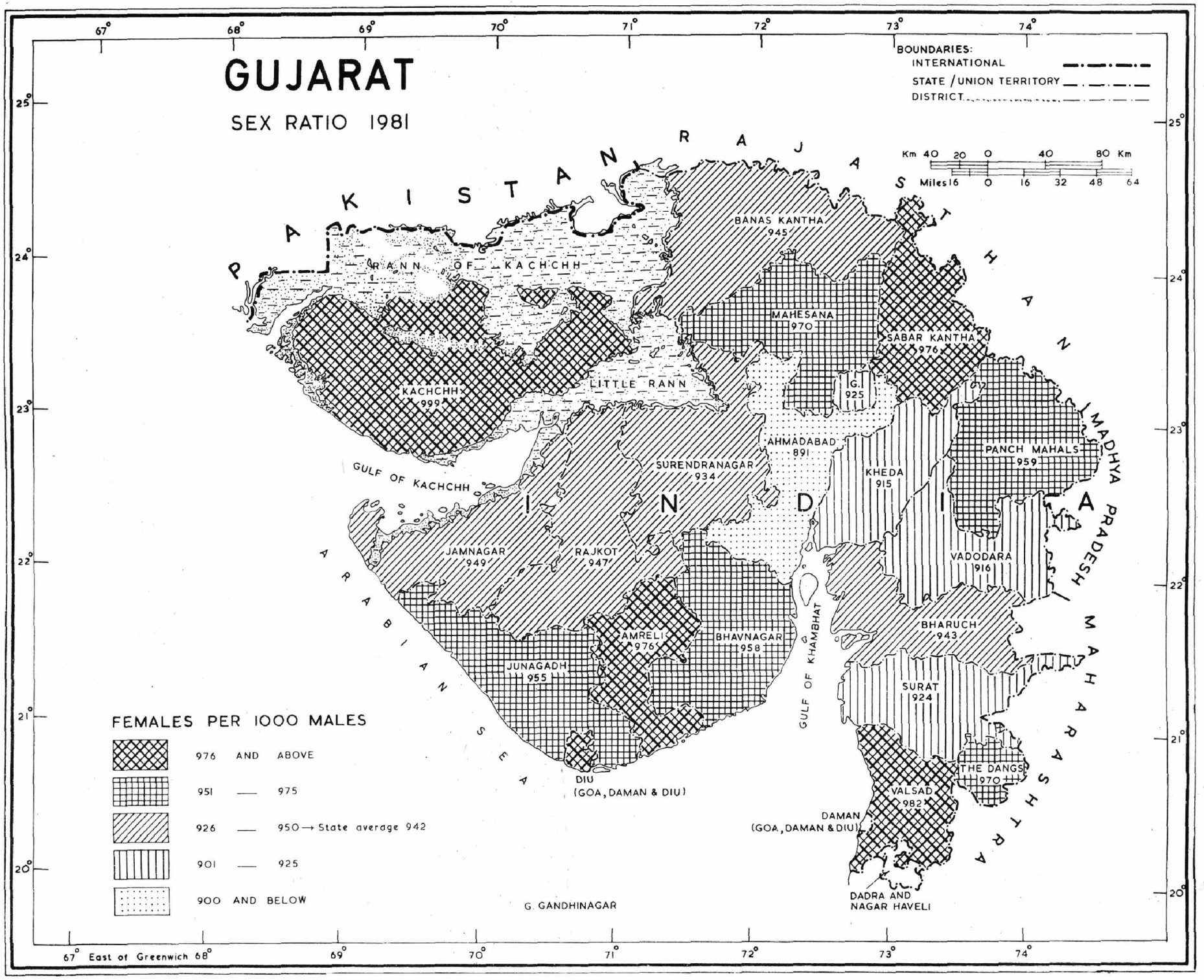
Census House and Household

Columns 8 and 9 of State Table A-1 gives the number of occupied residential houses and households for the State and districts in respect of Total, Rural and Urban areas. The same two columns of the District Table A-1 give the similar information for districts/talukas/mahals and cities/towns of the district. The occupied residential houses are census houses which are used wholly or partly for the purpose of residence by one or more households.

At the 1981 Census the following definitions were adopted for census house and census households.

Census House

A 'Census House' is a building or a part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or stair-case, etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both. In case of a building having a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or common


GUJARAT
SEX RATIO 1981
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE / UNION TERRITORY
DISTRICT
Km 40 20 0 40 80 Km
Miles 16 0 16 32 48 64
PAKISTAN
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
INDIA
ARABIAN SEA
GULF OF KACHCHH
GULF OF KHAMBHAT
RANN OF KACHCHH
LITTLE RANN
BANAS KANTHA 945
MAHESANA 970
SABAR KANTHA 976
G. 925
KACHCHH 999
AHMADABAD 891
SURENDRANAGAR 934
KHEDA 915
PANCH MAHALS 959
JAMNAGAR 949
RAJKOT 947
VADODARA 916
AMRELI 976
BHAVNAGAR 958
BHARUCH 943
JUNAGADH 955
SURAT 924
DIU (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
THE DANGS 970
VALSAD 982
DAMAN (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI
G. GANDHINAGAR
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
976 AND ABOVE
951 — 975
926 — 950 → State average 942
901 — 925
900 AND BELOW
67° East of Greenwich 68°
69°
70°
71°
72°
73°
74°
25°
24°
23°
22°
21°
20°

stair-case or a common courtyard leading to a main gate is considered as a separate Census House.

Census Household

A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be household of persons related or having a mix of both. Examples of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hostels, rescue homes, ashrams, jails, etc. These are called Institutional Households.

Density per Km²

The columns 3 and 10 of Table A-1 give the Talukas/Mahals and Cities/Towns. The area figures area in Km² and total population for State/Districts/ of outgrowths are not available and hence not presented in the respective columns. The density was worked out by dividing the population given in column 10 by the area given in column 3 of the Table A-1 which gives the population per Km². The density so worked out is given in column 4 of Table A-1.

STATEMENT 10

Persons per 100 *Occupied Residential Census Houses and per* 100 *Households, Number of Females per* 1,000 *Males, Percentage of Rural and Urban Population to Total Population in State and Districts*

State/District	Persons per 100 Occupied Residential Census Houses			Persons per 100 Households			Number of Females per 1000 Males			Percentage of Rural and Urban to Total Population		
	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GUJARAT STATE .	**582**	**590**	**565**	**574**	**581**	**559**	**942**	**959**	**905**	**100·00**	**68·90**	**31·10**
1 Jamnagar . .	635	655	604	631	650	602	949	958	934	100·00	62·56	37·44
2 Rajkot . .	621	637	601	615	628	596	947	952	941	100·00	58·71	41·29
3 Surendranagar .	593	609	556	590	606	553	934	939	923	100.00	71.28	28.72
4 Bhavnagar . .	640	657	609	637	653	607	958	967	940	100.00	66.71	33.29
5 Amreli . .	647	653	622	643	650	619	976	982	954	100.00	79.58	20.42
6 Junagadh . .	640	655	606	634	649	602	955	957	950	100.00	69.54	30.46
7 Kachchh . .	524	523	529	519	518	520	999	1,026	926	100·00	73·87	26·13
8 Banas Kantha .	583	587	537	577	581	535	945	947	932	100·00	91·36	8·64
9 Sabar Kantha .	564	567	532	558	562	527	976	981	925	100·00	90·10	9·90
10 Mahesana . .	556	558	551	552	554	544	970	978	941	100·00	79·93	20·07
11 Gandhinagar .	529	539	496	511	518	487	925	944	857	100·00	78·40	21·60
12 Ahmadabad . .	547	556	544	543	549	541	891	934	874	100·00	28·24	71·76
13 Kheda . .	559	559	558	550	550	550	915	915	917	100·00	79·89	20·11
14 Panch Mahals .	616	622	572	611	617	566	959	961	940	100·00	88·91	11·09
15 Vadodara . .	567	587	537	553	573	522	916	929	894	100·00	62·84	37·16
16 Bharuch . .	560	564	545	550	553	538	943	949	919	100·00	81·37	18·63
17 Surat . . .	583	578	589	561	546	583	924	982	851	100·00	57·24	42·76
18 Valsad . .	567	570	559	557	559	551	982	1007	896	100·00	78·08	21·92
19 The Dangs . .	527	527	..	515	515	..	970	970	..	100·00	100·00	..

The above statement shows the number of persons per 100 occupied residential census houses and per 100 households, number of females per 1000 males, percentage of rural and urban population to total population in the State and the districts.

The number of persons per 100 occupied residential census houses on an average for the State are 582 for Total, 590 for Rural and 565 for Urban areas. In the districts of Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh and Panch Mahals the number of persons per 100 occupied residential census houses are above 600 whereas in the rest of the districts the number of persons are above 500 but below 600. It is also found that the number of persons per 100 occupied residential census houses in Rural areas of the State and districts are higher than the figures of urban areas of the respective district except Kachchh and Surat.

The columns 5, 6 and 7 of the statement give the number of persons per 100 households. The number of persons per 100 households on an average for the State are 574 for Total, 581 for Rural and 559 persons for Urban areas. In six districts, namely, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh and Panch Mahals the number of persons per 100 households are 600 and above whereas in the rest of the districts the figures are 500 and above but less than 600. It is also observed that the average number of persons per 100 households are on a high side in Rural areas than the number of persons in Urban areas of the same district except Kachchh and Surat which shows that householdwise number of persons per household are more in Rural areas than the Urban areas.

The columns 8, 9 and 10 give the sex ratios, i.e., number of females per 1,000 males for Total, Rural and Urban areas of the State and the districts.

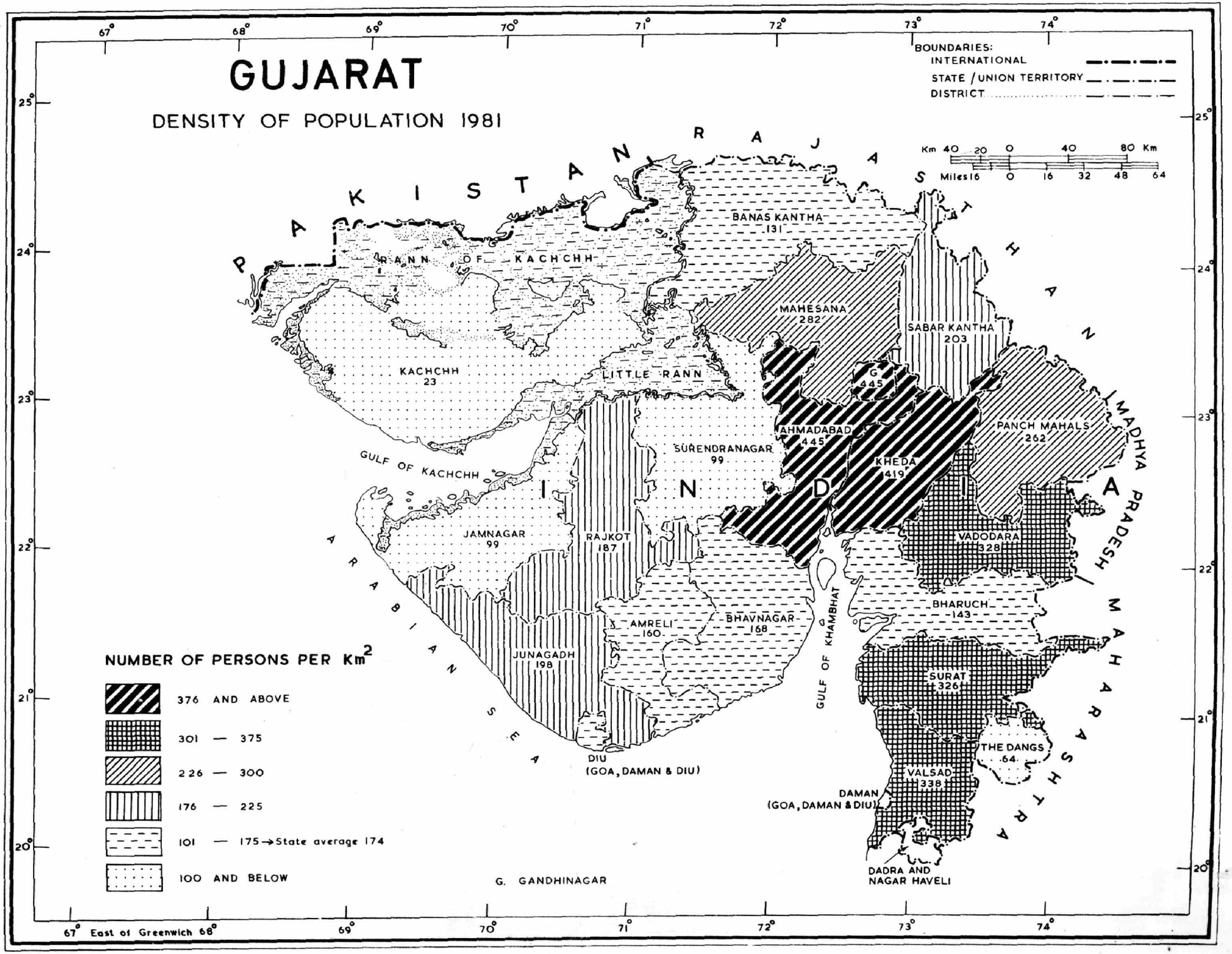
The average sex ratio of Gujarat works out at 942 females per 1,000 males for Total and 959 and 905 females per 1,000 males respectively for Rural and Urban areas.

Amongst the districts the highest sex ratio of 999 females per 1,000 males is recorded in Kachchh district as against the lowest sex ratio of 891 females per 1,000 males found in Ahmadabad district. The number of females are more than the males in the Rural areas of Kachchh and Valsad districts, the respective figures being 1,026 and 1,007 females per 1,000 males. The lowest sex ratio of 915 females per 1,000 males is found in Kheda district. The sex ratios in urban areas of the districts vary from 851 females per 1,000 males in Surat district to 954 females per 1,000 males in Amreli district. In the urban areas of the districts of Gandhinagar, Ahmadabad, Vadodara, Surat and Valsad the sex ratio is less than 900 females per 1,000 males.

The last 3 columns give the percentage of rural and urban population to total population in the State and districts.

From the data given in these columns, it is observed that Ahmadabad district has the highest percentage of urban population of 71.76 per cent as against the lowest percentage of urban population 8.64 per cent recorded in Banas Kantha district. The next lowest of 9.90 per cent is observed in Sabar Kantha district. In the two districts, namely, Rajkot and Surat, the percentage of urban population is above 40 per cent. The Dangs district is entirely rural.

The percentage of rural population to total population vary from 28.24 per cent in Ahmadabad district to 91.36 per cent in Banas Kantha district. In districts of Surendranagar, Amreli, Kachchh, Banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha, Mahesana, Gandhinagar, Kheda, Panch Mahals, Bharuch and Valsad the percentage of rural population is more than 70 per cent of total population. In the remaining districts except Ahmadabad, the percentage of rural population is well above 50 per cent of total population.


GUJARAT
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE / UNION TERRITORY
DISTRICT
Km 40 20 0 40 80 Km
Miles 16 0 16 32 48 64
PAKISTAN
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
ARABIAN SEA
INDIA
RANN OF KACHCHH
BANAS KANTHA 131
MAHESANA 282
SABAR KANTHA 203
KACHCHH 23
LITTLE RANN
G 445
AHMADABAD 445
PANCH MAHALS 262
SURENDRANAGAR 99
KHEDA 419
GULF OF KACHCHH
JAMNAGAR 99
RAJKOT 187
VADODARA 328
BHARUCH 143
AMRELI 160
BHAVNAGAR 168
GULF OF KHAMBHAT
JUNAGADH 198
SURAT 326
THE DANGS 64
VALSAD 338
DIU (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI
G. GANDHINAGAR
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER Km2
376 AND ABOVE
301 — 375
226 — 300
176 — 225
101 — 175 → State average 174
100 AND BELOW
67° East of Greenwich 68°
69°
70°
71°
72°
73°
74°
25°
24°
23°
22°
21°
20°

STATE TABLE A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/ Urban Agglomeration/ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Popula-tion per Km²	Number of Villages		No.of Towns	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of households	Population		
				Inhabi-ted	Unin-habited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
GUJARAT STATE	**T**	***196,024.0**	**174**	**18,114**	**436**	**255**	**5,854,862**	**5,934,150**	**34,085,799**	**17,552,640**	**16,533,159**
	R	**191,259.4**	**123**	**18,114**	**436**	**..**	**3,978,430**	**4,039,093**	**23,484,146**	**11,986,672**	**11,497,474**
	U	**4,764·6**	**2,225**	**..**	**..**	**255**	**1,876,432**	**1,895,057**	**10,601,653**	**5,565,968**	**5,035,685**
1 Jamnagar	T	*14,125·0	99	693	57	17	219,541	220,685	1,393,076	714,785	678,291
	R	13,697·7	64	693	57	..	133,117	134,034	871,484	445,036	426,448
	U	427·3	1,221	..	..	17	86,424	86,651	521,592	269,749	251,843
2 Rajkot	T	*11,203·0	187	854	2	12	336,786	340,485	2,093,094	1,074,833	1,018,261
	R	10,949·7	112	854	2	..	192,942	195,557	1,228,772	629,639	599,133
	U	253·3	3,412	..	..	12	143,844	144,928	864,322	445,194	419,128
3 Surendranagar	T	*10,489·0	99	648	3	11	174,415	175,284	1,034,185	534,746	499,439
	R	10,102·6	73	648	3	..	120,986	121,571	737,198	380,281	356,917
	U	386·4	769	..	..	11	53,429	53,713	296,987	154,465	142,522
4 Bhavnagar	T	*11,155·0	168	866	10	16	293,437	295,148	1,879,340	959,695	919,645
	R	10,753·0	117	866	10	..	190,763	192,029	1,253,766	637,275	616,491
	U	402·0	1,556	..	..	16	102,674	103,119	625,574	322,420	303,154
5 Amreli	T	*6,760·0	160	595	..	12	166,852	167,710	1,079,097	546,009	533,088
	R	6,478·7	133	595	..	..	131,450	132,137	858,755	433,229	425,526
	U	281·3	783	..	..	12	35,402	35,573	220,342	112,780	107,562
6 Junagadh	T	*10,607·0	198	1,071	77	22	328,490	331,459	2,100,709	1,074,605	1,026,104
	R	10,071·3	145	1,071	77	..	222,955	225,191	1,460,908	746,509	714,399
	U	535·7	1,194	..	..	22	105,535	106,268	639,801	328,096	311,705
7 Kachchh	T	*45,652·0	23	887	61	10	200,271	202,422	1,050,161	525,431	524,730
	R	45,319·2	17	887	61	..	148,378	149,687	775,789	382,972	392,817
	U	332·8	824	..	..	10	51,893	52,735	274,372	142,459	131,913
8 Banas Kantha	T	*12,703·0	131	1,368	7	5	286,330	289,072	1,667,914	857,319	810,595
	R	12,612·6	121	1,368	7	..	259,477	262,144	1,523,746	782,700	741,046
	U	90·4	1,595	..	..	5	26,853	26,928	144,168	74,619	69,549
9 Sabar Kantha	T	*7,390·0	203	1,359	24	8	266,530	269,247	1,502,284	760,381	741,903
	R	7,268·2	186	1,359	24	..	238,594	241,054	1,353,574	683,133	670,441
	U	121·8	1,221	..	..	8	27,936	28,193	148,710	77,248	71,462
10 Mahesana	T	*9,027·0	282	1,089	10	14	458,031	461,638	2,548,787	1,293,626	1,255,161
	R	8,760·0	233	1,089	10	..	365,200	367,611	2,037,367	1,030,130	1,007,237
	U	267·0	1,916	..	..	14	92,831	94,027	511,420	263,496	247,924
11 Gandhinagar	T	*649·0	445	75	..	1	54,618	56,594	289,088	150,194	138,894
	R	592·2	383	75	..	..	42,027	43,762	226,645	116,575	110,070
	U	56·8	1,100	..	..	1	12,591	12,832	62,443	33,619	28,824
12 Ahmadabad	T	*8,707·0	445	653	3	30	708,266	713,497	3,875,794	2,050,010	1,825,784
	R	8,214·0	133	653	3	..	196,982	199,437	1,094,716	565,963	528,753
	U	493·0	5,641	..	..	30	511,284	514,060	2,781,078	1,484,047	1,297,031
13 Kheda	T	*7,194·0	419	965	3	18	539,187	547,851	3,015,027	1,574,340	1,440,687
	R	6,865·6	351	965	3	..	430,517	437,672	2,408,672	1,257,978	1,150,694
	U	328·4	1,846	..	..	18	108,670	110,179	606,355	316,362	289,993
14 Panch Mahals	T	*8,866·0	262	1,895	14	9	377,148	380,268	2,321,689	1,185,383	1,136,306
	R	8,752·9	236	1,895	14	..	332,095	334,725	2,064,137	1,052,633	1,011,504
	U	113·1	2,277	..	..	9	45,053	45,543	257,552	132,750	124,802
15 Vadodara	T	*7,794·0	328	1,651	4	19	451,127	462,507	2,558,092	1,335,338	1,222,754
	R	7,551·9	213	1,651	4	..	274,068	280,459	1,607,565	833,385	774,180
	U	242·1	3,926	..	..	19	177,059	182,048	950,527	501,953	448,574

STATE TABLE A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*Contd.*

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/ Urban Agglosmeration/ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16 Bharuch . .	T	*9,038·0	143	1,123	66	8	231,506	235,523	1,296,451	667,241	629,210
	R	8,931·2	118	1,123	66	..	187,152	190,616	1,054,942	541,357	513,585
	U	106·8	2,261	..	..	8	44,354	44,907	241,509	125,884	115,625
17 Surat . . .	T	*7,657·0	326	1,190	94	21	427,991	444,266	2,493,211	1,295,708	1,197,503
	R	7,474·4	191	1,190	94	..	247,002	261,474	1,427,172	719,932	707,240
	U	182·6	5,840	..	..	21	180,989	182,792	1,066,039	575,776	490,263
18 Valsad . . .	T	*5,244·0	338	821	1	22	312,784	318,420	1,774,136	895,313	878,823
	R	5,100·2	272	821	1	..	243,173	247,859	1,385,274	690,262	695,012
	U	143·8	2,705	..	..	22	69,611	70,561	388,862	205,051	183,811
19 The Dangs . .	R	*1,764·0	64	311	..	..	21,552	22,074	113,664	57,683	55,981

NOTE : (i)* These figures represent provisional "Geographical Area" figures supplied by the Surveyor General. Figures for urban areas are those supplied by the local bodies. Area Figures for rural area are derived by substracting the urban area from the total area of the district.

(ii) The density figures (Persons per Km²) shown under Col.4 for urban area of State/Districts are worked out using the area figures corrected upto two places of decimals obtained by adding the area of individual town in the respective unit and not using the area figures given in the table upto one place of decimal. For 'Total' and 'Rural' the density is worked out on area figures corrected upto one place of decimal, as given in the table.

(iii) In case of a few urban units which are appearing as constituent units of Urban Agglomerations i.e. O.G. area figures are not available separately and are included in the rural area.

DISTRICT TABLE A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/ Urban Agglomeration/ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 JAMNAGAR DISTRICT	**T**	***14,125·0**	**99**	**693**	**57**	**17**	**219,541**	**220,685**	**1,393,076**	**714,785**	**678,291**
	R	**13,697·7**	**64**	**693**	**57**	..	**133,117**	**134,034**	**871,484**	**445,036**	**426,448**
	U	**427·3**	**1,221**	..	..	**17**	**86,424**	**86,651**	**521,592**	**269,749**	**251,843**
1 Jamnagar Taluka .	T	1,227·2	385	99	11	5	76,297	76,563	472,482	245,084	227,398
	R	1,182·6	117	99	11	..	21,255	21,465	138,436	70,914	67,522
	U	44·6	7,492	..	..	5	55,042	55,098	334,046	174,170	159,876
Jamnagar UA . .	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	3	52,342	52,398	317,362	165,647	151,715
(a) Jamnagar .	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	48,570	48,626	294,344	153,870	140,474
(i) Jamnagar(M)	U	25·90	10,719	..	..	1	45,672	45,725	277,615	144,605	133,010
(ii) Jamnagar(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	1,494	1,494	8,834	4,844	3,990
(iii) Railway Colony (OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	949	952	4,561	2,530	2,031
(iv) Port Area (OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	82	82	510	282	228
(v) Vibhapar(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	373	373	2,824	1,609	1,215
(b) Bedi(NP) .	U	4·83	2,758	..	..	1	2,008	2,008	13,323	6,653	6,670
(c) *Navagam Ghed* (VP)	U	4·27	2,270	..	..	1	1,764	1,764	9,695	5,124	4,571
Sikka(VP) . .	U	8·36	1,154	..	..	1	1,363	1,363	9,650	4,775	4,875
Digvijaygram(VP) .	U	1·23	5,719	..	..	1	1,337	1,337	7,034	3,748	3,286
2 Lalpur Taluka . .	T	1,075·6	82	70	1	1	13,421	13,716	88,123	45,218	42,905
	R	1,043·4	75	70	1	..	11,817	12,049	78,510	40,322	38,188
	U	32·2	299	..	..	1	1,604	1,667	9,613	4,896	4,717
Lalpur(VP) . .	U	32·17	299	..	..	1	1,604	1,667	9,613	4,896	4,717
3 Jamjodhpur Taluka .	T	1,091·3	101	69	..	1	18,169	18,270	110,266	56,511	53,755
	R	1,021·8	89	69	..	..	14,754	14,847	90,827	46,544	44,283
	U	69·5	280	..	..	1	3,415	3,423	19,439	9,967	9,472
Jamjodhpur(NP) .	U	69·48	280	..	..	1	3,415	3,423	19,439	9,967	9,472
4 Bhanvad Taluka .	T	731·9	126	80	1	1	14,562	14,624	92,403	47,248	45,155
	R	696·7	110	80	1	..	11,910	11,951	76,952	39,347	37,605
	U	35·2	438	..	..	1	2,652	2,673	15,451	7,901	7,550
Bhanvad(NP) . .	U	35·26	438	..	..	1	2,652	2,673	15,451	7,901	7,550
5 Kalyanpur Taluka .	R	1,412.2	85	65	4	..	17,936	18,040	120,194	61,494	58,700
6 Okhamandal Taluka .	T	716·8	131	42	36	4	15,676	15,725	93,543	48,086	45,457
	R	636·6	58	42	36	..	5,842	5,866	37,182	19,013	18,169
	U	80·2	702	..	..	4	9,834	9,859	56,361	29,073	27,288
Dwarka(NP) . .	U	42·07	508	..	..	1	3,741	3,760	21,375	10,998	10,377
Mithapur(NM) .	U	22·29	853	..	..	1	3,053	3,053	19,023	9,756	9,267
Okha Port(NP) .	U	4·39	2,692	..	..	1	2,321	2,327	11,820	6,269	5,551
Beyt(VP) . .	U	11,50	360	..	..	1	719	719	4,143	2,050	2,093
7 Khambhalia Taluka .	T	1,214·2	122	79	3	2	21,482	21,547	147,632	74,914	72,718
	R	1,201·1	86	79	3	..	14,621	14,670	103,866	52,849	51,017
	U	13·1	3,349	..	..	2	6,861	6,877	43,766	22,065	21,701
Khambhalia(NP) .	U	3·51	7,512	..	..	1	4,517	4,531	26,368	13,431	12,937
Salaya(NP) . .	U	9·56	1,820	..	..	1	2,344	2,346	17,398	8,634	8,764
8 Jodiya Taluka . .	T	868·7	96	50	1	1	13,468	13,528	83,422	41,994	41,428
	R	791·1	91	50	1	..	11,715	11,772	72,048	36,484	35,564
	U	77·6	147	..	..	1	1,753	1,756	11,374	5,510	5,864
Jodiya(VP) . .	U	77·59	147	..	..	1	1,753	1,756	11,374	5,510	5,864

DISTRICT TABLE A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*Contd.*

State/District/Taluka/Mahal Urban Agglomeration/ City/Towns	/Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9 Dhrol Taluka	T	569·6	102	41	..	1	9,224	9,286	58,137	29,771	28,366
	R	530·6	82	41	..	..	6,766	6,804	43,379	22,209	21,170
	U	39·0	378	..	..	1	2,458	2,482	14,758	7,562	7,196
Dhrol(NP)	U	39·02	378	..	..	1	2,458	2,482	14,758	7,562	7,196
10 Kalavad Taluka	T	1,244·5	102	98	..	1	19,306	19,386	126,874	64,465	62,409
	R	1,208·6	91	98	..	..	16,501	16,570	110,090	55,860	54,230
	U	35·9	468	..	..	1	2,805	2,816	16,784	8,605	8,179
Kalavad (NP)	U	35·89	468	..	..	1	2,805	2,816	16,784	8,605	8,179
2 RAJKOT DISTRICT	**T**	***11,203·0**	**187**	**854**	**2**	**12**	**336,786**	**340,485**	**2,093,094**	**1,074,833**	**1,018,261**
	R	**10,949·7**	**112**	**854**	**2**	..	**192,942**	**195,557**	**1,228,772**	**629,639**	**599,133**
	U	**253·3**	**3,412**	..	..	**12**	**143,844**	**144,928**	**864,322**	**445,194**	**419,128**
1 Rajkot Taluka	T	1,066·6	531	93	1	1	94,133	94,698	566,581	293,840	272,741
	R	997·6	122	93	1	..	18,763	18,806	121,505	62,622	58,883
	U	69·0	6,450	..	..	1	75,370	75,892	445,076	231,218	213,858
Rajkot(MC)	U	69·00	6,450	..	..	1	75,370	75,892	445,076	231,218	213,858
2 Kotda Sangani Mahal	R	447·0	116	41	..	..	8,092	8,128	51,671	26,414	25,257
3 Gondal Taluka	T	1,193·6	178	80	1	1	34,016	34,330	212,665	108,857	103,808
	R	1,186·3	123	80	1	..	23,156	23,436	145,847	74,783	71,064
	U	7·3	9,166	..	..	1	10,860	10,894	66,818	34,074	32,744
Gondal UA	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	10,860	10,894	66,818	34,074	32,744
(i) Gondal(M)	U	7·29	9,067	..	..	1	10,750	10,784	66,096	33,666	32,430
(ii) Gondal(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	110	110	722	408	314
4 Jetpur Taluka	T	679·0	256	47	..	2	27,631	28,328	174,040	89,873	84,167
	R	646·7	155	47	..	..	15,698	16,293	99,935	51,630	48,305
	U	32·3	2,296	..	..	2	11,933	12,035	74,105	38,243	35,862
Jetpur UA	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	9,969	10,026	63,074	32,430	30,644
(i) Jetpur(M)	U	10·36	6,062	..	..	1	9,953	10,010	62,806	32,240	30,566
(ii) Jetpur(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	16	16	268	190	78
†Jetalsar (VP)	U	21·91	503	..	..	1	1,964	2,009	11,031	5,813	5,218
5 Dhoraji Taluka	T	483·9	313	30	..	1	25,186	25,826	151,681	77,355	74,326
	R	468·4	158	30	..	..	12,601	13,080	73,965	38,510	35,455
	U	15·5	5,001	..	..	1	12,585	12,746	77,716	38,845	38,871
Dhoraji UA	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	12,585	12,746	77,716	38,845	38,871
(i) Dhoraji(M)	U	15·54	4,926	..	..	1	12,400	12,529	76,556	37,997	38,559
(ii) Dhoraji(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	185	217	1,160	848	312
6 Upleta Taluka	T	791·9	215	50	..	1	28,105	28,652	170,609	87,116	83,493
	R	789·1	147	50	..	..	19,305	19,784	115,702	59,151	56,551
	U	2·8	19,894	..	..	1	8,800	8,868	54,907	27,965	26,942
Upleta(M)	U	2·76	19,894	..	..	1	8,800	8,868	54,907	27,965	26,942
7 Jamkandorna Taluka	R	560·3	114	46	..	..	9,765	9,992	63,661	32,586	31,075
8 Lodhika Mahal	R	373·2	101	38	..	..	5,773	5,799	37,711	19,231	18,480
9 Paddhari Taluka	T	645·5	101	61	..	1	10,124	10,167	65,458	33,320	32,138
	R	629·4	94	61	..	..	9,069	9,109	59,411	30,246	29,165
	U	16·1	375	..	..	1	1,055	1,058	6,047	3,074	2,973
Paddhari(VP)	U	16·12	375	..	..	1	1,055	1,058	6,047	3,074	2,973

DISTRICT TABLE A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*Contd.*

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/ Urban Agglomeration/ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10 Morvi Taluka	T	1,697·3	144	121	..	2	39,020	39,237	245,165	125,418	119,747
	R	1,654·3	100	121	..	..	25,461	25,607	165,063	84,140	80,923
	U	43·0	1,863	..	..	2	13,559	13,630	80,102	41,278	38,824
Morvi(M)	U	8·62	8,507	..	..	1	12,418	12,488	73,327	37,828	35,499
Tankara(VP)	U	34·38	197	..	..	1	1,141	1,142	6,775	3,450	3,325
11 Maliya Taluka	R	770·0	82	47	..	..	10,807	10,840	62,777	31,954	30,823
12 Wankaner Taluka	T	1,117·7	110	100	..	1	19,509	19,735	122,454	62,700	59,754
	R	1,113·2	81	100	..	..	13,901	14,040	90,246	46,264	43,982
	U	4·5	7,110	..	..	1	5,608	5,695	32,208	16,436	15,772
Wankaner(M)	U	4·53	7,110	..	..	1	5,608	5,695	32,208	16,436	15,772
13 Jasdan Taluka	T	1,326·4	127	100	..	2	24,625	24,753	168,621	86,169	82,452
	R	1,263·6	112	100	..	..	20,551	20,643	141,278	72,108	69,170
	U	62·8	435	..	..	2	4,074	4,110	27,343	14,061	13,282
Jasdan(NP)	U	44·28	443	..	..	1	2,853	2,887	19,621	10,124	9,497
Vinchhiya(VP)	U	18·54	417	..	..	1	1,221	1,223	7,722	3,937	3,785
3 SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT	**T**	***10,489·0**	**99**	**648**	**3**	**11**	**174,415**	**175,284**	**1,034,185**	**534,746**	**499,439**
	R	**10,102·6**	**73**	**648**	**3**	..	**120,986**	**121,571**	**737,198**	**380,281**	**356,917**
	U	**386·4**	**769**	..	..	**11**	**53,429**	**53,713**	**296,987**	**154,465**	**142,522**
1 Wadhwan Taluka	T	795·8	260	46	..	2	36,190	36,332	206,552	106,636	99,916
	R	763·2	100	46	..	..	12,526	12,554	75,950	39,279	36,671
	U	32·6	4,006	..	..	2	23,664	23,778	130,602	67,357	63,245
Wadhwan UA	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	2	23,664	23,778	130,602	67,357	63,245
(a) Surendranagar	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	16,745	16,859	91,770	47,585	44,185
(i) Surendranagar(M)	U	14·19	6,316	..	..	1	16,396	16,485	89,619	46,372	43,247
(ii) Dudhrej(Part) (OG)@	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	349	374	2,151	1,213	938
(b) Wadhwan(M)	U	18·41	2,109	..	..	1	6,919	6,919	38,832	19,772	19,060
2 Limbdi Taluka	T	1,713.7	104	98	3	1	29,388	29,481	178,267	91,768	86,499
	R	1,708·5	86	98	3	..	23,889	23,962	147,438	75,735	71,703
	U	5·2	5,952	..	..	1	5,499	5,519	30,829	16,033	14,796
Limbdi(M)	U	5·18	5,952	..	..	1	5,499	5,519	30,829	16,033	14,796
3 Sayla Taluka	T	972·9	63	75	..	1	9,843	9,876	61,223	31,740	29,483
	R	907·7	56	75	..	..	8,047	8,075	50,790	26,413	24,377
	U	65·2	160	..	..	1	1,796	1,801	10,433	5,327	5,106
Sayla(VP)	U	65·23	160	..	..	1	1,796	1,801	10,433	5,327	5,106
4 Chotila Taluka	T	1,058·3	93	112	..	2	15,318	15,378	98,526	51,614	46,912
	R	979·7	71	112	..	..	10,540	10,569	69,958	36,794	33,164
	U	78·6	364	..	..	2	4,778	4,809	28,568	14,820	13,748
Chotila(VP)	U	28·16	354	..	..	1	1,609	1,626	9,982	5,135	4,847
Thangadh(NP)	U	50·39	369	..	..	1	3,169	3,183	18,586	9,685	8,901
5 Muli Taluka	R	935·1	73	58	..	..	10,932	11,029	68,466	35,323	33,143
6 Halvad Taluka	T	1,218·1	74	67	..	1	14,770	14,884	90,257	46,301	43,956
	R	1,144·0	67	67	..	..	12,327	12,429	77,064	39,631	37,433
	U	74·1	178	..	..	1	2,443	2,455	13,193	6,670	6,523
Halvad(NP)	U	74·14	178	..	..	1	2,443	2,455	13,193	6,670	6,523

@ Part not appearing in 1971.

DISTRICT TABLE A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*Contd.*

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/ Urban Agglomeration/ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Popula-tion per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of households	Population		
				Inhabi-ted	Unin-habited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7 Dhrangadhra Taluka .	T	1,369·8	100	63	..	1	23,387	23,509	137,171	71,765	65,406
	R	1,359·4	63	63	..	..	14,224	14,281	85,891	44,285	41,606
	U	10·4	4,950	..	..	1	9,163	9,228	51,280	27,480	23,800
Dhrangadhra(M) .	U	10·36	4,950	..	..	1	9,163	9,228	51,280	27,480	23,800
8 Dasada Taluka . .	T	1,630·1	84	87	..	2	24,861	24,933	137,389	70,705	66,684
	R	1,567·2	74	87	..	..	20,802	20,868	116,207	59,563	56,644
	U	62·9	337	..	..	2	4,059	4,065	21,182	11,142	10,040
Patdi(VP) . .	U	51·31	250	..	..	1	2,462	2,468	12,826	6,686	6,140
†Kharaghoda(VP) .	U	11·57	722	..	..	1	1,597	1,597	8,356	4,456	3,900
9 Lakhtar Taluka .	T	740·7	76	42	..	1	9,726	9,862	56,334	28,894	27,440
	R	683·3	66	42	..	..	7,699	7,804	45,434	23,258	22,176
	U	57·4	190	..	..	1	2,027	2,058	10,900	5,636	5,264
Lakhtar(VP) . .	U	57·41	190	..	..	1	2,027	2,058	10,900	5,636	5,264
4 BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT	**T**	***11,155·0**	**168**	**866**	**10**	**16**	**293,437**	**295,148**	**1,879,340**	**959,695**	**919,645**
	R	**10,753·0**	**117**	**866**	**10**	..	**190,763**	**192,029**	**1,253,766**	**637,275**	**616,491**
	U	**402·0**	**1,556**	..	..	**16**	**102,674**	**103,119**	**625,574**	**322,420**	**303,154**
1 Bhavnagar Taluka .	T	1,463·0	278	58	1	2	68,141	68,349	407,032	210,764	196,268
	R	1,352·4	67	58	1	..	13,736	13,798	90,187	46,281	43,906
	U	110·6	2,865	..	..	2	54,405	54,551	316,845	164,483	152,362
Bhavnagar UA	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	53,085	53,230	308,642	160,366	148,276
(i) Bhavnagar(M)	U	90·16	3,406	..	..	1	52,803	52,948	307,121	159,552	147,569
(ii) Ruva(Part)(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	282	282	1,521	814	707
†Vartej(VP) . .	U	20·46	401	..	..	1	1,320	1,321	8,203	4,117	4,086
2 Ghogha Mahal . .	T	437·8	145	47	..	1	9,970	10,019	63,481	32,665	30,816
	R	425·9	128	47	..	..	8,284	8,333	54,677	28,357	26,320
	U	11·9	737	..	..	1	1,686	1,686	8,804	4,308	4,496
Ghogha(VP) . .	U	11·94	737	..	..	1	1,686	1,686	8,804	4,308	4,496
3 Talaja Taluka . .	T	869·7	210	112	2	1	27,210	27,477	182,541	93,072	89,469
	R	855·3	196	112	2	..	24,887	25,139	167,802	85,688	82,114
	U	14·4	1,025	..	..	1	2,323	2,338	14,739	7,384	7,355
Talaja(NP) . .	U	14·38	1,025	..	..	1	2,323	2,338	14,739	7,384	7,355
4 Mahuva Taluka . .	T	1,220·7	216	131	..	1	38,672	38,853	264,155	133,999	130,156
	R	1,214·7	171	131	..	..	30,638	30,702	208,083	105,358	102,725
	U	6·0	9,440	..	..	1	8,034	8,151	56,072	28,641	27,431
Mahuva UA . .	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	8,034	8,151	56,072	28,641	27,431
(i) Mahuva(M) .	U	5·94	9,028	..	..	1	7,667	7,784	53,625	27,392	26,233
(ii) Mahuva(OG) .	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	367	367	2,447	1,249	1,198
5 Kundla Taluka . .	T	1,214·5	172	81	..	1	31,862	32,089	208,426	104,450	103,976
	R	1,206·5	130	81	..	..	24,327	24,515	156,995	77,994	79,001
	U	8·0	6,429	..	..	1	7,535	7,574	51,431	26,456	24,975
Savarkundla UA	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	7,535	7,574	51,431	26,456	24,975
(i) Savarkundla(M)	U	8·00	6,218	..	..	1	7,299	7,338	49,740	25,565	24,175
(ii) Savarkundla(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	236	236	1,691	891	800
6 Gariadhar Taluka .	T	485·1	184	50	1	1	14,008	14,072	89,078	44,592	44,486
	R	457·4	161	50	1	..	11,579	11,632	73,851	36,785	37,066
	U	27·7	551	..	..	1	2,429	2,440	15,227	7,807	7,420
Gariadhar(VP) .	U	27·65	551	..	..	1	2,429	2,440	15,227	7,807	7,420

DISTRICT TABLE A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*Contd.*

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/ Urban Agglomeration/ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7 Palitana Taluka	T	734·8	190	91	1	1	22,040	22,136	139,591	71,029	68,562
	R	721·8	146	91	1	..	16,557	16,624	105,142	53,490	51,652
	U	13·0	2,660	..	..	1	5,483	5,512	34,449	17,539	16,910
Palitana(M)	U	12·95	2,660	..	..	1	5,483	5,512	34,449	17,539	16,910
8 Sihor Taluka	T	720·9	184	77	1	2	20,320	20,552	132,483	68,345	64,138
	R	680·1	151	77	1	..	15,273	15,491	102,365	52,745	49,620
	U	40·8	738	..	..	2	5,047	5,061	30,118	15,600	14,518
Sihor(NP)	U	32·38	764	..	..	1	4,130	4,141	24,748	12,616	12,132
Songadh(VP)	U	8·43	637	..	..	1	917	920	5,370	2,984	2,386
9 Umrala Taluka	T	407·3	176	40	1	2	11,331	11,419	72,401	37,141	35,260
	R	386·2	152	40	1	..	9,088	9,148	58,836	30,161	28,675
	U	21·1	642	..	..	2	2,243	2,271	13,565	6,980	6,585
Umrala(VP)	U	15·53	439	..	..	1	1,093	1,093	6,818	3,408	3,410
Dhola(VP)	U	5·61	1,203	..	..	1	1,150	1,178	6,747	3,572	3,175
10 Gadhada Taluka	T	898·5	138	74	..	1	19,013	19,185	123,823	63,385	60,438
	R	834·0	129	74	..	..	16,395	16,560	107,773	54,985	52,788
	U	64·5	249	..	..	1	2,618	2,625	16,050	8,400	7,650
Gadhada(NP)	U	64·50	249	..	..	1	2,618	2,625	16,050	8,400	7,650
11 Botad Taluka	T	749·4	177	51	..	2	21,025	21,099	132,874	67,917	64,957
	R	706·3	107	51	..	..	11,897	11,933	75,578	38,731	36,847
	U	43·1	1,328	..	..	2	9,128	9,166	57,296	29,186	28,110
Botad(M)	U	10·36	4,853	..	..	1	7,967	8,005	50,274	25,643	24,631
Paliyad(VP)	U	32·77	214	..	..	1	1,161	1,161	7,022	3,543	3,479
12 Vallabhipur Mahal	T	594·0	107	54	3	1	9,845	9,898	63,455	32,336	31,119
	R	553·1	95	54	3	..	8,102	8,154	52,477	26,700	25,777
	U	40·9	268	..	..	1	1,743	1,744	10,978	5,636	5,342
Vallabhipur(NP)	U	40·91	268	..	..	1	1,743	1,744	10,978	5,636	5,342
5 AMRELI DISTRICT	**T**	***6,760·0**	**160**	**595**	..	**12**	**166,852**	**167,710**	**1,079,097**	**546,009**	**533,088**
	R	**6,478·7**	**133**	**595**	..	..	**131,450**	**132,137**	**858,755**	**433,229**	**425,526**
	U	**281·3**	**783**	..	..	**12**	**35,402**	**35,573**	**220,342**	**112,780**	**107,562**
1 Amreli Taluka	T	838·5	210	70	..	1	27,581	27,763	176,233	89,478	86,755
	R	827·1	143	70	..	..	17,999	18,131	117,992	59,143	58,849
	U	11·4	5,109	..	..	1	9,582	9,632	58,241	30,335	27,906
Amreli UA	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	9,582	9,632	58,241	30,335	27,906
(i) Amreli(M)	U	11·44	4,947	..	..	1	9,340	9,390	56,598	29,479	27,119
(ii) Amreli(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	242	242	1,643	856	787
2 Dhari Taluka	T	1,092·2	116	83	..	2	19,787	19,871	126,581	64,112	62,469
	R	1,068·3	91	83	..	..	15,029	15,079	96,811	48,928	47,883
	U	23·9	1,247	..	..	2	4,758	4,792	29,770	15,184	14,86
Dhari(VP)	U	1·53	11,464	..	..	1	2,812	2,841	17,540	8,984	8,556
Chalala(VP)	U	22·34	547	..	..	1	1,946	1,951	12,230	6,200	6,030
3 Khambha Mahal	R	407·5	114	36	..	..	7,046	7,062	46,556	23,556	23,000
4 Rajula Taluka	T	850·0	156	91	..	2	20,550	20,585	132,268	66,937	65,331
	R	826·0	127	91	..	..	16,186	16,202	105,248	53,215	52,033
	U	24·0	1,127	..	..	2	4,364	4,383	27,020	13,722	13,298
Rajula(NP)	U	2·32	8,821	..	..	1	3,340	3,359	20,464	10,371	10,093
Dungar(VP)	U	21·66	303	..	..	1	1,024	1,024	6,556	3,351	3,205

DISTRICT TABLE A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*Contd.*

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/ Urban Agglomeration/ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5 Jafrabad Mahal	T	355·6	166	42	..	1	9,600	9,624	59,153	30,168	28,985
	R	326·8	140	42	..	..	7,193	7,215	45,609	23,295	22,314
	U	28·8	471	..	..	1	2,407	2,409	13,544	6,873	6,671
Jafrabad(VP)	U	28·77	471	..	..	1	2,407	2,409	13,544	6,873	6,671
6 Kodinar Taluka	T	536·8	259	63	..	1	20,463	20,500	138,970	70,397	68,573
	R	520·2	225	63	..	..	17,201	17,236	117,239	59,416	57,823
	U	16·6	1,311	..	..	1	3,262	3,264	21,731	10,981	10,750
Kodinar(NP)	U	16·58	1,311	..	..	1	3,262	3,264	21,731	10,981	10,750
7 Kunkavav Vadia Taluka	T	839·2	182	68	..	2	22,864	23,186	153,092	77,903	75,189
	R	780·2	154	68	..	..	17,709	17,997	120,382	61,239	59,143
	U	59·0	554	..	..	2	5,155	5,189	32,710	16,664	16,046
Vadia(VP)	U	15·22	637	..	..	1	1,629	1,629	9,695	4,939	4,756
Bagasara(NP)	U	43·84	525	..	..	1	3,526	3,560	23,015	11,725	11,290
8 Babra Taluka	T	793·1	116	56	..	1	13,982	14,063	91,911	46,653	45,258
	R	733·5	109	56	..	..	12,089	12,150	79,712	40,360	39,352
	U	59·6	205	..	..	1	1,893	1,913	12,199	6,293	5,906
Babra(VP)	U	59·62	205	..	..	1	1,893	1,913	12,199	6,293	5,906
9 Lathi Taluka	T	632·8	159	49	..	2	15,927	15,990	100,487	50,158	50,329
	R	574·8	131	49	..	..	11,946	11,999	75,360	37,430	37,930
	U	58·0	433	..	..	2	3,981	3,991	25,127	12,728	12,399
Lathi(NP)	U	36·15	400	..	..	1	2,302	2,307	14,450	7,327	7,123
Damnagar(VP)	U	21·85	489	..	..	1	1,679	1,684	10,677	5,401	5,276
10 Lilia Mahal	R	395·0	136	37	..	..	9,052	9,066	53,846	26,647	27,199
6 JUNAGADH DISTRICT	**T**	***10,607·0**	**198**	**1,071**	**77**	**22**	**328,490**	**331,459**	**2,100,709**	**1,074,605**	**1,026,104**
	R	**10,071·3**	**145**	**1,071**	**77**	..	**222,955**	**225,191**	**1,460,908**	**746,509**	**714,399**
	U	**535·7**	**1,194**	..	..	**22**	**105,535**	**106,268**	**639,801**	**328,096**	**311,705**
1 Junagadh Taluka	T	676·6	360	77	1	3	40,176	40,789	243,280	125,793	117,487
	R	644·9	166	77	1	..	16,827	17,336	107,096	55,566	51,530
	U	31·7	4,300	..	..	3	23,349	23,453	136,184	70,227	65,957
Junagadh UA	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	20,577	20,666	120,416	62,122	58,294
(i) Junagadh(M)	U	13·47	8,808	..	..	1	20,271	20,360	118,646	61,209	57,437
(ii) Junagadh(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	306	306	1,770	913	857
Bilkha(VP)	U	13·21	784	..	..	1	1,764	1,779	10,353	5,224	5,129
Dungarpur(VP)	U	4·99	1,085	..	..	1	1,008	1,008	5,415	2,881	2,534
2 Mendarda Mahal	T	363·8	160	45	2	1	8,953	9,065	58,294	29,658	28,636
	R	344·6	138	45	2	..	7,222	7,316	47,525	24,188	23,337
	U	19·2	560	..	..	1	1,731	1,749	10,769	5,470	5,299
Mendarda(VP)	U	19·24	560	..	..	1	1,731	1,749	10,769	5,470	5,299
3 Talala Taluka	T	953·0	96	78	21	1	14,106	14,186	91,667	46,915	44,752
	R	943·2	86	78	21	..	12,347	12,347	80,700	41,233	39,467
	U	9·8	1,119	..	..	1	1,823	1,839	10,967	5,682	5,285
Talala(VP)	U	9·80	1,119	..	..	1	1,823	1,839	10,967	5,682	5,285
4 Patan-Veraval Taluka	T	687·7	379	102	..	2	38,012	38,296	260,578	133,614	126,964
	R	649·3	239	102	..	..	22,046	22,175	155,271	79,688	75,583
	U	38·4	2,742	..	..	2	15,966	16,121	105,307	53,926	51,381
Patan UA	U	38·40	2,742	..	..	2	15,966	16,121	105,307	53,926	51,381
(a) Patan(M)	U	31·86	636	..	..	1	2,956	2,966	20,259	10,094	10,165
(b) Veraval(M)	U	6·54	13,004	..	..	1	13,010	13,155	85,048	43,832	41,216

DISTRICT TABLE A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*Contd.*

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/ Urban Agglomeration/ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5 Malia Taluka	T	539·7	206	63	..	1	16,734	16,783	110,966	56,686	54,280
	R	510·7	198	63	..	..	15,089	15,112	100,963	51,501	49,462
	U	29·0	344	..	..	1	1,645	1,671	10,003	5,185	4,818
Malia(VP)	U	29·04	344	..	..	1	1,645	1,671	10,003	5,185	4,818
6 Mangrol Taluka	T	572·6	251	63	..	1	21,369	21,502	143,474	73,237	70,237
	R	544·1	194	63	..	..	15,688	15,813	105,474	53,960	51,514
	U	28·5	1,334	..	..	1	5,681	5,689	38,000	19,277	18,723
Mangrol UA	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	5,681	5,689	38,000	19,277	18,723
(i) Mangrol(M)	U	28·49	1,298	..	..	1	5,559	5,567	36,992	18,771	18,221
(ii) Mangrol(OG)	U	N.A	..	..	..	..	122	122	1,008	506	502
7 Keshod Taluka	T	556·6	246	53	..	1	20,996	21,123	136,677	70,395	66,282
	R	514·7	203	53	..	..	15,938	16,023	104,641	53,583	51,058
	U	41·9	765	..	..	1	5,058	5,100	32,036	16,812	15,224
Keshod(NP)	U	41·87	765	..	..	1	5,058	5,100	32,036	16,812	15,224
8 Porbandar Taluka	T	1,133·2	239	76	..	2	47,003	47,282	270,972	137,898	133,074
	R	1,103·1	125	76	..	..	23,419	23,517	137,665	69,540	68,125
	U	30·1	4,435	..	..	2	23,584	23,765	133,307	68,358	64,949
Porbandar UA	U	30·06	4,435	..	..	2	23,584	23,765	133,307	68,358	64,949
(a) Porbandar(M)	U	12·30	9,364	..	..	1	20,107	20,288	115,182	58,792	56,390
(b) †Chhaya(VP)	U	17·76	1,021	..	..	1	3,477	3,477	18,125	9,566	8,559
9 Ranavav Taluka	T	588·1	128	52	1	2	12,641	12,700	75,205	38,395	36,810
	R	508·4	92	52	1	..	7,692	7,744	46,716	23,818	22,898
	U	79·7	358	..	..	2	4,949	4,956	28,489	14,577	13,912
Ranavav(NP)	U	43·81	372	..	..	1	2,804	2,811	16,290	8,204	8,086
†Adityana(VP)	U	35·85	340	..	..	1	2,145	2,145	12,199	6,373	5,826
10 Kutiyana Taluka	T	566·3	141	46	1	1	12,704	12,783	79,722	40,232	39,490
	R	530·1	117	46	1	..	9,831	9,871	61,798	31,216	30,582
	U	36·2	495	..	..	1	2,873	2,912	17,924	9,016	8,908
Kutiyana(NP)	U	36·21	495	..	..	1	2,873	2,912	17,924	9,016	8,908
11 Manavadar Taluka	T	591·7	212	55	..	2	20,326	20,417	125,302	64,027	61,275
	R	533·7	165	55	..	..	14,083	14,155	88,016	44,908	43,108
	U	58·0	642	..	..	2	6,243	6,262	37,286	19,119	18,167
Manavadar(NP)	U	27·66	741	..	..	1	3,577	3,588	20,509	10,575	9,934
Bantwa(NP)	U	30·39	552	..	..	1	2,666	2,674	16,777	8,544	8,233
12 Vanthali Taluka	T	393·2	244	45	..	2	15,073	15,314	95,980	49,425	46,555
	R	339·1	201	45	..	..	10,600	10,787	68,198	35,108	33,090
	U	54·1	514	..	..	2	4,473	4,527	27,782	14,317	13,465
Vanthali(NP)	U	35·64	477	..	..	1	2,581	2,634	17,012	8,640	8,372
Shapur(VP)	U	18·45	584	..	..	1	1,892	1,893	10,770	5,677	5,093
13 Bhesan Mahal	R	438·6	152	45	1	..	9,743	9,960	66,596	34,076	32,520
14 Visavadar Taluka	T	901·7	131	93	9	1	17,677	17,970	118,309	60,207	58,102
	R	875·6	119	93	9	..	15,430	15,677	104,439	53,184	51,255
	U	26·1	531	..	..	1	2,247	2,293	13,870	7,023	6,847
Visavadar(NP)	U	26·12	531	..	..	1	2,247	2,293	13,870	7,023	6,847
15 Una Taluka	T	1,578·4	142	178	41	2	32,977	33,289	223,687	114,047	109,640
	R	1,525·4	122	178	41	..	27,064	27,358	185,810	94,940	90,870
	U	53·0	714	..	..	2	5,913	5,931	37,877	19,107	18,770
Una(NP)	U	37·41	780	..	..	1	4,521	4,539	29,171	14,722	14,449
Delwada(VP)	U	15·62	557	..	..	1	1,392	1,392	8,706	4,385	4,321

DISTRICT TABLE A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*Contd.*

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/ Urban Agglomeration/ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7 KACHCHH DISTRICT	**T**	***45,652·0**	**23**	**887**	**61**	**10**	**200,271**	**202,422**	**1,050,161**	**525,431**	**524,730**
	R	**45,319·2**	**17**	**887**	**61**	**..**	**148,378**	**149,687**	**775,789**	**382,972**	**392,817**
	U	**332·8**	**824**	**..**	**..**	**10**	**51,893**	**52,735**	**274,372**	**142,459**	**131,913**
1 Bhuj Taluka	T	4,528·2	48	145	13	2	43,013	43,386	216,318	109,472	106,846
	R	4,482·9	30	145	13	..	27,338	27,532	134,863	66,980	67,883
	U	45·3	1,799	..	..	2	15,675	15,854	81,455	42,492	38,963
Bhuj UA	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	13,246	13,365	70,211	36,987	33,224
(i) Bhuj(M)	U	9·48	7,352	..	..	1	13,154	13,273	69,693	36,727	32,966
(ii) Bhuj(OG)	U	N.A.	..	..	..	..	92	92	518	260	258
Madhapar(NP)	U	35·81	314	..	..	1	2,429	2,489	11,244	5,505	5,739
2 Mundra Taluka	T	888·1	71	59	1	1	13,221	13,308	63,224	30,733	32,491
	R	867·4	62	59	1	..	11,176	11,259	53,075	25,643	27,432
	U	20·7	489	..	..	1	2,045	2,049	10,149	5,090	5,059
Mundra(NP)	U	20·75	489	..	..	1	2,045	2,049	10,149	5,090	5,059
3 Mandvi Taluka	T	1,406·2	93	89	2	1	24,643	24,922	130,146	62,551	67,595
	R	1,391·3	70	89	2	..	18,717	18,931	98,032	46,846	51,186
	U	14·9	2,157	..	..	1	5,926	5,991	32,114	15,705	16,409
Mandvi(M)	U	14·89	2,157	..	..	1	5,926	5,991	32,114	15,705	16,409
4 Abdasa Taluka	T	2,398·2	33	150	15	1	15,100	15,362	78,982	38,157	40,825
	R	2,324·3	31	150	15	..	13,725	13,972	71,862	34,607	37,255
	U	73·9	96	..	..	1	1,375	1,390	7,120	3,550	3,570
Naliya(VP)	U	73·96	96	..	..	1	1,375	1,390	7,120	3,550	3,570
5 Lakhpat Taluka	R	1,945·0	15	84	15	..	5,298	5,429	28,902	14,545	14,357
6 Nakhatrana Taluka	R	1,984·7	53	123	9	..	19,026	19,180	105,900	50,054	55,846
7 Rapar Taluka	T	3,023·6	45	97	..	1	24,177	24,240	135,049	69,927	65,122
	R	2,971·8	42	97	..	..	22,268	22,324	124,528	64,449	60,079
	U	51·8	203	..	..	1	1,909	1,916	10,521	5,478	5,043
Rapar (VP)	U	51·83	203	..	..	1	1,909	1,916	10,521	5,478	5,043
8 Bhachau Taluka	T	1,985·2	50	69	2	1	19,413	19,609	100,252	50,458	49,794
	R	1,892·8	46	69	2	..	16,735	16,916	86,329	43,350	42,979
	U	92·4	151	..	..	1	2,678	2,693	13,923	7,108	6,815
Bhachau (NP)	U	92·44	151	..	..	1	2,678	2,693	13,923	7,108	6,815
9 Anjar Taluka	T	1,312·0	146	71	4	3	36,380	36,986	191,388	99,534	91,854
	R	1,278·2	57	71	4	..	14,095	14,144	72,298	36,498	35,800
	U	33·8	3,528	..	..	3	22,285	22,842	119,090	63,036	56,054
Anjar (M)	U	17·81	1,888	..	..	1	6,342	6,369	33,623	17,037	16,586
Gandhidham UA	U	N.A.	..	..	..	1	11,195	11,480	61,489	32,590	28,899
(i) Gandhidham(M)	U	12·98	4,732	..	..	1	11,180	11,465	61,415	32,546	28,869
(ii) Railway Colony (OG)	U	N.A.	..	..	..	..	15	15	74	44	30
Kandla (NM)	U	2·97	8,073	..	..	1	4,748	4,993	23,978	13,409	10,569
8 BANAS KANTHA DISTRICT	**T**	***12,703·0**	**131**	**1,368**	**7**	**5**	**286,330**	**289,072**	**1,667,914**	**857,319**	**810,595**
	R	**12,612·6**	**121**	**1,368**	**7**	**..**	**259,477**	**262,144**	**1,523,746**	**782,700**	**741,046**
	U	**90·4**	**1,595**	**..**	**..**	**5**	**26,853**	**26,928**	**144,168**	**74,619**	**69,549**
1 Palanpur Taluka	T	1,473·1	209	189	2	2	55,998	56,807	307,683	157,292	150,391
	R	1,450·3	165	189	2	..	42,999	43,765	239,733	122,136	117,597
	U	22·8	2,980	..	..	2	12,999	13,042	67,950	35,156	32,794
Palanpur(M)	U	14·92	4,106	..	..	1	11,822	11,843	61,262	31,732	29,530
†Kanodar(VP)	U	7·88	849	..	..	1	1,177	1,199	6,688	3,424	3,264

DISTRICT TABLE A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*Contd.*

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/ Urban Agglomeration/ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2 Vadgam Taluka .	R	564·6	246	110	..	..	26,315	26,620	138,752	69,883	68,869
3 Deesa Taluka . .	T	1,481·5	176	145	1	1	42,137	42,432	260,532	134,047	126,485
	R	1,473·1	149	145	1	..	34,865	35,139	218,802	112,364	106,438
	U	8·4	4,950	..	..	1	7,272	7,293	41,730	21,683	20,047
Deesa (NP) . .	U	8·43	4,950	..	..	1	7,272	7,293	41,730	21,683	20,047
4 Kankrej Taluka .	R	795·5	185	106	..	..	23,816	23,875	147,201	75,782	71,419
5 Radhanpur Taluka .	T	595·7	136	54	..	1	13,944	13,982	81,174	41,850	39,324
	R	558·7	107	54	..	..	9,863	9,897	60,040	30,949	29,091
	U	37·0	572	..	..	1	4,081	4,085	21,134	10,901	10,233
Radhanpur (NP) .	U	36·95	572	..	..	1	4,081	4,085	21,134	10,901	10,233
6 Santalpur Taluka .	R	1,347·8	54	73	..	..	12,599	12,687	72,619	37,693	34,926
7 Deodar Taluka .	R	1,011·5	143	124	..	..	23,026	23,453	145,075	75,254	69,821
8 Vav Taluka . .	R	1,711·8	72	120	1	..	21,946	22,024	122,915	63,637	59,278
9 Tharad Taluka . .	T	1,357·9	109	134	..	1	23,303	23,501	147,830	76,158	71,672
	R	1 335·7	101	134	..	..	20,802	20,993	134,476	69,279	65,197
	U	22·2	600	..	..	1	2,501	2,508	13,354	6,879	6,475
Tharad(VP) .	U	22·24	600	..	..	1	2.501	2,508	13,354	6,879	6,475
10 Dhanera Taluka .	R	1,188.5	120	130	..	..	25,058	25,309	142,288	73,397	68,891
11 Danta Taluka .	R	860·4	118	183	3	..	18,188	18,382	101,845	52,326	49,519
9 SABAR KANTHA DISTRICT	**T**	***7,390·0**	**203**	**1,359**	**24**	**8**	**266,530**	**269,247**	**1,502,284**	**760,381**	**741,903**
	R	**7,268·2**	**186**	**1,359**	**24**	..	**238,594**	**241,054**	**1,353,574**	**683,133**	**670,441**
	U	**121·8**	**1,221**	..	..	**8**	**27,936**	**28,193**	**148,710**	**77,248**	**71,462**
1 Himatnagar Taluka .	T	773·2	244	130	4	1	34,090	34,547	188,436	95,928	92,508
	R	764·4	194	130	4	..	26,466	26,802	148,477	74,825	73,652
	U	8·8	4,530	..	..	1	7,624	7,745	39,959	21,103	18,856
Himatnagar(NP) .	U	8·82	4,530	..	..	1	7,624	7,745	39,959	21,103	18,856
2 Prantij Taluka . .	T	824·1	263	133	..	2	38,175	38,682	216,926	110,793	106,133
	R	781·3	238	133	..	..	32,374	32,865	185,860	94,749	91,111
	U	42·8	725	..	..	2	5,801	5,817	31,066	16,044	15,022
Prantij(NP) .	U	20·43	889	..	..	1	3,386	3,402	18,168	9,339	8,829
Talod(NP) . .	U	22·40	576	..	..	1	2,415	2,415	12,898	6,705	6,193
3 Idar Taluka . .	T	1,136·9	213	193	6	1	46,261	46,634	241,968	121,137	120,831
	R	1,121·1	198	193	6	..	42,484	42,857	222,312	111,148	111,164
	U	15·8	1,245	..	..	1	3,777	3,777	19,656	9,989	9,667
Idar UA . .	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	3,777	3,777	19,656	9,989	9,667
(i) Idar(NP) .	U	15·79	1,171	..	..	1	3,546	3,546	18,493	9,392	9,101
(ii) Jawanpura(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	231	231	1,163	597	566
4 Khedbrahma Taluka .	T	846·3	161	132	4	1	23,522	23,824	136,044	69,144	66,900
	R	819·0	148	132	4	..	20,637	20,864	121,156	61,310	59,846
	U	27·3	545	..	..	1	2,885	2,960	14,888	7,834	7,054
†Khedbrahma (VP) .	U	27·32	545	..	..	1	2,885	2,960	14,888	7,834	7,054
5 Vijaynagar Mahal .	R	456·1	129	85	..	..	10,235	10,269	58,776	28,491	30,285
6 Bhiloda Taluka .	R	723·6	202	158	10	..	25,950	26,114	146,114	72,090	74,024
7 Meghraj Taluka .	T	545·3	168	127	..	1	15,317	15,359	91,437	46,489	44,948
	R	539·6	157	127	..	..	14,069	14,105	84,983	43,075	41,908
	U	5·7	1,140	..	..	1	1,248	1,254	6,454	3,414	3,040
Meghraj(VP) . .	U	5·66	1,140	..	..	1	1,248	1,254	6,454	3,414	3,040

DISTRICT TABLE A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*Contd.*

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/ Urban Agglomeration/ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8 Modasa Taluka	T	862·2	223	140	..	1	33,819	34,368	192,007	98,250	93,757
	R	848·7	189	140	..	..	28,143	28,659	160,018	81,828	78,190
	U	13·5	2,375	..	..	1	5,676	5,709	31,989	16,422	15,567
Modasa(NP)	U	13·47	2,375	..	..	1	5,676	5,709	31,989	16,422	15,567
9 Malpur Taluka	T	365·3	176	100	..	1	10,726	10,766	64,204	33,021	31,183
	R	357·4	166	100	..	..	9,801	9,835	59,506	30,579	28,927
	U	7·9	592	..	..	1	925	931	4,698	2,442	2,256
Malpur(VP)	U	7·94	592	..	..	1	925	931	4,698	2,442	2,256
10 Bayad Taluka	R	748·1	222	161	..	..	28,435	28,684	166,372	85,038	81,334
10 MAHESANA DISTRICT	**T**	***9,027·0**	**282**	**1,039**	**10**	**14**	**458,031**	**461,638**	**2,548,787**	**1,293,626**	**1,255,161**
	R	**8,760·0**	**233**	**1,039**	**10**	**..**	**365,200**	**367,611**	**2,037,367**	**1,030,130**	**1,007,237**
	U	**267·0**	**1,916**	**..**	**..**	**14**	**92,831**	**94,027**	**511,420**	**263,496**	**247,924**
1 Mahesana Taluka	T	791·8	387	109	..	1	54,907	55,736	306,374	156,596	149,778
	R	778·9	300	109	..	..	41,818	42,066	233,350	118,576	114,774
	U	12·9	5,674	..	..	1	13,089	13,670	73,024	38,020	35,004
Mahesana UA	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	13,089	13,670	73,024	38,020	35,004
(i) Mahesana(M)	U	12·87	5,662	..	..	1	13,068	13,649	72,872	37,944	34,928
(ii) Mahesana(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	21	21	152	76	76
2 Kadi Taluka	T	829·6	261	118	..	1	40,664	41,015	216,266	110,648	105,618
	R	826·8	219	118	..	..	34,184	34,483	180,969	92,333	88,636
	U	2·8	12,385	..	..	1	6,480	6,532	35,297	18,315	16,982
Kadi UA	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	6,480	6,532	35,297	18,315	16,982
(i) Kadi (M)	U	2·85	12,139	..	..	1	6,332	6,378	34,595	17,932	16,663
(ii) Kadi (OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	148	154	702	383	319
3 Chanasma Taluka	T	886·7	234	110	..	2	37,190	37,461	207,607	104,300	103,307
	R	857·4	216	110	..	..	32,957	33,198	184,859	92,743	92,116
	U	29·3	777	..	..	2	4,233	4,263	22,748	11,557	11,191
Chanasma (NP)	U	20·52	782	..	..	1	2,973	2,989	16,053	8,067	7,986
Bechar-alias-Becharaji (VP)	U	8·77	763	..	..	1	1,260	1,274	6,695	3,490	3,205
4 Sami Taluka	R	1,514·7	85	98	..	..	21,669	21,752	128,315	65,639	62,676
5 Harij Taluka	T	407·0	170	39	..	1	12,179	12,226	69,101	35,838	33,263
	R	376·9	144	39	..	..	9,387	9,431	54,209	28,058	26,151
	U	30·1	495	..	..	1	2,792	2,795	14,892	7,780	7,112
Harij (NP)	U	30·09	495	..	..	1	2,792	2,795	14,892	7,789	7,112
6 Patan Taluka	T	1,054·1	288	140	..	1	53,685	53,981	303,944	154,852	149,092
	R	1,040·5	216	140	..	..	39,635	39,872	224,748	113,962	110,786
	U	13·6	5,815	..	..	1	14,050	14,109	79,196	40,890	38,306
Patan (M)	U	13·62	5,815	..	..	1	14,050	14,109	79,196	40,890	38,306
7 Sidhpur Taluka	T	677·1	425	82	..	2	50,936	51,377	288,106	144,619	143,487
	R	630·3	314	82	..	..	34,641	34,870	197,675	98,616	99,059
	U	46·8	1 932	..	..	2	16 295	16 507	90 431	46 003	44 428
Sidhpur UA	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	9 521	9,658	52,706	26,632	26,074
(i) Sidhpur (M)	U	11·66	4.456	..	..	1	9,386	9,523	51,953	26,235	25,718
(ii) Sidhpur (OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	135	135	753	397	356
Unjha (M)	U	35.15	1,073	..	..	1	6,774	6,849	37,725	19,371	18,354
8 Kheralu Taluka	T	953·8	258	158	9	2	45,938	45,186	246,485	124,100	122,385
	R	872·5	237	158	9	..	37,468	37,594	206,678	104,006	102,672
	U	81·3	490	..	..	2	7,570	7,592	39,807	20,094	19,713
Kheralu (NP)	U	37·00	4 79	..	..	1	3,329	3,347	17,728	9,055	8,673
Vadnagar (NP)	U	44·27	499	..	..	1	4,241	4,245	22,079	11,039	11,040

DISTRICT TABLE A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*Contd.*

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/ Urban Agglomeration/ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9 Visnagar Taluka .	T	492·8	404	60	..	1	34,762	35,002	198,873	100,355	98,518
	R	488·1	312	60	..	..	26,635	26,790	152,242	76,515	75,727
	U	4·7	9,921	..	..	1	8,127	8,212	46,631	23,840	22,791
Visnagar (M) . .	U	4·70	9,921	..	..	1	8,127	8,212	46,631	23,840	22,791
10 Vijapur Taluka .	T	943·8	385	107	1	2	66,171	66,872	363,649	182,757	180,892
	R	915·5	354	107	1	..	59,095	59,718	324,201	162,773	161,428
	U	28·3	1,396	..	..	2	7,076	7,154	39,448	19,984	19,464
Vijapur (NP) . .	U	1·36	13,663	..	..	1	3,366	3,367	18,582	9,378	9,204
Mansa (NP) . .	U	26.90	776	..	..	1	3,710	3,787	20,866	10,606	10,260
11 Kalol Taluka . .	T	487·1	452	68	..	1	40,830	41,030	220,067	113,922	106,145
	R	469·9	319	68	..	..	27,711	27,837	150,121	76,909	73,212
	U	17.2	4,060	..	..	1	13,119	13,193	69,946	37,013	32,933
Kalol (M) . .	U	17·23	4,060	..	..	1	13,119	13,193	69,946	37,013	32,933
11 GANDHINAGAR DISTRICT	**T**	***649·0**	**445**	**75**	..	**1**	**54,618**	**56,594**	**289,088**	**150,194**	**138,894**
	R	**592·2**	**383**	**75**	..	..	**42,027**	**43,762**	**226,645**	**116,575**	**110,070**
	U	**56·8**	**1,100**	..	..	**1**	**12,591**	**12,832**	**62,443**	**33,619**	**28,824**
1 Gandhinagar Taluka .	T	651·4	444	75	..	1	54,618	56,594	289,088	150,194	138,894
	R	594·6	381	75	..	..	42,027	43,762	226,645	116,575	110,070
	U	56·8	1,100	..	..	1	12,591	12,832	62,443	33,619	28,82
†Gandhinagar (n.a.) .	U	56.75	1,100	..	..	1	12,591	12,832	62,443	33,619	28,824
12 AHMADABAD DISTRICT	**T**	***8,707.0**	**445**	**653**	**3**	**30**	**708,266**	**713,497**	**3,875,794**	**2,050,010**	**1,825,784**
	R	**8,214.0**	**133**	**653**	**3**	..	**196,982**	**199,437**	**1,094,716**	**565,963**	**528,753**
	U	**493.0**	**5,641**	..	..	**30**	**511,284**	**514,060**	**2,781,078**	**1,484,047**	**1,297,031**
Ahmadabad UA .	U				See Annexure						
1 Ahmadabad City Taluka	T	317·7	7,966	7	1	18	465,480	467,623	2,530,920	1,353,453	1,177,467
	R	125·7	187	7	1	..	4,661	4,671	23,510	12,316	11,194
	U	192·0	13,062	..	..	18	460,819	462,952	2,507,410	1,341,137	1,166,273
Ahmadabad City+ .	U				See Annexure						
Ahmadabad City Part (i)	U	N.A.	..	..	..	1	384,728	386,832	2,129,799	1,138,482	991,317
(i) Ahmadabad (MC) .	U	98·15	20,985	..	..	1	369,920	371,973	2,059,725	1,099,899	959,826
(ii) Asarva (OG) .	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	2,476	2,479	9,999	5,926	4,073
(iii) Rakhial(OG) .	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	3,088	3,088	14,310	7,857	6,453
(iv) Rajpur-Hirpur (OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	1,019	1,019	5,157	2,709	2,448
(v) Maktampur(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	447	447	2,250	1,190	1,060
(vi) Bagefirdosh(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	4,337	4,357	19,333	10,776	8,557
(vii) Khokhra Mehmedabad (OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	385	385	1,866	1,007	859
(viii) Shahwadi(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	657	678	3,294	1,840	1,454
(ix) Sahijpur Bogha (Thakkar Bapanagar) (OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	910	910	4,282	2,388	1,894
(x) Narol (OG) .	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	1,489	1,496	9,583	4,890	4,693
†Sardarnagar (M)+	U	2·48	20,213	..	..	1	7,544	7,550	50,128	25,783	24,345
Sahijpur Bogha(NP)+	U	5·23	12,491	..	..	1	12,898	12,898	65,327	35,245	30,082
Naroda (NP)+ .	U	8·40	5,316	..	..	1	9,307	9,312	44,658	24,067	20,591
Naroda INA (INA)+	U	2·33	1,552	..	..	1	964	965	3,616	2,176	1,440
†Hansol (VP)+ .	U	5·06	1,218	..	..	1	1,305	1,305	6,165	3,441	2,724
Ahmadabad Cantonment (Cantt.)+	U	5·59	1,924	..	..	1	2,234	2,235	10,755	5,177	5,578

+ Forms part of Ahmadabad Urban Agglomeration. Consolidated figures of Ahmadabad Urban Agglomeration alongwith details of its constituents are given in Annexure.

DISTRICT TABLE A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*Contd.*

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/ Urban Agglomeration/ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
†Odhav (NP)+ .	U	8·23	3,704	..	..	1	7,167	7,169	30,488	17,249	13,239
Odhav INA (INA) +	U	1·20	2,727	..	..	1	742	742	3,272	1,859	1,413
†Nikol (VP)+ . .	U	10·20	2,014	..	..	1	4,465	4,470	20,543	11,124	9,419
Ranip (NP)+ .	U	5·68	6,239	..	..	1	7,268	7,274	35,438	19,425	16,013
Vejalpur (VP)+ .	U	12·35	3,718	..	..	1	9,222	9,222	45,921	24,125	21,796
Vastrapur (VP)+ .	U	4·22	1,167	..	..	1	1,089	1,089	4,924	2,674	2,250
Memnagar (VP)+ .	U	2·10	2,985	..	..	1	1,306	1,306	6,269	3,330	2,939
Ghatlodia (VP)+ .	U	4·41	3,620	..	..	1	3,293	3,296	15,963	8,415	7,548
Ghodasar (VP)+ .	U	5·42	2,272	..	..	1	2,830	2,830	12,315	6,765	5,550
Isanpur (VP)+ .	U	4·52	2,727	..	..	1	2,676	2,676	12,326	6,742	5,584
†Sarkhej (VP) . .	U	6·39	1,487	..	..	1	1,781	1,781	9,503	5,058	4,445
2 Daskroi Taluka . .	T	698·4	398	87	..	3	52,434	54,302	278,107	146,417	131,690
	R	682·8	323	87	..	..	40,891	42,394	220,738	115,501	105,237
	U	15·6	3,673	..	..	3	11,543	11,908	57,369	30,916	26,453
Ahmadabad City Part (ii) .	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	5,853	6,187	29,328	15,814	13,514
(xi) Thaltej (OG) .	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	1,077	1,188	6,168	3,328	2,840
(xii) Bodakdev (OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	317	317	1,680	856	824
(xiii) Ramol (Part) (OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	1,283	1,283	5,996	3,238	2,758
(xiv) Vatva (OG) .	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	3,176	3,399	15,484	8,392	7,092
Kali (VP)+ . .	U	3·55	5,761	..	..	1	4,200	4,222	20,452	11,048	9,404
Vatva INA (INA)+	U	3·00	123	..	..	1	97	97	370	204	166
†Nandej (VP) .	U	9·07	796	..	..	1	1,393	1,402	7,219	3,850	3,369
3 Dholka Taluka . .	T	1,692·1	154	116	..	2	46,489	46,881	261,092	136,184	124,908
	R	1,661·4	118	116	..	..	35,029	35,302	195,284	102,007	93,277
	U	30·7	2,146	..	..	2	11,460	11,579	65,808	34,177	31,631
Dholka (M) .	U	7·55	5,864	..	..	1	7,442	7,523	44,270	22,842	21,428
Bavla (NP) . .	U	23·12	932	..	..	1	4,018	4,056	21,538	11,335	10,203
4 Dhandhuka Taluka .	T	2,682·9	80	127	1	3	35,740	35,831	213,748	109,109	104,639
	R	2,564·7	66	127	1	..	28,159	28,235	169,205	86,410	82,795
	U	118·2	377	..	..	3	7,581	7,596	44,543	22,699	21,844
Dhanduka (NP) .	U	62·66	353	..	..	1	3,968	3,973	22,109	11,438	10,671
Ranpur (VP) . .	U	23·53	441	..	..	1	1,759	1,763	10,379	5,096	5,283
Barwala (VP) . .	U	32·04	376	..	..	1	1,854	1,860	12,055	6,165	5,890
5 Sanand Taluka . .	T	790·7	174	66	..	1	24,530	24,710	137,346	71,431	65,915
	R	750·3	153	66	..	..	20,495	20,641	114,881	59,767	55,114
	U	40·4	556	..	..	1	4,035	4,069	22,465	11,664	10,801
Sanand (NP) . .	U	40·42	556	..	..	1	4,035	4,069	22,465	11,664	10,801
6 Viramgam Taluka .	T	1,714·1	158	157	1	2	49,351	49,549	270,948	138,627	132,321
	R	1,645·0	129	157	1	..	38,254	38,380	212,333	108,230	104,103
	U	69·1	848	..	..	2	11,097	11,169	58,615	30,397	28,218
Viramgam (M) .	U	8·78	5,498	..	..	1	9,121	9,181	48,275	25,048	23,227
Mandal (VP) . .	U	60·34	171	..	..	1	1,976	1,988	10,340	5,349	4,991
7 Dehgam Taluka . .	T	620·2	296	93	..	1	34,242	34,601	183,633	94,789	88,844
	R	593·2	268	93	..	..	29,493	29,814	158,765	81,732	77,033
	U	27·0	921	..	..	1	4,749	4,787	24,868	13,057	11,811
Dehgam (NP) .	U	26·99	921	..	..	1	4,749	4,787	24,868	13,057	11,811

+Forms part of Ahmadabad Urban Agglomeration. Consolidated figures of Ahmadabad Urban Agglomeration alongwith details of its constituents are given in Annexure.

DISTRICT TABLE A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*Contd.*

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/ Urban Agglomeration/ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13 KHEDA DISTRICT	**T**	***7,194·0**	**419**	**965**	**3**	**18**	**539,187**	**547,851**	**3,015,027**	**1,574 340**	**1 440 687**
	R	**6,865·6**	**351**	**965**	**3**	..	**430,517**	**437,672**	**2,408,672**	**1,257,978**	**1,150,694**
	U	**328·4**	**1,846**	..	..	**18**	**108,670**	**110,179**	**606,355**	**316,362**	**289,993**
1 Mehmedabad Taluka	T	502·3	424	76	..	2	37,905	38,442	212,869	110,404	102,465
	R	467·5	367	76	..	..	30,390	30,880	171,591	88,917	82,674
	U	34·8	1,187	..	..	2	7,515	7,562	41,278	21,487	19,791
Mehmedabad(NP)	U	13·15	1,697	..	..	1	3,949	3,952	22,309	11,571	10,738
Kheda(NP)	U	21·62	877	..	..	1	3,566	3,610	18,969	9,916	9,053
2 Nadiad Taluka	T	662·3	713	100	..	2	85,927	87,161	471,916	246,734	225,182
	R	622·3	510	100	..	..	57,795	58,753	317,453	166,302	151,151
	U	40·0	3,859	..	..	2	28,132	28,408	154,463	80,432	74,031
Nadiad(M)	U	28·48	5,010	..	..	1	25,949	26,186	142,689	74,276	68,413
Vaso(NP)	U	11·55	1,019	..	..	1	2,183	2,222	11,774	6,156	5,618
3 Anand Taluka	T	676·0	758	77	..	4	91,730	93,191	512,449	269,688	242,761
	R	631·1	602	77	..	..	67,502	68,578	380,118	199,340	180,778
	U	44·9	2,951	..	..	4	24,228	24,613	132,331	70,348	61,983
Anand(M)	U	21·13	3,972	..	..	1	14,807	15,139	83,936	44,697	39,239
Vallabh Vidyanagar(NP)	U	2·30	7,912	..	..	1	3,899	3,914	18,197	9,936	8,261
Vithal Udyognagar INA(INA)	U	1·21	1,569	..	..	1	442	456	1,899	1,064	835
Umreth(M)	U	20·20	1,401	..	..	1	5,080	5,104	28,299	14,651	13,648
4 Petlad Taluka	T	475·2	645	83	..	2	55,912	56,978	306,472	160,340	146,132
	R	458·6	533	83	..	..	45,153	46,100	244,223	127,960	116,263
	U	16·6	3,745	..	..	2	10,759	10,878	62,249	32,380	29,869
Petlad(M)	U	2·28	20,623	..	..	1	8,093	8,205	47,020	24,671	22,349
Sojitra(NP)	U	14·34	1,062	..	..	1	2,666	2,673	15,229	7,709	7,520
5 Borsad Taluka	T	607·4	611	95	..	1	66,235	67,598	371,211	195,274	175,937
	R	582·5	571	95	..	..	60,201	61,149	332,527	175,234	157,293
	U	24·9	1,554	..	..	1	6,034	6,449	38,684	20,040	18,644
Borsad(M)	U	24·89	1,554	..	..	1	6,034	6,449	38,684	20,040	18,644
6 Khambhat Taluka	T	1,191·6	221	101	..	2	47,027	47,712	263,373	137,530	125,843
	R	1,109·6	169	101	..	..	33,585	34,185	187,154	98,377	88,777
	U	82·0	929	..	..	2	13,442	13,527	76,219	39,153	37,066
Khambhat(M)	U	69·24	994	..	..	1	11,949	12,010	68,791	35,299	33,492
Dhuvaran(VP)	U	12·79	581	..	..	1	1,493	1,517	7,428	3,854	3,574
7 Matar Taluka	R	577·0	279	82	..	..	28,424	29,050	160,810	84,391	76,419
8 Kapadvanj Taluka	T	985·7	324	161	..	1	57,256	57,887	319,691	164,822	154,869
	R	966·5	294	161	..	..	50,902	51,523	284,513	146,635	137,878
	U	19·2	1,831	..	..	1	6,354	6,364	35,178	18,187	16,991
Kapadvanj(M)	U	19·21	1,831	..	..	1	6,354	6,364	35,178	18,187	16,991
9 Balasinor Taluka	T	552·3	292	98	1	1	27,488	27,843	161,535	82,321	79,214
	R	530·7	262	98	1	..	23,381	23,691	138,894	70,728	68,166
	U	21·6	1,046	..	..	1	4,107	4,152	22,641	11,593	11,048
Balasinor(NP)	U	21·64	1,046	..	..	1	4,107	4,152	22,641	11,593	11,048
10 Thasra Taluka	T	659·9	356	92	2	3	41,283	41,989	234,701	122,836	111,865
	R	615·5	311	92	2	..	33,184	33,763	191,389	100,094	91,295
	U	44·4	975	..	..	3	8,099	8,226	43,312	22,742	20,570
Thasra(VP)	U	14·41	798	..	..	1	2,111	2,171	11,504	6,063	5,441

DISTRICT TABLE A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*Contd.*

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/ Urban Agglomeration/ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dakor UA	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	3,837	3,873	19,183	10,016	9,167
(i) Dakor(NP)	U	15·52	1,184	..	..	1	3,657	3,691	18,378	9,584	8,794
(ii) Rakhiyal(Part)(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	180	182	805	432	373
Pali(VP)	U	14·47	872	..	..	1	2,151	2,182	12,625	6,663	5,962
14 PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT	**T**	***8,866·0**	**262**	**1,895**	**14**	**9**	**377,148**	**380,268**	**2,321,689**	**1,185,383**	**1,136,306**
	R	**8,752·9**	**236**	**1,895**	**14**	..	**332,095**	**334,725**	**2,064,137**	**1,052,633**	**1,011,504**
	U	**113·1**	**2,277**	..	..	**9**	**45,053**	**45,543**	**257,552**	**132,750**	**124,802**
1 Godhra Taluka	T	1,019·2	336	161	1	1	55,833	56,600	341,991	176,523	165,468
	R	999·0	256	161	1	..	41,200	41,717	255,763	131,791	123,972
	U	20·2	4,277	..	..	1	14,633	14,883	86,228	44,732	41,496
Godhra UA	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	14,633	14,883	86,228	44,732	41,496
(i) Godhra(M)	U	20·16	4,255	..	..	1	14,525	14,775	85,784	44,505	41,279
(ii) Jafrabad(Part)(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	108	108	444	227	217
2 Kalol Taluka	T	395·4	364	68	..	1	24,978	25,232	143,913	74,595	69,318
	R	387·8	334	68	..	..	22,337	22,554	129,632	67,073	62,559
	U	7·6	1,872	..	..	1	2,641	2,678	14,281	7,522	6,759
Kalol(NP)	U	7·63	1,872	..	..	1	2,641	2,678	14,281	7,522	6,759
3 Halol Taluka	T	519.3	253	120	3	2	22,327	22,567	131,430	68,481	62,949
	R	483·4	223	120	3	..	17,943	18,141	107,958	56,196	51,762
	U	35·9	654	..	..	2	4,384	4,426	23,472	12,285	11,187
Halol(NP)	U	16·26	1,144	..	..	1	3,581	3,618	18,600	9,734	8,866
Shivrajpur(VP)	U	19·61	248	..	..	1	803	808	4,872	2,551	2,321
4 Shehera Taluka	R	578.1	246	82	..	..	24,561	24,805	142,421	73,477	68,993
5 Lunawada Taluka	T	942.8	245	323	4	1	40,232	40,794	230,777	117,784	112,993
	R	930.0	222	323	4	..	35,795	36,315	206,434	105,604	100,830
	U	12.8	1,906	..	..	1	4,437	4,479	24,343	12,180	12,763
Lunawada(NP)	U	12.77	1,906	..	..	1	4,437	4,479	24,343	12,180	12,163
6 Santrampur Taluka	T	1,367.5	236	388	6	1	52,814	52,978	323,268	164,463	158,805
	R	1,350.4	231	388	6	..	50,756	50,912	312,271	158,767	153,504
	U	17.1	641	..	..	1	2,058	2,066	10,997	5,696	5,301
Santrampur(NP)	U	17.15	641	..	..	1	2,058	2,066	10,997	5,696	5,301
7 Jhalod Taluka	R	798.2	251	151	..	..	30,866	31,105	200,445	101,206	99,239
8 Dohad Taluka	T	873.5	339	119	..	2	45,458	45,676	296,322	148,823	147,499
	R	864.2	248	119	..	..	31,513	31,630	214,066	106,924	107,142
	U	9.3	8,864	..	..	2	13,945	14,046	82,256	41,899	40,357
Dohad UA	U	N.A.	..	..	..	2	13,945	14,046	82,256	41,899	40,357
(a) Dohad	U	N.A.	..	..	..	1	10,256	10,357	64,226	32,384	31,842
(i) Dohad(M)	U	6.54	8,449	..	..	1	8,975	9,072	55,256	27,878	27,378
(ii) Dohad(OG)	U	N.A.	..	..	..	..	1,281	1,285	8,970	4,506	4,464
(b) Freelandgunj(NM)	U	2.74	6,580	..	..	1	3,689	3,689	18,030	9,515	8,515
9 Limkheda Taluka	R	1,063.6	199	242	..	..	34,124	34,271	211,470	106,352	105,118
10 Devgad Baria Taluka	T	1,144.6	240	186	..	1	42,037	42,251	275,104	141,026	134,078
	R	1,134.4	228	186	..	..	39,082	39,286	259,129	132,590	126,539
	U	10.2	1,559	..	..	1	2,955	2,965	15,975	8,436	7,539
Devgad Baria(NP)	U	10.25	1,559	..	..	1	2,955	2,965	15,975	8,436	7,539
11 Jambughoda Mahal	R	121.3	202	55	..	..	3,918	3,989	24,548	12,653	11,895

DISTRICT TABLE A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*Contd.*

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/ Urban Agglomeration/ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15 VADODARA DISTRICT	**T**	***7,794.0**	**328**	**1,651**	**4**	**19**	**451,127**	**462,507**	**2,558,092**	**1,335,838**	**1,222,754**
	R	**7,551.9**	**213**	**1,651**	**4**	..	**274,068**	**280,459**	**1,607,565**	**833,255**	**774,310**
	U	**242.1**	**3,926**	..	..	**19**	**177,059**	**182,048**	**950,527**	**501,953**	**448,574**
1 Vadodara Taluka	T	679.8	1,459	102	..	8	185,851	191,645	991,597	525,208	466,389
	R	538.5	375	102	..	..	37,172	38,448	202,022	106,964	95,058
	U	141.3	5,589	..	..	8	148,679	153,197	789,575	418,244	371,331
Vadodara UA.	U	114.36	6,513	..	..	2	139,572	143,985	744,881	394,268	350,613
(a) Vadodara(MC)	U	108.26	6,784	..	..	1	137,436	141,848	734,473	388,723	345,750
(b) Tarsali(VP)	U	6.10	1,706	..	..	1	2,136	2,137	10,408	5,545	4,863
†Fertilizernagar(NM)	U	3.21	1,766	..	..	1	1,203	1,204	5,668	2,974	2,694
†Jawaharnagar (Gujarat Refinery)(NM)	U	6.95	1,089	..	..	1	1,444	1,452	7,572	4,201	3,371
Petro-Chemical Complex INA(INA)	U	4.05	1,793	..	..	1	1,706	1,706	7,263	3,817	3,446
Nandesari INA(INA)	U	2.06	730	..	..	1	286	337	1,504	813	691
Bajwa(VP)	U	1.91	4,866	..	..	1	1,886	1,931	9,294	5,139	4,155
Chhani(NP)	U	8.74	1,552	..	..	1	2,582	2,582	13,393	7,092	6,301
2 Karjan Taluka	T	601.9	228	93	..	1	23,805	25,045	137,314	71,297	66,017
	R	586.2	208	93	..	..	21,107	22,229	121,867	63,114	58,753
	U	15.7	983	..	..	1	2,698	2,816	15,447	8,183	7,264
Karjan(NP)	U	15.71	983	..	..	1	2,698	2,816	15,447	8,183	7,264
3 Padra Taluka	T	534.6	377	82	..	1	35,052	35,728	201,610	105,993	95,617
	R	534.1	320	82	..	..	30,033	30,606	170,908	89,876	81,032
	U	0.5	65,323	..	..	1	5,019	5,122	30,702	16,117	14,585
Padra UA	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	5,019	5,122	30,702	16,117	14,585
(i) Padra(NP)	U	0.47	57,583	..	..	1	4,432	4,535	27,064	14,211	12,853
(ii) Padra(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	587	587	3,638	1,906	1,732
4 Savli Taluka	R	792.0	244	137	..	..	34,085	34,666	193,613	101,597	92,016
5 Vaghodia Taluka	T	564.4	186	94	1	1	18,596	18,838	105,009	54,611	50,398
	R	549.4	174	94	1	..	16,922	17,133	95,614	49,691	45,923
	U	15.0	625	..	..	1	1,674	1,705	9,395	4,920	4,475
Vaghodia(VP)	U	15.02	625	..	..	1	1,674	1,705	9,395	4,920	4,475
6 Dabhoi Taluka	T	631.6	260	118	..	1	29,495	30,374	164,397	85,323	79,074
	R	607.8	197	118	..	..	21,806	22,552	120,040	62,549	57,491
	U	23.8	1,862	..	..	1	7,689	7,822	44,357	22,774	21,583
Dabhoi(M)	U	23.82	1,862	..	..	1	7,689	7,822	44,357	22,774	21,583
7 Sankheda Taluka	T	722.7	207	183	1	3	27,006	27,489	149,311	77,583	71,728
	R	703.5	179	183	1	..	22,741	23,161	126,157	65,494	60,663
	U	19.2	1,209	..	..	3	4,265	4,328	23,154	12,089	11,065
Sankheda (VP)	U	1.63	5,434	..	..	1	1,670	1,675	8,857	4,659	4,198
Bodeli(VP)	U	3.05	2,506	..	..	1	1,269	1,302	7,642	4,029	3,613
Bahadarpar(VP)	U	14.47	460	..	..	1	1,326	1,351	6,655	3,401	3,254
8 Jetpur Pavi Taluka	T	805.2	208	211	1	1	26,089	26,482	167,473	85,606	81,867
	R	800.8	203	211	1	..	25,177	25,562	162,275	82,850	79,425
	U	4.4	1,179	..	..	1	912	920	5,198	2,756	2,442
Jetpur(VP)	U	4.41	1,179	..	..	1	912	920	5,198	2,756	2,442

DISTRICT TABLE A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*Contd.*

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/ Urban agglomeration/ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9 Chhota Udaipur Taluka	T	1,373.2	175	276	..	2	35,469	35,813	240,699	121,685	119,014
	R	1,367.2	159	276	..	..	31,046	31,376	216,718	109,315	107,403
	U	6.0	3,964	..	..	2	4,423	4,437	23,981	12,370	11,611
Chhota Udaipur(NP)	U	4.01	4,549	..	..	1	3,405	3,414	18,243	9,358	8,885
Kavant(VP) . .	U	2.04	2,813	..	..	1	1,018	1,023	5,738	3,012	2,726
10 Nasvadi Taluka .	R	535.2	167	218	1	..	14,690	14,757	89,263	45,373	43,890
11 Tilakwada Mahal .	R	244.5	199	97	..	..	8,667	8,747	48,661	25,233	23,428
12 Sinor Taluka . .	T	292.5	236	40	..	1	12,322	12,923	69,145	35,769	33,376
	R	276.3	219	40	..	..	10,622	11,222	60,427	31,329	29,098
	U	16.2	538	..	..	1	1,700	1,701	8,718	4,440	4,278
Sinor(VP) . .	U	16.19	538	..	..	1	1,700	1,701	8,718	4,440	4,278
16 BHARUCH DISTRICT	**T**	***9,038.0**	**143**	**1,123**	**66**	**8**	**231,506**	**235,523**	**1,296,451**	**667,241**	**629,210**
	R	**8,931.2**	**118**	**1,123**	**66**	..	**187,152**	**190,616**	**1,054,942**	**541,257**	**513,685**
	U	**106.8**	**2,261**	..	..	**8**	**44,354**	**44,907**	**241,509**	**125,884**	**115,625**
1 Bharuch Taluka .	T	640.8	414	93	2	2	46,750	47,773	265,093	138,112	126,981
	R	628.7	230	93	2	..	25,010	25,837	144,509	75,277	69,232
	U	12.1	9,941	..	..	2	21,740	21,936	120,584	62,835	57,749
Bharuch UA	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	20,189	20,354	112,524	58,566	53,958
(i) Bharuch(M) .	U	8.02	13,724	..	..	1	19,650	19,809	110,070	57,258	52,812
(ii) Dungri(OG) .	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	23	23	176	83	93
(iii) Kanbivaga(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	342	348	1,545	844	701
(iv) Kasak(OG) .	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	98	98	395	200	195
(v) Mojampur(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	76	76	338	181	157
† Palej(VP) .	U	4.11	1,961	..	..	1	1,551	1,582	8,060	4,269	3,791
2 Anklesvar Taluka .	T	440.4	292	57	1	2	23,789	24,272	128,644	66,673	61,971
	R	423·7	200	57	1	..	15,404	15,661	84,944	43,490	41,454
	U	16·7	2,617	..	..	2	8,385	8,611	43,700	23,183	20,517
Anklesvar UA	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	7,736	7,873	40,960	21,487	19,473
(i) Anklesvar(M) .	U	8·50	4,250	..	..	1	6,672	6,809	36,123	18,865	17,258
(ii) Anklesvar(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	1,064	1,064	4,837	2,622	2,215
Anklesvar INA(INA)	U	8·25	332	..	..	1	649	738	2,740	1,696	1,044
3 Hansot Taluka . .	T	398·7	126	45	..	1	9,030	9,382	50,245	25,501	24,744
	R	382·5	112	45	..	..	7,666	8,000	42,670	21,655	21,015
	U	16·2	467	..	..	1	1,364	1,382	7,575	3,846	3,729
Hansot(VP) . .	U	16·23	467	..	..	1	1,364	1,382	7,575	3,846	3,729
4 Vagra Taluka . .	R	883·4	74	68	1	..	11,844	12,024	65,487	33,806	31,681
5 Jambusar Taluka .	T	1,097·3	144	81	..	1	27,975	28,603	158,316	81,715	76,601
	R	1,058·6	123	81	..	..	22,942	23,523	129,947	67,132	62,815
	U	38·7	733	..	..	1	5,033	5,080	28,369	14,583	13,786
Jambusar(NP) .	U	38·70	733	..	..	1	5,033	5,080	28,369	14,583	13,786
6 Amod Taluka . .	T	468·2	171	52	..	1	14,125	14,570	79,934	41,201	38,733
	R	449·6	151	52	..	..	11,975	12,384	67,879	34,988	32,891
	U	18·6	650	..	..	1	2,150	2,186	12,055	6,213	5,842
Amod(NP) . .	U	18·54	650	..	..	1	2,150	2,186	12,055	6,213	5,842
7 Jhagadia Taluka .	R	812·5	158	165	3	..	23,485	23,784	128,134	65,845	62,289

DISTRICT TABLE A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*Contd.*

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/ Urban Aglomeration/ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
8 Nandod Taluka	T	1,119·7	160	205	..	1	32,446	32,673	179,263	93,307	85,956
	R	1,115·2	135	205	..	..	26,764	26,961	150,037	78,083	71,954
	U	4·5	6,568	..	..	1	5,682	5,712	29,226	15,224	14,002
Rajpipla(M)	U	4·45	6,568	..	..	1	5,682	5,712	29,226	15,224	14,002
9 Dediapada Taluka	R	1,027·9	86	169	45	..	14,487	14,631	88,431	44,424	44,007
10 Sagbara Taluka	R	358·0	164	95	12	..	10,610	10,682	58,585	28,963	29,622
11 Valia Taluka	R	514·0	184	93	2	..	16,965	17,129	94,319	47,694	46,625
17 SURAT DISTRICT	**T**	***7,657·0**	**326**	**1,190**	**94**	**21**	**427,991**	**444,266**	**2,493,211**	**1,295,708**	**1,197,503**
	R	**7,474·4**	**191**	**1,190**	**94**	..	**247,002**	**261,474**	**1,427,172**	**719,932**	**707,240**
	U	**182·6**	**5,840**	..	..	**21**	**180,989**	**187,792**	**1,066,039**	**575,776**	**490,263**
1 Chorasi Taluka	T	591·4	1,839	89	4	11	183,510	186,207	1,087,482	586,252	501,230
	R	498·9	315	89	4	..	27,708	28,926	157,236	80,701	76,535
	U	92·5	10,048	..	..	11	155,802	157,281	930,246	505,551	424,695
Surat UA	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	8	152,375	153,849	913,806	496,547	417,259
(a) Surat	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	124,511	125,925	776,876	418,287	358,589
(i) Surat (MC)	U	55·68	13,947	..	..	1	124,448	125,862	776,583	418,114	358,469
(ii) Umarvada(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	63	63	293	173	120
(b) †Udhana (NP)	U	6·80	7,055	..	..	1	10,438	10,456	47,974	27,202	20,772
(c) *Karanj (VP)*	U	1·86	19,633	..	..	1	6,259	6,269	36,517	22,257	14,260
(d) *Nana Varachha(VP)*	U	3·34	1,959	..	..	1	1,188	1,215	6,543	3,474	3,069
(e) *Umra(VP)*	U	3·87	1,509	..	..	1	1,141	1,141	5,841	3,016	2,825
(f) *Limbayat(VP)*	U	1·35	20,697	..	..	1	6,207	6,207	27,941	15,449	12,492
(g) *Bhedvad (VP)*	U	1·61	3,318	..	..	1	1,178	1,178	5,342	3,013	2,329
(h) *Bhestan(VP)*	U	6·94	976	..	..	1	1,453	1,458	6,772	3,849	2,923
Utran(VP)	U	2·91	2,193	..	..	1	1,258	1,261	6,381	3,424	2,957
Pandesara INA (INA)	U	0·96	954	..	..	1	214	216	916	552	364
Dindoli(VP)	U	7·26	1,259	..	..	1	1,955	1,955	9,143	5,028	4,115
2 Olpad Taluka	T	675·9	198	102	..	2	21,638	24,423	134,048	67,779	66,269
	R	653·9	184	102	..	..	19,181	21,859	120,134	60,443	59,691
	U	22·0	632	..	..	2	2,457	2,564	13,914	7,336	6,578
Olpad (VP)	U	15·01	577	..	..	1	1,576	1,626	8,656	4,485	4,171
Sayan(VP)	U	7·02	749	..	..	1	881	938	5,258	2,851	2,407
3 Kamrej Taluka	T	380·7	284	69	..	1	19,970	20,594	108,307	55,045	53,262
	R	369·6	264	69	..	..	18,063	18,612	97,579	49,592	47,987
	U	11·1	969	..	..	1	1,907	1,982	10,728	5,453	5,275
Kathor(VP)	U	11·07	969	..	..	1	1,907	1,982	10,728	5,453	5,275
4 Mangrol Taluka	T	800·9	202	149	..	1	28,348	29,480	162,113	81,704	80,409
	R	783·7	194	149	..	..	26,514	27,640	151,986	76,524	75,462
	U	17·2	590	..	..	1	1,834	1,840	10,127	5,180	4,947
†Kosamba (VP)	U	17·15	590	..	..	1	1,834	1,840	10,127	5,180	4,947
5 Mandvi Taluka	T	731·1	188	133	15	1	23,769	24,254	137,727	69,234	68,493
	R	723·5	174	133	15	..	21,510	21,983	125,680	63,129	62 551
	U	7·6	1,594	..	..	1	2,259	2,271	12,047	6,105	5,942
Mandvi (NP)	U	7·56	1,594	..	..	1	2,259	2,271	12,047	6,105	5,942
6 Songadh Taluka	T	1,163·7	126	171	6	2	27,051	27,345	146,227	74,123	72,104
	R	1,148·6	104	171	6	..	21,221	21,495	119,170	59,757	59,413
	U	15·1	1,797	..	..	2	5,830	5,850	27,057	14,366	12,691
Songadh(VP)	U	5·69	2,138	..	..	1	2,295	2,315	12,163	6,266	5,897
†Ukai(VP)	U	9·37	1,590	..	..	1	3,535	3,535	14,894	8,100	6,794

DISTRICT TABLE A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*Contd.*

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/ Urban Agglomeration/ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7 Uchchhal Taluka .	R	325·3	162	37	31	..	9,551	9,581	52,692	26,345	26,347
8 Nizar Taluka . .	R	396·0	204	53	34	..	14,447	14,737	80,683	39,755	40,928
9 Vyara Taluka . .	T	812·5	224	148	1	1	31,213	32,061	182,078	91,527	90,551
	R	804·6	196	148	1	..	27,118	27,951	158,080	79,270	78,810
	U	7·9	3,030	..	..	1	4,095	4,110	23,998	12,257	11,741
Vyara (NP) . .	U	7·92	3,030	..	..	1	4,095	4,110	23,998	12,257	11,741
10 Valod Taluka . .	R	199·7	332	40	..	..	11,329	12,118	66,291	33,745	32,546
11 Bardoli Taluka .	T	378·8	410	81	3	2	26,700	29,463	155,274	78,725	76,549
	R	369·6	318	81	3	..	19,895	22,569	117,352	59,197	58,155
	U	9·2	4,131	..	..	2	6,805	6,894	37,922	19,528	18,394
Bardoli (NP) .	U	6·47	4,348	..	..	1	5,060	5,106	28,131	14,502	13,629
Kadod (VP) .	U	2·71	3,613	..	..	1	1,745	1,788	9,791	5,026	4,765
12 Mahuva Taluka .	R	354·0	294	69	..	..	17,902	18,991	104,241	52,474	51,767
13 Palsana Taluka .	R	200·9	379	49	..	..	12,563	15,012	76,048	39,000	37,048
18 VALSAD DISTRICT .	**T**	***5,244·0**	**338**	**821**	**1**	**22**	**312,784**	**318,420**	**1,774,136**	**895,313**	**878,823**
	R	**5,100·2**	**272**	**821**	**1**	**..**	**243,173**	**247,859**	**1,385,274**	**690,262**	**695,012**
	U	**143·8**	**2,705**	**..**	**..**	**22**	**69,611**	**70,561**	**388,862**	**205,051**	**183,811**
1 Valsad Taluka .	T	500·8	555	87	..	6	48,780	49,858	278,033	141,341	136 692
	R	475·1	369	87	..	..	29.840	30,741	175,221	87,931	87,290
	U	25·7	4,007	..	..	6	18,940	19,117	102,812	53,410	49,402
Valsad UA . .	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	2	15,172	15,331	82,697	43,148	39,549
(a) Valsad . .	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	13,333	13,492	72,969	37,933	35,036
(i) Valsad (M) .	U	4·91	11,001	..	..	1	9,719	9,856	54,017	27,881	26,136
(ii) Valsad (OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	34	34	168	80	88
(iii) Bhagdakhurd(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	575	577	3,155	1,599	1,556
(iv) Pardi Sondhpur (OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	495	497	2,419	1,302	1,117
(v) Mogarwadi(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	1,746	1,764	8,928	4,844	4,084
(vi) Nanakwada(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	764	764	4,282	2,227	2,055
(b) Abrama(VP) .	U	6·24	1,559	..	..	1	1,839	1,839	9,728	5,215	4,513
Valsad INA(INA) .	U	0·50	816	..	..	1	109	109	408	267	141
†Atul(NM) . .	U	4·49	1,252	..	..	1	1,202	1,215	5,622	3 001	2,621
Kosamba (VP) .	U	3·30	2,355	..	..	1	1,167	1,168	7,771	3,677	4,094
Parnera(VP) .	U	6·22	1,015	..	..	1	1,290	1,294	6,314	3,317	2,997
2 Pardi Taluka . .	T	425·9	483	79	..	3	36,202	36,608	205,538	103,758	101,780
	R	395·7	413	79	..	..	28,109	28,365	163,452	81,145	82,307
	U	30·2	1,393	..	..	3	8,093	8,243	42,086	22,613	19,473
Pardi(NP) . .	U	13·10	1,246	..	..	1	3,054	3,065	16,319	8,415	7,904
Vapi(NP) . .	U	7·67	2,558	..	..	1	3,572	3,629	19,620	10,579	9,041
Vapi INA(INA) .	U	9·45	650	..	..	1	1,467	1,549	6,147	3,619	2,528
3 Umbergaon Taluka .	T	362·0	397	49	..	2	25,565	25,725	143,727	70,456	73,271
	R	348·4	381	49	..	..	23,363	23,515	132,859	64,706	68,153
	U	13·6	798	..	..	2	2,202	2,210	10,868	5,750	5,118
Umbergaon (VP) .	U	10·93	911	..	..	1	1,959	1,967	9,956	5,203	4,753
Umbergaon INA(INA)	U	2·69	339	..	..	1	243	243	912	547	365
4 Gandevi Taluka .	T	282·1	674	53	..	4	32,997	33,839	190,049	96,565	93,484
	R	255·5	472	53	..	..	21,185	21,688	120,643	60,636	60,007
	U	26·6	2,611	..	..	4	11,812	12,151	69,406	35,929	33,477

DISTRICT TABLE A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*Concld.*

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/ Urban Agglomeration/ City/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	No. of Villages		No. of Town	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gandevi (NP) .	U	4·38	3,086	..	..	1	2,399	2,444	13,518	6,861	6,657
Bilimora (M) .	U	16·00	2,735	..	..	1	7,293	7,565	43,755	22,905	20,850
Devsar (VP) .	U	3·03	2,100	..	..	1	1,075	1,075	6,363	3,256	3,107
Sari Bujrang(VP)	U	3·17	1,820	..	..	1	1,045	1,067	5,770	2,907	2,863
5 Navsari Taluka .	T	740·5	486	139	..	4	64,818	66,889	359,797	185,798	173,999
	R	715·3	314	139	..	..	41,423	43,272	224,704	113,019	111,685
	U	25·2	5,363	..	..	4	23,395	23,617	135,093	72,779	62,314
Navsari UA .	U	21·75	5,943	..	..	3	22,340	22,542	129,266	69,786	59,480
(a) Navsari(M) .	U	8·52	12,534	..	..	1	18,053	18,224	106,793	57,682	49,111
(b) Jalalpore(VP)	U	9·55	1,075	..	..	1	1,866	1,866	10,267	5,710	4,557
(c) Vejalpor(VP)	U	3·68	3,317	..	..	1	2,421	2,452	12,206	6,394	5,812
Mahuwar (VP) .	U	3·44	1,694	..	..	1	1,055	1,075	5,827	2,993	2,834
6 Chikhli Taluka .	T	574·5	373	84	..	1	37,284	38,020	214,128	105,340	108,788
	R	573·4	363	84	..	..	36,218	36,922	208,180	102,297	105,883
	U	1·1	5,457	..	..	1	1,066	1,098	5,948	3,043	2,905
Chikhli (VP) .	U	1·09	5,457	..	..	1	1,066	1,098	5,948	3,043	2,905
7 Bansda Taluka .	T	599·4	243	94	..	1	25,850	25,985	145,791	72,928	72,863
	R	593·5	231	94	..	..	24,231	24,362	137,258	68,592	68,666
	U	5·9	1,451	..	..	1	1,619	1,623	8,533	4,336	4,197
Bansda (VP) .	U	5·88	1,451	..	..	1	1,619	1,623	8,533	4,336	4,197
8 Dharampur Taluka .	T	1,649·8	144	236	1	1	41,288	41,496	237,073	119,127	117,946
	R	1,634·3	136	236	1	..	38,804	38,994	222,957	111,936	111,021
	U	15·5	910	..	..	1	2,484	2,502	14,116	7,191	6,925
Dharampur(NP) .	U	15·51	910	..	..	1	2,484	2,502	14,116	7,191	6,925
19 THE DANGS DISTRICT	**T**	***1,764·0**	**64**	**311**	..	..	**21,552**	**22,074**	**113,664**	**57,683**	**55,981**
	R	**1,764·0**	**64**	**311**	..	..	**21,552**	**22,074**	**113,664**	**57,683**	**55,981**
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 The Dangs Taluka .	R	1,708·2	67	311	..	..	21,552	22,074	113,664	59,683	55,981

NOTES : (i) *These figures represent provisional "Geographical area" figures supplied by the Surveyor General. Figures for urban area are those supplied by the local bodies. Area figures for rural area are derived by substracting the urban area from the total area of the district. The total of the area figures of talukas/mahals will not tally with the district figures because the former represents "Land Use Area" and are derived from the figures supplied by the Director of Land Records.

(ii) Towns treated as such for the first time in 1971 Census and which continue as towns in 1981 Census are shown with (†) on their left.

(iii) Towns treated as such for the first time in 1981 Census are printed in Italics.

(iv) The density figures (Persons per Km² shown under Col. 4 for urban area of State/District/Taluka/Mahal/are worked out using the area figures corrected upto two places of decimals obtained by adding the area of individual town in the respective units and not using the area figures given in the table. For "Total" and "Rural" the density is worked out on area figures corrected upto one place of decimal.

(v) In case of a few urban units which are appearing as constituent units of Urban Agglomerations i.e. O.G. area figures are not available separately and are included in the rural area. The urban density in such cases has been worked out only for those units for which the area figures are available. In other cases N.A. has been shown in Cols. 3 and 4 of the table.

(vi) The following abbreviations have been used in this table to describe the Civic Status of the towns :

UA	=	Urban Agglomeration	VP	=	Village Panchayat
MC	=	Municipal Corporation	n.a.	=	Notified Area
M	=	Municipality	NM	=	Non-Municipal
Cantt.	=	Cantonment	INA	=	Industrial Notified Area
NP	=	Nagar Panchayat	OG	=	Out Growth
			NA	=	Not Available

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

ANNEXURE

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/ Urban Agglomeration/ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of house-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AHMADABAD . .	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	469,188	471,677	2,548,057	1,363,145	1,184,912
(a) Ahmadabad City .	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	390,581	393,019	2,159,127	1,154,296	1,004,831
(i) Ahmadabad(MC)	U	98·15	20,985	..	..	..	369,920	371,973	2,059,725	1,099,899	959,826
(ii) Asarva(OG) .	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	2,476	2,479	9,999	5,926	4,073
(iii) Rakhial(OG) .	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	3,088	3,088	14,310	7,857	6,453
(iv) Rajpur-Hirpur(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	1,019	1,019	5,157	2,709	2,448
(v) Maktampur(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	447	447	2,250	1,190	1,060
(vi) Bagefirdosh(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	4,337	4,357	19,333	10,776	8,557
(vii) Khokhara Mehmedabad(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	385	385	1,866	1,007	859
(viii) Shahwadi(OG) .	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	657	678	3,294	1,840	1,454
(ix) Narol(OG) .	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	910	910	4,282	2,388	1,894
(x) Sahijpur Bogha (Thakkar Bapanagar) (OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	1,489	1,496	9,583	4,890	4,693
(xi) Thaltej(OG) .	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	1,077	1,188	6,168	3,328	2,840
(xii) Bodakdev (OG) .	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	317	317	1,680	856	824
(xiii) Ramol(Part)(OG)	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	1,283	1,283	5,996	3,238	2,758
(xiv) Vatva(OG) .	U	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	3,176	3,399	15,484	8,392	7,092
(b) Sardarnagar(M) .	U	2·48	20,213	..	..	..	7,544	7,550	50,128	25,783	24,345
(c) Sahijpur Bogha(NP) .	U	5·23	12,491	..	..	..	12,898	12,898	65,327	35,245	30,082
(d) Naroda(NP) . .	U	8·40	5,316	..	..	..	9,307	9,312	44,658	24,067	20,591
(e) Naroda *INA*(INA) .	U	2·33	1,552	..	..	..	964	965	3,616	2,176	1,440
(f) Hansol(VP) . .	U	5·06	1,218	..	..	..	1,305	1,305	6,165	3,441	2,724
(g) Ahmadabad Cantonment (Cantt) .	U	5·59	1,924	..	..	..	2,234	2,235	10,755	5,177	5,578
(h) Odhav(NP) . .	U	8·23	3,704	..	..	..	7,167	7,169	30,488	17,249	13,239
(i) Odhav *INA*(INA) .	U	1·20	2,727	..	..	..	742	742	3,272	1,859	1,413
(j) Nikol(VP) . .	U	10·20	2,014	..	..	..	4,465	4,470	20,543	11,124	9,419
(k) Ranip(NP) . .	U	5·68	6,239	..	..	..	7,268	7,274	35,438	19,425	16,013
(l) Vejalpur(VP) . .	U	12·35	3,718	..	..	..	9,222	9,222	45,921	24,125	21,796
(m) Vastrapur(VP) .	U	4·22	1,167	..	..	..	1,089	1,089	4,924	2,674	2,250
(n) Memnagar(VP) .	U	2·10	2,985	..	..	..	1,306	1,306	6,269	3,330	2,939
(o) Ghatlodia(VP) .	U	4·41	3,620	..	..	..	3,293	3,296	15,963	8,415	7,548
(p) Ghodasar(VP) .	U	5·42	2,272	..	..	..	2,830	2,830	12,315	6,765	5,550
(q) Isanpur(VP) . .	U	4·52	2,727	..	..	..	2,676	2,676	12,326	6,742	5,584
(r) Kali(VP) . .	U	3·55	5,761	..	..	..	4,200	4,222	20,452	11,048	9,404
(s) Vatva *INA*(INA) .	U	3·00	123	..	..	..	97	97	370	204	166

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX I

Statement showing 1981 Territorial Units and Changes during 1971—81

State/District/Taluka/Mahal (1981 Census)	1971 Territorial Unit	Area Added		Name of State/District/Taluka etc. from which area is substracted	Area Substracted		Name of State/District/Taluka etc. to which area is added	Net area change in Km² (+ or —)
		Name	Area in Km²		Name	Area in Km²		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GUJARAT STATE	As in 1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amreli District								
Amreli Taluka	As in 1971	Bhath	24.73	Dhari Taluka	..	..	..	(+)24.73
Dhari Taluka	As in 1971	..	..	..	Bhath	24.73	Amreli Taluka	(—)24.73
Sabar Kantha District								
Idar Taluka	As in 1971	Champa	0.01	Bhiloda Taluka	..	..	..	(+) 0.01
Bhiloda Taluka	As in 1971	..	..	..	Champa	0.01	Idar Taluka	(—) 0.01
Vadodara District								
Jetpur Pavi Taluka	As in 1971	Umarva Rampura	39.72 18.78	Chhota Udaipur Taluka	..	..	..	(+)58.50
Chhota Udaipur Taluka	As in 1971	..	..	..	Umarva Rampura	39.72 18.78	Jetpur Pavi Taluka	(—)58.50
Bharuch District								
Anklesvar Taluka	As in 1971	Tariya Dhanturiya	11.12 14.40	Bharuch Taluka	..	..	..	(+)25.52
Bharuch Taluka	As in 1971	..	..	..	Tariya Dhanturiya	11.12 14.40	Anklesvar Taluka	(—)25.52
Surat District								
Palsana Taluka	As in 1971	Taraj	3.75	Chorasi Taluka	..	..	..	(+) 3.75
Chorasi Taluka	As in 1971	..	..	..	Taraj	3.75	Palsana Taluka	(—) 3.75
Chorasi Taluka	As in 1971	Devadh	37.52	Palsana Taluka	..	..	..	(+)37.52
Palsana Taluka	As in 1971	..	..	..	Devadh	37.52	Chorasi Taluka	(—)37.52

NOTE : (1) In this Appendix only those Districts/Talukas/Mahals have been shown which have undergone changes in jurisdiction since 1971.

(2) In Gujarat State there are no inter-State nor inter-district transfers during 1971—81.

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX 2

Number and Population of Villages with Population of 5,000 and over and of Towns with Population under 5,000

State/District/Taluka/Mahal	Villages with a Population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a Population of under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage to total rural population of the State	Number	Population	Percentage to total urban population of the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GUJARAT STATE	**467**	**3,307,994**	**14.09**	**13**	**34,274**	**0.32**
(1) Jamnagar District	8	65,099	0.28	1	4,143	0.04
1 Jamnagar Taluka	1	5,429	0.02	..	..	..
2 Kalyanpur Taluka	2	18,118	0.08	..	..	..
3 Okhamandal Taluka	1	5,107	0.02	1	4,143	0.04
4 Khambhalia Taluka	1	13,235	0.06	..	..	..
5 Jodiya Taluka	1	8,113	0.03	..	..	..
6 Dhrol Taluka	1	8,235	0.04	..	..	..
7 Kalavad Taluka	1	6,862	0.03	..	..	..
(2) Rajkot District	24	182,226	0.78	..	..	..
1 Rajkot Taluka	2	10,852	0.05	..	..	..
2 Kotda Sangani Mahal	1	6,128	0.03	..	..	..
3 Gondal Taluka	6	43,785	0.19	..	..	..
4 Jetpur Taluka	2	14,484	0.06	..	..	..
5 Dhoraji Taluka	3	23,634	0.10	..	..	..
6 Upleta Taluka	4	45,223	0.19	..	..	..
7 Jamkandorna Taluka	1	7,973	0.03	..	..	..
8 Morvi Taluka	1	5,013	0.02	..	..	..
9 Maliya Taluka	1	9,053	0.04	..	..	..
10 Jasdan Taluka	3	16,081	0.07	..	..	..
(3) Surendranagar District	6	44,225	0.19	..	..	..
1 Limbdi Taluka	2	15,527	0.07	..	..	..
2 Muli Taluka	1	9,214	0.04	..	..	..
3 Dhrangadhra Taluka	1	5,921	0.02	..	..	..
4 Dasada Taluka	2	13,563	0.06	..	..	..
(4) Bhavnagar District	16	102,828	0.44	..	..	..
1 Bhavnagar Taluka	2	11,937	0.05	..	..	..
2 Talaja Taluka	2	10,619	0.04	..	..	..
3 Mahuva Taluka	4	24,944	0.11	..	..	..
4 Kundla Taluka	2	15,195	0.06	..	..	..
5 Gariadhar Taluka	1	6,132	0.03	..	..	..
6 Sihor Taluka	2	13,983	0.06	..	..	..
7 Umrala Taluka	1	5,460	0.02	..	..	..
8 Gadhada Taluka	1	8,592	0.04	..	..	..
9 Botad Taluka	1	5,966	0.03	..	..	..
(5) Amreli District	9	61,983	0.26	..	..	..
1 Amreli Taluka	2	13,737	0.06	..	..	..
2 Khambha Mahal	1	8,018	0.03	..	..	..
3 Rajula Taluka	1	5,794	0.02	..	..	..
4 Kodinar Taluka	3	19,238	0.08	..	..	..
5 Kunkavav Vadia Taluka	1	8,940	0.04	..	..	..
6 Lilia Mahal	1	6,256	0.03	..	..	..

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENIDX 2--*Contd.*

Number and Population of Villages with Population of 5,000 and over and of Towns with Population under 5,000

State/District/Taluka/Mahal	Villages with a Population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a Population of under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage to total rural population of the State	Number	Population	Percentage to total Urban population of the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(6) Junagadh District	22	153,957	0.66	..	..	..
1 Junagadh Taluka	3	18,192	0.08	..	..	..
2 Patan-Veraval Taluka	3	23,063	0.10	..	..	..
3 Mulia Taluka	2	21,350	0.09	..	..	..
4 Mangrol Taluka	1	5,291	0.02	..	..	..
5 Keshod Taluka	5	28,712	0.12	..	..	..
6 Porbandar Taluka	2	20,629	0.09	..	..	..
7 Ranavav Taluka	1	5,474	0.03	..	..	..
8 Bhesan Mahal	2	13,423	0.06	..	..	..
9 Visavadar Taluka	1	5,398	0.02	..	..	..
10 Una Taluka	2	12,425	0.05	..	..	..
(7) Kachchh District	11	65,772	0.28	..	..	..
1 Bhuj Taluka	2	12,566	0.05	..	..	..
2 Mandvi Taluka	1	5,630	0.03	..	..	..
3 Nakhatrana Taluka	1	8,395	0.04	..	..	..
4 Rapar Taluka	3	17,355	0.07	..	..	..
5 Bhachau Taluka	3	16,630	0.07	..	..	..
6 Anjar Taluka	1	5,1196	0·02	..	..	..
(8) Banas Kantha District	23	151,904	0·65	..	..	..
1 Palanpur Taluka	5	31,270	0·13	..	..	..
2 Vadgam Taluka	2	10,651	0·05	..	..	..
3 Deesa Taluka	4	24,479	0·10	..	..	..
4 Kankrej Taluka	4	29,969	0·13	..	..	..
5 Santalpur Taluka	1	6,941	0·03	..	..	..
6 Deodar Taluka	2	12,980	0·06	..	..	..
7 Vav Taluka	1	6,931	0·03	..	..	..
8 Dhanera Taluka	3	20,899	0·09	..	..	..
9 Danta Taluka	1	7,784	0·03	..	..	..
(9) Sabar Kantha District	15	104,382	0·44	1	4,698	0·04
1 Himatnagar Taluka	1	6,238	0·03	..	..	..
2 Prantij Taluka	2	10,782	0·04	..	..	..
3 Idar Taluka	1	12,585	0·05	..	..	..
4 Bhiloda Taluka	1	8,522	0·04	..	..	..
5 Modasa Taluka	2	15,437	0·06	..	..	..
6 Malpur Taluka	..	..	..	1	4,698	0·04
7 Bayad Taluka	8	50,818	0·22	..	..	..
(10) Mahesana District	65	445,452	1·89	..	..	..
1 Mahesana Taluka	8	52,471	0·22	..	..	..
2 Kadi Taluka	2	11,761	0·05	..	..	..
3 Chanasma Taluka	3	20,882	0·09	..	..	..
4 Simi Taluka	1	9,624	0·04	..	..	..
5 Patan Taluka	5	30,833	0·13	..	..	..
6 Sidhpur Taluka	9	57,143	0·24	..	..	..
7 Kheralu Taluka	4	27,662	0·12	..	..	..
8 Visnagar Taluka	10	68,858	0·29	..	..	..
9 Vijapur Taluka	17	126,349	0·54	..	..	..
10 Kalol Taluka	6	39,929	0·17	..	..	..

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX 2—*Contd.*

Number and Population of Villages with Population of 5,000 *and over and of Towns with Population under* 5,000

State/District/Taluka/Mahal	Villages with a Population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a Population of 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage to total rural Population of the State	Number	Population	Percentage to total urban Population of the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(11) Gandhinagar District	14	106,950	0·46	..	..	..
1 Gandhinagar Taluka	14	106,950	0·46	..	..	..
(12) Ahmadabad District	19	124,853	0·53	4	12,182	0·11
1 Ahmadabad City Taluka	2	14,826	0·06	3	11,812	0·11
2 Daskroi Taluka	8	55,567	0·24	1	370	N
3 Dholka Taluka	5	33,132	0·14	..	..	..
4 Sanand Taluka	1	5,441	0·02	..	..	..
5 Viramgam Taluka	1	5,542	0·02	..	..	..
6 Dehgam Taluka	2	10,345	0·05	..	..	..
(13) Kheda District	110	861,952	3·67	1	1,899	0·02
1 Mehmedabad Taluka	8	54,176	0·23	..	..	..
2 Nadiad Taluka	15	132,934	0·57	..	..	..
3 Anand Taluka	27	251,758	1·07	1	1,899	0·02
4 Petlad Taluka	11	82,958	0·35	..	..	..
5 Borsad Taluka	20	139,164	0·59	..	..	..
6 Khambhat Taluka	7	51,265	0·22	..	..	..
7 Matar Taluka	4	29,652	0·13	..	..	..
8 Kapadvanj Taluka	9	64,459	0·27	..	..	..
9 Balasinor Taluka	3	17,669	0·08	..	..	..
10 Thasra Taluka	6	37,917	0·16	..	..	..
(14) Panch Mahals District	26	179,649	0·76	1	4,872	0·05
1 Godhra Taluka	4	26,701	0·11	..	..	..
2 Kalol Taluka	5	31,233	0·13	..	..	..
3 Halol Taluka	1	6,225	0·03	1	4,872	0·05
4 Shehera Taluka	2	14,030	0·06	..	..	..
5 Lunawada Taluka	1	6,680	0·03	..	..	..
6 Santrampur Taluka	1	5,189	0·02	..	..	..
7 Jhalod Taluka	4	37,147	0·16	..	..	..
8 Dohad Taluka	3	22,419	0·09	..	..	..
9 Limkheda Taluka	1	5,357	0·02	..	..	..
10 Devgad Baria Taluka	4	24,668	0·11	..	..	..
(15) Vadodara District	28	192,293	0·82	1	1,504	0·01
1 Vadodara Taluka	8	59,831	0·26	1	1,504	0·01
2 Karjan Taluka	2	11,758	0·05	..	..	..
3 Padra Taluka	7	42,628	0·18	..	..	..
4 Savli Taluka	6	44,369	0·19	..	..	..
5 Vaghodia Taluka	1	5,288	0·02	..	..	..
6 Dabhoi Taluka	1	10,430	0·04	..	..	..
7 Sankheda Taluka	1	6,552	0·03	..	..	..
8 Nasvadi Taluka	1	5,105	0·02	..	..	..
9 Sinor Taluka	1	6,332	0·03	..	..	..
(16) Bharuch District	12	77,018	0·33	1	2,740	0·03
1 Bharuch Taluka	3	20,782	0·09	..	..	..
2 Anklesvar Taluka	2	10,193	0·05	1	2,740	0·03
3 Jambusar Taluka	4	28,534	0·12	..	..	..
4 Amod Taluka	1	5,453	0·02	..	..	..
5 Jhagadia Taluka	1	5,068	0·02	..	..	..
6 Valia Taluka	1	6,988	0·03	..	..	..

A 1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX 2—*Concld.*

Number and Population of Villages with Population of 5,000 and over and of Towns with Population under 5,000

State/District/Taluka/Mahal	Villages with a Population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a Population of under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage to total rural population of the State	Number	Population	Percentage to total urban population of the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(17) Surat District . . .	26	161,707	0·69	1	916	0·01
1 Chorasi Taluka . . .	7	40,808	0·17	1	916	0·01
2 Olpad Taluka . . .	2	10,240	0·04	..	..	..
3 Mangrol Taluka . . .	2	13,292	0·06	..	..	..
4 Mandvi Taluka . . .	2	13,164	0·06	..	..	..
5 Songadh Taluka . . .	2	11,046	0·05	..	..	..
6 Nizar Taluka . . .	4	26,260	0·11	..	..	..
7 Vyara Taluka . . .	1	5,599	0·03	..	..	..
8 Valod Taluka . . .	1	10,115	0·04	..	..	..
9 Bardoli Taluka . . .	4	26,151	0·11	..	..	..
10 Palsana Taluka . . .	1	5,032	0·02	..	..	..
(18) Valsad District . . .	32	217,369	0·92	2	1,320	0·01
1 Valsad Taluka . . .	5	30,896	0·13	1	408	N
2 Pardi Taluka . . .	3	22,492	0·10	..	..	..
3 Umbergaon Taluka . .	7	56,863	0·24	1	912	0·01
4 Gandevi Taluka . . .	4	26,456	0·11	..	..	..
5 Navsari Taluka . . .	4	24,334	0·10	..	..	..
6 Chikhli Taluka . . .	5	34,257	0·15	..	..	..
7 Bansda Taluka . . .	2	10,428	0·04	..	..	..
8 Dharampur Taluka . .	2	11,643	0·05	..	..	..
(19) The Dangs District . . .	1	8,375	0·04	..	..	..
1 The Dangs Taluka . .	1	8,375	0·04	..	..	..

N = Negligible

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX 3

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/ Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GUJARAT STATE	T	68,434	310,414	172,521	137,893	6,229	165,917	125,260	40,657
	R	57,005	267,213	145,816	121,397	3,073	81,118	58,523	22,595
	U	11,429	43,201	26,705	16,496	3,156	84,799	66,737	18,062
1 JAMNAGAR DISTRICT	T	1,435	6,584	3,756	2,828	276	6,111	4,526	1,585
	R	1,198	5,747	3,239	2,508	114	1,681	1,303	378
	U	237	837	517	320	162	4,430	3,223	1,207
1 Jamnagar Taluka	T	269	1,165	661	504	95	3,242	2,380	862
	R	221	980	561	419	9	345	272	73
	U	48	185	100	85	86	2,897	2,108	789
Jamnagar UA	U	48	185	100	85	85	2,879	2,092	787
(a) Jamnagar	U	48	185	100	85	84	2,871	2,086	785
(i) Jamnagar (M)	U	48	185	100	85	84	2,871	2,086	785
(ii) Jamnagar (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Railway Colony (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Port Area (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Vibhapar (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Bedi (NP)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Navagam Ghed (VP)	U	..	..	..	..	1	8	6	2
Sikka (VP)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Digvijaygram (VP)	U	..	..	..	..	1	18	16	2
2 Lalpur Taluka	T	300	968	579	389	72	549	281	268
	R	237	850	497	353	72	549	281	268
	U	63	118	82	36	..	..	..	..
Lalpur (VP)	U	63	118	82	36	..	..	..	..
3 Jamjodhpur Taluka	T	270	1,361	780	581	6	211	211	..
	R	243	1,289	726	563	..	..	..	..
	U	27	72	54	18	6	211	211	..
Jamjodhpur (NP)	U	27	72	54	18	6	211	211	..
4 Bhanvad Taluka	T	164	915	546	369	4	7	7	..
	R	143	821	491	330	2	3	3	..
	U	21	94	55	39	2	4	4	..
Bhanvad (NP)	U	21	94	55	39	2	4	4	..
5 Kalyanpur Taluka	T	98	576	313	263	2	32	32	..
	R	98	576	313	263	2	32	32	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Okhamandal Taluka	T	49	296	173	123	18	489	333	156
	R	22	130	62	68	2	177	147	30
	U	27	166	111	55	16	312	186	126
Dwarka (NP)	U	19	28	22	6	10	217	125	92
Mithapur (NM)	U	..	..	..	..	2	34	17	17
Okha Port (NP)	U	7	135	86	49	2	37	20	17
Beyt (VP)	U	1	3	3	..	2	24	24	..
7 Khambhalia Taluka	T	60	265	134	131	41	280	280	..
	R	46	224	110	114	4	12	12	..
	U	14	41	24	17	37	268	268	..
Khambhalia (NP)	U	14	41	24	17	5	219	219	..
Salaya (NP)	U	..	..	..	..	32	49	49	..

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX 3—Contd.

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/ Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8 Jodiya Taluka	T	72	333	181	152	21	824	535	289
	R	71	332	180	152	19	526	526	..
	U	1	1	1	..	2	298	9	289
Jodiya (VP)	U	1	1	1	..	2	298	9	289
9 Dhrol Taluka	T	61	234	135	99	9	340	337	3
	R	36	150	85	65	..	..	..	..
	U	25	84	50	34	9	340	337	3
Dhrol (VP)	U	25	84	50	34	9	340	337	3
10 Kalavad Taluka	T	92	471	254	217	8	137	130	7
	R	81	395	214	181	4	37	30	7
	U	11	76	40	36	4	100	100	..
Kalavad (NP)	U	11	76	40	36	4	100	100	..
2 RAJKOT DISTRICT	**T**	**3,701**	**17,228**	**10,023**	**7,205**	**305**	**9,721**	**7,219**	**2,502**
	R	**2,617**	**12,027**	**6,929**	**5,098**	**62**	**985**	**919**	**66**
	U	**1,084**	**5,201**	**3,094**	**2,107**	**243**	**8,736**	**6,300**	**2,436**
1 Rajkot Taluka	T	565	2,970	1,753	1,217	181	7,201	5,083	2,118
	R	43	261	138	123	20	550	544	6
	U	522	2,709	1,615	1,094	161	6,651	4,539	2,112
Rajkot (MC)	U	522	2,709	1,615	1,094	161	6,651	4,539	2,112
2 Kotda Sangani Mahal	T	36	233	151	82	..	..	..	..
	R	36	233	151	82	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Gondal Taluka	T	316	1,591	925	666	31	778	568	210
	R	282	1,447	850	597	15	22	17	5
	U	34	144	75	69	16	756	551	205
Gondal UA	U	34	144	75	69	16	756	551	205
(i) Gondal (M)	U	34	144	75	69	10	679	480	199
(ii) Gondal (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	6	77	71	6
4 Jetpur Taluka	T	697	2,538	1,486	1,052	15	263	223	40
	R	595	2,114	1,227	887	..	..	..	..
	U	102	424	259	165	15	263	223	40
Jetpur UA	U	57	352	206	146	15	263	223	40
(i) Jetpur (M)	U	57	352	206	146	12	85	77	8
(ii) Jetpur (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	3	178	146	32
Jetalsar (VP)	U	45	72	53	19	..	..	..	..
5 Dhoraji Taluka	T	640	2,922	1,706	1,216	22	566	497	69
	R	479	2,197	1,306	891	1	20	13	7
	U	161	725	400	325	21	546	484	62
Dhoraji UA	U	161	725	400	325	21	546	484	62
(i) Dhoraji (M)	U	130	546	306	240	17	516	454	62
(ii) Dhoraji (OG)	U	31	179	94	85	4	30	30	..
6 Upleta Taluka	T	547	2,662	1,592	1,070	4	60	57	3
	R	479	2,323	1,342	981	1	28	28	..
	U	68	339	250	89	3	32	29	3
Upleta (M)	U	68	339	250	89	3	32	29	3

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX 3—*Contd.*

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7 Jamkandorna Taluka	T	227	987	527	460	..	..	..	..
	R	227	987	527	460	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Lodhika Mahal	T	26	134	67	67	..	..	..	..
	R	26	134	67	67	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Paddhari Taluka	T	43	183	100	83	9	48	48	..
	R	40	179	97	82	1	18	18	..
	U	3	4	3	1	8	30	30	..
Paddhari (VP)	U	3	4	3	1	8	30	30	..
10 Morvi Taluka	T	217	909	481	428	13	346	335	11
	R	146	656	338	318	5	20	19	1
	U	71	253	143	110	8	326	316	10
Morvi (M)	U	70	251	141	110	8	326	316	10
Tankara (VP)	U	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
11 Maliya Taluka	T	33	344	275	69	1	38	38	..
	R	33	344	275	69	1	38	38	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Wankaner Taluka	T	226	1,174	623	551	23	319	281	38
	R	139	727	366	361	15	195	157	38
	U	87	447	257	190	8	124	124	..
Wankaner (M)	U	87	447	257	190	8	124	124	..
13 Jasdan Taluka	T	128	581	337	244	6	102	89	13
	R	92	425	245	180	3	94	85	9
	U	36	156	92	64	3	8	4	4
Jasdan (NP)	U	34	154	90	64	3	8	4	4
Vinchhiya (VP)	U	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
3 SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT	**T**	**744**	**3,411**	**1,920**	**1,491**	**164**	**5,063**	**3,794**	**1,268**
	R	**547**	**2,685**	**1,455**	**1,230**	**65**	**1,300**	**1,192**	**109**
	U	**197**	**726**	**465**	**261**	**99**	**3,763**	**2,602**	**1,161**
1 Wadhwan Taluka	T	124	450	261	189	46	2,903	1,846	1,057
	R	28	134	66	68	6	368	368	..
	U	96	316	195	121	40	2,535	1,478	1,057
Wadhwan UA	U	96	316	195	121	40	2,535	1,478	1057
(a) Surendranagar	U	96	316	195	121	25	976	721	255
(i) Surendranagar (M)	U	71	234	139	95	21	708	506	202
(ii) Dudhrej (Part) (OG)	U	25	82	56	26	4	268	215	53
(b) Wadhwan (M)	U	..	..	..	..	15	1,559	757	802
2 Limbdi Taluka	T	70	281	194	87	32	631	567	64
	R	50	181	125	56	17	101	70	31
	U	20	100	69	31	15	530	497	33
Limbdi (M)	U	20	100	69	31	15	530	497	33
Sayla Taluka	T	29	115	74	41	11	297	281	16
	R	24	77	43	34	8	194	182	12
	U	5	38	31	7	3	103	99	4
Sayla (VP)	U	5	38	31	7	3	103	99	4

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX 3—*Contd.*

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/Urban Agglomeration /City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4 Chotila Taluka	T	59	243	141	102	19	390	321	69
	R	27	163	84	79	9	339	282	57
	U	32	80	57	23	10	51	39	12
Chotila (VP)	U	21	36	25	11	3	17	13	4
Thangadh (NP)	U	11	44	32	12	7	34	26	8
5 Muli Taluka	T	91	437	226	211	3	96	96	..
	R	91	437	226	211	3	96	96	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Halvad Taluka	T	114	646	333	313	13	221	173	48
	R	102	568	286	282	11	103	103	..
	U	12	78	47	31	2	118	70	48
Halvad (NP)	U	12	78	47	31	2	118	70	48
7 Dhrangadhra Taluka	T	66	346	198	148	22	202	195	7
	R	54	313	181	132	4	6	6	..
	U	12	33	17	16	18	196	189	7
Dhrangadhra (M)	U	12	33	17	16	18	196	189	7
8 Dasada Taluka	T	71	327	173	154	10	154	154	..
	R	66	299	151	148	3	30	30	..
	U	5	28	22	6	7	124	124	..
Patdi (VP)	U	5	28	22	6	4	86	86	..
Kharaghoda (VP)	U	..	..	..	..	3	38	38	..
9 Lakhtar Taluka	T	120	566	320	246	8	169	161	8
	R	105	513	293	220	4	63	55	8
	U	15	53	27	26	4	106	106	..
Lakhtar (VP)	U	15	53	27	26	4	106	106	..
4 BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT	T	**1,510**	**7,264**	**4,202**	**3,062**	**255**	**9,385**	**7,352**	**2,033**
	R	**1,179**	**6,003**	**3,370**	**2,633**	**72**	**2,299**	**1,851**	**448**
	U	**331**	**1,261**	**832**	**429**	**183**	**7,086**	**5,501**	**1,585**
1 Bhavnagar Taluka	T	195	641	445	196	79	2,862	2,178	684
	R	60	284	160	124	12	154	128	26
	U	135	357	285	72	67	2,708	2,050	658
Bhavnagar UA	U	134	356	284	72	67	2,708	2,050	658
(i) Bhavnagar (M)	U	134	356	284	72	65	2,690	2,035	655
(ii) Ruva (Part) (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	2	18	15	3
Vartej (VP)	U	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
2 Ghogha Mahal	T	52	331	186	145	..	..	..	..
	R	52	331	186	145	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghogha (VP)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Talaja Taluka	T	265	1,408	768	640	6	397	245	152
	R	250	1,351	734	617	5	265	245	20
	U	15	57	34	23	1	132	..	132
Talaja (NP)	U	15	57	34	23	1	132	..	132
4 Mahuva Taluka	T	56	240	142	98	18	709	696	13
	R	22	119	63	56	1	27	27	..
	U	34	121	79	42	17	682	669	13

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX 3—*Contd.*

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No.of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No.of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mahuva UA	U	34	121	79	42	17	682	669	13
(i) Mahuva (M)	U	34	121	79	42	17	682	669	13
(ii) Mahuva (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Kundla Taluka	T	195	990	546	444	35	1,418	1,096	322
	R	170	822	459	363	14	229	202	27
	U	25	168	87	81	21	1,189	894	295
Savarkundla UA	U	25	168	87	81	21	1,189	894	295
(i) Savarkundla (M)	U	25	168	87	81	21	1,189	894	295
(ii) Savarkundla (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Gariadhar Taluka	T	57	245	165	80	5	61	50	11
	R	48	194	122	72	4	60	49	11
	U	9	51	43	8	1	1	1	..
Gariadhar (VP)	U	9	51	43	8	1	1	1	..
7 Palitana Taluka	T	82	413	260	153	32	948	472	476
	R	55	312	198	114	4	161	157	4
	U	27	101	62	39	28	787	315	472
Palitana (M)	U	27	101	62	39	28	787	315	472
8 Sihor Taluka	T	227	1,158	636	522	40	1,896	1,540	356
	R	214	1,087	594	493	16	1,182	830	352
	U	13	71	42	29	24	714	710	4
Sihor (NP)	U	10	48	26	22	11	108	104	4
Songadh (VP)	U	3	23	16	7	13	606	606	..
9 Umrala Taluka	T	88	396	236	160	2	5	5	..
	R	60	237	150	87	1	3	3	..
	U	28	159	86	73	1	2	2	..
Umrala (VP)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhola (VP)	U	28	159	86	73	1	2	2	..
10 Gadhada Taluka	T	168	772	441	331	12	551	544	7
	R	162	732	417	315	7	83	77	6
	U	6	40	24	16	5	468	467	1
Gadhada (NP)	U	6	40	24	16	5	468	467	1
11 Botad Taluka	T	74	317	193	124	19	320	313	7
	R	36	185	105	80	6	90	88	2
	U	38	132	88	44	13	230	225	5
Botad (M)	U	38	132	88	44	12	218	214	4
Paliyad (VP)	U	..	..	..	..	1	12	11	1
12 Vallabhipur Mahal	T	51	353	184	169	7	218	213	5
	R	50	349	182	167	2	45	45	..
	U	1	4	2	2	5	173	168	5
Vallabhipur (NP)	U	1	4	2	2	5	173	168	5
5 AMRELI DISTRICT	T	**784**	**4,129**	**2,376**	**1,753**	**126**	**2,518**	**1,882**	**636**
	R	**625**	**3,377**	**1,947**	**1,430**	**65**	**938**	**582**	**356**
	U	**159**	**752**	**429**	**323**	**61**	**1,580**	**1,300**	**280**
1 Amreli Taluka	T	166	731	418	313	36	1,312	869	443
	R	125	559	318	241	8	348	87	261
	U	41	172	100	72	28	964	782	182

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX 3—*Contd.*

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/Urban/Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Amreli UA	U	41	172	100	72	28	964	782	182
(i) Amreli (M)	U	41	172	100	72	28	964	782	182
(ii) Amreli (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Dhari Taluka	T	78	444	247	197	3	51	51	
	R	44	269	142	127	1	46	46	..
	U	34	175	105	70	2	5	5	..
Dhari (VP)	U	29	161	99	62	1	1	1	..
Chalala (VP)	U	5	14	6	8	1	4	4	..
3 Khambha Mahal	T	14	91	45	46	3	95	95	
	R	14	91	45	46	3	95	95	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Rajula Taluka	T	32	122	64	58	13	169	165	4
	R	13	49	23	26	8	26	23	3
	U	19	73	41	32	5	143	142	1
Rajula (NP)	U	19	73	41	32	4	113	112	1
Dungar (VP)	U	..	..	..	..	1	30	30	..
5 Jafrabad Mahal	T	3	7	4	3	28	503	421	82
	R	3	7	4	3	20	151	151	..
	U	..	..	..	..	8	352	270	82
Jafrabad (VP)	U	..	..	..	..	8	352	270	82
6 Kodinar Taluka	T	31	157	83	74	14	170	107	63
	R	29	152	80	72	11	124	61	63
	U	2	5	3	2	3	46	46	..
Kodinar (NP)	U	2	5	3	2	3	46	46	..
7 Kunkavav Vadia Taluka	T	316	1,740	1,056	684	10	75	57	18
	R	283	1,575	962	613	3	34	17	17
	U	33	165	94	71	7	41	40	1
Vadia (VP)	U	..	..	..	..	3	8	8	..
Bagasara (NP)	U	33	165	94	71	4	33	32	1
8 Babra Taluka	T	81	441	242	199	5	71	59	12
	R	61	318	177	141	3	63	55	8
	U	20	123	65	58	2	8	4	4
Babra (VP)	U	20	123	65	58	2	8	4	4
9 Lathi Taluka	T	51	351	184	167	13	54	41	13
	R	41	312	163	149	7	33	30	3
	U	10	39	21	18	6	21	11	10
Lathi (NP)	U	5	23	11	12	5	14	11	3
Damnagar (VP)	U	5	16	10	6	1	7	..	7
10 Lilia Mahal	T	12	45	33	12	1	18	17	1
	R	12	45	33	12	1	18	17	1
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 JUNAGADH DISTRICT	T	**2,969**	**15,003**	**8,892**	**6,111**	**333**	**9,133**	**6,604**	**2,529**
	R	**2,236**	**12,301**	**7,241**	**5,060**	**107**	**2,608**	**1,436**	**1,172**
	U	**733**	**2,702**	**1,651**	**1,051**	**226**	**6,525**	**5,168**	**1,357**
1 Junagadh Taluka	T	613	2,881	1,723	1,158	110	3,353	2,616	737
	R	509	2,477	1,494	983	34	458	406	52
	U	104	404	229	175	76	2,895	2,210	685

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX 3—*Contd.*

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Junagadh UA	U	89	367	204	163	72	2,881	2,196	685
(i) Junagadh (M)	U	89	367	204	163	72	2,881	2,196	685
(ii) Junagadh (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bilkha (VP)	U	15	37	25	12	4	14	14	..
Dungarpur (VP)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Mendarda Mahal	T	112	629	346	283	5	16	14	2
	R	94	524	276	248	4	14	12	2
	U	18	105	70	35	1	2	2	..
Mendarda (VP)	U	18	105	70	35	1	2	2	..
3 Talala Taluka	T	80	405	227	179	3	151	130	21
	R	64	322	183	139	2	146	125	21
	U	16	84	44	40	1	5	5	..
Talala (VP)	U	16	84	44	40	1	5	5	..
4 Patan Veraval Taluka	T	284	1,397	1,008	389	40	761	363	398
	R	129	599	494	105	8	151	92	59
	U	155	798	514	284	32	610	271	339
Patan UA	U	155	798	514	284	32	610	271	339
(a) Patan (M)	U	145	720	458	262	10	226	226	..
(b) Veraval (M)	U	10	78	56	22	22	384	45	339
5 Malia Taluka	T	49	200	105	95	1	44	44	..
	R	23	107	54	53	..	..	..	..
	U	26	93	51	42	1	44	44	..
Malia (VP)	U	26	93	51	42	1	44	44	..
6 Mangrol Taluka	T	133	356	234	122	27	786	779	7
	R	125	316	215	101	2	386	383	3
	U	8	40	19	21	25	400	396	4
Mangrol UA	U	8	40	19	21	25	400	396	4
(i) Mangrol (M)	U	8	40	19	21	25	400	396	4
(ii) Mangrol (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Keshod Taluka	T	127	687	398	289	14	506	463	43
	R	85	469	275	194	6	11	11	..
	U	42	218	123	95	8	495	452	43
Keshod (NP)	U	42	218	123	95	8	495	452	43
8 Porbandar Taluka	T	279	844	528	316	63	2,374	1,260	1,114
	R	98	531	297	234	5	985	26	959
	U	181	313	231	82	63	1,389	1,234	155
Porbandar UA	U	181	313	231	82	63	1,389	1,234	155
(a) Porbandar (M)	U	181	313	231	82	60	1,213	1,058	155
(b) Chhaya (VP)	U	..	..	..	..	3	176	176	..
9 Ranavav Taluka	T	59	489	252	237	12	253	214	39
	R	52	463	238	225	10	203	164	39
	U	7	26	14	12	2	50	50	..
Ranavav (NP)	U	7	26	14	12	..	..	..	..
Adityana (VP)	U	..	..	..	..	2	50	50	..

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX 3—*Contd.*

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10 Kutiyana Taluka	T	79	357	200	157	2	8	8	..
	R	40	175	102	73	1	3	3	..
	U	39	182	98	84	1	5	5	..
Kutiyana (NP)	U	39	182	98	84	1	5	5	..
11 Manavadar Taluka	T	91	423	258	165	7	107	107	..
	R	72	377	225	152	4	37	37	..
	U	19	46	33	13	3	70	70	..
Manavadar (NP)	U	11	31	20	11	3	70	70	..
Bantwa (NP)	U	8	15	13	2	..	..	..	..
12 Vanthali Taluka	T	241	1,170	654	516	7	282	228	54
	R	187	925	523	402	2	20	20	..
	U	54	245	131	114	5	262	208	54
Vanthali (NP)	U	53	238	127	111	2	92	38	54
Shapur (VP)	U	1	7	4	3	3	170	170	..
13 Bhesan Mahal	T	217	1,193	646	547	17	100	82	18
	R	217	1,193	646	547	17	100	82	18
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Visavadar Taluka	T	293	1,415	845	570	3	125	105	20
	R	247	1,357	798	559	1	11	8	3
	U	46	58	47	11	2	114	97	17
Visavadar (NP)	U	46	58	47	11	2	114	97	17
15 Una Taluka	T	312	2,556	1,468	1,088	17	267	191	76
	R	294	2,466	1,421	1,045	11	83	67	16
	U	18	90	47	43	6	184	124	60
Una (NP)	U	18	90	47	43	4	170	112	58
Delwada (VP)	U	..	..	..	..	2	14	12	2
7 KACHCHH DISTRICT	T	**1,202**	**5,768**	**3,184**	**2,584**	**365**	**8,155**	**7,047**	**1,108**
	R	**895**	**4,701**	**2,577**	**2,124**	**101**	**2,515**	**1,930**	**585**
	U	**307**	**1,067**	**607**	**460**	**264**	**5,640**	**5,117**	**523**
1 Bhuj Taluka	T	228	963	503	460	155	3,398	3,171	227
	R	101	506	258	248	19	223	152	71
	U	127	457	245	212	136	3,175	3,019	156
Bhuj UA	U	122	439	233	206	136	3,175	3,019	156
(i) Bhuj (M)	U	122	439	233	206	136	3,175	3,019	156
(ii) Bhuj (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madhapar (NP)	U	5	18	12	6	..	..	..	..
2 Mundra Taluka	T	78	531	294	237	23	569	524	45
	R	75	520	286	234	12	446	420	26
	U	3	11	8	3	11	123	104	19
Mundra (NP)	U	3	11	8	3	11	123	104	19
3 Mandvi Taluka	T	67	375	181	194	30	957	530	427
	R	65	373	179	194	15	525	264	261
	U	2	2	2	..	15	432	266	166
Mandvi (M)	U	2	2	2	..	15	432	266	166
4 Abdasa Taluka	T	247	1,159	710	449	25	782	715	67
	R	237	1,132	691	441	18	449	441	8
	U	10	27	19	8	7	333	274	59

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX 3—*Contd.*

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Naliya (VP)	U	10	27	19	8	7	333	274	59
5 Lakhpat Taluka	T	96	514	277	237	8	143	136	7
	R	96	514	277	237	8	143	136	7
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Nakhatrana Taluka	T	108	549	310	239	9	139	123	16
	R	108	549	310	239	9	139	123	16
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Rapar Taluka	T	36	134	75	59	13	377	316	61
	R	32	120	66	54	8	251	218	33
	U	4	14	9	5	5	126	98	28
Rapar (VP)	U	4	14	9	5	5	126	98	28
8 Bhachau Taluka	T	157	855	456	399	17	737	550	187
	R	143	798	412	386	10	337	174	163
	U	14	57	44	13	7	400	376	24
Bhachau (NP)	U	14	57	44	13	7	400	376	24
9 Anjar Taluka	T	185	688	378	310	85	1,053	982	71
	R	38	189	98	91	2	2	2	..
	U	147	499	280	219	83	1,051	980	71
Anjar (M)	U	5	19	12	7	8	242	194	48
Gandhidham UA	U	96	396	207	189	63	510	492	18
(i) Gandhidham (M)	U	96	396	207	189	63	510	492	18
(ii) Railway Colony (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kandla (NM)	U	46	84	61	23	12	299	294	5
BANAS KANTHA DISTRICT	T	**2,718**	**14,133**	**7,883**	**6,250**	**329**	**4,493**	**3,714**	**779**
	R	**2,646**	**13,651**	**7,567**	**6,084**	**299**	**3,530**	**2,883**	**647**
	U	**72**	**482**	**316**	**166**	**30**	**963**	**831**	**132**
1 Palanpur Taluka	T	798	4,109	2,346	1,763	67	2,059	1,470	589
	R	755	3,754	2,100	1,654	49	1,470	1,003	467
	U	43	355	246	109	18	589	467	122
Palanpur (M)	U	21	231	174	57	18	589	467	122
Kanodar (VP)	U	22	124	72	52	..	..	..	..
2 Vadgam Taluka	T	305	1,491	851	640	162	453	438	15
	R	305	1,491	851	640	162	453	438	15
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Deesa Taluka	T	293	1,606	925	681	16	256	243	13
	R	273	1,512	875	637	10	47	38	9
	U	20	94	50	44	6	209	205	4
Deesa (NP)	U	20	94	50	44	6	209	205	4
4 Kankrej Taluka	T	58	327	179	148	12	218	187	31
	R	58	327	179	148	12	218	187	31
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Radhanpur Taluka	T	35	188	112	76	9	233	231	2
	R	33	183	110	73	5	75	73	2
	U	2	5	2	3	4	158	158	..
Radhanpur (NP)	U	2	5	2	3	4	158	158	..
6 Santalpur Taluka	T	88	357	188	169	6	138	138	..
	R	88	357	188	169	6	138	138	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX 3—*Contd.*

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7 Deodar Taluka	T	423	2,359	1,274	1,085	20	298	289	9
	R	423	2,359	1,274	1,085	20	298	289	9
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Vav Taluka	T	78	421	240	181	8	79	75	4
	R	78	421	240	181	8	79	75	4
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Tharad Taluka	T	195	1,096	584	512	4	65	59	6
	R	188	1,068	566	502	2	58	58	..
	U	7	28	18	10	2	7	1	6
Tharad (VP)	U	7	28	18	10	2	7	1	6
10 Dhanera Taluka	T	251	1,321	733	588	5	87	86	1
	R	251	1,321	733	588	5	87	86	1
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Danta Taluka	T	194	858	451	407	20	607	498	109
	R	194	858	451	407	20	607	498	109
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 SABAR KANTHA DISTRICT	**T**	**2,174**	**12,419**	**6,929**	**5,490**	**322**	**7,347**	**5,782**	**1,565**
	R	**2,026**	**11,718**	**6,530**	**5,188**	**217**	**5,080**	**3,853**	**1,227**
	U	**148**	**701**	**399**	**302**	**105**	**2,267**	**1,929**	**338**
1 Himatnagar Taluka	T	209	1,897	1,065	832	78	706	410	296
	R	180	1,728	964	764	59	389	131	258
	U	29	169	101	68	19	317	279	38
Himatnagar (NP)	U	29	169	101	68	19	317	279	38
2 Prantij Taluka	T	522	2,793	1,528	1,265	37	869	742	127
	R	500	2,688	1,467	1,221	25	502	432	70
	U	22	105	61	44	12	367	310	57
Prantij (NP)	U	12	78	43	35	9	261	205	56
Talod (NP)	U	10	27	18	9	3	106	105	1
3 Idar Taluka	T	355	1,884	1,079	805	36	1,097	845	252
	R	355	1,884	1,079	805	25	726	682	44
	U	..	..	..	..	11	371	163	208
Idar UA	U	..	..	..	..	11	371	163	208
(i) Idar (NP)	U	..	..	..	..	8	268	105	163
(ii) Jawanpura (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	3	103	58	45
4 Khedbrahma Taluka	T	225	1,054	606	448	36	1,114	975	139
	R	186	797	459	338	14	538	425	113
	U	39	257	147	110	22	576	550	26
Khedbrahma (VP)	U	39	257	147	110	22	576	550	26
5 Vijaynagar Mahal	T	34	169	91	78	12	577	463	114
	R	34	169	91	78	12	577	463	114
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Bhiloda Taluka	T	175	1,333	734	599	54	1,494	1,032	462
	R	175	1,333	734	599	54	1,494	1032	462
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Meghraj Taluka	T	46	182	99	83	13	607	485	122
	R	30	151	84	67	10	421	299	122
	U	16	31	15	16	3	186	186	..
Meghraj (VP)	U	16	31	15	16	3	186	186	..

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX 3—*Contd.*

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8 Modasa Taluka	T	336	1,637	927	710	50	840	788	52
	R	300	1,516	863	653	13	400	357	43
	U	36	121	64	57	37	440	431	9
Modasa (NP)	U	36	121	64	57	37	440	431	9
9 Malpur Taluka	T	40	163	95	68	2	30	30	..
	R	34	145	84	61	1	20	20	..
	U	6	18	11	7	1	10	10	..
Malpur (VP)	U	6	18	11	7	1	10	10	..
10 Bayad Taluka	T	232	1,307	705	602	4	13	12	1
	R	232	1,307	705	602	4	13	12	1
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 MAHESANA DISTRICT	**T**	**2,395**	**11,580**	**6,560**	**5,020**	**525**	**8,351**	**6,989**	**1,362**
	R	**1,883**	**9,638**	**5,374**	**4,264**	**377**	**4,742**	**4,069**	**673**
	U	**512**	**1,942**	**1,186**	**756**	**148**	**3,609**	**2,920**	**689**
1 Mahesana Taluka	T	266	1,050	690	360	175	808	732	76
	R	180	791	502	289	146	524	520	4
	U	86	259	188	71	29	284	212	72
Mahesana UA	U	86	259	188	71	29	284	212	72
(i) Mahesana (M)	U	86	259	188	71	29	284	212	72
(ii) Mahesana (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Kadi Taluka	T	263	1,212	643	569	15	903	817	86
	R	220	1,079	568	511	7	399	399	..
	U	43	133	75	58	8	504	418	86
Kadi UA	U	43	133	75	58	8	504	418	86
(i) Kadi (M)	U	37	106	66	40	..	..	..	..
(ii) Kadi (OG)	U	6	27	9	18	..	..	..	..
3 Chanasma Taluka	T	243	1,428	803	625	24	604	513	91
	R	218	1,333	751	582	15	549	461	88
	U	25	95	52	43	9	55	52	3
Chanasma (NP)	U	16	60	32	28	2	17	14	3
Bechar-*Alias*-Becharaji (VP)	U	9	35	20	15	7	38	38	..
4 Sami Taluka	T	63	361	198	163	15	209	191	18
	R	63	361	198	163	15	209	191	18
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Harij Taluka	T	46	251	145	106	8	217	200	17
	R	43	239	133	106	4	107	100	7
	U	3	12	12	..	4	110	100	10
Harij (NP)	U	3	12	12	..	4	110	100	10
6 Patan Taluka	T	181	835	472	363	52	915	839	76
	R	139	702	388	314	12	151	139	12
	U	42	133	84	49	40	764	700	64
Patan (M)	U	42	133	84	49	40	764	700	64
7 Sidhpur Taluka	T	331	1,451	856	595	36	1,125	801	324
	R	159	742	425	317	12	402	387	15
	U	172	709	431	278	24	723	414	309
Sidhpur UA	U	123	450	290	160	13	282	280	2
(i) Sidhpur (M)	U	123	450	290	160	11	269	268	1
(ii) Sidhpur (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	2	13	12	1
Unjha (M)	U	49	259	141	118	11	441	134	307

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX 3—*Contd.*

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8 Kheralu Taluka	T	73	375	222	153	17	384	378	6
	R	58	304	180	124	13	357	353	4
	U	15	71	42	29	4	27	25	2
Kheralu (NP)	U	15	71	42	29	..	..	..	..
Vadnagar (NP)	U	..	..	..	..	4	27	25	2
9 Visnagar Taluka	T	144	765	409	356	34	943	845	98
	R	143	756	404	352	20	213	179	34
	U	1	9	5	4	14	730	666	64
Visnagar (M)	U	1	9	5	4	14	730	666	64
10 Vijapur Taluka	T	620	3,203	1,749	1,454	75	883	543	340
	R	556	2,823	1,556	1,267	66	662	329	333
	U	64	380	193	187	9	221	214	7
Vijapur (NP)	U	..	..	..	..	3	13	9	4
Mansa (NP)	U	64	380	193	187	6	208	205	3
11 Kalol Taluka	T	165	649	373	276	74	1,360	1,130	230
	R	104	508	269	239	67	1,169	1,011	158
	U	61	141	104	37	7	191	119	72
Kalol (M)	U	61	141	104	37	7	191	119	72
11 GANDHINAGAR DISTRICT	**T**	**1,779**	**8,105**	**4,608**	**3,497**	**42**	**2,052**	**1,377**	**675**
	R	**1,655**	**7,707**	**4,325**	**3,382**	**26**	**782**	**158**	**624**
	U	**124**	**398**	**283**	**115**	**16**	**1,270**	**1,219**	**51**
1 Gandhinagar Taluka	T	1,779	8,105	4,608	3,497	42	2,052	1,377	675
	R	1,655	7,707	4,325	3,382	26	782	158	624
	U	124	398	283	115	16	1,270	1,219	51
Gandhinagar (n.a.)	U	124	398	283	115	16	1,270	1,219	51
12 AHMADABAD DISTRICT	**T**	**4,014**	**15,769**	**8,902**	**6,867**	**727**	**10,085**	**8,402**	**1,683**
	R	**2,367**	**10,894**	**5,532**	**5,362**	**259**	**1,997**	**1,830**	**167**
	U	**1,647**	**4,875**	**3,370**	**1,505**	**468**	**8,088**	**6,572**	**1,516**
Ahmadabad UA	U	SEE ANNEXURE							
1 Ahmadabad City Taluka	T	1,270	3,153	2,418	735	426	6,278	5,321	957
	R	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
	U	1,270	3,153	2,418	735	425	6,277	5,320	957
Ahmadabad City*	U	SEE ANNEXURE							
(a) Ahmadabad City Part (i)	U	1,309	3,335	2,519	816	383	5,149	4,235	194
(i) Ahmadabad (MC)*	U	1,195	2,844	2,230	614	370	5,054	4,154	900
(ii) Asarva (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Rakhial (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	5	16	16	..
(iv) Rajpur-Hirpur (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Maktampur (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Bagefirdosh (OG)	U	15	36	33	3	..	..	..	..
(vii) Khokhara Mehmedabad (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(viii) Shahwadi (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	2	8	8	..
(ix) Sahijpur Bogha (Thakkarbapanagar) (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(x) Narol (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	4	11	11	..

*Forms part of Ahmadabad Urban Agglomeration. Consolidated figures of Ahmadabad Urban Agglomeration along with details of its constituents are given in Annexure.

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX 3—*Contd.*

Houseless and Intitutional Population

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(b) Sardarnagar (M)	U	6	6	3	3	..	..	..	..
(c) Sahijpur Bogha (NP)*	U	..	..	..	..	4	46	39	7
(d) Naroda (NP)*	U	5	25	14	11	1	106	69	37
(e) Naroda INA (INA)*	U	..	..	..	..	4	23	23	..
(f) Hansol (VP)*	U	33	153	81	72	10	25	25	..
(g) Ahmadabad Cantonment (Cantt.)*	U	..	..	..	..	1	25	25	..
(h) Odhav (NP)*	U	2	9	5	4	11	67	67	..
(i) Odhav INA (INA)*	U	..	..	..	..	2	17	16	1
(j) Nikol (VP)*	U	5	35	18	17	..	..	..	..
(k) Ranip (NP)*	U	6	30	24	6	1	727	717	10
(l) Vejalpur (VP)*	U	..	..	..	..	4	94	94	..
(m) Vastrapur (VP)*	U	..	..	..	..	2	16	16	..
(n) Memnagar (VP)*	U	..	..	..	..	1	33	33	..
(o) Ghatlodia (VP)*	U	3	15	10	5	..	..	..	..
(p) Ghodasar (VP)*	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(q) Isanpur (VP)*	U	..	..	..	..	3	9	7	2
Sarkhej (VP)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Daskroi Taluka	T	1,583	6,625	3,234	3,391	20	281	256	25
	R	1,453	5,989	2,867	3,122	18	221	210	11
	U	130	636	367	269	2	60	46	14
Ahmadabad City Part (ii)	U	99	455	256	199	2	60	46	7
(xi) Thaltej (OG)	U	93	419	237	182	..	..	..	..
(xii) Bodakdev (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	1	18	18	..
(xiii) Ramol (Part) (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xiv) Vatva (OG)	U	6	36	19	17	1	42	28	14
(r) Kali (VP)*	U	22	109	75	34	..	..	..	..
(s) Vatva INA (INA)*	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nandej (VP)	U	9	72	36	36	..	..	..	..
3 Dholka Taluka	T	392	2,028	1,075	953	50	1,345	1,028	317
	R	273	1,391	744	647	35	733	673	60
	U	119	637	331	306	15	612	355	257
Dholka (M)	U	81	421	225	196	11	497	240	257
Bavla (NP)	U	38	216	106	110	4	115	115	..
4 Dhandhuka Taluka	T	79	424	246	178	178	804	722	82
	R	61	345	204	141	167	496	424	72
	U	18	79	42	37	11	308	298	10
Dhandhuka (NP)	U	8	47	24	23	9	306	297	9
Ranpur (VP)	U	4	17	9	8	2	2	1	1
Barvala (VP)	U	6	15	9	6	..	..	..	..
5 Sanand Taluka	T	180	1,041	553	488	29	850	563	287
	R	146	877	463	414	21	282	267	15
	U	34	164	90	74	8	568	296	272
Sanand (NP)	U	34	164	90	74	8	568	296	272
6 Viramgam Taluka	T	193	699	410	289	11	246	238	8
	R	122	522	302	220	6	45	43	2
	U	71	177	108	69	5	201	195	6
Viramgam (M)	U	60	119	80	39	1	82	82	...
Mandal (VP)	U	11	58	28	30	4	119	113	6

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX 3—*Contd.*

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7 Dehgam Taluka	T	317	1,799	966	833	13	281	274	7
	R	312	1,770	952	818	11	219	212	7
	U	5	29	14	15	2	62	62	..
Dehgam (NP)	U	5	29	14	15	2	62	62	..
13 KHEDA DISTRICT	T	**7,506**	**37,571**	**20,280**	**17,291**	**375**	**9,205**	**6,546**	**2,659**
	R	**6,858**	**35,099**	**18,811**	**16,288**	**128**	**3,691**	**2,861**	**830**
	U	**648**	**2,472**	**1,469**	**1,003**	**247**	**5,514**	**3,685**	**1,829**
1 Mehmedabad Taluka	T	471	2,618	1,373	1,245	3	27	27	..
	R	459	2,548	1,329	1,219	3	27	27	..
	U	12	70	44	26	..	..	..	..
Mehmedabad (NP)	U	12	70	44	26	..	..	..	..
Kheda (NP)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Nadiad Taluka	T	1,063	4,910	2,662	2,248	85	1,971	964	1,007
	R	851	4,205	2,230	1,975	10	70	62	8
	U	212	705	432	273	75	1,901	902	999
Nadiad (M)	U	182	548	349	199	64	1,851	875	976
Vaso (NP)	U	30	157	83	74	11	50	27	23
3 Anand Taluka	T	1,440	7,316	3,945	3,371	151	3,182	2,534	648
	R	1,260	6,550	3,472	3,078	43	693	456	237
	U	180	766	473	293	108	2,489	2,078	411
Anand (M)	U	146	527	316	211	83	1,598	1,405	193
Vallabh Vidyanagar (NP)	U	2	14	8	6	21	737	602	135
Vithal Udyognagar INA (INA)	U	14	67	42	25	..	..	..	..
Umreth (M)	U	18	158	107	51	4	154	71	83
4 Petlad Taluka	T	1,221	5,647	3,029	2,618	25	769	356	413
	R	1,125	5,300	2,846	2,454	13	561	204	357
	U	96	347	183	164	12	208	152	56
Petland (M)	U	89	307	161	146	12	208	152	56
Sojitra (NP)	U	7	40	22	18	..	..	..	..
5 Borsad Taluka	T	802	3,703	1,975	1,728	16	996	713	283
	R	765	3,538	1,883	1,655	13	859	713	146
	U	37	165	92	73	3	137	..	137
Borsad (M)	U	37	165	92	73	3	137	..	137
6 Khambhat Taluka	T	504	2,762	1,561	1,201	24	521	337	184
	R	490	2,721	1,535	1,186	6	193	192	1
	U	14	41	26	15	18	328	145	183
Khambhat (M)	U	14	41	26	15	18	328	145	183
Dhuvaran (VP)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Matar Taluka	T	582	3,131	1,714	1,417	5	580	558	22
	R	582	3,131	1,714	14,17	5	580	558	22
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Kapadvanj Taluka	T	601	3,444	1,836	1,608	26	551	505	46
	R	584	3,381	1,796	1,585	16	480	436	44
	U	17	63	40	23	10	71	69	2
Kapadvanj (M)	U	17	63	40	23	10	71	69	2

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX 3—*Contd.*

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9 Balasinor Taluka	T	260	1,269	687	582	14	117	102	15
	R	248	1,194	644	550	12	108	94	14
	U	12	75	43	32	2	9	8	1
Balasinor (NP)	U	12	75	43	32	2	9	8	1
10 Thasra Taluka	T	562	2,771	1,498	1,273	26	491	450	41
	R	494	2,531	1,362	1,169	7	120	119	1
	U	68	240	136	104	19	371	331	40
Thasra (VP)	U	16	55	28	27	..	..	..	..
Dakor UA	U	15	37	23	14	19	371	331	40
(i) Dakor (NP)	U	12	34	20	14	19	371	331	40
(ii) Rakhial (Part) (OG)	U	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Pali (VP)	U	37	148	85	63	..	..	..	..
14 PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT	T	**1,697**	**8,422**	**4,761**	**3,661**	**257**	**9,175**	**6,943**	**2,232**
	R	**1,441**	**7,479**	**4,212**	**3,267**	**214**	**7,575**	**5,499**	**2,076**
	U	**256**	**943**	**549**	**394**	**43**	**1,600**	**1,444**	**156**
1 Godhra Taluka	T	328	1,632	900	732	64	887	637	250
	R	277	1,454	791	663	52	483	282	201
	U	51	178	109	69	12	404	355	49
Godhra UA	U	51	178	109	69	12	404	355	49
(i) Godhra (M)	U	51	178	109	69	12	404	355	49
(ii) Jafrabad (Part) (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Kalol Taluka	T	185	931	523	408	8	188	147	41
	R	151	727	408	319	7	150	116	34
	U	34	204	115	89	1	38	31	7
Kalol (NP)	U	34	204	115	89	1	38	31	7
3 Halol Taluka	T	154	675	374	301	18	476	366	110
	R	127	557	313	244	17	450	340	110
	U	27	118	61	57	1	26	26	..
Halol (NP)	U	22	110	55	55	..	..	..	..
Shivrajpur (VP)	U	5	8	6	2	1	26	26	..
4 Shehera Taluka	T	152	756	406	350	..	..	..	..
	R	152	756	406	350	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Lunawada Taluka	T	379	2,014	1,107	907	15	322	317	5
	R	344	1,888	1,028	860	8	49	49	..
	U	35	126	79	47	7	273	268	5
Lunawada (NP)	U	35	126	79	47	7	273	268	5
6 Santrampur Taluka	T	67	324	185	139	30	1,165	919	246
	R	53	255	149	106	26	1,100	882	218
	U	14	69	36	33	4	65	37	28
Santrampur (NP)	U	14	69	36	33	4	65	37	28
7 Jhalod Taluka	T	166	1,045	641	404	27	1,457	895	562
	R	166	1,045	641	404	27	1,457	895	562
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX 3—*Contd.*

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/Urban Agglomeration /City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8 Dohad Taluka	T	106	321	193	128	38	1,386	1,057	329
	R	19	89	54	35	26	1,099	819	280
	U	87	232	139	93	12	287	238	49
Dohad UA	U	87	232	139	93	12	287	238	49
(a) Dohad	U	87	232	139	93	9	227	187	40
(i) Dohad (M)	U	87	232	139	93	7	116	76	40
(ii) Dohad (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	2	111	111	..
(b) Freelandganj (NM)	U	..	..	..	..	3	60	51	9
9 Limkheda Taluka	T	63	264	156	108	30	1,313	908	405
	R	63	264	156	108	30	1,313	908	405
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Devgad Baria Taluka	T	75	340	206	134	25	1,657	1,460	197
	R	67	324	196	128	19	1,150	971	179
	U	8	16	10	6	6	507	489	18
Devgad Baria (NP)	U	8	16	10	6	6	507	489	18
11 Jambughoda Mahal	T	22	120	70	50	2	324	237	87
	R	22	120	70	50	2	324	237	87
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 VADODARA DISTRICT	T	**7,356**	**32,587**	**18,119**	**14,468**	**445**	**16,416**	**13,349**	**3,067**
	R	**5,688**	**26,102**	**14,175**	**11,927**	**197**	**5,648**	**4,405**	**1,243**
	U	**1,668**	**6,485**	**3,944**	**2,541**	**248**	**10,768**	**8,944**	**1,824**
1 Vadodara Taluka	T	2,265	8,761	5,199	3,562	224	9,621	8,135	1,486
	R	1,045	4,202	2,400	1,802	17	519	343	176
	U	1,220	4,559	2,799	1,760	207	9,102	7,792	1,310
Vadodara UA	U	1,175	4,356	2,667	1,689	201	8,522	7,309	1,213
(a) Vadodara (MC)	U	1,175	4,356	2,667	1,689	201	8,522	7,309	1,213
(b) Tarsali (VP)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pertilizernagar (NM)	U	..	..	..	..	1	7	7	..
Jawaharnagar (NM) (Gujarat Refinery)	U	2	25	25	..	3	365	365	..
Petro-Chemical Complex INA (INA)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nandesari INA (INA)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bajwa (VP)	U	43	178	107	71	2	208	111	97
Chhani (NP)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Karjan Taluka	T	1,380	6,371	3,374	2,997	5	51	45	6
	R	1,224	5,533	2,888	2,645	3	35	33	2
	U	156	838	486	352	2	16	12	4
Karjan (NP)	U	156	838	486	352	2	16	12	4
3 Padra Taluka	T	619	2,664	1,540	1,124	10	444	437	7
	R	560	2,362	1,328	1,034	6	399	392	7
	U	59	302	212	90	4	45	45	..
Padra UA	U	59	302	212	90	4	45	45	..
(i) Padra (NP)	U	59	302	212	90	4	45	45	..
(ii) Padra (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Savli Taluka	T	471	2,533	1,437	1,096	7	427	310	117
	R	471	2,533	1,437	1,096	7	427	310	117
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX 3—*Contd.*

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5 Vaghodia Taluka	T	220	904	543	361	3	167	136	31
	R	196	813	487	326	..	..	..	..
	U	24	91	56	35	3	167	136	31
Vaghodia (VP)	U	24	91	56	35	3	167	136	31
6 Dabhoi Taluka	T	838	4,018	2,117	1,901	22	568	495	73
	R	715	3,621	1,895	1,726	16	267	229	38
	U	123	397	222	175	6	301	266	35
Dabhoi (M)	U	123	397	222	175	6	301	266	35
7 Sankheda Taluka	T	375	1,591	917	674	38	815	639	176
	R	328	1,411	815	596	28	537	433	104
	U	47	180	102	78	10	278	206	72
Sankheda (VP)	U	..	..	..	..	3	138	138	..
Bodeli (VP)	U	42	166	93	73	2	76	68	8
Bahadarpar (VP)	U	5	14	9	5	5	64	..	64
8 Jetpur Pavi Taluka	T	157	782	424	358	20	819	655	164
	R	151	746	403	343	18	736	572	164
	U	6	36	21	15	2	83	83	..
Jetpur (VP)	U	6	36	21	15	2	83	83	..
9 Chhota Udaipur Taluka	T	78	300	160	140	82	2,276	1,591	685
	R	47	220	114	106	70	1,637	1,282	355
	U	31	80	46	34	12	639	309	330
Chhota Udaipur (NP)	U	26	56	32	24	10	549	245	304
Kavant (VP)	U	5	24	14	10	2	90	64	26
10 Nasvadi Taluka	T	33	104	68	36	16	837	584	253
	R	33	104	68	36	16	837	584	253
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Tilakwada Mahal	T	53	181	102	79	4	144	120	24
	R	53	181	102	79	4	144	120	24
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Sinor Taluka	T	867	4,378	2,238	2,140	14	247	202	45
	R	865	4,376	2,238	2,138	12	110	107	3
	U	2	2	..	2	2	137	95	42
Sinor (VP)	U	2	2	..	2	2	137	95	42
16 BHARUCH DISTRICT	**T**	**4,017**	**17,003**	**9,672**	**7,331**	**239**	**10,272**	**7,660**	**2,612**
	R	**3,464**	**14,863**	**8,459**	**6,404**	**169**	**8,081**	**6,084**	**1,997**
	U	**553**	**2,140**	**1,213**	**927**	**70**	**2,191**	**1,576**	**615**
1 Bharuch Taluka	T	1,023	4,370	2,412	1,958	88	1,996	1,843	153
	R	827	3,680	2,021	1,659	51	1,109	1,058	51
	U	196	690	391	299	37	887	785	102
Bharuch UA	U	165	558	322	236	37	887	785	102
(i) Bharuch (M)	U	159	520	300	220	37	887	785	102
(ii) Dungari (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Kanbivaga (OG)	U	6	38	22	16	..	..	..	..
(iv) Kasak (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Mojampur (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palej (VP)	U	31	132	69	63	..	..	..	..

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX 3—*Contd.*

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10
2 Anklesvar Taluka	T	483	1,908	1,117	791	10	302	265	37
	R	257	1,027	597	430	4	249	247	2
	U	226	881	520	361	6	53	18	355
Anklesvar UA	U	137	435	271	164	6	53	18	3
(i) Anklesvar (M)	U	137	435	271	164	6	53	18	35
(ii) Anklesvar (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anklesvar INA (INA)	U	89	446	249	197	..	..	..	..
3 Hansot Taluka	T	352	1,321	726	595	3	361	257	104
	R	334	1,217	666	551	2	335	231	104
	U	18	104	60	44	1	26	26	..
Hansot (VP)	U	18	104	60	44	1	26	26	..
4 Vagra Taluka	T	180	770	481	289	9	421	300	121
	R	180	770	481	289	9	421	300	121
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Jambusar Taluka	T	628	2,437	1,390	1,047	6	96	76	20
	R	581	2,278	1,304	974	2	24	24	..
	U	47	159	86	73	4	72	52	20
Jambusar (NP)	U	47	159	86	73	4	72	52	20
6 Amod Taluka	T	445	2,030	1,062	968	6	90	67	23
	R	409	1,857	975	882	3	10	10	..
	U	36	173	87	86	3	80	57	23
Amod (NP)	U	36	173	87	86	3	80	57	23
7 Jhagadia Taluka	T	299	1,384	864	520	25	11,34	783	351
	R	299	1384	864	520	25	11,34	783	351
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Nandod Taluka	T	227	1,005	600	405	38	2,408	1,654	754
	R	197	872	531	341	19	1,335	1,016	319
	U	30	133	69	64	19	1,073	638	435
Rajpipla (M)	U	30	133	69	64	19	1,073	638	435
9. Dediapada Taluka	T	144	647	365	282	26	1,726	1,162	564
	R	144	647	365	282	26	1,726	1,162	564
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Sagbara Taluka	T	72	299	170	129	16	834	607	227
	R	72	299	170	129	16	834	607	227
	U	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
11 Valia Taluka	T	164	832	485	347	12	904	646	258
	R	164	832	485	347	12	904	646	258
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 SURAT DISTRICT	T	**16,275**	**68,310**	**36,312**	**31,998**	**628**	**20,419**	**13,401**	**7,018**
	R	**14,472**	**62,138**	**32,385**	**29,753**	**310**	**13,643**	**8,332**	**5,311**
	U	**1,803**	**6,172**	**3,927**	**2,245**	**318**	**6,776**	**5,069**	**1,707**
1 Chorasi Taluka	T	2,697	9,566	5,775	3,791	289	5,982	4,618	1,364
	R	1,218	4,805	2,627	2,178	6	330	284	46
	U	1,479	4,761	3,148	1,613	283	5,652	4,334	1,318
Surat UA	U	1,474	4,738	3,133	1,605	274	5,616	4,298	1,318
(a) Surat	U	1,414	4,477	2,992	1,485	264	5,564	4,246	1,318
(i) Surat (MC)	U	1,414	4,477	2,992	1,485	264	5,564	4,246	1,318
(ii) Umarvada (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX 3—*Contd.*

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(b) Udhana (NP) . .	U	18	37	25	12	..	..	..	..
(c) Karanj (VP) . .	U	10	54	24	30	9	47	47	..
(d) Nana Varachha (VP) .	U	27	145	78	67	..	..	..	..
(e) Umra (VP) . .	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Limbayat (VP) . .	U	..	..	..	..	1	5	5	..
(g) Bhedvad (VP) . .	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(h) Bhestan (VP) . .	U	5	25	14	11	..	..	..	..
Utran (VP)	U	3	14	9	5	1	4	4	..
Pandesara INA (ANA) . .	U	2	9	6	3	8	32	32	..
Dindoli (VP) . . .	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Olpad Taluka	T	2,785	12,178	6,310	5,868	5	188	138	50
	R	2,678	11,669	6,027	5,642	4	146	96	50
	U	107	509	283	226	1	42	42	..
Olpad (VP)	U	50	203	103	100	1	42	42	..
Sayan (VP)	U	57	306	180	126	..	..	..	..
3 Kamrej Taluka	T	624	2,637	1,375	1,262	14	707	542	165
	R	549	2,355	1,233	1,122	10	559	420	139
	U	75	282	142	140	4	148	122	26
Kathor (VP)	U	75	282	142	140	4	148	122	26
4 Mangrol Taluka	T	1,132	4,652	2,459	2,193	49	2,190	1,373	817
	R	1,126	4,635	2,449	2,186	49	2,190	1,373	817
	U	6	17	10	7	..	..	..	..
Kosamba (VP). . . .	U	6	17	10	7	..	..	..	..
5 Mandvi Taluka	T	485	2,094	1,113	981	87	1,847	1,421	426
	R	473	2,044	1,086	958	86	1,797	1,371	426
	U	12	50	27	23	1	50	50	..
Mandvi (NP) . . .	U	12	50	27	23	1	50	50	..
6 Songadh Taluka	T	294	1,253	677	576	18	1,229	751	478
	R	274	1,174	633	541	14	1,021	670	351
	U	20	79	44	35	4	208	81	127
Songadh (VP)	U	20	79	44	35	4	208	81	127
Ukai (VP)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Uchchhal Taluka . . .	T	30	181	102	79	11	761	450	311
	R	30	181	102	79	11	761	450	311
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Nizar Taluka	T	290	1,452	720	732	12	572	393	179
	R	290	1,452	720	732	12	572	393	179
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Vyara Taluka	T	848	3,658	1,830	1,828	44	2,392	1,296	1,096
	R	833	3,597	1,786	1,811	30	1,843	912	931
	U	15	61	44	17	14	549	384	165
Vyara (NP)	U	15	61	44	17	14	549	384	165
10 Valod Taluka	T	789	3,544	1,837	1,707	24	1,351	958	393
	R	789	3,544	1,837	1,707	24	1,351	958	393
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX 3—*Contd.*

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11 Bardoli Taluka	T	2,763	12,305	6,383	5,922	49	1,870	623	1,247
	R	2,674	11,892	6,154	5,738	38	1,743	567	1,176
	U	89	413	229	184	11	127	56	71
Bardoli (NP)	U	46	237	138	99	10	89	18	71
Kadod (VP)	U	43	176	91	85	1	38	38	..
12 Mahuva Taluka	T	1,089	4,339	2,298	2,041	15	660	421	239
	R	1,089	4,339	2,298	2,041	15	660	421	239
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Palsana Taluka	T	2,449	10,451	5,433	5,018	11	670	417	253
	R	2,449	10,451	5,433	5,018	11	670	417	253
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 VALSAD DISTRICT	**T**	**5,636**	**23,106**	**12,981**	**10,125**	**450**	**14,470**	**10,416**	**4,054**
	R	**4,686**	**19,061**	**10,527**	**8,534**	**225**	**10,477**	**7,079**	**3,398**
	U	**950**	**4,045**	**2,454**	**1,591**	**225**	**3,998**	**3,337**	**656**
1. Valsad Taluka	T	1,078	4,313	2,429	1,884	25	816	670	146
	R	901	3,570	2,001	1,569	7	399	323	76
	U	177	743	428	315	18	417	347	70
Valsad UA	U	159	705	400	305	18	417	347	70
(a) Valsad	U	159	705	400	305	18	417	347	70
(i) Valsad (M)	U	137	599	346	253	14	209	139	70
(ii) Valsad (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Bhagdakhurd (OG)	U	2	6	2	4	2	5	5	..
(iv) Pardi Sondhpur (OG)	U	2	10	10	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Mogarwadi (OG)	U	18	90	42	48	2	203	203	..
(vi) Nanakwada (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Abrama (VP)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Valsad INA (INA)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atul (NM)	U	13	23	15	8	..	..	..	..
Kosamba (VP)	U	1	5	3	2	..	..	..	..
Parnera (VP)	U	4	10	10	..	..	..	..	..
2 Pardi Taluka	T	406	1,626	900	726	22	1,292	677	615
	R	256	1,057	568	489	13	785	282	503
	U	150	569	332	237	9	507	395	112
Pardi (NP)	U	11	21	11	10	2	190	182	8
Vapi (NP)	U	57	241	136	105	7	317	213	104
Vapi INA (INA)	U	82	307	185	122	..	..	..	..
3 Umbergaon Taluka	T	160	717	397	320	52	1,258	909	349
	R	152	693	382	311	50	1,200	851	349
	U	8	24	15	9	2	58	58	..
Umbergaon (VP)	U	8	24	15	9	2	58	58	..
Umbergaon INA (INA)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Gandevi Taluka	T	842	3,137	1,854	1,283	19	1,098	754	344
	R	503	2,021	1,174	847	12	873	603	270
	U	339	1,116	680	436	7	225	151	74
Gandevi (NP)	U	45	145	75	70	1	22	21	1
Bilimora (M)	U	272	866	530	336	3	73	60	13
Devsar (VP)	U	..	..	..	..	2	129	70	59
Sari Bujrang (VP)	U	22	105	75	30	1	1	..	1

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX 3—*Concld.*

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5 Navsari Taluka	T	2,071	8,940	5,018	3,922	191	4,241	3,729	512
	R	1,849	7,623	4,176	3,447	13	1,735	1,540	195
	U	222	1,317	842	475	178	2,506	2,189	317
Navsari UA	U	202	1,212	780	432	171	2,291	2,066	225
(a) Navsari (M)	U	171	1,109	730	379	165	1,786	1,576	210
(b) Jalalpore (VP)	U	..	..	..	..	5	443	443	..
(c) Vijalpor (VP)	U	31	103	50	53	1	62	47	15
Mahuwar (VP)	U	20	105	62	43	7	215	123	92
6 Chikhli Taluka	T	736	2,946	1,578	1,368	30	1,529	953	576
	R	704	2,801	1,498	1,303	28	1,526	950	576
	U	32	145	80	65	2	3	3	..
Chikhli (VP)	U	32	145	80	65	2	3	3	..
7 Bansda Taluka	T	135	504	297	207	33	1,868	1,075	793
	R	131	490	290	200	28	1,786	1,022	764
	U	4	14	7	7	5	82	53	29
Bansda (VP)	U	4	14	7	7	5	82	53	29
8 Dharampur Taluka	T	208	923	508	415	78	2,368	1,649	719
	R	190	806	438	368	74	2,173	1,508	665
	U	18	117	70	47	4	195	141	54
Dharampur (NP)	U	18	117	70	47	4	195	141	54
19. THE DANGS DISTRICT	**T**	**522**	**2,022**	**1,161**	**861**	**66**	**3,546**	**2,257**	**1,289**
	R	**522**	**2,022**	**1,161**	**861**	**66**	**3,546**	**2,257**	**1,289**
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 The Dangs Taluka	T	522	2,022	1,161	861	66	3,546	2,257	1,289
	R	522	2,022	1,161	861	66	3,546	2,257	1,289
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

ANNEXURE TO APPENDIX 3

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmadabad UA		1,391	3,717	2,749	968	427	6,337	5,366	971
(a) Ahmadabad City		1,309	3,335	2,519	816	383	5,149	4,235	914
(i) Ahmadabad (MC)		1,195	2,844	2,230	614	370	5,054	4,154	900
(ii) Asarva (OG)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Rakhial (OG)		..	..	..	..	5	16	16	..
(iv) Rajpur-Hirpur (OG)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Maktampur (OG)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Bagefirdosh (OG)		15	36	33	3	..	..	..	..
(vii) Khokhara Mehmedabad (OG)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(viii) Shahwadi (OG)		..	..	..	..	2	8	8	..
(ix) Narol (OG)		..	..	..	..	4	11	11	..
(x) Sahijpur Bogha (Thakkarbapanagar) (OG)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xi) Thaltej (OG)		93	419	237	182	..	..	..	..
(xii) Bodakdev (OG)		..	..	..	..	1	18	18	..
(xiii) Ramol (Part) (OG)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xiv) Vatva (OG)		6	36	19	17	1	42	28	14
(b) Sardarnagar (M)		6	6	3	3	..	..	..	..
(c) Sahijpur Bogha (NP)		..	..	..	..	4	46	39	7
(d) Naroda (NP)		5	25	14	11	1	106	69	37
(e) Naroda INA (INA)		..	..	..	..	4	23	23	..
(f) Hansol (VP)		33	153	81	72	10	25	25	..
(g) Ahmadabad Cantonment (Cantt.)		..	..	..	..	1	25	25	..
(h) Odhav (NP)		2	9	5	4	11	67	67	..
(i) Odhav INA (INA)		..	..	..	..	2	17	16	1
(j) Nikol (VP)		5	35	18	17	..	..	..	..
(k) Ranip (NP)		6	30	24	6	1	727	717	10
(l) Vejalpur (VP)		..	..	..	..	4	94	94	..
(m) Vastrapur (VP)		..	..	..	..	2	16	16	..
(n) Memnagar (VP)		..	..	..	..	1	33	33	..
(o) Ghatlodia (VP)		3	15	10	5	..	..	..	..
(p) Ghodasar (VP)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(q) Isanpur (VP)		..	..	..	..	3	9	7	2
(r) Kali (VP)		22	109	75	34	..	..	..	..
(s) Vatva INA (INA)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A-2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

FLY-LEAF

Table A-2 furnishes statistics on adjusted population for the nine Censuses from 1901 to 1981 for State and 19 Districts confirming to the present jurisdiction. The table corresponds to Table A-2 of 1971, 1961 and 1951 Censuses. The variations are given for the past 80 years.

The decadal variation in population is shown in absolute figures in column 4 and in the terms of percentages in column 5. The figures given in column 3, 6 and 7 for earlier decades have been adjusted for the present boundaries for State and districts. This table, therefore, gives much needed comparable data about growth of population for the last 80 years.

Adjustment of Population

The recasting of population of districts or talukas/mahals was to be done by the concerned State Directorate on the basis of instructions received from the office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi.

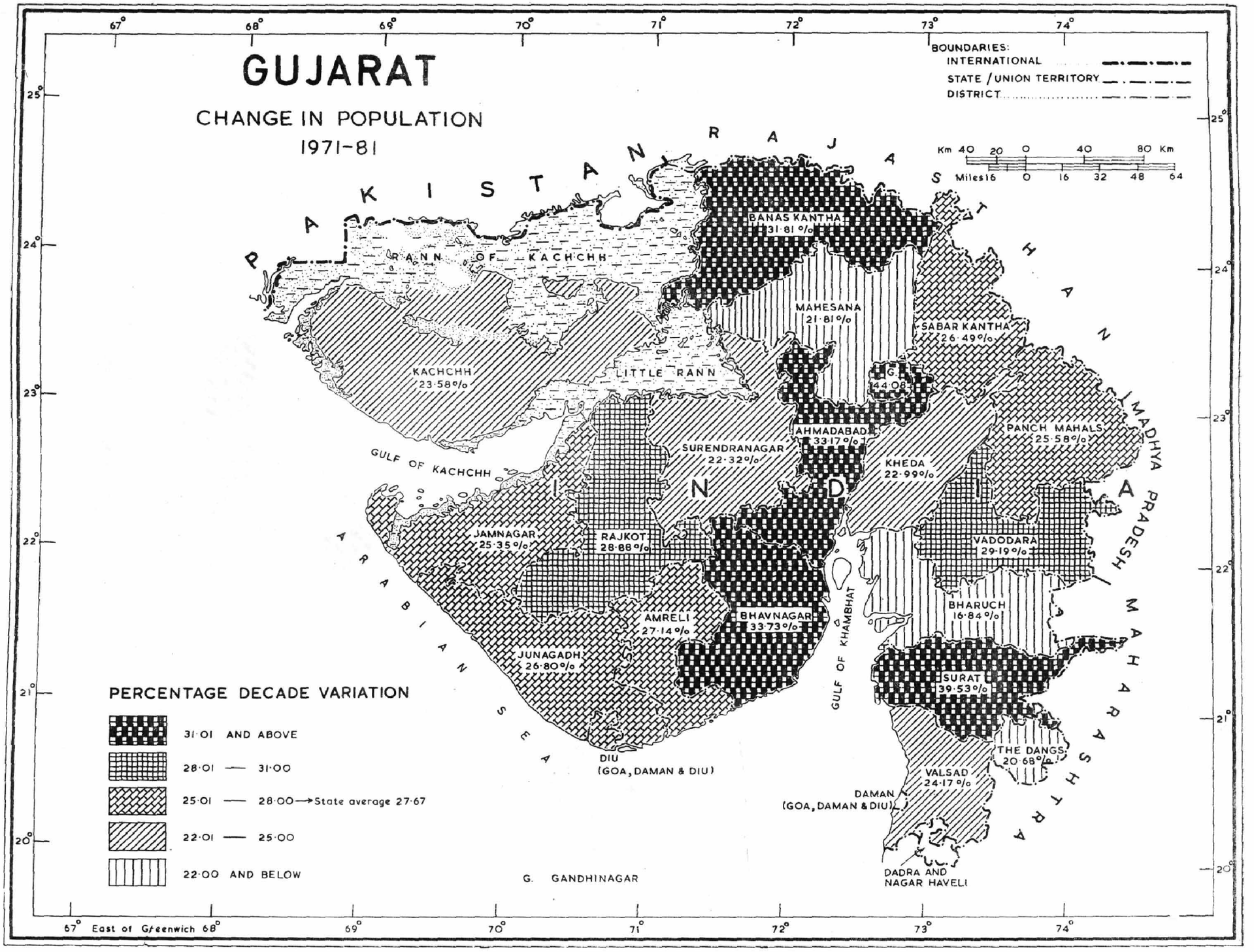
During the last decade no inter-district changes have taken place in any of the 19 districts of the State. However, in 5 districts territorial changes have occurred due to transfer of villages from one taluka to another within the district. The remaining 14 districts have not been affected due to the intra-district or inter-district territorial changes. Thus neither inter-State changes nor inter-district changes have taken place during the last decade of 1971-81 and hence the population figures of districts from 1971 and onwards have been presented directly from the 1971-A-2 table.

STATEMENT-1 prescribed by the Registrar General, India, New Delhi for the method of estimation of previous Censuses population for transferred territories is nil in case of Gujarat State as there are no such changes.

STATEMENT 2

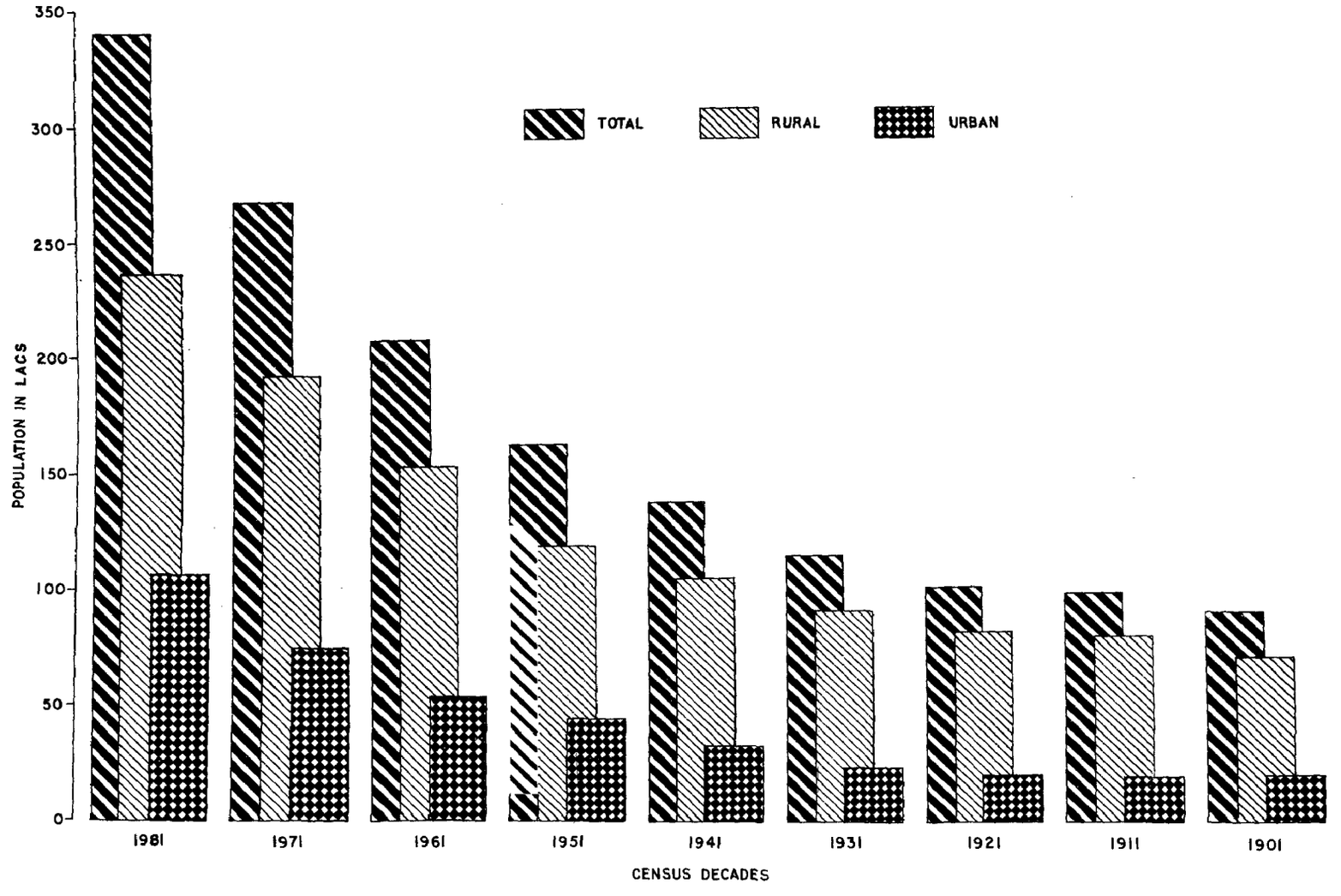
Statement showing the Percentage of Decadal Variation of Population from 1901 to 1981 for Total Rural and Urban

State/District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	1901 to 1981	1971 to 1981	1961 to 1971	1951 to 1961	1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GUJARAT STATE .	T	**+ 274·79**	**+27·67**	**+ 29·39**	**+ 26·88**	**+18·69**	**+19·25**	**+ 12·92**	**+ 3·79**	**+ 7·79**
	R	**+232·45**	**+22·31**	**+25·36**	**+ 29·42**	**+13·34**	**+14·31**	**+12·43**	**+ 2·63**	**+12·07**
	U	**+422·06**	**+41·42**	**+41·00**	**+20·07**	**+35·83**	**+ 38·43**	**+ 14·86**	**+ 8·67**	**— 7·09**
1 Jamnagar . .	T	+295·59	+25·35	—34·15	+34·29	+19·13	+21·71	+18·31	+ 0·01	+ 2·12
	R	+230·12	+21·22	+ 34·44	+ 33·10	+ 9·15	+14·55	+13·05	+ 0·77	+ 6·85
	U	+491·66	+32.92	+33·63	—36·51	+43·65	+43·80	+ 38·12	— 2·75	—12·06
2 Rajkot . .	T	+318·05	+28·88	+34·39	+ 29·94	+ 16·27	+ 17·83	+15·73	— 0·65	+ 17·92
	R	+241·86	+22·77	+35·15	+35·54	+ 1·24	+ 11·05	+11·49	— 4·46	+26·92
	U	+511·93	+38·68	+33·17	+21·97	+47·44	+ 34·91	+27·99	+ 12·30	— 4·99
3 Surendranagar .	T	+241·42	+22·32	+27·51	+ 30·97	+17·99	+12·32	+ 9·92	+ 2·12	+ 12·39
	R	+239·63	+19·45	+29·27	+ 36·59	+11·39	+10·48	+10·17	— 0·07	+18·85
	U	+246·30	+ 30·08	+22·99	+18·43	+35·92	+ 17·65	+ 9·22	+ 8·97	— 3·97
4 Bhavnagar .	T	+261·42	+33·73	+25·54	+ 26·40	+ 15·88	+21·68	+ 14·13	— 1·85	+ 7·83
	R	+229·71	+31·19	+24·60	+ 27·43	+ 7·98	+ 19·47	+ 12·91	— 2·24	+11·17
	U	+ 347·73	+ 39·14	+ 27·58	+ 24·23	+ 37·17	+ 28·07	+17·80	— 0·64	— 1·25
5 Amreli .	T	+239·66	+ 27·14	+ 27·09	+ 24·01	+14·78	+20·57	+14·40	— 0·47	+ 7·57
	R	+ 240·70	+26·29	+ 29·46	+24·83	+10·28	+ 20·23	+ 13·85	— 0·08	+10·68
	U	+235·66	+ 30·58	+ 18·36	+ 21·06	+ 34·36	+22·11	+ 16·90	— 2·19	— 4·36
6 Junagadh .	T	+ 330·59	+26·80	+33·00	+ 26·13	+13·66	+ 26·24	+ 18·13	+ 7·90	+10·68
	R	+ 324·10	+ 24·79	+ 30·97	+ 35·66	+ 9·15	+18·13	+18·78	+ 8·50	+ 15·11
	U	+ 346·20	+ 31·66	+38·15	+ 7·02	+23·94	+ 49·61	+ 16·30	+ 6·26	+ 0·03
7 Kachchh . .	T	+ 115·19	+23·58	+ 22·02	+ 22·70	+ 11·76	— 2·42	+ 7·42	— 5·63	+ 5·21
	R	+ 99·26	+ 22·11	+13·17	+23·70	+ 10·61	— 3·74	+ 5·85	— 4·92	+ 9·38
	U	+ 178·03	+ 27·94	+ 58·81	+ 18·71	+ 19·32	+ 3·72	+ 15·37	— 9·04	—11·24
8 Banas Kantha .	T	+ 243·38	+ 31·81	+ 27·03	+ 28·72	+ 26·90	+14·96	+ 8·27	+ 5·36	— 4·26
	R	+242·41	+ 32·99	+23·80	+ 28·17	+ 26·55	+16·47	+ 7·67	+ 6·03	— 3·57
	U	+ 254·00	+ 20·55	+ 69·26	+ 36·32	+ 32·08	— 3·33	+ 16·10	— 2·52	—11·84


GUJARAT
CHANGE IN POPULATION
1971-81
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE / UNION TERRITORY
DISTRICT
Km 40 20 0 40 80 Km
Miles 16 0 16 32 48 64
PAKISTAN
RAJASTHAN
RANN OF KACHCHH
BANAS KANTHA 31·81 %
MAHESANA 21·81 %
SABAR KANTHA 26·49 %
G. 44·08
KACHCHH 23·58 %
LITTLE RANN
AHMADABAD 33·17 %
SURENDRANAGAR 22·32 %
KHEDA 22·99 %
PANCH MAHALS 25·58 %
GULF OF KACHCHH
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
JAMNAGAR 25·35 %
RAJKOT 28·88 %
VADODARA 29·19 %
BHARUCH 16·84 %
AMRELI 27·14 %
BHAVNAGAR 33·73 %
GULF OF KHAMBHAT
JUNAGADH 26·80 %
SURAT 39·53 %
ARABIAN SEA
DIU (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
THE DANGS 20·68 %
VALSAD 24·17 %
DAMAN (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI
PERCENTAGE DECADE VARIATION
31·01 AND ABOVE
28·01 — 31·00
25·01 — 28·00 → State average 27·67
22·01 — 25·00
22·00 AND BELOW
G. GANDHINAGAR
67° East of Greenwich 68° 69° 70° 71° 72° 73° 74°
25° 24° 23° 22° 21° 20°

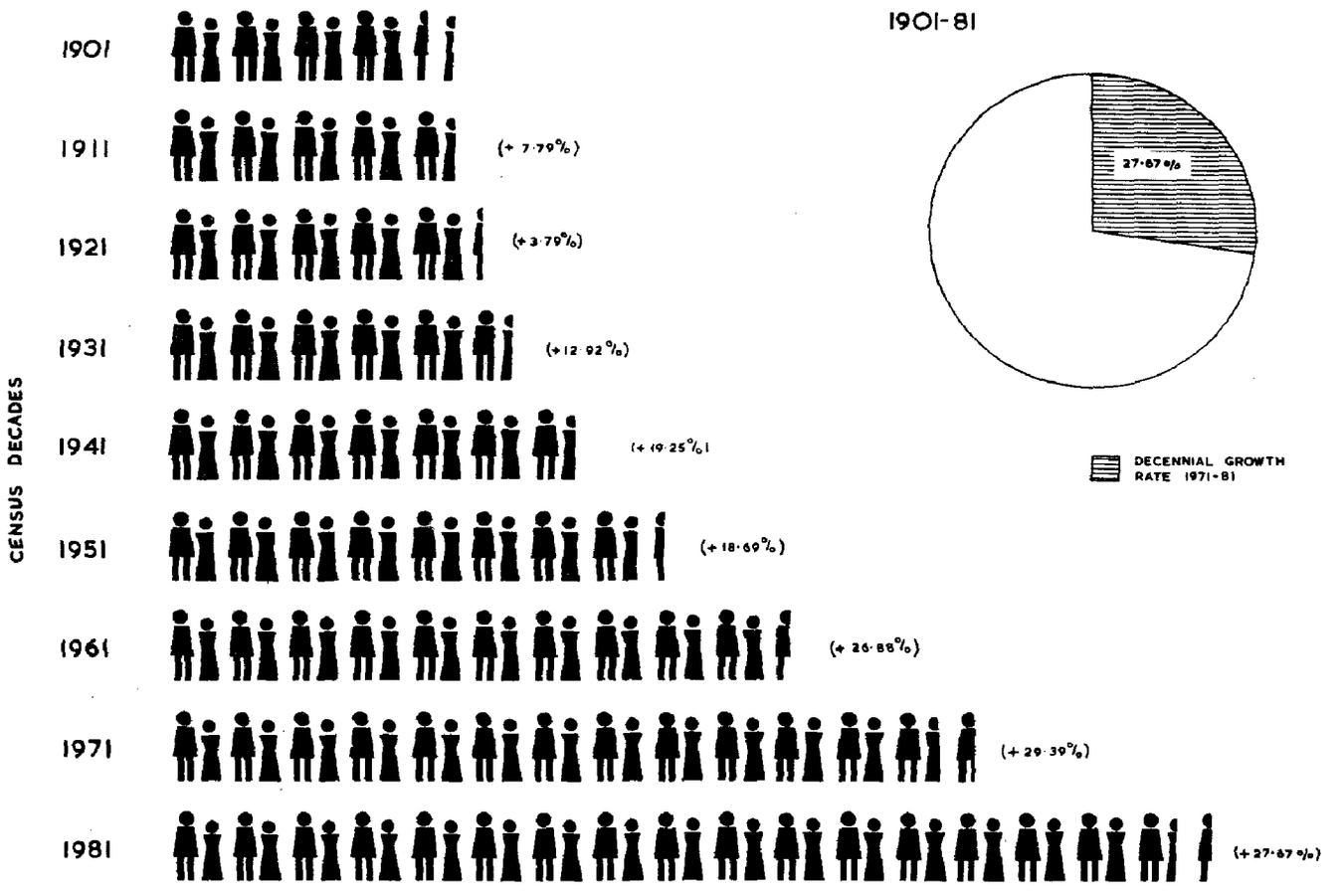
GUJARAT

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1981



GUJARAT

TREND IN DECENNIAL GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901-81



DECENNIAL GROWTH RATE 1971-81

STATEMENT 2

Statement showing the Percentage of decadal Variation of population from 1901 *to* 1981 *for Total, Rural and Urban*

State/District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	1901 to 1981	1971 to 1981	1961 to 1971	1951 to 1961	1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9 Sabar Kantha	T	+355·42	+ 26·49	+29·29	+34·29	+ 19·39	+17·15	+18·69	+10·23	+13·32
	R	+351·92	+ 24·91	+26·39	+35·02	+ 18·72	+16·71	+18·94	+10·74	+16·17
	U	+390·03	+ 43·04	+69·85	+24·88	+ 28·78	+23·70	+15·13	+ 3·38	—14·82
10 Mahesana	T	+205·73	+ 21·81	+28·14	+21·63	+ 19·08	+13·38	+10·64	+ 8·22	— 0·37
	R	+269·64	+ 19·59	+27·80	+27·86	+ 20·69	+ 6·69	+ 9·32	+ 7·85	+ 4·89
	U	+191·09	+ 31·51	+ 29·63	— 0·01	+ 15·69	+43·51	+17·01	+ 9·99	—20·09
11 Gandhinagar	T	+362·22	+ 44·08	+46·39	+14·51	+ 24·39	+26·16	+10·81	+ 7·50	+ 2·38
	R	+298·13	+ 28·35	+28·84	+32·79	+ 13·38	+28·40	+11·06	+ 5·85	+ 5·96
	U	+1011·88	+159·58	..	..	+217·68	— 3·41	+ 7·72	+34·29	—33·90
12 Ahmadabad	T	+436·65	+ 33·17	+36·62	+32·55	+ 28·66	+38·70	+10·98	+ 6·80	+ 5·20
	R	+138·05	+ 13·50	+22·60	+26·41	+ 10·25	+ 9·62	+11·26	— 1·91	+ 2·60
	U	+960·08	+ 42·93	+44·82	+36·42	+ 43·83	+77.53	+10·62	+21·08	+ 9·77
13 Kheda	T	+190·68	+ 22·99	+23·96	+22·64	+ 20·66	+18·97	+ 8·79	+ 1·57	— 2·00
	R	+202·10	+ 22·74	+23·13	+37·76	+ 9·22	+20·03	+ 7·51	— 0·34	+ 3·30
	U	+152·72	+ 23·99	+27·43	—15·75	+ 64·39	+15·09	+13·73	+ 9·75	—19·60
14 Panch Mahals	T	+405·34	+ 25·58	+25·86	+29·85	+ 19·55	+15·06	+19·01	+16·35	+29·29
	R	+420·16	+ 25·74	+24·93	+32·19	+ 17·42	+16·47	+17·65	+14·97	+35·42
	U	+311·42	+ 24·32	+33·78	+12·91	+ 37·60	+ 4·32	+30·48	+29·38	— 9·59
15 Vadodara	T	+333·33	+ 29·19	+29·64	+26·02	+ 15·92	+19·02	+16·38	+ 8·32	+18·05
	R	+263·37	+ 16·76	+21·86	+23·52	+ 12·83	+15·56	+16·12	+ 9·27	+24·97
	U	+542·53	+ 57·58	+51·75	+33·74	+ 26·57	+32·74	+17·39	+ 4·66	— 2·66
16 Bharuch	T	+214.09	+ 16.84	+24.40	+24.31	+ 10.40	+19.41	+13.33	+ 1.53	+14.60
	R	+219.75	+ 15.09	+20.89	+28.82	+ 10.47	+16.19	+14.90	+ 0.23	+20.68
	U	+191.54	+ 25·13	+44·26	+ 3·72	+ 10·11	+36·62	+ 5·63	+ 8·46	— 9·63
17 Surat	T	+303·08	+ 39·53	+36·01	+25·72	+ 18·66	+20·64	+ 9·94	+ 0·38	+ 6·94
	R	+207·98	+ 20·51	+24·23	+25·26	+ 16·06	+10·87	+15·09	— 1·46	+12·55
	U	+587·12	+ 76·89	+67·15	+26·98	+ 26·25	+62·36	— 7·71	+ 7·26	— 9·80
18 Valsad	T	+219·76	+ 24·17	+25·57	+21·38	+ 18·66	+20·64	+ 9·94	+ 0·38	+ 6·94
	R	+182·78	+ 18·16	+22·61	+17·47	+ 17·87	+19·48	+ 9·37	— 1·15	+ 9·13
	U	+498·66	+ 51·65	+41·16	+47·20	+ 24·12	+29·34	+14·38	+14·37	— 9·54
19 The Dangs	T	+520·00	+ 20·68	+31·60	+51·36	+ 17·51	+20·13	+38·74	—16·54	+57.78
	R	+520·00	+ 20·68	+31·60	+51·36	+ 17·51	+20·13	+38·74	—16·54	+57·78
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The above statement shows the percentage of decadal variation of population from 1901 to 1981 for Total, Rural and Urban areas.

During the last 80 years from 1901 to 1981, the population of Gujarat State has increased by about 275.00 per cent having risen from 9,094,748 in 1901 to 34,085,799 in 1981. The urban population of the State has increased by 422.06 per cent during the same period whereas the corresponding increase in rural population of the State is 232.45 per cent during this period.

Growth Rate—General

Amongst the districts the highest increase of 520.00 per cent is observed in the entirely tribal district of The Dangs as against the lowest increase of 115.19 per cent recorded in Kachchh district. Next in order rank the districts of Ahmadabad and Panch Mahals with 436.65 per cent and 405.34 per cent respectively during the said period of 80 years. In districts of Rajkot, Junagadh, Sabar Kantha, Gandhinagar, Vadodara and Surat the increase in population in the last 80 years is more than 300 per cent. The lowest growth rate in Kachchh district may be due to the out-migration of people to other parts of the country.

Growth Rate—Urban/Rural

The increase in the urban population of the State is 422.06 per cent as against 232.45 per cent in the rural areas over the last 80 years. Thus, there is a vide difference in the rate of increase between the urban and the rural areas. In the rural areas the highest percentage of increase is recorded in The Dangs (522.00%) and the Panch Mahals (420.16%) districts both of which have the preponderance of tribals. The district of Sabar Kantha which is also partly tribal has recorded an increase of 351.92 per cent during the last 80 years. However, the lowest increase of 99.26 per cent in rural population is recorded in Kachchh district during the same period. Amongst the urban areas, the highest percentage increase of 1011.88 per cent is recorded in Gandhinagar district during the period of last 20 years only which perhaps is mainly due to the increase in population because Gandhinagar Town is the capital of the State. The next highest percentage of increase in the urban areas of Ahmadabad district (960.08%) is due to the rapid pace of urbanisation and industrial expansion of Ahmadabad city. A significant increase in the urban population is also recorded in the districts of Surat (587.12%), Vadodara (542.53%), Rajkot (511.93%), Valsad (498.66%) and Jamnagar (491.66%). These are the districts in which big cities with a population of more than a lakh during 1981 Census are located. These cities have good industrial development and also have a large employment potential. The lowest percentage of increase in the urban population (152.72%) is recorded in Kheda district and the next lowest increase of 178.03 per cent is observed in Kachchh district. The districts Mahesana (191.09%) and Bharuch (191.54%) have recorded an increase in urban population below 200 per cent during the period of 80 years.

Growth Rate—1971-81

During the last decade the population of the State has increased by 27.67 per cent, the growth rate being 22.31 per cent in Rural areas and 41.42 per cent in Urban areas. There is only one district, namely, Bharuch where the percentage of increase is well below 20 per cent (16.84%) whereas in The Dangs district the increase is a little higher than 20 per cent (20.68%). The other districts which showed an increase of less than 25 per cent are Surendranagar (22.32%), Kachchh (23.58%), Mahesana (21.81%), Kheda (22.99%) and Valsad (24.17%). In the rest of the districts the percentage increase during the past decade varies from 25.35 per cent in Jamnagar district to 44.08 per cent in Gandhinagar. In Rural areas the percentage is the lowest (13.50%) in Ahmadabad district and the highest in Banas Kantha district (32.99%). The other districts where the percentage increase in Rural areas falls below 20 per cent are Surendranagar (19.45%), Mahesana (19.59%), Vadodara (16.76%), Bharuch (15.09%) and Valsad (18.16%). As rgards Urban areas in the districts the highest percentage increase of 159.58% is recorded in Gandhinagar district followed by Surat District with 76.89 per cent, Vadodara with 57.58 per cent and Valsad with 51.65 per cent. The lowest percentage increase in Urban areas is observed in Banas Kantha district with 20.55 per cent.

STATEMENT 3

Changes in the Sex Ratio (*Females per* 1000 *Males*) 1901—1981

STATE/DISTRICT	Total Rural Urban	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GUJARAT STATE	**T**	**954**	**946**	**944**	**945**	**941**	**952**	**940**	**934**	**942**
	R	**951**	**943**	**947**	**948**	**954**	**964**	**956**	**951**	**959**
	U	**965**	**961**	**931**	**934**	**898**	**920**	**896**	**893**	**905**
1 Jamnagar	T	968	981	982	991	988	986	952	942	949
	R	955	963	976	983	987	986	967	948	958
	U	1,006	1,050	1,003	1,017	990	987	927	932	934
2 Rajkot	T	970	978	984	974	977	988	963	947	947
	R	958	959	966	963	971	972	964	953	952
	U	1,001	1,047	1,037	1,004	991	1,010	961	939	941
3 Surendranagar	T	968	934	957	964	956	958	943	941	934
	R	959	919	954	953	946	937	939	944	939
	U	991	983	967	996	984	1,009	953	935	923
4 Bhavnagar	T	947	947	943	949	947	956	938	945	958
	R	948	949	938	953	953	951	942	957	967
	U	945	940	961	936	933	967	929	921	940
5 Amreli	T	953	953	952	957	956	975	961	956	976
	R	951	949	945	950	949	966	966	961	982
	U	959	968	984	992	988	1,007	941	939	954
6 Junagadh	T	956	964	962	960	962	982	952	936	955
	R	937	946	945	949	955	967	953	938	957
	U	1,003	1,016	1,013	992	980	1,013	947	931	950
7 Kachchh	T	995	1,034	1,059	1,066	1,095	1,079	1,041	1,012	999
	R	994	1,025	1,047	1,064	1,094	1,085	1,063	1,037	1,026
	U	997	1,080	1,122	1,076	1,098	1,057	954	944	926

STATEMENT 3—*Contd.*

Change in the Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males) 1901—1981

STATE/DISTRICT	Total Rural Urban	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8 Banas Kantha .	T	925	921	919	934	948	949	946	941	945
	R	926	917	920	932	948	949	947	941	947
	U	920	962	913	956	959	954	924	940	932
9 Sabar Kantha .	T	996	982	994	964	967	973	954	965	976
	R	991	976	989	962	972	977	960	971	981
	U	1,040	1,066	1,076	986	900	920	865	897	925
10 Mahesana . .	T	956	948	955	973	972	996	969	958	970
	R	941	934	946	966	979	998	977	965	978
	U	1,012	1,022	999	1,003	947	987	936	928	941
11 Gandhinagar . .	T	951	930	908	930	887	991	961	927	925
	R	944	932	899	925	881	992	961	937	944
	U	1,027	903	1,028	993	1,013	985	..	858	857
12 Ahmadabad . .	T	947	913	863	889	824	843	857	866	891
	R	950	928	918	907	934	939	931	925	934
	U	940	888	796	866	743	787	816	838	874
13 Kheda . . .	T	897	865	872	875	896	912	902	894	915
	R	887	853	866	870	892	914	906	896	915
	U	928	919	895	893	908	907	886	886	917
14 Panch Mahals .	T	975	958	951	931	938	934	936	944	959
	R	968	954	950	936	938	937	939	945	961
	U	1,017	1,000	961	892	939	916	919	934	940
15 Vadodara . .	T	914	905	904	902	899	914	907	901	916
	R	925	915	917	922	919	926	921	918	929
	U	882	869	852	828	833	878	866	863	894
16 Bharuch . .	T	960	940	943	921	932	945	947	950	943
	R	962	943	951	931	937	948	950	955	949
	U	953	924	904	868	909	932	932	926	919
17 Surat . . .	T	992	990	988	982	977	970	968	947	924
	R	1,004	1,003	1,006	1,002	999	983	985	982	982
	U	958	943	927	902	918	934	924	880	851
18 Valsad . . .	T	992	990	988	982	977	1,022	1,018	997	982
	R	989	991	992	983	984	1,031	1,033	1,015	1,007
	U	1,017	981	959	973	934	966	942	919	896
19 The Dangs . .	T	938	887	888	848	848	877	913	946	970
	R	938	887	888	848	848	877	913	946	970
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The above statement shows the changes in sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males) during the period 1901-1981.

According to the Census of 1981, the number of females per 1000 males is 942 in the State as a whole, 959 in rural areas and 905 in the urban areas of the State. As per 1901 Census it was 954 in the State as a whole, 951 in Rural and 965 in Urban areas.

Amongst the districts the highest sex ratio of 999 females per 1000 males is recorded in Kachchh district as against the lowest of 891 observed in Ahmadabad district in the 1981 Census. It is also worth noting that in Kachchh district the females out numbered males during seven decades except in the first and the last decade, viz., in 1901 and 1981. In rural areas the sex ratio varies from 915 in Kheda district to 1,026 in Kachchh district. The urban ratio is the smallest in Gandhinagar (857) closely followed by Ahmadabad with 874 females per 1000 males. The highest sex ratio of 954 is recorded in Amreli district followed by Junagadh district with 950.

The highest sex ratio for the State 954 was recorded in 1901 during the last 80 years. The lowest was recorded in 1971 when it was reduced to 934. In 1981 it increases to 942. The highest sex ratio 964 in rural areas of the State was recorded in 1951. The lowest sex ratio 942 was found in 1911. In urban areas of the State the highest sex ratio 965 was recorded in 1901 which was 905 in 1981 and the lowest was 893 in 1971.

It is interesting to note that in eleven districts the females in urban areas out-numbered the males in one decade or more in between 1901 to 1951. However, after 1951 the females have not out-numbered the males in any urban areas of the districts of the State.

A-2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

State/District	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GUJARAT STATE	**1901**	**9,094,748**	..	..	**4,654,875**	**4,439,873**
	1911	**9,803,587**	+ **708,839**	+ **7·79**	**5,037,852**	**4,765,735**
	1921	**10,174,989**	+ **371,402**	+ **3·79**	**5,233,462**	**4,941,527**
	1931	**11,489,828**	+ **1,314,839**	+ **12·92**	**5,906,646**	**5,583,182**
	1941	**13,701,551**	+ **2,211,723**	+ **19·25**	**7,060,352**	**6,641,199**
	1951	**16,262,657**	+ **2,561,106**	+ **18·69**	**8,331,922**	**7,930,735**
	1961	**20,633,350**	+ **4,370,693**	+ **26·88**	**10,633,902**	**9,999,448**
	1971	**26,697,475**	+ **6,064,125**	+ **29·39**	**13,802,494**	**12,894,981**
	1981	**34,085,799**	+ **7,388,324**	+ **27·67**	**17,552,640**	**16,533,159**
1 Jamnagar	1901	352,150	..	..	178,954	173,196
	1911	359,604	+ 7,454	+ 2·12	181,552	178,052
	1921	359,631	+ 27	+ 0·01	181,475	178,156
	1931	425,463	+ 65,832	+ 18·31	213,663	211,800
	1941	517,833	+ 92,370	+ 21·71	260,458	257,375
	1951	616,896	+ 99,063	+ 19·13	310,583	306,313
	1961	828,419	+ 211,523	+ 34·29	424,300	404,119
	1971	1,111,343	+ 282,924	+ 34·15	572,135	539,208
	1981	1,393,076	+ 281,733	+ 25·35	714,785	678,291
2 Rajkot	1901	500,686	..	..	254,190	246,496
	1911	590,389	+ 89,703	+ 17·92	298,440	291,949
	1921	586,561	— 3,828	— 0·65	295,653	290,908
	1931	678,820	+ 92,259	+ 15·73	343,801	335,019
	1941	799,863	+ 121,043	+ 17·83	404,491	395,372
	1951	930,024	+ 130,161	+ 16·27	467,926	462,098
	1961	1,208,519	+ 278,495	+ 29·94	615,661	592,858
	1971	1,624,072	+ 415,553	+ 34·39	834,014	790,058
	1981	2,093,094	+ 469,022	+ 28·88	1,074,833	1,018,261
3 Surendranagar	1901	302,815	..	..	153,868	148,947
	1911	340,332	+ 37,517	+ 12·39	175,937	164,395
	1921	347,543	+ 7,211	+ 2·12	177,567	169,976
	1931	382,033	+ 34,490	+ 9·92	194,532	187,501
	1941	429,093	+ 47,060	+ 12·32	219,370	209,723
	1951	506,267	+ 77,174	+ 17·99	258,500	247,767
	1961	663,051	+ 156,784	+ 30·97	341,222	321,829
	1971	845,454	+ 182,403	+ 27·51	435,503	409,951
	1981	1,034,185	+ 188,731	+ 22·32	534,746	499,439
4 Bhavnagar	1901	519,982	..	..	267,051	252,931
	1911	560,700	+ 40,718	+ 7·83	288,024	272,676
	1921	550,328	— 10,372	— 1·85	283,164	267,164
	1931	628,063	+ 77,735	+ 14·13	322,321	305,742
	1941	764,235	+ 136,172	+ 21·68	392,466	371,769
	1951	885,594	+ 121,359	+ 15·88	452,676	432,918
	1961	1,119,435	+ 233,841	+ 26·40	577,729	541,706
	1971	1,405,285	+ 285,850	+ 25·54	722,448	682,837
	1981	1,879,340	+ 474,055	+ 33·73	959,695	919,645

A-2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

State/District	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5 Amreli	1901	317,703	..	..	162,713	154,990
	1911	341,764	+ 24,061	+ 7·57	175,039	166,725
	1921	340,150	— 1,614	— 0·47	174,293	165,857
	1931	389,124	+ 48,974	+14·40	198,819	190,305
	1941	469,180	+ 80,056	+20·57	239,849	229,331
	1951	538,525	+ 69,345	+14·78	272,680	265,845
	1961	667,823	+129,298	+24·01	340,623	327,200
	1971	848,730	+180,907	+27·09	433,802	414,928
	1981	1,079,097	+230,367	+27·14	546,009	533,088
6 Junagadh	1901	487,866	..	..	249,456	238,410
	1911	539,976	+ 52,110	+10·68	274,979	264,997
	1921	582,643	+ 42,667	+ 7·90	296,912	285,731
	1931	688,290	+105,647	+18·13	351,196	337,094
	1941	868,870	+180,580	+26·24	442,779	426,091
	1951	987,595	+118,725	+13·66	498,365	489,230
	1961	1,245,643	+258,048	+26·13	638,296	607,347
	1971	1,656,677	+411,034	+33·00	855,671	801,006
	1981	2,100,709	+444,032	+26·80	1,074,605	1,026,104
7 Kachchh	1901	488,022	..	..	244,643	243,379
	1911	513,429	+ 25,407	+ 5·21	252,453	260,976
	1921	484,547	— 28,882	— 5·63	235,363	249,184
	1931	520,496	+ 35,949	+ 7·42	251,909	268,587
	1941	507,880	— 12,616	+ 2·42	242,421	265,459
	1951	567,606	+ 59,726	+11·76	272,977	294,629
	1961	696,440	+128,834	+22·70	341,224	355,216
	1971	849,769	+153,329	+22·02	422,257	427,512
	1981	1,050,161	+200,392	+23·58	525,431	524,730
8 Banas Kantha	1901	485,732	..	..	252,306	233,426
	1911	465,036	— 20,696	— 4·26	242,127	222,909
	1921	489,976	+ 24,940	+ 5·36	255,271	234,705
	1931	530,484	+ 40,508	+ 8·27	274,253	256,231
	1941	609,828	+ 79,344	+14·96	312,986	296,842
	1951	773,894	+164,066	+26·90	397,041	376,853
	1961	996,144	+222,250	+28·72	511,951	484,193
	1971	1,265,383	+269,239	+27·03	651,949	613,434
	1981	1,667,914	+402,531	+31·81	857,319	810,595
9 Sabar Kantha	1901	329,865	..	..	165,301	164,564
	1911	373,812	+ 43,947	+13·32	188,572	185,240
	1921	412,046	+ 38,234	+10·23	206,610	205,436
	1931	489,056	+ 77,010	+18·69	249,021	240,035
	1941	572,948	+ 83,892	+17·15	291,242	281,706
	1951	684,017	+111,069	+19·39	346,774	337,243
	1961	918,587	+234,570	+34·29	470,224	448,263
	1971	1,187,637	+269,050	+29·29	604,543	583,091
	1981	1,502,284	+314,647	+26·49	760,381	741,903

A-2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

State/District	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10 Mahesana	1901	833,675	..	..	426,304	407,371
	1911	830,553	— 3,122	— 0·37	426,316	404,237
	1921	898,791	+ 68,238	+ 8·22	459,730	439,061
	1931	994,447	+ 95,656	+10·64	504,013	490,434
	1941	1,127,483	+133,036	+13·38	571,820	555,663
	1951	1,342,565	+215,082	+19·08	672,683	669,882
	1961	1,632,982	+290,417	+21·63	829,223	803,759
	1971	2,092,468	+459,486	+28·14	1,068,591	1,023,877
	1981	2,548,787	+456,319	+21·81	1,293,626	1,255,161
11 Gandhinagar	1901	62,543	..	..	32,054	30,489
	1911	64,030	+ 1,487	+ 2.38	33,177	30,853
	1921	68,831	+ 4,801	+ 7.50	36,079	32,752
	1931	76,275	+ 7,444	+10.81	39,524	36,751
	1941	96,227	+ 19,952	+26·16	50,989	45,238
	1951	119,698	+ 23,471	+24·39	60,122	59,576
	1961	137,063	+ 17,365	+14·51	69,884	67,179
	1971	200,642	+ 63,579	+46·39	104,119	96,523
	1981	289,088	+ 88,446	+44·08	150,194	138,894
12 Ahmadabad	1901	722,218	..	..	370,996	351,222
	1911	759,796	+ 37,578	+ 5·20	397,255	362,541
	1921	811,476	+ 51,680	+ 6·80	435,475	376,001
	1931	900,605	+ 89,129	+10·98	476,721	423,884
	1941	1,249,181	+348,576	+38·70	684,691	564,490
	1951	1,607,163	+357,982	+28·66	872,140	735,023
	1961	2,130,272	+523,109	+32·55	1,147,297	982,975
	1971	2,910,307	+780,035	+36·62	1,559,484	1,350,823
	1981	3,875,794	+965,487	+33·17	2,050,010	1,825,784
13 Kheda	1901	1,037,249	..	..	546,909	490,340
	1911	1,016,501	— 20,748	— 2·00	544,964	471,537
	1921	1,032,490	+ 15,989	+ 1·57	551,574	480,916
	1931	1,123,196	+ 90,706	+ 8·79	599,040	524,156
	1941	1,336,297	+213,101	+18·97	704,922	631,375
	1951	1,612,426	+276,129	+20·66	843,250	769,176
	1961	1,977,540	+365,114	+22·64	1,039,720	937,820
	1971	2,451,387	+473,847	+23·96	1,294,271	1,157,116
	1981	3,015,027	+563,640	+22·99	1,574,340	1,440,687
14 Panch Mahals	1901	459,431	..	..	232,628	226,803
	1911	593,977	+134,546	+29·29	303,390	290,587
	1921	691,067	+ 97,090	+16·35	354,194	336,873
	1931	822,418	+131,351	+19·01	425,866	396,552
	1941	946,263	+123,845	+15·06	488,182	458,081
	1951	1,131,243	+184,980	+19·55	584,788	546,455
	1961	1,468,946	+337,703	+29·85	758,561	710,385
	1971	1,848,804	+379,858	+25·86	951,200	897,604
	1981	2,321,689	+472,885	+25·58	1,185,383	1,136,306

A-2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901—*Concld.*

State/District	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15 Vadodara	1901	590,338	..	..	308,451	281,887
	1911	696,878	+106,540	+18·05	365,810	331,068
	1921	754,830	+ 57,952	+ 8·32	396,456	358,374
	1931	878,436	+123,606	+16·38	461,854	416,582
	1941	1,045,537	+167,101	+19·02	550,637	494,900
	1951	1,211,935	+166,398	+15·92	633,092	578,843
	1961	1,527,326	+315,391	+26·02	801,026	726,300
	1971	1,980,065	+452,739	+29·64	1,041,717	938,348
	1981	2,558,092	+578,027	+29·19	1,335,338	1,222,754
16 Bharuch	1901	412,770	..	..	210,612	202,158
	1911	473,029	+ 60,259	+14·60	243,814	229,215
	1921	480,262	+ 7,233	+ 1·53	247,177	233,085
	1931	544,296	+ 64,034	+13·33	283,315	260,981
	1941	649,930	+105,634	+19·41	336,350	313,580
	1951	717,542	+ 67,612	+10·40	368,900	348,642
	1961	891,969	+174,427	+24·31	458,125	433,844
	1971	1,109,601	+217,632	+24·40	569,026	540,575
	1981	1,296,451	+186,850	+16·84	667,241	629,210
17 Surat	1901	618,537	..	..	310,478	308,059
	1911	661,491	+ 42,954	+ 6·94	332,457	329,034
	1921	664,032	+ 2,541	+ 0·38	334,041	329,991
	1931	730,007	+ 65,975	+ 9·94	368,301	361,706
	1941	880,684	+150,677	+20·64	445,399	435,285
	1951	1,045,005	+164,321	+18·66	530,592	514,413
	1961	1,313,823	+268,818	+25·72	667,616	646,207
	1971	1,786,924	+473,101	+36·01	917,894	869,030
	1981	2,493,211	+706,287	+39·53	1,295,708	1,197,503
18 Valsad	1901	554,833	..	..	278,502	276,331
	1911	593,364	+ 38,531	+ 6·94	298,217	295,147
	1921	595,643	+ 2,279	+ 0·38	299,638	296,005
	1931	654,824	+ 59,181	+ 9·94	330,370	324,454
	1941	789,983	+135,159	+20·64	399,528	390,455
	1951	937,380	+147,397	+18·66	463,637	473,743
	1961	1,137,801	+200,421	+21·38	563,802	573,999
	1971	1,428,742	+290,941	+25·57	715,473	713,269
	1981	1,774,136	+345,394	+24·17	895,313	878,823
19 The Dangs	1901	18,333	..	..	9,459	8,874
	1911	28,926	+ 10,593	+57·78	15,329	13,597
	1921	24,142	— 4,784	—16·54	12,790	11,352
	1931	33,495	+ 9,353	+38·74	18,127	15,368
	1941	40,236	+ 6,741	+20·13	21,772	18,464
	1951	47,282	+ 7,046	+17·51	25,196	22,086
	1961	71,567	+ 24,285	+51·36	37,418	34,149
	1971	94,185	+ 22,618	+31·60	48,394	45,791
	1981	113,664	+ 19,479	+20·68	57,683	55,981

A-2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX

State and Districts at the 1981 Census showing 1971 Area and Population according to Territorial Jurisdiction in 1971, Change in Population of 1971 adjusted to Jurisdiction of 1981

State/District	Area in 1981 (Km²)	1981 Population	Area in 1971 (Km²)	1971 Population according to jurisdiction prevailing in 1971	Population in 1971 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1981	Net increase or decrease between Col. 5 & 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GUJARAT STATE	***196,024.0**	**34,085,799**	***195,984·0**	**26,697,475**	**26,697,475**	..
Jamnagar	14,125·0	1,393,076	14,125·0	1,111,343	1,111,343	..
Rajkot	11,203·0	2,093,094	11,203·0	1,624,072	1,624,072	..
Surendranagar	10,489·0	1,034,185	10,488·0	845,454	845,454	..
Bhavnagar	11,155·0	1,879,340	11,155·0	1,405,285	1,405,285	..
Amreli	6,760·0	1,079,097	6,760·0	848,730	848,730	..
Junagadh	10,607·0	2,100,709	10,607·0	1,656,677	1,656,677	..
Kachchh	45,652·0	1,050,161	45,612·0	849,769	849,769	..
Banas Kantha	12,703·0	1,667,914	12,702·0	1,265,383	1,265,383	..
Sabar Kantha	7,390·0	1,502,284	7,390·0	1,187,637	1,187,637	..
Mahesana	9,027·0	2,548,787	9,027·0	2,092,468	2,092,468	..
Gandhinagar	649·0	289,088	649·0	200,642	200,642	..
Ahmadabad	8,707·0	3,875·794	8,707·0	2,910,307	2,910,307	..
Kheda	7,194·0	3,015,027	7,194·0	2,451,387	2,451,387	..
Panch Mahal	8,866·0	2,321,689	8,866·0	1,848,804	1,848,804	..
Vadodara	7,794·0	2,558,092	7,788·0	1,980,065	1,980,065	..
Bharuch	9,038·0	1,296,451	9,045·0	1,109,601	1,109,601	..
Surat	7,657·0	2,493,211	7,745·0	1,786,924	1,786,924	..
Valsad	5,244·0	1,774,136	5,238·0	1,428,742	1,428,742	..
The Dangs	1,764·0	113,664	1,683·0	94,185	94,185	..

NOTE : * The areas of Columns 2 and 4 have been supplied by the Surveyor General of India.

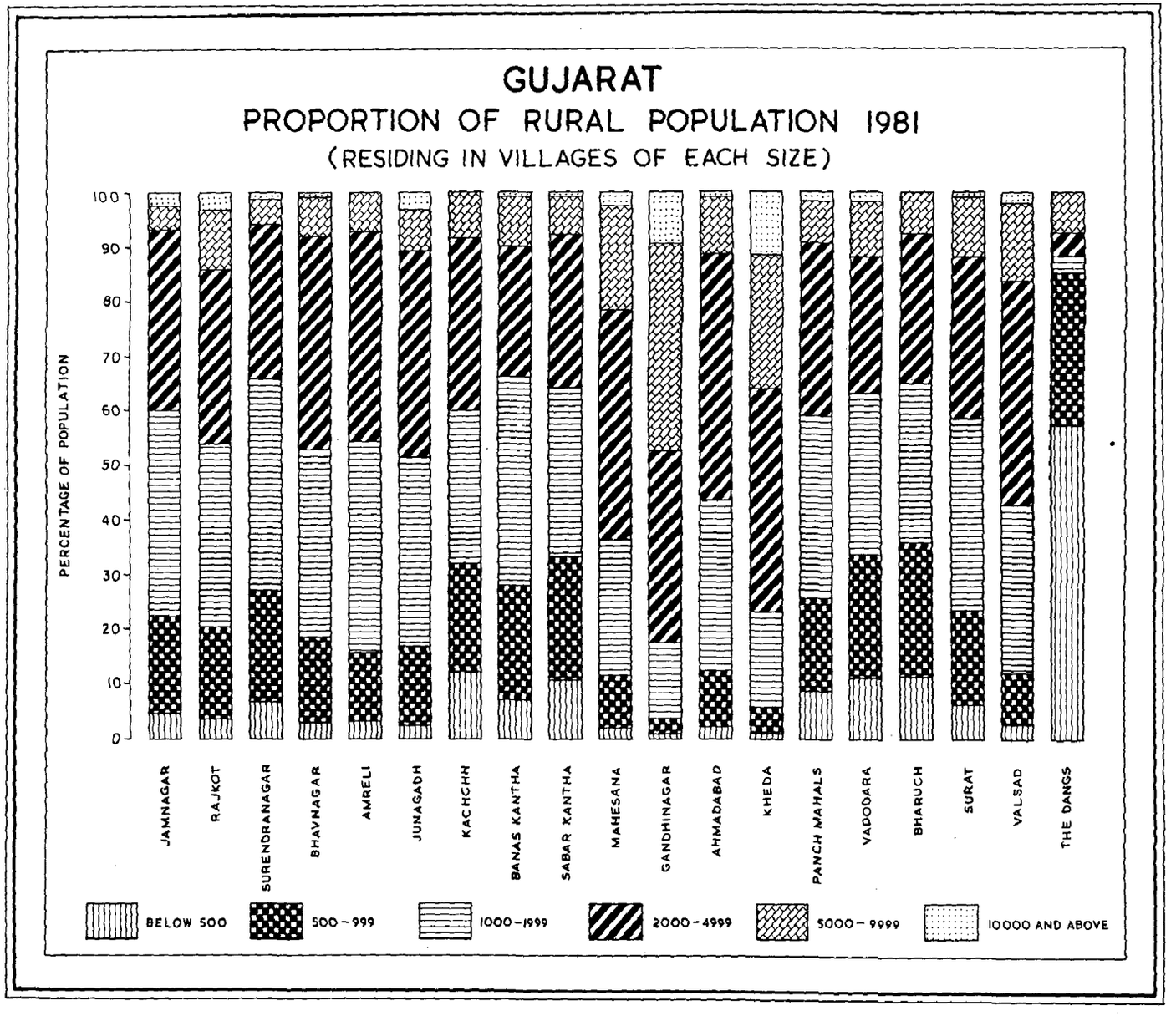

GUJARAT
PROPORTION OF RURAL POPULATION 1981
(RESIDING IN VILLAGES OF EACH SIZE)
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
JAMNAGAR
RAJKOT
SURENDRANAGAR
BHAVNAGAR
AMRELI
JUNAGADH
KACHCHH
BANAS KANTHA
SABAR KANTHA
MAHESANA
GANDHINAGAR
AHMADABAD
KHEDA
PANCH MAHALS
VADODARA
BHARUCH
SURAT
VALSAD
THE DANGS
BELOW 500
500 - 999
1000 - 1999
2000 - 4999
5000 - 9999
10000 AND ABOVE

TABLE A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

FLY - LEAF

This table corresponds to Table A-III of 1971, 1961 and 1951 Census and gives the total number of inhabited villages classified by seven broad population ranges, viz., (i) less than 200, (ii) 200-499, (iii) 500-999, (iv) 1,000-1,999, (v) 2,000-4,999, (vi) 5,000-9,999, (vii) 10,000 and above indicating therein the total rural population.

The distinction between Urban and Rural should be clearly understood so that the difference between population classified as urban and rural can be properly appreciated. Both these terms have been defined in the fly-leaf of Table A-1.

STATEMENT 1

Percentage of Population living in Villages of Various Population Sizes with reference to the Total Rural Population in each district 1981

State/District	Percentage of Population Living in Villages of Population Size						
	Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000—9,999	10,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GUJARAT STATE	**0·68**	**5·18**	**15·41**	**30·62**	**34·02**	**11·50**	**2·59**
1 Jamnagar	0·47	4·10	17·64	37·35	32·97	4·64	2·83
2 Rajkot	0·16	3·36	16·71	33·20	31·74	11·52	3·31
3 Surendranagar	0·60	5·99	20·40	38·73	28·28	4·58	1·42
4 Bhavnagar	0·25	2·71	15·67	34·11	39·06	7·39	0·81
5 Amreli	0·26	3·04	12·38	38·51	38·59	7·22	..
6 Junagadh	0·44	2·15	14·42	34·67	37·79	7·21	3·32
7 Kachchh	2·46	10·04	19·73	27·89	31·40	8·48	..
8 Banas Kantha	0·64	6·56	20·98	38·15	23·70	9·27	0·70
9 Sabar Kantha	0·73	10·37	22·30	31·00	27·89	6·78	0·93
10 Mahesana	0·11	1·85	9·45	24·77	41·96	19·21	2·65
11 Gandhinagar	0·02	0·87	2·69	14·12	35·11	37·68	9·51
12 Ahmadabad	0·15	2·11	10·33	30·92	45·08	10·38	1·03
13 Kheda	0·14	0·99	5·13	17·24	40·72	24·25	11·53
14 Panch Mahals	1·30	7·65	17·09	33·64	31·62	7·40	1·30
15 Vadodara	1·42	9·87	22·66	29·20	24·89	10·43	1·53
16 Bharuch	1·26	10·42	24·52	29·25	27·25	7·30	..
17 Surat	0·84	5·76	17·33	35·12	29·62	10·62	0·71
18 Valsad	0·28	2·64	9·50	30·58	41·30	14·03	1·67
19 The Dangs	11·00	46·60	28·04	3·00	3·99	7·37	..

The above statement shows the percentage of population living in the villages of various population sizes with reference to the total rural population in 1981.

From the above statement it is seen that the compilation of villages by size class shows greater concentration of population in villages having population 1,000 to 4,999 which claim about 65 per cent of the rural population of the State. The percentage of those living in the villages of less than 500 population being 5.89 per cent of the total rural population. The villages of the smallest size 'less than 200' claim only 0.68 per cent of total population while those in the group '200-499' have 5.18 per cent of the total rural population. The population of 2.59 per cent is claimed by the largest population size of '10,000 and above'. The districts of Amreli, Kachchh, Bharuch and The Dangs have not a single village having population 10,000 and more.

It is notworthy that 57.60 per cent population of The Dangs district resides in the small size (below 500) villages, 31.04 per cent reside in medium size (500-1,999) villages and only 11.36 per cent in large/very large size (above 2,000) villages as against 72.76 per cent, 18.16 per cent and 9.08 per cent respectively in 1971. This shows that the population of small size villages is shifting towards medium, large and very large size villages in The Dangs district. An entirely different situation is noticed in Kheda district where only 1.13 per cent of rural population is living in small size villages, 22.37 per cent in medium size villages and 76.50 per cent in large/very large size villages. In Amreli district also the same trend is noticed where about 77 per cent of rural population lives in size group 1,000 to 4,999 next in order comes Bhavnagar with 73.17 per cent, Junagadh with 72.46 per cent, Valsad with 71.88 per cent and Jamnagar with 70.32 per cent in the same group.

By regrouping the seven categories of villages into small, medium, large and very large according to the sizes of their population the following pattern emerges. The 1971 and 1961 data are given for comparison.

Group	Population		
	1981	1971	1961
Under 500(Small) . .	5·86	9·12	14·25
500-1,999(Medium) . .	46·03	51·48	54·26
2,000-4,999(Large) . .	34·02	29·94	25·12
Over 5,000 (Very large) . .	14·09	9·46	6·37

Medium sized villages having inhabitants numbering 500-1999 are predominant in Gujarat and claim 46.03 per cent of rural population of the State in 1981. From the figures of previous two Censuses, it is observed that the medium sized villages claim almost about more than half the rural population of the State. The large sized villages (over 2,000) also have a large share of 48.11 per cent of the rural population of the State in 1981. It is also observed that the population under small sized villages has been decreasing continuously from 14.25 per cent in 1961 Census to 5.86 per cent in 1981 Census as against this the proportion of population under the large sized villages (over 2,000) has been increasing from 31.49 per cent to 48.11 per cent during the period of last 20 years. The medium sized villages (500-1,999) show a declining trend in their population.

STATEMENT 2

Percentage of Villages and Population by Size Class of Villages in 1971 *and* 1981

State/District	Year	Less than 500		500—999		1,000—1999		2,000—4,999		5,000—9,999		10,000+	
		Percentage of No. of Villages in this Range to total No. of Villages	Percentage of population in this Range to total population	Percentage of No. of Villages in this Range to total No. of Villages	Percentage of population in this Range to total population	Percentage of No. of Villages in this Range to total No. of Villages	Percentage of population in this Range to total population	Percentage of No. of Villages in this Range to total No. of Villages	Percentage of population in this Range to total population	Percentage of No. of Villages in this Range to total No. of Villages	Percentage of population in this Range to total population	Percentage of No. of Villages in this Range to total No. of Villages	Percentage of population in this Range to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
GUJARAT STATE .	**1971**	**35·05**	**9·12**	**28·68**	**19·78**	**24·07**	**31·70**	**10·75**	**29·94**	**1·36**	**8·37**	**0·09**	**1·09**
	1981	**26·81**	**5·86**	**27·37**	**15·41**	**28·20**	**30·62**	**15·04**	**34·02**	**2·31**	**11·50**	**0·27**	**2·59**
1 Jamnagar .	1971	28·75	7·96	32·86	23·26	28·19	38·11	9·49	25·87	0·71	4·80	..	..
	1981	21·21	4·57	30·01	17·64	33·33	37·35	14·29	32·97	0·87	4·64	0·29	2·83
2 Rajkot .	1971	22·35	6·34	35·04	21·47	30·62	36·95	10·36	24·85	1·51	8·83	0·12	1·56
	1981	14·75	3·52	32·67	16·71	33·26	33·20	16·51	31·74	2·46	11·52	0·35	3·31
3 Surendranagar	1971	33·64	10·62	31·95	24·40	25·77	36·09	8·18	25·09	0·46	3·80	..	..
	1981	24·07	6·59	32·10	20·40	31·95	38·73	10·96	28·28	0·77	4·58	0·15	1·42
4 Bhavnagar .	1971	25·37	7·45	34·70	23·46	27·64	35·79	11·83	30·83	0·46	2·47	..	..
	1981	13·86	2·96	30·25	15·67	34·87	34·11	19·17	39·06	1·73	7·39	0·12	0·81
5 Amreli .	1971	23·02	6·14	31·26	20·74	32·44	38·42	12·44	30·14	0·84	4·56	..	..
	1981	15·30	3·30	24·20	12·38	39·83	38·51	19·16	38·59	1·57	7·22	..	..
6 Junagadh .	1971	29·21	5·83	30·12	20·90	28·12	36·28	11·81	32·11	0·64	3·87	0·09	1·01
	1981	20·36	2·59	25·86	14·42	33·71	34·67	18·02	37·79	1·68	7·21	0·37	3·32
7 Kachchh .	1971	55·56	16·77	21·22	20·80	15·89	31·10	6·89	28·05	0·44	3·28	..	..
	1981	47·91	12·50	23·90	19·73	17·59	27·89	9·36	31·40	1·24	8·48	..	..
8 Banas Kantha	1971	37·60	12·57	33·97	29·02	22·58	35·41	5·18	18·10	0·67	4·90	..	..
	1981	26·54	7·20	31·80	20·98	30·70	38·15	9·28	23·70	1·61	9·27	0·07	0·70
9 Sabar Kantha	1971	48·12	17·24	28·14	25·50	16·59	29·34	6·57	23·22	0·51	3·78	0·07	0·92
	1981	35·22	11·10	31·20	22·30	22·37	31·00	10·01	27·89	1·03	6·78	0·07	0·93
10 Mahesana .	1971	17·07	3·57	25·92	12·01	32·28	29·06	21·13	40·14	3·51	14·59	0·09	0·63
	1981	11·20	1·96	24·15	9·45	32·32	24·77	26·36	41·96	5·51	19·21	0·46	2·65
11 Gandhinagar	1971	8·00	0·76	13·33	4·23	40·00	22·13	26·67	36·57	12·67	34·31	..	..
	1981	8·00	0·89	9·33	2·69	29·33	14·12	34·67	35·11	16·00	37·68	2·67	9·51
12 Ahmadabad	1971	16·32	3·60	27·60	14·65	33·23	32·34	21·22	41·07	1·63	8·34	..	..
	1981	11·48	2·26	22·97	10·33	36·45	30·92	26·19	45·08	2·76	10·38	0·15	1·03
13 Kheda .	1971	13·16	1·86	20·38	7·27	31·14	21·86	27·59	41·46	6·79	21·64	0·94	5·91
	1981	9·74	1·13	17·10	5·13	29·33	17·24	32·43	40·72	9·22	24·25	2·18	11·53
14 Panch Mahals	1971	44·30	13·65	25·91	21·66	21·18	33·95	7·83	24·95	0·73	5·00	0·05	0·79
	1981	35·14	8·95	25·86	17·09	25·49	33·64	12·14	31·62	10·27	7·40	0·10	1·30
15 Vadodara .	1971	46·33	15·19	29·28	25·28	17·11	27·77	6·38	24·26	0·78	5·92	0·12	1·58
	1981	38·46	11·29	30·65	22·66	20·96	29·20	8·24	24·89	1·57	10·43	0·12	1·53
16 Bharuch .	1971	45·21	15·69	31·13	27·43	16·80	29·10	6·16	22·54	0·70	5·24	..	..
	1981	37·49	11·68	32·77	24·52	19·94	29·25	8·73	27·25	1·07	7·30	..	..
17 Surat . .	1971	35·39	10·11	31·77	23·87	23·48	32·68	8·21	25·19	1·07	7·25	0·08	0·90
	1981	27·23	6·60	28·40	17·33	30·25	35·12	11·93	29·62	2·10	10·62	0·09	0·71
18 Valsad .	1971	19·93	4·66	26·73	14·13	33·66	33·87	17·37	37·15	2·31	10·79	..	..
	1981	15·96	2·92	20·95	9·50	35·93	30·58	23·27	41·30	3·65	14·03	0·24	1·67
19 The Dangs .	1971	91·00	72·76	7·72	15·99	0·64	2·17	0·32	3·32	0·32	5·76	..	..
	1981	82·64	57·60	15·76	28·04	0·96	3·00	0·32	3·99	0·32	7·37	..	..

The above statement shows the percentage of villages and population by class of villages in 1971 and 1981 Censuses. It will be observed from the data presented in the statement that during the decade the number of villages to total number of villages have decreased in size classes (1) below 500 and (2) 500 to 999 alongwith corresponding decrease in population to total rural population. In respect of size class 1000 to 1999 the percentage of number of villages to total number of villages has increased whereas the percentage population to total population is decreasing. In respect of other sizes and classes, viz., (1) 2,000-4,999, (2) 5,000 to 9,999 and (3) 10,000 and above both the percentage of number of villages to total number of villages and percentage population to total population are on the increase during the decade.

In the districts trends similar to the trends in the State level figures are noticed except that the proportion of number of villages under size 500-999 has increased from 7.72 per cent in 1971 to 15.76 per cent in 1981 Census in The Dangs district. This is entirely a rural district and in 1971 had 91.00 per cent of its villages and 72.76 per cent of its people living in villages below a population of 500 as compared to 82.64 per cent and 57.60 per cent respectively in 1981. In Kachchh district the proportion of villages under population size under 500 is reduced from 55.56 per cent to 47.91 per cent during the last decade. There was no village under the population range 10,000 and above in Gandhinagar district during 1971 Census but in the last Census the proportion of such villages is 2.67 per cent. Similarly in Kheda district the proportion of villages with population above 10,000 has increased from 0.94 per cent to 2.18 per cent during the last decade.

By regrouping the seven categories of villages into small, medium, large and very large according to sizes of their population during the last 80 years the progress of villages of various sizes can be better studied.

Class	Percentage of Population			Percentage of Villages		
	1901	1971	1981	1901	1971	1981
I-Below 500 . .	35·65	9·12	5·86	76·19	35·05	26·81
II-500-1,999 . .	49·60	51·48	46·03	21·75	52·75	55·57
III-2,000-4,999 . .	14·50	29·94	34·02	2·04	10·75	15·04
IV-5,000 & above .	0·25	9·46	14·09	0·02	1·45	2·58

It will be seen that both the percentage of population and percentage of villages in the population range below 500 has been decreasing from 1901 to 1981 whereas in the other ranges it has an increasing trend from 1901 to 1981.

STATE TABLE A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

State/District	Total No. of inhabited Villages	Total Rural Population			Less than 200			200—499		
						Population			Population	
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GUJARAT STATE	**18,114**	**23,484,146**	**11,986,672**	**11,497,474**	**1,386**	**81,686**	**77,839**	**3,472**	**619,424**	**596,672**
1 Jamnagar	693	871,484	445,036	426,448	50	2,115	1,977	97	18,350	17,401
2 Rajkot	854	1,228,772	629,639	599,133	15	1,002	901	111	21,198	20,086
3 Surendranagar	648	737,198	380,281	356,917	33	2,365	2,083	124	23,324	21,312
4 Bhavnagar	866	1,253,766	637,275	616,491	29	1,632	1,548	91	17,361	16,649
5 Amreli	595	868,755	433,229	425,526	17	1,191	1,053	74	13,326	12,834
6 Junagadh	1,071	1,460,908	746,509	714,399	132	3,469	2,953	86	16,129	15,213
7 Kachchh	887	775,789	382,972	392,817	190	9,667	9,450	235	39,145	38,745
8 Banas Kantha	1,368	1,523,746	782,700	741,046	77	5,044	4,787	286	51,239	48,698
9 Sabar Kantha	1,359	1,353,574	683,133	670,441	74	4,967	4,847	406	71,108	69,302
10 Mahesana	1,089	2,037,367	1,030,130	1,007,237	19	1,240	1,085	103	19,052	18,545
11 Gandhinagar	75	226,645	116,575	110,070	1	27	19	5	1,038	932
12 Ahmadabad	653	1,094,716	565,963	528,753	13	905	760	62	11,874	11,195
13 Kheda	965	2,408,672	1,257,978	1,150,694	27	1,741	1,567	67	12,423	11,406
14 Panch Mahals	1,895	2,064,137	1,052,633	1,011,504	208	13,751	13,220	458	89,316	77,326
15 Vadodara	1,651	1,607,565	833,385	774,180	179	11,756	11,043	456	81,167	77,457
16 Bharuch	1,123	1,054,942	541,357	513,585	108	6,678	6,619	313	55,837	54,043
17 Surat	1,190	1,427,172	719,932	707,240	93	5,908	5,755	231	41,457	41,066
18 Valsad	821	1,385,274	690,262	695,012	27	1,984	1,916	104	18,507	18,067
19 The Dangs	311	113,664	57,683	55,981	94	6,244	6,256	163	26,573	26,395

BY POPULATION SIZE

500—999			1,000—1,999			2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999			10,000 and above		
Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
4,956	**1,843,080**	**1,775,978**	**5,108**	**3,661,899**	**3,529,892**	**2,725**	**4,082,686**	**3,906,996**	**418**	**1,385,037**	**1,315,896**	**49**	**312,860**	**294,201**
208	78,560	75,185	231	166,269	159,247	99	146,671	140,670	6	20,566	19,889	2	12,565	12,079
279	105,305	100,081	284	203,762	199,157	141	199,961	190,093	21	72,505	69,102	3	20,906	19,713
297	77,388	72,522	207	147,263	138,240	71	107,222	101,254	5	17,416	16,338	1	5,303	5,168
262	100,230	95,270	302	217,087	210,503	166	248,573	241,085	15	47,274	45,395	1	5,118	5,041
144	53,713	52,609	237	165,556	164,124	114	166,887	164,479	9	31,556	30,427	..	..	..
277	107,632	103,018	361	258,950	247,489	193	282,216	269,832	18	53,806	51,571	4	24,257	24,323
212	75,562	77,499	156	105,896	110,443	83	120,362	123,248	11	32,340	33,432	..	..	..
435	164,139	155,522	429	298,246	283,004	127	185,177	175,986	22	73,353	67,851	1	5,502	5,198
424	154,334	149,523	304	210,692	208,961	136	190,940	186,518	14	46,632	45,165	1	6,460	6,125
263	97,752	94,752	352	255,492	249,224	287	431,988	422,775	60	197,412	194,024	5	27,194	26,822
7	3,153	2,944	22	16,337	15,674	26	41,119	38,452	12	43,629	41,762	2	11,272	10,287
150	58,039	55,092	233	174,374	164,167	171	255,025	238,522	18	59,870	53,717	1	5,876	5,390
165	64,274	59,396	283	215,912	199,153	313	513,070	467,778	89	305,201	278,967	21	145,357	132,427
490	179,719	173,032	483	354,677	339,665	230	332,258	320,524	24	78,386	74,345	2	13,526	13,392
506	187,514	176,812	346	242,348	227,074	136	209,395	190,706	26	88,294	79,409	2	12,911	11,679
358	131,638	127,040	224	158,203	150,369	98	149,075	138,372	12	39,876	37,142	..	..	..
338	123,754	123,512	360	252,275	248,943	142	214,524	208,271	25	76,835	74,757	1	5,179	4,936
172	65,020	65,634	295	210,903	212,760	191	285,756	286,358	30	95,658	98,656	2	11,434	11,621
49	16,254	15,615	3	1,717	1,695	1	2,467	2,073	1	4,428	3,947	..	..	..

DISTRICT TABLE A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

State/District/Taluka/Mahal	Total Number of inhabited Villages	Total Rural Population			Less than 200			200—499		
						Population			Population	
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GUJARAT STATE	**18,114**	**23,484,146**	**11,986,672**	**11,497,474**	**1,386**	**81,686**	**77,839**	**3,472**	**619,424**	**596,672**
1 JAMNAGAR DISTRICT	**693**	**871,484**	**445,036**	**426,448**	**50**	**2,115**	**1,977**	**97**	**18,350**	**17,401**
1 Jamnagar Taluka	99	138,436	70,914	67,522	3	137	122	11	1,982	1,918
2 Lalpur Taluka	70	78,510	40,322	38,188	1	70	67	11	2,241	2,029
3 Jamjodhpur Taluka	69	90,827	46,544	44,283	3	217	200	12	2,349	2,176
4 Bhanvad Taluka	80	76,952	39,347	37,605	28	736	642	4	863	791
5 Kalyanpur Taluka	65	120,194	61,494	58,700	3	163	151	5	1,059	982
6 Okhamandal Taluka	42	37,182	19,013	18,169	3	128	116	9	1,388	1,385
7 Khambhalia Taluka	79	103,866	52,849	51,017	4	280	291	8	1,607	1,518
8 Jodiya Taluka	50	72,048	36,484	35,564	..	..	..	6	990	951
9 Dhrol Taluka	41	43,379	22,209	21,170	2	165	179	11	2,183	2,073
10 Kalavad Taluka	98	110,090	55,860	54,230	3	219	209	20	3,688	3,578
2 RAJKOT DISTRICT	**854**	**1,228,772**	**629,639**	**599,133**	**15**	**1,002**	**901**	**111**	**21,198**	**20,086**
1 Rajkot Taluka	93	121,505	62,622	58,883	2	95	94	8	1,258	1,142
2 Kotda Sangani Mahal	41	51,671	26,414	25,257	..	..	..	5	1,097	936
3 Gondal Taluka	80	145,847	74,783	71,064	1	34	19	4	879	834
4 Jetpur Taluka	47	99,935	51,630	48,305	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Dhoraji Taluka	30	73,965	38,510	35,455	1	72	62	..	..	..
6 Upleta Taluka	50	115,702	59,151	56,551	2	175	144	4	725	712
7 Jam Kandorna Taluka	46	63,661	32,586	31,075	..	..	..	9	1,862	1,735
8 Lodhika Mahal	38	37,711	19,231	18,480	1	60	60	9	1,516	1,447
9 Paddhari Taluka	61	59,411	30,246	29,165	1	32	43	17	3,199	3,053
10 Morvi Taluka	121	165,063	84,140	80,923	1	39	51	12	2,548	2,494
11 Maliya Taluka	47	62,777	31,954	30,823	2	160	145	7	1,314	1,313
12 Wankaner Taluka	100	90,246	46,264	43,982	4	335	283	29	5,433	5,127
13 Jasdan Taluka	100	141,278	72,108	69,170	..	..	..	7	1,367	1,293
3 SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT	**648**	**737,193**	**380,281**	**356,917**	**33**	**2,365**	**2,083**	**124**	**23,324**	**21,312**
1 Wadhwan Taluka	46	75,950	39,279	36,671	1	81	58	1	175	159
2 Limbdi Taluka	98	147,438	75,735	71,703	3	210	209	14	2,544	2,452
3 Sayla Taluka	75	50,790	26,413	24,377	14	1,069	923	23	4,417	4,063
4 Chotila Taluka	112	69,958	36,794	33,164	10	589	515	46	8,576	7,583
5 Muli Taluka.	58	68,466	35,323	33,143	2	147	143	12	2,276	2,060
6 Halvad Taluka	67	77,064	39,631	37,433	..	..	..	13	2,660	2,453
7 Dhrangadhra Taluka	63	85,891	44,285	41,606	..	..	..	3	611	559
8 Dasada Taluka	87	116,207	59,563	56,644	3	269	235	6	806	785
9 akhtar Taluka	42	45,434	23,258	22,176	..	..	..	6	1,259	1,198
4 BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT	**866**	**1,253,766**	**637,275**	**616,491**	**29**	**1,632**	**1,548**	**91**	**17,361**	**16,649**
1 Bhavnagar Taluka	58	90,187	46,281	43,906	4	243	191	7	1,508	1,387
2 Ghogha Mahal	47	54,677	28,357	26,320	3	199	192	7	1,450	1,361
3 Talaja Taluka	112	167,802	85,688	82,114	3	179	164	8	1,647	1,534
4 Mahuva Taluka	131	208,083	105,358	102,725	3	80	91	16	2,853	2,688
5 Kundla Taluka	81	156,995	77,994	79,001	1	14	12	3	427	483
6 Gariadhar Taluka	50	73,851	36,785	37,066	1	51	58	4	739	759
7 Palitana Taluka	91	105,142	53,490	51,652	3	208	201	8	1,636	1,595
8 Sihor Taluka	77	102,365	52,745	49,620	3	206	159	14	2,756	2,611
9 Umrala Taluka	40	58,836	30,161	28,675	..	..	..	4	716	675
10 Gadhada Taluka	74	107,773	54,985	52,788	3	185	182	6	1,144	1,126
11 Botad Taluka	51	75,578	38,731	36,847	4	233	254	2	250	220
12 Vallabhipur Mahal	54	52,477	26,700	25,777	1	34	44	12	2,235	2,210

BY POPULATION SIZE

500—999			1,000—1,999			2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999			10,000 and above		
Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
4,956	**1,843,080**	**1,775,978**	**5,108**	**3,661,899**	**3,529,892**	**2,725**	**4,082,686**	**3,906,996**	**418**	**1,385,037**	**1,315,896**	**49**	**312,860**	**294,201**
208	**78,560**	**75,185**	**231**	**166,209**	**159,247**	**99**	**146,671**	**140,670**	**6**	**20,566**	**19,889**	**2**	**12,565**	**12,079**
29	10,924	10,130	34	24,834	23,713	21	30,236	29,011	1	2,801	2,628	..	..	..
23	8,718	8,555	27	19,005	17,704	8	10,288	9,833	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	7,801	7,436	17	11,701	10,903	16	24,476	23,568	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	4,797	4,484	25	18,650	17,964	10	14,301	13,724	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	4,203	3,955	30	22,850	21,843	14	24,086	22,784	1	3,404	3,305	1	5,729	5,680
19	6,839	6,548	8	4,843	4,671	2	3,187	2,970	1	2,628	2,479	..	..	..
30	11,221	11,012	28	20,813	20,293	8	12,092	11,504	..	..	..	1	6,836	6,399
17	6,718	6,327	18	12,315	12,077	8	12,401	12,156	1	4,060	4,053	..	..	..
14	5,878	5,647	12	8,670	8,289	1	1,071	989	1	4,242	3,993	..	..	..
31	11,461	11,091	32	22,528	21,790	11	14,533	14,131	1	3,431	3,431	..	..	..
279	**105,305**	**100,081**	**284**	**208,762**	**199,157**	**141**	**199,961**	**190,093**	**21**	**72,505**	**69,102**	**3**	**20,906**	**19,713**
39	15,093	14,232	28	19,001	18,058	14	21,487	20,193	2	5,688	5,164	..	..	..
15	5,658	5,344	17	11,934	11,476	3	4,607	4,491	1	3,118	3,010	..	..	..
22	8,309	7,720	34	25,975	24,540	13	17,308	16,444	6	22,278	21,507	..	..	..
11	4,312	3,907	15	12,079	11,216	19	27,702	26,235	2	7,537	6,947	..	..	..
7	2,788	2,639	7	5,933	5,619	12	17,329	15,889	2	6,492	6,051	1	5,896	5,195
12	5,042	4,566	11	8,085	7,999	17	22,115	20,916	2	7,999	7,696	2	15,010	14,518
13	4,537	4,422	15	12,029	11,405	8	10,116	9,582	1	4,042	3,931	..	..	..
13	4,660	4,590	11	7,533	7,122	4	5,462	5,261	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	8,067	7,694	16	12,176	11,776	5	6,772	6,599	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	12,236	11,995	58	42,094	40,432	17	24,616	23,545	1	2,607	2,406	..	..	..
20	7,769	7,381	11	7,552	7,449	6	10,580	10,061	1	4,579	4,474	..	..	..
34	11,959	11,356	25	17,643	16,636	8	10,894	10,580	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	14,875	14,235	36	26,728	25,429	15	20,973	20,297	3	8,165	7,916	..	..	..
207	**77,388**	**72,522**	**207**	**147,263**	**138,240**	**71**	**107,222**	**101,254**	**5**	**17,416**	**16,338**	**1**	**5,303**	**5,168**
14	5,640	5,245	16	12,256	11,511	14	21,127	19,698	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	8,758	8,315	37	26,039	24,250	19	30,281	28,853	1	2,600	2,456	1	5,303	5,168
23	8,479	7,780	12	7,901	7,239	3	4,547	4,372	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	11,774	10,663	22	14,775	13,366	1	1,080	1,037	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	7,649	7,198	17	12,306	11,649	6	8,183	7,641	1	4,762	4,452	..	..	..
27	9,771	9,289	18	13,894	13,109	9	13,306	12,582	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	8,729	8,314	29	21,484	20,155	8	10,373	9,745	1	3,088	2,833	..	..	..
29	10,136	9,608	39	26,904	25,761	8	14,482	13,658	2	6,966	6,597	..	..	..
16	6,452	6,110	17	11,704	11,200	3	3,843	3,668	..	..	..	..	..	..
262	**100,230**	**96,270**	**302**	**217,087**	**210,503**	**166**	**248,573**	**241,085**	**15**	**47,274**	**45,395**	**1**	**5,118**	**5,041**
17	6,624	6,400	16	12,516	11,811	12	19,251	18,319	2	6,139	5,798	..	..	..
17	6,819	6,447	14	10,780	9,803	6	9,109	8,517	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	12,737	12,079	44	31,093	30,011	22	34,557	33,182	2	5,475	5,144	..	..	..
33	12,754	12,247	47	35,678	34,957	28	41,425	40,366	4	12,568	12,376	..	..	..
11	4,188	4,093	38	27,732	28,248	26	38,005	38,598	1	2,510	2,526	1	5,118	5,041
14	5,201	5,229	21	15,290	15,363	9	12,416	12,613	1	3,088	3,044	..	..	..
37	13,441	13,068	32	22,686	21,621	11	15,519	15,167	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	10,093	9,482	21	14,446	13,805	11	18,016	16,808	2	7,228	6,755	..	..	..
14	5,458	5,198	12	7,520	6,995	9	13,695	13,119	1	2,772	2,688	..	..	..
23	8,900	8,547	27	19,131	18,458	14	21,158	20,350	1	4,467	4,125	..	..	..
16	6,507	6,148	15	10,584	10,113	13	18,130	17,173	1	3,027	2,939	..	..	..
21	7,508	7,332	15	9,631	9,318	5	7,292	6,873	..	..	..	..	..	..

DISTRICT TABLE A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

State/District/Taluka/Mahals	Total Number of inhabited Villages	Total Rural Population			Less than 200			200– 499		
						Population			Population	
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5 AMRELI DISTRICT	**595**	**858,755**	**433,229**	**425,526**	**17**	**1,191**	**1,053**	**74**	**13,326**	**12,834**
1 Amreli Taluka	70	117,992	59,143	58,849	2	138	144	2	402	371
2 Dhari Taluka	83	96,811	48,928	47,883	3	145	118	22	3,847	3,764
3 Khambha Mahal	36	46,556	23,556	23,000	1	97	76	2	300	307
4 Rajula Taluka	91	105,248	53,215	52,033	3	178	156	15	2,545	2,343
5 Jafrabad Mahal	42	45,609	23,295	22,314	4	338	315	7	993	982
6 Kodinar Taluka	63	117,239	59,416	57,823	2	187	144	6	1,153	1,146
7 Kunkavav Vadia Taluka	68	120,382	61,239	59,143	..	..	..	5	977	915
8 Babra Taluka	56	79,712	40,360	39,352	1	91	79	8	1,699	1,597
9 Lathi Taluka	49	75,360	37,430	37,930	1	17	21	5	1,018	994
10 Lilia Mahal	37	53,846	26,647	27,199	..	..	..	2	392	415
6 JUNAGADH DISTRICT	**1,071**	**1,460,908**	**746,509**	**714,399**	**132**	**3,469**	**2,953**	**86**	**16,129**	**15,213**
1 Junagadh Taluka	77	107,096	55,566	51,530	10	175	60	10	1,929	1,753
2 Mendarda Mahal	45	47,525	24,188	23,337	6	302	268	5	752	683
3 Talala Taluka	78	80,700	41,233	39,467	27	459	444	5	720	642
4 Patan-Veraval Taluka	102	155,271	79,688	75,583	..	..	...	9	1,912	1,819
5 Malia Taluka	63	100,963	51,501	49,462	..	..	..	3	709	674
6 Mangrol Taluka	63	105,474	53,960	51,514	..	..	..	4	717	762
7 Keshod Taluka	53	104,641	53,583	51,058	..	..	..	1	223	224
8 Porbandar Taluka	76	137,665	69,540	68,125	1	29	21	5	1,081	966
9 Ranavav Taluka	52	46,716	23,818	22,898	20	724	691	6	901	877
10 Kutiyana Taluka	46	61,798	31,216	30,582	..	..	..	4	819	834
11 Manavadar Taluka	55	88,016	44,908	43,108	..	..	..	3	504	452
12 Vanthali Taluka	45	68,198	35,108	33,090	..	..	..	1	239	211
13 Bhesan Mahal	45	66,596	34,076	32,520	7	211	165	4	825	776
14 Visavadar Taluka	93	104,439	53,184	51,255	18	586	484	8	1,466	1,386
15 Una Taluka	178	185,810	94,940	90,870	43	983	820	18	3,332	3,154
7 KACHCHH DISTRICT	**887**	**775,789**	**382,972**	**392,817**	**190**	**9,667**	**9,450**	**235**	**39,145**	**38,745**
1 Bhuj Taluka	145	134,863	66,980	67,883	29	1,487	1,397	39	6,582	6,357
2 Mundra Taluka	59	53,075	25,643	27,432	9	484	518	13	2,466	2,493
3 Mandvi Taluka	89	98,032	46,846	51,186	10	436	508	18	2,938	3,159
4 Abdasa Taluka	150	71,862	34,607	37,255	51	2,577	2,625	50	7,566	7,935
5 Lakhpat Taluka	84	28,902	14,545	14,357	42	1,901	1,744	25	3,945	3,781
6 Nakhatrana Taluka	123	105,900	50,054	55,846	30	1,552	1,524	35	5,855	5,892
7 Rapar Taluka	97	124,528	64,449	60,079	8	558	510	24	4,308	3,921
8 Bhachau Taluka	69	86,329	43,350	42,979	5	365	336	13	2,161	2,013
9 Anjar Taluka	71	72,298	36,498	35,800	6	307	288	18	3,324	3,194
8 BANAS KANTHA DISTRICT	**1,368**	**1,523,746**	**782,700**	**741,046**	**77**	**5,044**	**4,787**	**286**	**51,239**	**48,698**
1 Palanpur Taluka	189	239,733	122,136	117,597	8	578	574	43	7,751	7,223
2 Vadgam Taluka	110	138,752	69,883	68,869	5	274	286	23	4,435	4,208
3 Deesa Taluka	145	218,802	112,364	106,438	2	145	146	13	2,124	2,088
4 Kankrej Taluka	106	147,201	75,782	71,419	10	540	477	17	2,984	2,761
5 Radhanpur Taluka	54	60,040	30,949	29,091	1	91	78	8	1,386	1,339
6 Santalpur Taluka	73	72,619	37,693	34,926	4	337	319	16	3,221	2,907
7 Deodar Taluka	124	145,075	75,254	69,821	2	172	160	19	3,579	3,166
8 Vav Taluka	120	122,915	63,637	59,278	5	330	348	27	4,918	4,665
9 Tharad Taluka	134	134,476	69,279	65,197	..	..	..	22	4,323	4,138
10 Dhanera Taluka	130	142,288	73,397	68,891	2	186	170	26	4,444	4,418
11 Danta Taluka	183	101,845	52,326	49,519	38	2,391	2,229	72	12,074	11,785

BY POPULATION SIZE—Contd.

500—999			1,000—1,999			2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999			10,000 and above		
Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
144	**53,713**	**52,609**	**237**	**166,556**	**164,124**	**114**	**166,887**	**164,479**	**9**	**31,556**	**30,427**	..	..	..
11	3,563	3,428	38	26,248	25,957	15	21,915	22,089	2	6,877	6,860	..	..	..
22	8,285	8,099	22	15,661	15,427	14	20,990	20,475	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	5,087	4,719	16	11,251	11,241	2	2,740	2,720	1	4,081	3,937	..	..	..
26	9,576	9,210	34	22,952	22,552	12	14,988	14,954	1	2,976	2,818	..	..	..
13	4,597	4,448	13	9,062	8,807	5	8,305	7,762	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	4,531	4,447	26	18,156	17,703	14	25,562	24,972	3	9,827	9,411	..	..	..
9	3,667	3,520	34	25,444	24,582	19	26,600	25,737	1	4,551	4,389	..	..	..
13	4,983	4,813	20	13,969	13,592	14	19,618	19,271	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	4,269	4,482	19	13,229	13,315	14	18,897	19,118	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	5,155	5,443	15	10,584	10,948	5	7,272	7,381	1	3,244	3,012	..	..	..
277	**107,682**	**103,018**	**361**	**253,950**	**247,489**	**193**	**282,216**	**269,832**	**18**	**53,806**	**51,571**	**4**	**24,257**	**24,323**
16	6,196	5,616	24	17,157	16,227	14	20,735	19,056	3	9,374	8,818	..	..	..
15	5,628	5,374	12	7,994	7,805	7	9,512	9,207	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	4,016	3,895	22	14,974	14,430	14	21,064	20,056	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	14,020	13,322	42	30,366	28,724	14	21,735	20,310	2	5,723	5,601	1	5,932	5,807
20	7,625	7,332	31	21,169	20,396	7	11,069	10,639	1	2,660	2,478	1	8,269	7,943
10	3,385	3,213	31	23,076	22,172	17	24,027	22,831	1	2,755	2,536	..	..	..
11	4,365	4,062	22	15,089	14,151	14	19,315	18,500	5	14,591	14,121	..	..	..
19	6,945	6,671	30	21,490	20,638	19	29,939	29,256	..	..	..	2	10,056	10,573
9	3,484	3,429	9	6,829	6,417	7	9,055	8,835	1	2,825	2,649	..	..	..
18	7,055	7,024	17	11,972	11,595	7	11,370	11,129	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	4,306	4,186	26	19,164	18,398	15	20,934	20,072	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	7,054	6,579	13	8,957	8,532	13	18,858	17,768	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	4,499	4,242	13	9,923	9,492	8	11,731	11,309	2	6,887	6,536	..	..	..
27	10,546	10,374	27	19,429	18,525	12	18,457	17,788	1	2,700	2,698	..	..	..
48	18,358	17,699	42	31,361	29,987	25	34,415	33,076	2	6,291	6,134	..	..	..
212	**75,562**	**77,499**	**156**	**105,896**	**110,443**	**83**	**120,362**	**123,248**	**11**	**32,340**	**33,432**	..	..	..
35	13,607	13,388	24	16,184	16,612	16	23,135	23,548	2	5,985	6,581	..	..	..
18	6,237	6,722	14	8,482	9,573	5	7,974	8,126	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	8,178	8,960	24	16,376	18,042	12	16,238	17,567	1	2,680	2,950	..	..	..
32	9,880	10,882	13	8,870	9,643	4	5,714	6,170	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	3,916	4,014	4	2,592	2,423	2	2,191	2,395	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	8,511	9,268	22	13,484	15,872	11	16,505	19,042	1	4,147	4,248	..	..	..
24	8,954	8,414	22	16,524	15,425	16	25,124	23,435	3	8,981	8,374	..	..	..
24	8,807	8,393	15	11,052	10,801	9	13,068	12,703	3	7,897	8,733	..	..	..
20	7,472	7,458	18	12,332	12,052	8	10,413	10,262	1	2,650	2,546	..	..	..
435	**164,139**	**155,522**	**420**	**298,246**	**283,004**	**127**	**185,177**	**175,986**	**22**	**73,353**	**67,851**	**1**	**5,502**	**5,198**
57	21,105	20,080	48	34,832	33,402	28	41,915	41,003	5	15,955	15,315	..	..	..
27	10,262	9,679	37	25,488	25,136	16	24,196	24,137	2	5,228	5,423	..	..	..
38	14,899	14,209	65	49,097	46,348	23	33,570	31,697	4	12,529	11,950	..	..	..
31	12,470	11,630	33	25,361	24,415	11	18,921	17,673	4	15,506	14,463	..	..	..
18	7,276	6,920	23	16,778	15,766	4	5,418	4,988	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	8,919	8,250	22	15,269	14,358	5	6,354	5,744	1	3,593	3,348	..	..	..
41	15,192	14,328	49	34,111	31,880	11	15,387	14,120	2	6,813	6,167	..	..	..
43	16,739	15,602	34	23,175	21,476	10	14,867	13,864	1	3,608	3,323	..	..	..
56	22,018	20,889	48	33,558	31,565	8	9,380	8,605	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	17,014	16,477	43	28,649	27,330	9	11,764	10,937	2	5,838	4,361	1	5,502	5,198
52	18,245	17,458	18	11,928	11,328	2	3,405	3,218	1	4,283	3,501	..	..	..

DISTRICT TABLE A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

State/District/Taluka/Mahals	Total Number of inhabited Villages	Total Rural Population			Less than 200			200—499		
						Population			Population	
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9 SABAR KANTHA DISTRICT	**1,359**	**1,353,574**	**683,133**	**670,441**	**74**	**4,957**	**4,847**	**406**	**71,108**	**69,302**
1 Himatnagar Taluka; .	130	148,477	74,825	73,652	3	126	128	28	5,040	4,760
2 Prantij Taluka . .	133	185 860	94 749	91,111	2	155	161	27	5,004	4 801
3 Idar Taluka . . .	193	222,312	111,148	111 164	5	309	276	48	8,487	8,287
4 Khedbrahma Taluka .	132	121,156	61,310	59,846	5	288	287	35	6,380	6,035
5 Vijaynagar Mahal .	85	58,776	28,491	30,285	9	542	528	36	6,162	6,447
6 Bhiloda Taluka . .	158	146,114	72,090	74,024	5	351	361	43	7,510	7,621
7 Meghraj Taluka . .	127	84,983	43,075	41,908	6	335	316	56	9,591	9,490
8 Modasa Taluka . .	140	160,018	81,828	78,190	7	567	518	30	5,174	4,942
9 Malpur Taluka . .	100	59,506	30,579	28,927	13	855	844	44	7,267	6,939
10 Bayad Taluka . .	161	165,372	85,038	81,334	19	1,439	1,428	59	10,493	9,980
10 MAHESANA DISTRICT	**1,089**	**2,037,367**	**1,030,130**	**1,007,237**	**19**	**1,240**	**1,085**	**103**	**19,052**	**18,545**
1 Mahesana Taluka .	109	233,350	118,576	114,774	..	..	..	4	736	777
2 Kadi Taluka . .	118	180,969	92,333	88,636	3	236	202	12	2,057	1,971
3 Chanasma Taluka .	110	184,859	92,743	92,116	1	68	67	10	1,896	1,904
4 Sami Taluka . .	98	128,315	65,639	62,676	2	134	113	14	2,901	2,714
5 Harij Taluka . .	39	54,209	28,058	26,151	1	23	22	3	568	498
6 Patan Taluka . .	140	224,748	113,962	110,786	4	287	218	16	2,880	2,753
7 Sidhpur Taluka . .	82	197,675	98,616	99,059	..	..	..	2	345	373
8 Kheralu Taluka . .	158	206,678	104,006	102,672	7	418	382	33	5,887	5,833
9 Visnagar Taluka . .	60	152,242	76,515	75,727	..	..	..	2	393	392
10 Vijapur Taluka . .	107	324,201	162,773	161,428	..	..	..	3	624	582
11 Kalol Taluka . .	68	150,121	76,909	73,212	1	74	81	4	765	748
11 GANDHINAGAR DISTRICT	**75**	**226,645**	**116,575**	**110,070**	**1**	**27**	**19**	**5**	**1,038**	**932**
1 Gandhinagar Taluka .	75	226,645	116,575	110,070	1	27	19	5	1,038	932
12 AHMADABAD DISTRICT	**653**	**1,094,716**	**565,963**	**528,753**	**13**	**905**	**760**	**62**	**11,874**	**11,195**
1 Ahmadabad City Taluka	7	23,510	12,316	11,194	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Daskroi Taluka . .	87	220,738	115,501	105,237	..	..	..	5	1,055	1,017
3 Dholka Taluka . .	116	195,284	102,007	93,277	2	139	118	9	1,731	1,659
4 Dhandhuka Taluka .	127	169,205	86,410	82,795	3	140	105	12	2,232	2,081
5 Sanand Taluka . .	66	114,881	59,767	55,114	..	..	..	3	642	541
6 Viramgam Taluka .	157	212,333	108,230	104,103	4	292	242	19	3,630	3,465
7 Dahegam Taluka . .	93	158,765	81,732	77,033	4	334	295	14	2,584	2,432
13 KHEDA DISTRICT. .	**955**	**2,408,672**	**1,257,978**	**1,150,694**	**27**	**1,741**	**1,567**	**67**	**12,423**	**11,406**
1 Mehmedabad Taluka .	76	171,591	88,917	82,674	5	362	300	4	656	615
2 Nadiad Taluka . .	100	317,453	166,302	151,151	..	..	..	4	700	623
3 Anand Taluka . .	77	380,118	199,340	180,778	..	..	..	1	223	216
4 Petlad Taluka . .	83	244,223	127,960	116,263	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Borsad Taluka . .	95	332,527	175,234	157,293	..	..	..	1	211	197
6 Khambhat Taluka .	101	187,154	98,377	88,777	1	99	88	13	2,331	2,109
7 Matar Taluka . .	82	160,810	84,391	76,419	2	199	181	1	169	147
8 Kapadvanj Taluka .	161	284,513	146,635	137,878	12	671	590	20	3,813	3,458
9 Balasinor Taluka . .	98	138,894	70,728	68,166	7	410	408	19	3,414	3,265
10 Thasra Taluka . .	92	191,389	100,094	91,295	..	..	..	4	906	776

BY POPULATION SIZE—Contd.

500—999			1,000—1,999			2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999			10,000 and above		
Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
424	**152,334**	**149,523**	**304**	**210,692**	**208,961**	**136**	**190,940**	**186,518**	**14**	**46,632**	**45,165**	**1**	**6,460**	**6,125**
40	14,104	13,806	37	24,688	24,644	21	27,758	27,185	1	3,109	3,129	..	..	..
39	14,693	14,119	30	22,094	21,148	33	47,429	45,474	2	5,374	5,408	..	..	..
60	21,852	21,768	50	34,407	34,745	29	39,633	39,963	..	..	..	1	6,460	6,125
49	18,179	17,737	35	24,420	24,179	8	12,043	11,608	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	7,649	8,164	14	9,160	9,922	3	4,978	5,224	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	18,893	19,421	47	31,712	32,692	8	9,289	9,742	1	4,335	4,187	..	..	..
44	15,165	14,593	16	10,705	10,525	5	7,279	6,984	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	18,173	17,247	36	25,593	24,782	16	24,378	23,207	2	7,943	7,494	..	..	..
28	9,758	9,383	11	7,304	6,757	4	5,395	5,004	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	13,868	13,285	28	20,609	19,567	9	12,758	12,127	8	25,871	24,947	..	..	..
263	**97,752**	**94,762**	**352**	**255,492**	**249,224**	**287**	**431,988**	**422,775**	**60**	**197,412**	**194,024**	**5**	**27,194**	**26,822**
28	10,678	10,347	36	27,904	26,935	33	52,621	50,881	8	26,637	25,834	..	..	..
34	12,436	11,781	43	32,177	31,111	24	39,394	37,843	2	6,033	5,728	..	..	..
26	10,031	10,055	42	31,346	31,081	28	38,911	38,618	2	5,193	5,140	1	5,298	5,251
37	13,601	12,943	26	17,720	16,910	18	26,471	25,184	1	4,812	4,812	..	..	..
11	4,373	4,187	13	8,940	8,440	11	14,154	13,604	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	12,146	11,578	47	33,119	32,079	33	49,937	48,918	5	15,593	15,240	..	..	..
9	3,608	3,532	33	23,902	24,101	29	42,109	42,562	8	23,318	23,156	1	5,334	5,335
43	15,623	15,474	44	30,399	29,450	27	37,753	37,857	3	8,717	8,531	1	5,209	5,145
12	4,203	4,130	19	13,970	13,645	17	23,588	23,063	10	34,361	34,497	..	..	..
11	4,323	4,334	31	23,419	23,361	45	70,739	70,470	15	52,315	51,590	2	11,353	11,091
17	6,730	6,401	18	12,596	12,111	22	36,311	34,375	6	20,433	19,496	..	..	..
7	**3,153**	**2,944**	**22**	**16,337**	**15,674**	**26**	**41,119**	**38,452**	**12**	**43,629**	**41,762**	**2**	**11,272**	**10,287**
7	3,153	2,944	22	16,337	15,674	26	41,119	38,452	12	43,629	41,762	2	11,272	10,287
150	**58,039**	**55,002**	**238**	**174,374**	**164,167**	**171**	**255,025**	**238,522**	**18**	**59,870**	**53,717**	**1**	**5,876**	**5,390**
..	..	..	4	3,235	2,910	1	1,260	1,279	2	7,821	7,005	..	..	..
10	4,136	3,781	28	22,206	20,257	36	58,854	53,865	7	23,374	20,927	1	5,876	5,390
27	10,481	9,666	46	33,423	30,990	27	38,680	35,265	5	17,553	15,579	..	..	..
40	15,951	15,234	51	38,174	36,281	21	29,913	29,094	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	3,684	3,512	30	20,413	19,230	22	32,111	29,307	1	2,917	2,524	..	..	..
45	17,427	16,913	56	40,165	38,743	32	43,904	42,010	1	2,812	2,730	..	..	..
18	6,360	5,896	23	16,758	15,756	32	50,303	47,702	2	5,393	4,952	..	..	..
165	**64,274**	**59,396**	**283**	**215,912**	**199,153**	**313**	**513,070**	**467,778**	**89**	**305,201**	**278,967**	**21**	**145,357**	**132,427**
14	5,419	5,047	22	17,170	16,035	23	37,368	34,443	8	27,942	26,234	..	..	..
12	4,784	4,356	28	22,064	20,239	41	69,209	62,544	11	36,928	33,479	4	32,617	29,910
3	1,240	1,138	17	14,250	13,022	29	51,628	46,643	17	61,294	55,302	10	70,705	64,457
7	3,162	2,816	26	20,157	18,037	39	61,677	55,416	8	27,035	25,363	3	15,929	14,631
3	1,310	1,139	24	19,740	17,551	47	80,752	72,463	19	64,477	58,250	1	8,744	7,693
22	8,467	7,606	34	24,481	22,364	24	36,046	32,298	6	21,074	19,204	1	5,879	5,108
25	9,348	8,546	26	19,505	17,963	24	39,618	35,482	4	15,552	14,100	..	..	..
36	13,279	12,411	44	33,058	31,350	40	62,380	59,044	7	21,951	20,397	2	11,483	10,628
20	7,618	7,441	32	24,212	22,969	17	26,074	25,414	3	9,000	8,669	..	..	..
23	9,647	8,896	30	21,275	19,623	29	48,318	44,031	6	19,948	17,969	..	..	..

DISTRICT TABLE A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

State/District/Taluka/ Mahals	Total Number of inhabited Villages	Total Rural Population			Less than 200			200—499		
					Population			Population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14 PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT	**1,895**	**2,064,137**	**1,052,633**	**1,011,504**	**208**	**13,751**	**13,220**	**458**	**80,316**	**77,326**
1 Godhra Taluka	161	255,763	131,791	123,972	6	374	348	22	3,675	3,365
2 Kalol Taluka	68	129,632	67,073	62,559	1	28	17	6	1,316	1,225
3 Halol Taluka	120	107,958	56,196	51,762	6	400	351	40	6,851	6,209
4 Shehera Taluka	82	142,421	73,477	68,944	1	85	95	7	1,506	1,359
5 Lunawada Taluka	323	206,434	105,604	100,830	84	5,911	5,749	101	16,571	16,016
6 Santrampur Taluka	388	312,271	158,767	153,504	68	4,116	3,983	120	21,491	20,881
7 Jhalod Taluka	151	200,445	101,206	99,239	10	668	653	36	6,053	6,124
8 Dohad Taluka	119	214,066	106,924	107,142	1	61	55	8	1,423	1,520
9 Limkheda Taluka	242	211,470	106,352	105,118	14	908	869	68	12,182	11,858
10 Devgad Baria Taluka	186	259,129	132,590	126,539	6	401	377	24	4,926	4,623
11 Jambughoda Mahal	55	24,548	12,653	11,895	11	799	723	26	4,322	4,146
15 VADODARA DISTRICT	**1,651**	**1,607,565**	**833,385**	**774,180**	**179**	**11,756**	**11,043**	**456**	**81,167**	**77,457**
1 Vadodara Taluka	102	202,022	106,964	95,058	6	380	311	13	2,219	1,945
2 Karjan Taluka	93	121,867	63,114	58,753	3	183	142	7	1,312	1,206
3 Padra Taluka	82	170,908	89,876	81,032	1	45	35	6	1,075	969
4 Savli Taluka	137	193,613	101,597	92,016	9	576	478	24	4,559	4,185
5 Waghodia Taluka	94	95,614	49,691	45,923	6	369	341	21	4,105	3,825
6 Dabhoi Taluka	118	120,040	62,549	57,491	4	208	187	37	6,284	5,837
7 Sankheda Taluka	183	126,157	65,494	60,663	30	2,092	2,015	57	10,168	9,339
8 Jetpur Pavi Taluka	211	162,275	82,850	79,425	17	1,114	1,019	63	11,225	10,772
9 Chhota Udaipur Taluka	276	216,718	109,315	107,403	13	884	857	80	14,493	14,374
10 Nasvadi Taluka	218	89,263	45,373	43,890	71	4,286	4,114	99	17,327	17,156
11 Tilakwada Mahal	97	48,661	25,233	23,428	19	1,619	1,544	48	8,226	7,714
12 Sinor Taluka	40	60,427	31,329	29,098	..	..	..	1	174	135
16 BHARUCH DISTRICT	**1,123**	**1,054,942**	**541,357**	**513,585**	**108**	**6,678**	**6,619**	**313**	**55,837**	**54,043**
1 Bharuch Taluka	93	144,509	75,277	69,232	..	..	..	10	2,106	1,941
2 Ankleswar Taluka	57	84,944	43,490	41,454	1	22	17	10	1,730	1,654
3 Hansot Taluka	45	42,670	21,655	21,015	..	..	..	7	1,490	1,428
4 Vagra Taluka	68	65,487	33,806	31,681	3	124	121	13	2,719	2,469
5 Jambusar Taluka	81	129,947	67,132	62,815	5	371	318	15	2,769	2,503
6 Amod Taluka	52	67,879	34,988	32,891	1	67	42	7	1,297	1,189
7 Jhagadia Taluka	165	128,134	65 845	62,289	18	1,090	1,088	60	10,829	10,348
8 Nandod Taluka	205	150,037	78,083	71,954	26	1,870	1,835	69	11,664	11,227
9 Dediapada Taluka	169	88,431	44,424	44,007	26	1,401	1,414	75	12,362	12,524
10 Sagbara Taluka	95	58,585	28,963	29,622	22	1,246	1,307	28	4,953	4,969
11 Valia Taluka	93	94,319	47,694	46,625	6	487	477	19	3,918	3,791
17 SURAT DISTRICT	**1,193**	**1,427,172**	**719,932**	**707,240**	**93**	**5,908**	**5,755**	**231**	**41,457**	**41,066**
1 Chorasi Taluka	89	157,236	80,701	76,535	4	166	164	8	1,474	1,473
2 Olpad Taluka	102	120,134	60,443	59,691	1	94	85	14	2,650	2,551
3 Kamrej Taluka	69	97,579	49,592	47,987	5	399	388	10	1,907	1,862
4 Mangrol Taluka	149	151,986	76,524	75,462	11	877	866	37	6,226	6,256
5 Mandvi Taluka	133	125,680	63,129	62,551	20	1,307	1,290	27	4,804	4,704
6 Songadh Taluka	171	119,170	59,757	59,413	27	1,607	1,579	64	11,739	11,762
7 Uchchhal Taluka	37	52,692	26,345	26,347	4	306	280	3	563	570
8 Nizar Taluka	53	80,683	39,755	40,928	3	109	120	12	2,127	2,226
9 Vyara Taluka	148	158,080	79,270	78,810	9	502	476	32	5,422	5,358
10 Valod Taluka	49	66,291	33,745	32,546	1	29	29	5	813	726
11 Bardoli Taluka	81	117,352	59,197	58,155	4	240	219	6	1,143	1,132
12 Mahuva Taluka	69	104,241	52,474	51,767	3	173	171	6	1,073	1,007
13 Palsana Taluka	49	76,048	39,000	37,048	1	99	88	7	1,516	1,439

BY POPULATION SIZE—Contd.

500—999			1,000—1,999			2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999			10,000 and above		
Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
490	**179,719**	**173,032**	**483**	**354,677**	**339,665**	**230**	**332,258**	**320,524**	**24**	**78,386**	**74,345**	**2**	**13,526**	**13,392**
31	12,891	11,542	61	44,211	41,701	37	56,807	54,148	4	13,833	12,868	..	..	..
12	4,304	3,953	29	21,579	19,884	15	23,762	22,331	5	16,084	15,149	..	..	..
39	15,067	13,877	24	17,397	16,175	10	13,266	12,140	1	3,215	3,010	..	..	..
20	7,544	7,085	30	22,903	21,525	22	34,266	32,023	2	7,173	6,857	..	..	..
80	27,969	26,888	44	32,562	30,706	13	19,119	18,263	1	3,472	3,208	..	..	..
95	34,939	33,782	72	50,320	48,123	32	45,287	44,160	1	2,614	2,575	..	..	..
38	13,219	13,224	42	31,705	31,019	21	30,700	29,933	3	10,738	10,273	1	8,123	8,013
21	7,774	7,758	51	36,828	36,988	35	49,623	49,617	2	5,812	5,825	1	5,403	5,379
86	30,904	30,940	57	40,504	39,724	16	19,196	19,028	1	2,658	2,699	..	..	..
53	20,063	19,253	70	54,181	51,524	29	40,232	38,881	4	12,787	11,881	..	..	..
15	5,045	4,730	3	2,487	2,296	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
506	**187,514**	**176,812**	**346**	**242,348**	**227,074**	**136**	**209,395**	**190,706**	**26**	**88,294**	**79,409**	**2**	**12,911**	**11,679**
29	11,227	10,261	19	14,995	13,637	27	46,436	40,780	8	31,707	28,124	..	..	..
32	12,707	11,802	40	28,683	26,750	9	14,131	13,193	2	6,098	5,660	..	..	..
18	6,620	6,011	23	18,565	16,824	27	41,053	37,683	7	22,518	20,110	..	..	..
44	17,086	15,618	33	22,668	20,459	21	33,441	30,174	5	15,775	14,434	1	7,492	6,668
32	12,409	11,342	28	20,765	19,189	6	9,285	8,696	1	2,758	2,530	..	..	..
33	11,938	10,922	32	22,654	20,976	11	16,046	14,558	..	..	..	1	5,419	5,011
59	20,034	18,410	28	18,906	17,624	8	10,909	10,108	1	3,385	3,167	..	..	..
76	28,323	26,940	46	29,383	28,538	9	12,805	12,156	..	..	..	..	..	..
116	42,506	41,974	57	37,479	36,697	10	13,953	13,501	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	11,880	11,500	12	8,071	7,703	1	1,105	1,016	1	2,704	2,401	..	..	..
19	6,813	6,314	10	6,610	6,063	1	1,965	1,793	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	5,971	5,718	18	13,569	12,614	6	8,266	7,648	1	3,349	2,983	..	..	..
368	**131,688**	**127,040**	**224**	**158,203**	**150,369**	**98**	**149,075**	**138,372**	**12**	**39,876**	**37,142**	..	..	..
33	11,928	10,936	27	20,071	18,756	20	30,287	27,702	3	10,885	9,897	..	..	..
16	6,113	5,686	14	10,239	9,763	14	20,155	19,372	2	5,231	4,962	..	..	..
21	7,799	7,618	15	9,705	9,282	2	2,661	2,687	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	9,671	9,072	21	14,333	13,597	4	6,959	6,422	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	6,789	6,165	21	15,675	14,419	17	26,948	25,456	4	14,580	13,954	..	..	..
22	8,442	7,804	13	10,336	9,768	8	12,003	11,478	1	2,843	2,610	..	..	..
53	18,975	18,271	23	16,194	15,256	10	16,120	14,895	1	2,637	2,431	..	..	..
60	21,010	19,919	40	29,128	26,867	10	14,411	12,106	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	17,860	17,966	14	8,952	8,585	2	3,849	3,518	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	9,889	10,415	12	7,744	8,084	4	5,131	4,847	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	13,212	13,188	24	15,826	15,992	7	10,551	9,889	1	3,700	3,288	..	..	..
338	**123,754**	**123,512**	**360**	**252,275**	**248,943**	**142**	**214,524**	**208,271**	**25**	**76,835**	**74,757**	**1**	**5,179**	**4,936**
24	9,471	8,914	29	21,631	20,284	17	27,062	25,789	7	20,897	19,911	..	..	..
38	14,338	14,186	36	23,773	23,385	11	14,624	14,208	2	4,964	5,276	..	..	..
14	5,226	5,121	24	16,940	16,633	16	25,120	23,983	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	18,904	18,948	33	24,279	24,203	12	19,404	18,731	2	6,834	6,458	..	..	..
35	12,705	13,146	41	26,651	26,584	8	10,889	10,436	2	6,773	6,391	..	..	..
47	16,903	16,828	24	15,960	16,086	7	7,908	7,752	2	5,640	5,406	..	..	..
9	3,593	3,585	12	7,782	7,815	9	14,101	14,097	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	3,763	3,976	18	12,165	12,558	6	8,498	8,881	4	13,093	13,167	..	..	..
44	16,224	16,301	50	36,190	35,623	12	18,099	18,286	1	2,833	2,766	..	..	..
9	3,420	3,369	16	11,347	11,022	8	12,957	12,464	..	..	..	1	5,179	4,936
28	10,095	9,981	30	21,625	21,606	9	12,883	12,277	4	13,211	12,940	..	..	..
15	5,089	5,181	29	20,692	20,458	16	25,447	24,950	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	4,023	3,976	18	13,240	12,686	11	17,532	16,417	1	2,590	2,442	..	..	..

DISTRICT TABLE A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

State/District/ Taluka/Mahals	Total Number of inhabited Villages	Total Rural Population			Less than 200			200—499		
						Population			Population	
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18 VALSAD DISTRICT .	**821**	**1,385,274**	**690,262**	**695,012**	**27**	**1,984**	**1,916**	**104**	**18,507**	**18,067**
1 Valsad Taluka . .	87	175,221	87,931	87,290	1	35	31	4	949	899
2 Pardi Taluka . .	79	163,452	81,145	82,307	..	..	..	5	926	916
3 Umbergaon Taluka .	49	132,859	64,706	68,153	..	..	..	1	194	198
4 Gandevi Taluka .	53	120,643	60,636	60,007	1	109	84	..	..	..
5 Navsari Taluka . .	139	224,704	113,019	111,685	2	149	163	18	3,593	3,591
6 Chikhli Taluka . .	84	208,180	102,297	105,883	..	..	..	2	383	407
7 Bansda Taluka . .	94	137,258	68,592	68,666	1	102	78	8	1,298	1,369
8 Dharampur Taluka .	236	222,957	111,936	111,021	22	1,589	1,560	66	11,164	10,687
19 THE DANGS DISTRICT	**311**	**113,664**	**57,683**	**55,981**	**94**	**6,244**	**6,256**	**163**	**26,573**	**26,395**
1 The Dangs Taluka .	311	113,664	57,683	55,981	94	6,244	6,256	163	26,573	26,395

BY POPULATION SIZE—Concld.

500—999			1,000—1,999			2,000—2,999			3,000—9,999			10,000 and above		
Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
172	**66,020**	**65,634**	**295**	**210,903**	**212,760**	**191**	**285,756**	**286,358**	**30**	**95,658**	**98,656**	**2**	**11,434**	**11,621**
17	7,039	6,806	31	23,519	22,884	29	41,196	40,967	5	15,193	15,703	..	..	..
9	3,516	3,767	34	23,594	24,318	28	41,834	42,089	2	5,245	5,394	1	6,030	5,823
7	2,550	2,809	22	15,390	16,419	12	18,893	19,543	6	22,275	23,386	1	3,404	3,798
8	3,125	3,094	21	15,507	15,129	19	28,870	28,269	4	13,025	13,431	..	..	..
33	12,580	12,599	50	35,653	35,823	32	48,842	47,377	4	12,202	12,132	..	..	..
9	3,690	3,806	34	25,882	26,976	34	55,551	57,228	5	16,791	17,466	..	..	..
24	9,521	9,429	41	28,210	28,164	18	24,318	24,341	2	5,143	5,285	..	..	..
65	23,999	23,324	62	43,148	43,047	19	26,252	26,544	2	5,784	5,859	..	..	..
49	**16,254**	**15,615**	**3**	**1,717**	**1,695**	**1**	**2,467**	**2,073**	**1**	**4,428**	**3,947**	..	..	..
49	16,254	15,615	3	1,717	1,695	1	2,467	2,073	1	4,428	3,947	..	..	..

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

FLY-LEAF

This table corresponds to Table A-IV of 1951, 1961 and 1971 Censuses and gives the variation in urban population separated by males and females, decade variation and percentage decade variation for each town and urban agglomeration during the eighty years. The civic status of towns and the area figures of towns and urban agglomerations are also given in the table.

The towns have been arranged in the order of population size and class of towns. As in 1971, all towns and urban agglomerations have been grouped into the following size classes according to population size. An alphabetical list of towns is also given at the end of the fly-leaf.

Class I	Population of 100,000 and above
Class II	Population of 50,000 to 99,999
Class III	Population of 20,000 to 49,999
Class IV	Population of 10,000 to 19,999
Class V	Population of 5,000 to 9,999
Class VI	Population of less than 5,000

According to Indian Census convention places having population of 100,000 and over either individually or as an urban agglomeration have been classified as cities. The present Census has returned 11 cities and 2 urban agglomerations which exceeded a population of one lakh and over.

Table A-IV furnishes the statistics on population for the nine Censuses from 1901 to 1981 for all 255 urban units treated as towns in the 1981 Census. The area in Km^2, population and decade variation in absolute figures are shown in columns 6, 7 and 8 of the table. However, the decade variation in terms of percentages is shown in column 9 of the Table A-IV. The population of males and females since the 1901 Census are presented under column 10 and 11 respectively. The figures given for all classes will reveal the total urban population of the State. The footnotes for adjustment of population with reference to 1981 Census have also been inserted for explanations below the table. The following notes at the end of Table A-IV are also given.

(i) Towns treated as such for the first time in 1981 Census are printed in italics.

(ii) Towns treated as such for the first time in 1971 which continue as towns in 1981 are shown with an asterisk on their left.

(iii) The total area of all classes comes to 4764.70 Km^2 in Table A-IV whereas the total urban area given in Table A-1 (State/District) is 4764.6 Km^2. The difference of 0.10 Km^2 is due to the fact that the area shown in Table A-1 has been derived by adding up the Urban Areas of each Town within a Taluka/Mahal and rounding the same upto one place of decimal.

(iv) In the case of Gujarat State for a few urban units which are appearing as constituent units of Urban Agglomerations, i.e., out-growth area figures are not available separately and are included in the rural areas of respective talukas. In such cases N.A. has been shown in Col. 6.

(v) Class totals have been worked out according to urban definition of respective Census year.

The Table A-IV has been supplemented by the following four appendices, viz:

(1) **Appendix 1 : New Towns added in 1981 and Towns in 1971 declassified in 1981 Census**

In this appendix, the name of new towns added in 1981 Census along with area and the population of 1971 and 1981 Census have been presented in Col. 2 to 5 and the name of towns in 1971 which have been declassified as rural in 1981 along with the area and population of 1971 and 1981 have been shown in Cols. 6 to 9.

(2) **Appendix 2 : Places with a population of under 5,000, classified as towns for the first time in 1981**

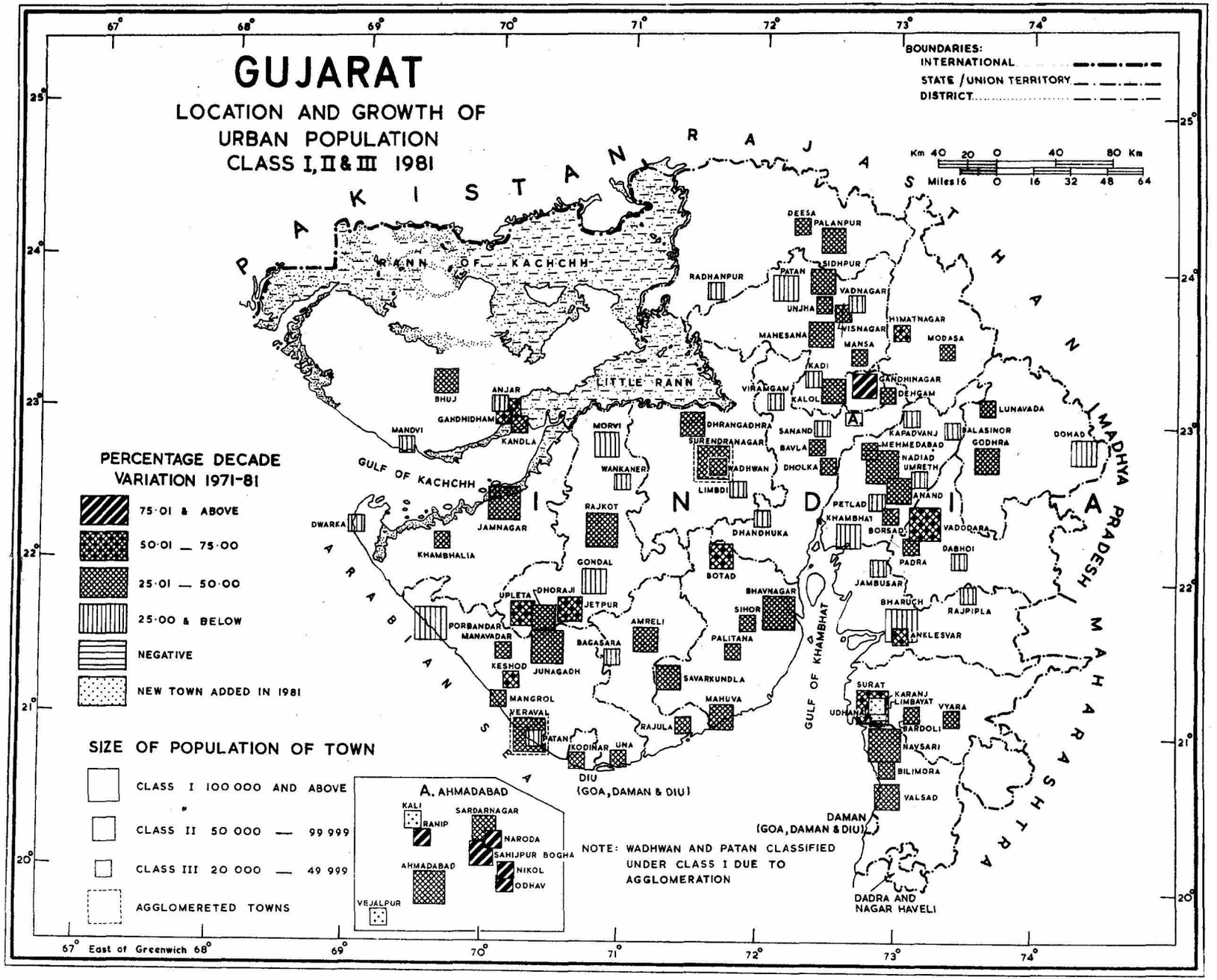
The details, such as name of town, name of district, area in Km^2 in 1981 and population in 1981 of places with a population of under 5,000, classified as towns for the first time in 1981 have been given in this Appendix. In all, there are 11 places each with population under 5,000 which have been treated as towns for the first time in 1981 Census. These towns are situated in 7 districts, viz., Sabar Kantha, Ahmadabad, Kheda, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat and Valsad.

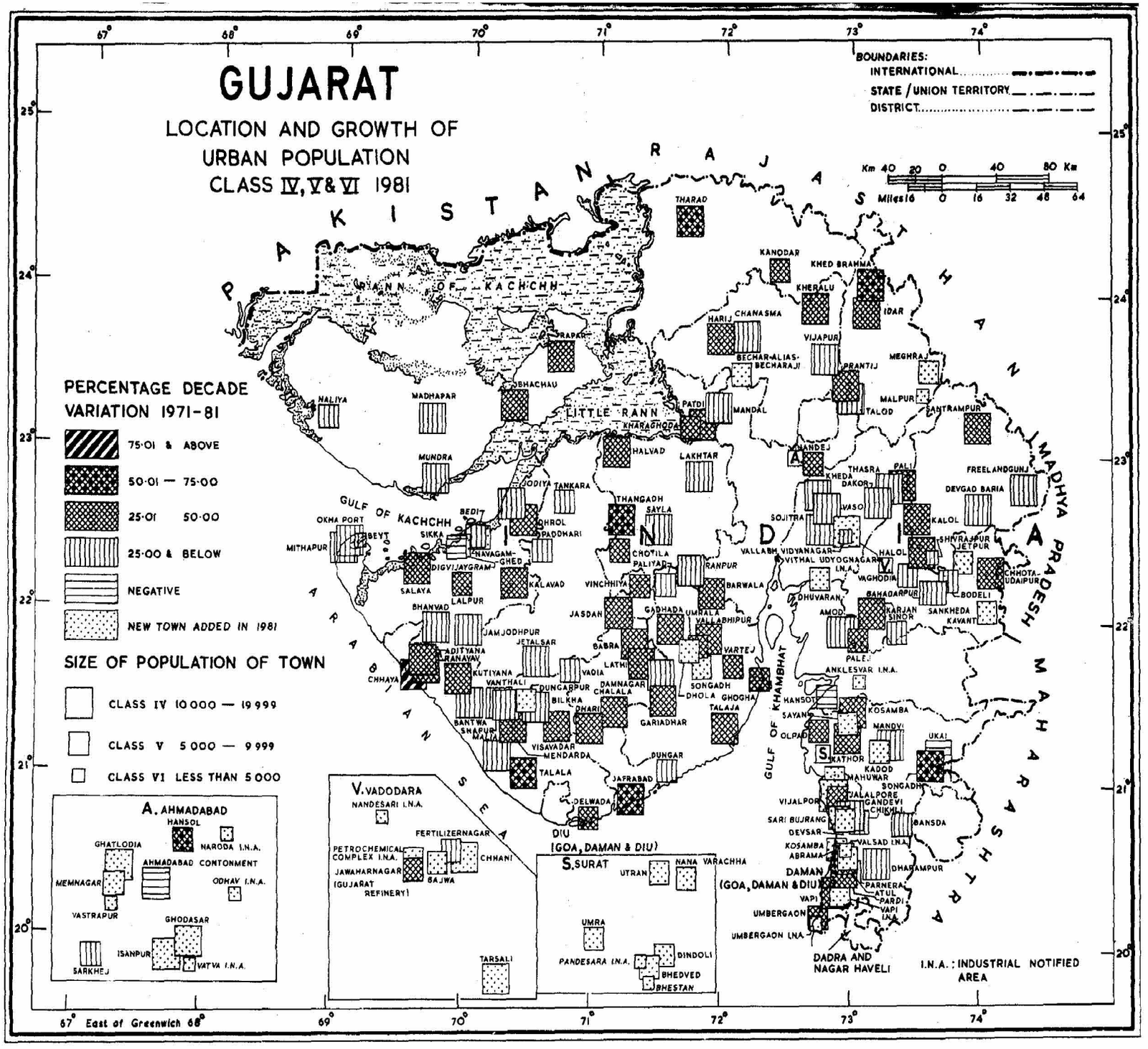
(3) **Appendix 3 : The places with a population of under 5,000 in 1971 which were towns in 1971 but have been declassified in 1981**

Here also name of place, name of district, area in Km^2 in 1971 and population in 1971 are shown in columns 1 to 4 of the Appendix. Only one place, namely, Udwada of Valsad district with 4,129 population as per 1971 Census has been declassified from urban population during the 1981 Census.

(4) **Appendix 4 : The changes between 1971 and 1981 in area and population of towns and reasons for change in area**

The name of Town/District, area in Km^2 in 1971 and 1981 and population of town in 1971 and 1981 have been shown in columns 1 to 5 and the reasons for the change in area in column 6 of the Appendix. The reasons given for the change in area under Col. 6 are mostly due to the jurisdictional changes between the period of two Censuses.


GUJARAT
LOCATION AND GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION CLASS I, II & III 1981
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE / UNION TERRITORY
DISTRICT
Km 40 20 0 40 80 Km
Miles 16 0 16 32 48 64
PERCENTAGE DECADE VARIATION 1971-81
75·01 & ABOVE
50·01 — 75·00
25·01 — 50·00
25·00 & BELOW
NEGATIVE
NEW TOWN ADDED IN 1981
SIZE OF POPULATION OF TOWN
CLASS I 100 000 AND ABOVE
CLASS II 50 000 — 99 999
CLASS III 20 000 — 49 999
AGGLOMERETED TOWNS
A. AHMADABAD
KALI
RANIP
SARDARNAGAR
NARODA
SAHIJPUR BOGHA
NIKOL
ODHAV
AHMADABAD
VEJALPUR
NOTE: WADHWAN AND PATAN CLASSIFIED UNDER CLASS I DUE TO AGGLOMERATION
PAKISTAN
RANN OF KACHCHH
LITTLE RANN
GULF OF KACHCHH
ARABIAN SEA
INDIA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
GULF OF KHAMBHAT
DEESA
PALANPUR
SIDHPUR
RADHANPUR
PATAN
VADNAGAR
UNJHA
HIMATNAGAR
VISNAGAR
MODASA
MAHESANA
MANSA
KADI
GANDHINAGAR
VIRAMGAM
KALOL
DEHGAM
BHUJ
ANJAR
GANDHIDHAM
MANDVI
KANDLA
MORVI
DHRANGADHRA
SURENDRANAGAR
WADHWAN
LIMBDI
WANKANER
SANAND
BAVLA
DHOLKA
KAPADVANJ
MEHMEDABAD
NADIAD
UMRETH
ANAND
PETLAD
KHAMBHAT
BORSAD
LUNAVADA
BALASINOR
GODHRA
DOHAD
VADODARA
DABHOI
PADRA
JAMBUSAR
BHARUCH
RAJPIPLA
ANKLESVAR
DWARKA
JAMNAGAR
KHAMBHALIA
RAJKOT
GONDAL
DHANDHUKA
BOTAD
BHAVNAGAR
SIHOR
PALITANA
UPLETA
DHORAJI
JETPUR
PORBANDAR
MANAVADAR
KESHOD
JUNAGADH
BAGASARA
AMRELI
SAVARKUNDLA
MAHUVA
RAJULA
MANGROL
VERAVAL
PATAN
KODINAR
UNA
DIU
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
SURAT
KARANJ
LIMBAYAT
VYARA
UDHANA
BARDOLI
NAVSARI
BILIMORA
VALSAD
DAMAN
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI
67° East of Greenwich 68°
69°
70°
71°
72°
73°
74°
20°
21°
22°
23°
24°
25°


GUJARAT
LOCATION AND GROWTH OF
URBAN POPULATION
CLASS IV, V & VI 1981
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE / UNION TERRITORY
DISTRICT
Km 40 20 0 40 80 Km
Miles16 0 16 32 48 64
PERCENTAGE DECADE
VARIATION 1971-81
75·01 & ABOVE
50·01 — 75·00
25·01 50·00
25·00 & BELOW
NEGATIVE
NEW TOWN ADDED IN 1981
SIZE OF POPULATION OF TOWN
CLASS IV 10000 — 19999
CLASS V 5000 — 9999
CLASS VI LESS THAN 5000
A. AHMADABAD
HANSOL
GHATLODIA
NARODA I.N.A.
AHMADABAD CONTONMENT
MEMNAGAR
ODHAV I.N.A.
VASTRAPUR
GHODASAR
ISANPUR
VATVA I.N.A.
SARKHEJ
V. VADODARA
NANDESARI I.N.A.
FERTILIZERNAGAR
PETROCHEMICAL COMPLEX I.N.A.
CHHANI
JAWAHARNAGAR (GUJARAT REFINERY)
SAJWA
TARSALI
S. SURAT
UTRAN
NANA VARACHHA
UMRA
PANDESARA I.N.A.
DINDOLI
BHEDVED
BHESTAN
DIU (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI
I.N.A. : INDUSTRIAL NOTIFIED AREA
RANN OF KACHCHH
LITTLE RANN
GULF OF KACHCHH
GULF OF KHAMBHAT
ARABIAN SEA
PAKISTAN
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
GUJARAT
THARAD
KANODAR
KHED BRAHMA
KHERALU
IDAR
HARIJ
CHANASMA
VIJAPUR
BECHAR-ALIAS-BECHARAJI
PRANTIJ
MEGHRAJ
MALPUR
TALOD
SANTRAMPUR
RAPAR
BHACHAU
PATDI
MANDAL
KHARAGHODA
NALIYA
MADHAPAR
MUNDRA
HALVAD
LAKHTAR
MANDEJ
KHEDA
DAKOR
THASRA
PALI
FREELANDGUNJ
DEVGAD BARIA
JODIYA
TANKARA
THANGADH
SAYLA
SOJITRA
VASO
KALOL
OKHA PORT
BEDIT
OHROL
PADDHARI
BEYT
SIKKA
MITHAPUR
NAVAGAM-GHED
DIGVIJAYGRAM
CHOTILA
PALIYAD
VALLABH VIDYANAGAR
VITHAL UDYOGNAGAR I.N.A.
HALOL
SHIVRAJPUR
JETPUR
CHHOTA-UDAIPUR
SALAYA
LALPUR
KALAVAD
VINCHHIYA
RANPUR
BARWALA
VAGHODIA
DHUVARAN
BAHADARPUR
BODELI
BHANVAD
JASDAN
GADHADA
UMRALA
VALLABHIPUR
AMOD
KARJAN
SINOR
SANKHEDA
KAVANT
JAMJODHPUR
JETALSAR
BABRA
VARTEJ
PALEJ
ADITYANA
RANAVAV
KUTIYANA
VANTHALI
VADIA
LATHI
ANKLESVAR I.N.A.
DUNGARPUR
DAMNAGAR
CHALALA
SONGADH
DHOLA
GHOGHA
HANSOT
BILKHA
DHARI
GARIADHAR
TALAJA
SAYAN
KOSAMBA
BANTWA
SHAPUR
MALIA
OLPAD
MANDVI
UKAI
VISAVADAR
MENDARDA
DUNGAR
KATHOR
KADOD
MAHUWAR
TALALA
JAFRABAD
DELWADA
VIJALPOR
JALALPORE
GANDEVI
CHIKHLI
SONGADH
SARI BUJRANG
BANSDA
DEVSAR
VALSAD I.N.A.
KOSAMBA
ABRAMA
DHARAMPUR
PARNERA
ATUL
PARDI
VAPI
VAPI I.N.A.
UMBERGAON
UMBERGAON I.N.A.
67° East of Greenwich 68°
69°
70°
71°
72°
73°
74°
25°
24°
23°
22°
21°
20°

STATEMENT 1

Growth in the Number of Cities and Towns and their Population in State and District, 1901—1981

Year	Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		Class V		Class VI		All Classes	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
GUJARAT STATE														
1901	3	405,823	2	110,286	12	341,769	41	564,173	61	424,418	47	184,269	166	2,030,738
1911	2	331,645	2	156,561	13	371,361	32	438,935	59	414,703	47	173,570	155	1,886,775
1921	2	391,441	2	151,170	12	370,872	35	509,812	62	435,210	53	191,834	166	2,050,339
1931	2	419,639	3	229,586	19	539,089	39	549,566	71	484,010	38	133,119	172	2,355,009
1941	4	1,017,887	4	237,687	24	706,513	43	630,971	78	539,520	38	127,377	191	3,259,955
1951	6	1,597,361	4	246,928	35	1,078,103	42	576,875	124	862,031	32	126,598	243	4,427,896
1961	6	2,255,532	9	561,173	43	1,286,400	54	716,530	60	460,545	9	36,444	181	5,316,624
1971	7	3,380,646	18	1,173,725	42	1,328,215	73	1,052,873	71	539,676	5	21,165	216	7,496,500
1981	11	5,316,142	27	1,801,840	57	1,782,548	86	1,215,757	61	451,092	13	34,274	255	10,601,653
JAMNAGAR DISTRICT														
1901	..	..	1	53,844	..	..	..	..	4	29,698	1	4,615	6	88,157
1911	..	..	..	..	1	44,887	..	..	4	28,979	1	3,658	6	77,524
1921	..	..	..	..	1	42,495	..	..	4	28,929	1	3,968	6	75,392
1931	..	..	1	55,056	..	..	1	10,913	5	34,303	1	3,860	8	104,132
1941	..	..	1	71,588	..	..	2	23,066	6	46,391	2	8,700	11	149,745
1951	1	104,419	..	..	..	..	1	15,194	9	74,155	5	21,347	16	215,115
1961	1	148,572	..	..	1	20,064	5	62,329	7	59,307	1	3,386	15	293,658
1971	1	214,816	..	..	..	..	11	157,129	2	16,791	1	3,671	15	392,407
1981	1	294,344	..	..	2	47,743	9	139,370	4	35,992	1	4,143	17	521,592
RAJKOT DISTRICT														
1901	..	..	..	..	2	51,974	3	53,331	4	31,312	1	4,628	10	141,245
1911	..	..	..	..	2	50,528	4	56,801	4	26,874	..	..	10	134,203
1921	..	..	..	..	2	61,723	3	49,227	5	39,761	..	..	10	150,711
1931	..	..	..	..	4	124,333	4	55,101	2	13,464	..	..	10	192,898
1941	..	..	1	52,178	4	133,654	3	48,696	3	21,857	1	3,848	12	260,233
1951	1	132,069	..	..	5	172,735	2	27,094	6	35,008	5	16,773	19	383,679
1961	1	194,145	1	50,192	5	175,328	2	23,170	2	10,560	3	14,289	14	467,984
1971	1	300,612	3	176,385	3	105,270	1	14,661	4	26,308	..	..	12	623,236
1981	1	445,076	5	335,842	1	32,208	2	30,652	3	20,544	..	..	12	864,322
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	54,733	5	27,259	1	3,767	10	85,759
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	41,482	5	31,180	2	9,694	10	82,356
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	56,931	5	28,037	1	4,775	10	89,743
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	62,959	6	35,061	..	..	10	98,020
1941	..	..	..	..	2	42,889	2	32,441	6	39,991	..	..	10	115,321
1951	..	..	..	..	3	83,364	1	18,292	7	46,703	2	8,390	13	156,749
1961	..	..	..	..	4	129,984	..	..	7	55,658	..	..	11	185,642
1971	..	..	1	66,667	3	96,972	2	22,381	5	42,299	..	..	11	228,319
1981	..	..	2	143,050	2	69,661	5	65,938	2	18,338	..	..	11	296,987
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT														
1901	..	..	1	56,442	..	..	3	40,450	3	20,357	5	22,473	12	139,722
1911	..	..	1	60,694	..	..	2	30,508	5	32,779	4	13,991	12	137,972
1921	..	..	1	59,392	..	..	2	29,122	4	29,927	5	18,645	12	137,086
1931	..	..	1	75,594	..	..	4	55,326	3	19,178	3	11,388	11	161,486
1941	1	102,851	..	..	1	22,058	4	62,413	1	6,785	3	12,710	10	206,817
1951	1	137,951	..	..	3	73,228	2	33,127	5	30,856	2	8,534	13	283,696
1961	1	176,473	..	..	4	114,532	1	15,263	6	41,906	1	4,255	13	352,429
1971	1	225,974	..	..	4	140,337	4	51,211	5	32,092	..	..	14	449,614
1981	1	308,642	3	157,777	2	59,197	4	56,994	6	42,964	..	..	16	625,574

STATEMENT 1—*Contd.*

Growth in the Number of Cities and Towns and their population in State and District, 1901—1981

Year	Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		Class V		Class VI		All Classes	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AMRELI DISTRICT														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17,997	5	33,027	4	14,620	10	65,644
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17,443	5	31,122	4	14,214	10	62,779
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17,793	4	24,581	5	19,028	10	61,402
1931	..	..	..	..	1	20,186	..	..	7	45,181	2	6,412	10	71,779
1941	..	..	..	..	1	25,485	..	..	7	51,251	3	10,915	11	87,651
1951	..	..	..	..	1	27,826	1	12,817	10	72,288	1	4,834	13	117,765
1961	..	..	..	..	1	34,699	5	62,389	5	36,880	2	8,602	13	142,570
1971	..	..	..	..	1	43,794	5	74,845	6	50,107	..	..	12	168,746
1981	..	..	1	58,241	3	65,210	6	80,640	2	16,251	..	..	12	220,342
JUNAGADH DISTRICT														
1901	..	..	..	..	2	58,871	3	42,078	4	31,286	3	11,155	12	143,390
1911	..	..	..	..	2	60,234	3	42,064	4	30,491	3	10,649	12	143,438
1921	..	..	..	..	2	61,920	4	56,647	3	23,501	3	10,350	12	152,418
1931	..	..	..	..	3	94,387	3	44,006	4	32,010	2	6,856	12	177,259
1941	..	..	1	58,111	2	78,768	5	79,080	6	45,045	1	4,185	15	265,189
1951	..	..	2	121,554	2	60,463	5	67,700	8	58,222	5	20,726	22	328,665
1961	..	..	2	149,379	2	68,019	7	92,120	5	37,831	1	4,403	17	351,752
1971	..	..	3	251,552	2	50,041	8	118,628	8	65,720	..	..	21	485,941
1981	2	235,598	1	85,048	5	139,975	12	165,059	2	14,121	..	..	22	639,801
KACHCHH DISTRICT														
1901	..	..	..	..	2	51,045	2	28,614	2	11,139	2	7,888	8	98,686
1911	..	..	..	..	2	45,814	1	15,238	2	15,123	3	11,416	8	87,591
1921	..	..	..	..	1	22,638	2	32,791	1	6,053	5	18,190	9	79,672
1931	..	..	..	..	2	47,201	1	15,178	2	13,827	4	15,714	9	91,920
1941	..	..	..	..	2	50,310	1	15,468	2	14,432	4	15,129	9	95,339
1951	..	..	..	..	2	60,290	1	19,300	3	18,043	4	16,121	10	113,754
1961	..	..	..	..	4	116,604	..	..	2	18,434	..	..	6	135,038
1971	..	..	1	52,861	3	94,059	2	28,018	5	39,516	..	..	11	214,454
1981	..	..	2	131,700	3	89,715	4	45,837	1	7,120	..	..	10	274,372
BANAS KANTHA DISTRICT														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	40,725	..	..	..	..	3	40,725
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	28,788	1	7,117	..	..	3	35,905
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17,843	2	17,120	..	..	3	34,963
1931	..	..	..	..	1	20,347	1	11,225	1	9,019	..	..	3	40,591
1941	..	..	..	..	1	21,643	1	11,959	1	5,638	..	..	3	39,240
1951	..	..	..	..	1	22,629	2	22,616	1	6,584	..	..	4	51,829
1961	..	..	..	..	1	29,139	2	33,949	1	7,566	..	..	4	70,654
1971	..	..	..	..	2	70,438	1	18,360	5	30,791	..	..	8	119,589
1981	..	..	1	61,262	2	62,864	1	13,354	1	6,688	..	..	5	144,168
SABAR KANTHA DISTRICT														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	22,536	2	7,811	5	30,347
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12,545	3	13,306	5	25,851
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	13,777	3	12,947	5	26,724
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	21,421	2	9,346	5	30,767
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11,598	4	26,461	..	..	5	38,059
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10,930	5	38,082	..	..	6	49,012
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	53,692	1	7,516	..	..	5	61,208
1971	..	..	..	..	2	46,247	3	40,070	2	17,646	..	..	7	103,963
1981	..	..	..	..	2	71,948	4	65,610	1	6,454	1	4,698	8	148,710

STATEMENT 1—*Contd.*

Growth in the Number of Cities and Towns and their Population in State and District, 1901—1981

Year	Class I		Class II		Class III		class IV		Class V		Class VI		All Classes	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MAHESANA DISTRICT														
1901	..	..	..	..	1	31,402	4	58,797	10	76,718	2	8,777	17	175,694
1911	..	..	..	..	1	28,339	5	62,509	7	49,557	..	..	13	140,405
1921	..	..	..	..	1	27,017	5	65,520	8	59,255	1	2,644	15	154,436
1931	..	..	..	..	2	50,298	5	67,303	7	55,385	2	7,724	16	180,710
1941	..	..	..	..	2	61,114	8	120,950	10	65,816	3	11,460	23	259,340
1951	..	..	..	..	6	155,156	5	61,892	13	82,973	..	..	24	300,021
1961	..	..	1	51,953	6	168,381	5	63,114	2	16,545	..	..	14	299,993
1971	..	..	3	166,553	4	131,708	6	90,614	..	..	..	..	13	388,875
1981	..	..	4	274,872	5	162,598	4	67,255	1	6,695	..	..	14	511,420
GANDHINAGAR DISTRICT														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5,616	..	..	1	5,616
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3,712	1	3,712
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4,985	1	4,985
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5,370	..	..	1	5,370
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5,187	..	..	1	5,187
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	16,478	..	..	3	16,478
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1971	..	..	..	..	1	24,055	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	24,055
1981	..	..	1	62,443	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	62,443
AHMADABAD DISTRICT														
1901	1	185,889	..	..	..	..	3	44,237	4	25,653	2	6,567	10	262,346
1911	1	216,777	..	..	1	20,769	1	13,693	4	26,319	3	10,410	10	287,968
1921	1	274,007	..	..	1	26,262	1	12,513	4	25,700	3	10,178	10	348,660
1931	1	310,000	..	..	..	..	2	32,708	5	33,557	3	9,424	11	385,689
1941	1	591,267	..	..	1	26,373	2	28,372	4	28,575	3	10,141	11	684,728
1951	1	788,333	..	..	2	47,447	5	69,603	11	79,492	..	..	19	984,875
1961	1	1,149,918	..	..	4	110,388	4	54,788	4	26,976	1	1,509	14	1,343,579
1971	1	1,591,832	..	..	6	196,528	7	104,365	6	48,982	1	4,107	21	1,945,814
1981	1	2,159,127	2	115,455	12	381,025	7	84,133	4	29,156	4	12,182	30	2,781,078
KHEDA DISTRICT														
1901	..	..	..	..	2	63,215	7	90,217	8	61,382	6	25,120	23	239,934
1911	..	..	..	..	2	55,243	5	63,639	8	59,031	4	14,998	19	192,911
1921	..	..	..	..	2	59,190	5	67,147	8	58,238	7	27,142	22	211,717
1931	..	..	..	..	2	66,461	6	86,071	10	73,253	4	14,994	22	240,779
1941	..	..	..	..	4	125,454	6	84,372	9	60,683	2	6,597	21	277,106
1951	..	..	1	62,645	5	137,428	7	89,421	22	156,118	3	9,923	38	455,535
1961	..	..	2	130,243	5	148,698	5	64,772	5	40,058	..	..	17	383,771
1971	1	108,269	2	121,252	4	125,246	7	107,252	3	27,011	..	..	17	489,030
1981	1	142,689	2	152,727	6	194,131	7	107,481	1	7,428	1	1,899	18	606,355
PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT														
1901	..	..	..	..	1	20,915	2	24,267	1	5,917	3	11,501	7	62,600
1911	..	..	..	..	1	22,144	..	..	2	19,045	4	15,407	7	56,596
1921	..	..	..	..	1	26,979	1	16,076	2	14,997	4	15,170	8	73,222
1931	..	..	..	..	2	57,203	1	11,896	3	19,070	2	7,372	8	95,541
1941	..	..	..	..	1	41,986	2	25,477	4	28,218	1	3,988	8	99,669
1951	..	..	..	..	2	82,482	2	24,947	4	29,718	..	..	8	137,147
1961	..	..	1	52,167	1	35,483	3	42,956	3	24,253	..	..	8	154,859
1971	..	..	2	118,259	..	..	5	75,613	1	8,534	1	4,764	9	207,170
1981	..	..	2	150,454	1	24,343	5	77,883	..	..	1	4,872	9	257,552

STATEMENT 1—*Concld.*

Growth in the Number of Cities and Towns and their Population in State and District, 1901—1981

Year	Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		Class V		Class VI		All Classes	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
VADODARA DISTRICT														
1901	1	100,628	..	..	..	..	1	14,034	2	13,475	6	19,797	10	147,934
1911	..	..	1	95,867	..	..	..	..	3	22,606	8	25,533	12	144,006
1921	..	..	1	91,778	..	..	1	15,870	3	19,494	7	23,569	12	150,711
1931	1	109,639	..	..	..	..	2	28,535	3	17,118	6	21,621	12	176,913
1941	1	152,326	..	..	1	21,139	1	12,858	6	36,726	5	11,781	14	234,830
1951	1	211,407	..	..	1	24,952	1	14,795	5	36,162	2	9,902	10	297,218
1961	1	298,398	..	..	1	30,841	3	39,416	4	28,839	..	..	9	397,494
1971	1	467,487	..	..	2	62,121	2	26,280	7	47,317	..	..	12	603,205
1981	1	734,473	..	..	2	75,059	4	57,491	11	82,000	1	1,504	19	950,527
BHARUCH DISTRICT														
1901	..	..	..	..	1	42,896	3	31,642	..	..	2	8,300	6	82,838
1911	..	..	..	..	1	43,403	2	22,464	1	8,991	..	..	4	74,858
1921	..	..	..	..	1	42,648	3	33,073	1	5,469	..	..	5	81,190
1931	..	..	..	..	1	34,276	3	37,061	2	10,845	1	3,578	7	85,760
1941	..	..	1	55,810	..	..	3	44,249	2	12,896	1	4,209	7	117,164
1951	..	..	1	62,729	..	..	3	46,939	3	19,337	..	..	7	129,005
1961	..	..	1	73,639	2	41,713	1	18,446	..	..	..	..	4	133,798
1971	..	..	1	92,251	3	76,240	1	10,525	2	13,998	..	..	7	193,014
1981	1	112,524	..	..	3	98,555	1	12,055	2	15,635	1	2,740	8	241,509
SURAT DISTRICT														
1901	1	119,306	..	..	..	..	1	10,194	2	11,289	4	14,357	8	155,146
1911	1	114,868	..	..	..	..	1	10,352	..	..	4	14,720	6	139,940
1921	1	117,434	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15,922	6	16,745	9	150,101
1931	..	..	1	98,936	..	..	1	11,803	3	17,294	5	10,491	10	138,524
1941	1	171,443	..	..	..	..	1	14,512	3	20,133	8	18,824	13	224,912
1951	1	223,182	..	..	..	..	2	25,539	4	29,630	2	5,593	9	283,944
1961	1	288,026	..	..	..	..	4	57,122	2	15,392	..	..	7	360,540
1971	1	471,656	..	..	1	31,234	4	62,101	5	37,661	..	..	11	602,652
1981	1	776,876	..	..	5	164,561	5	59,959	9	63,727	1	916	21	1,066,039
VALSAD DISTRICT														
1901	..	..	..	..	1	21,451	1	12,857	3	17,754	3	12,893	8	64,955
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	33,954	2	12,944	3	11,862	7	58,760
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	39,259	4	24,449	1	3,498	7	67,206
1931	..	..	..	..	1	24,397	1	19,481	4	28,654	1	4,339	7	76,871
1941	..	..	..	..	2	55,640	1	15,460	3	23,435	1	4,890	7	99,425
1951	..	..	..	..	2	70,103	1	16,669	5	32,182	1	4,455	9	123,409
1961	..	..	1	53,600	2	62,527	3	33,004	4	32,524	..	..	10	181,655
1971	..	..	2	127,945	1	33,925	4	50,820	5	35,103	2	8,623	14	256,416
1981	1	106,793	1	72,969	1	43,755	6	86,046	11	77,979	2	1,320	22	388,862

The above statement shows the growth in the number of cities and towns and their population in State and Districts since 1901 to 1981.

In this statement, the constituents of an urban agglomeration were reckoned as separate town in their own right have been classified according to their own population and not according to the population of the urban agglomeration. Where, however, urban agglomerations were formed with outgrowth, the population of the outgrowth(s) was added to the town whose outgrowth it was. The combined population of town and outgrowth(s) was taken for determination of the class in the above statement.

The total number of towns has increased from 166 in 1901 to 255 in 1981. The number of towns dropped down to 155 in 1911 and thereafter it increased during every decade till it rose to a maximum of 243 in 1951 Census. The number again was reduced from 243 to 181 in 1961 Census mainly due to the strict and uniform implementation of the definition of urban areas adopted during 1961 Census. The total urban population of all towns has increased from 2,030,738 to 10,601,653 during the last 80 years.

The number of cities increased from 3 to 11 during last 80 years which is nearly four times increase. In class II the total number of towns has risen from 2 in 1901 to 27 in 1981. The corresponding population under this class has increased from 110,286 to 1,801,840. In respect of Class VI towns the number of towns reduced from 47 in 1901 to 13 in 1981. A reduction in population is found from 184,269 in 1901 to 34,274 in 1981.

Under Class III, the number of towns has increased from 12 in 1901 to 57 in 1981 with a corresponding increase in population from 341,769 to 1,782,548 over the same period.

In the same statement similar information by districts is given.

Ahmadabad is the only district where one Class I city of Ahmadabad has continued during all the Censuses (1901-1981). In Jamnagar district and Rajkot district both Jamnagar and Rajkot got the city status in 1951. In Bhavnagar district, Bhavnagar got the city status in 1941. In Surat district Surat City which was a city since 1901 had lost its city status during 1931 Census and regained the city status from 1941. In Vadodra district also Vadodara which was a city in 1901 lost its city status in 1911 and 1921 but regained the status in 1931. In districts of Bharuch and Valsad, Bharuch and Navsari have got Class I City status for the first time in 1981 Census. The districts of Surendranagar, Amreli, Kachchh, Banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha, Mahesana, Gandhinagar and Panch Mahals have no city during all the Censuses. The Dangs district is entirely rural. The districtwise information pertaining to number and population of other sizegroup towns from 1901 to 1981 are included in the Statement-1.

STATEMENT 2

Percentage of Towns in each Class to Total Number of Towns and Percentage of Population from 1901—1981 *in State and District*

Class	1981		1971		1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
GUJARAT STATE																		
I	4·31	50·14	3·24	45·10	3·32	42·42	2·47	36·07	2·09	31·22	1·16	17·82	1·21	19·09	1·29	17·58	1·81	19·99
II	10·20	17·00	8·33	15·66	4·97	10·55	1·65	5·58	2·09	7·29	1·74	9·75	1·20	7·37	1·29	8·30	1·20	5·43
III	22·74	16·81	19·44	17·72	23·76	24·20	14·40	22·99	12·57	21·67	11·05	22·89	7·23	18·09	8·39	19·68	7·23	16·83
IV	33·73	11·47	33·80	14·04	29·83	13·48	17·28	13·03	22·51	19·36	22·68	23·34	21·08	24·86	20·65	23·26	24·70	27·78
V	23·92	4·26	32·87	7·20	33·15	8·66	51·03	19·47	40·84	16·55	41·28	20·55	37·35	21·23	38·06	21·98	36·75	20·90
VI	5·10	0·32	2·32	0·28	4·97	0·69	13·17	2·86	19·90	3·91	22·09	5·65	31·93	9·36	30·32	9·20	28·31	9·07
All Classes	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
JAMNAGAR DISTRICT																		
I	5·88	56·43	6·67	54·74	6·67	50·59	6·25	48·54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·09	47·81	12·50	52·87	..	..	..	..	16·67	61·08
III	11·77	9·15	..	..	6·67	6·83	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·67	56·37	16·67	57·90	..	..
IV	52·94	26·72	73·33	40·04	33·33	21·23	6·25	7·06	18·18	15·40	12·50	10·48	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	23·53	6·90	13·33	4·28	46·66	20·20	56·25	34·47	54·55	30·98	62·50	32·94	66·66	38·37	66·66	37·38	66·66	33·69
VI	5·88	0·80	6·67	0·94	6·67	1·15	31·25	9·93	18·18	5·81	12·50	3·71	16·67	5·26	16·67	4·72	16·67	5·22
All Classes	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
RAJKOT DISTRICT																		
I	8·33	51·49	8·33	48·24	7·14	41·49	5·26	34·42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	41·67	38·85	25·00	28·30	7·14	10·73	..	..	8·33	20·05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	8·33	3·73	25·00	16·89	35·71	37·46	26·32	45·02	33·33	51·36	40·00	64·46	20·00	40·96	20·00	37·65	20·00	36·80
IV	16·67	3·55	8·33	2·35	14·29	4·95	10·52	7·06	25·00	18·71	40·00	28·56	30·00	32·66	40·00	42·32	30·00	37·76
V	25·00	2·38	33·34	4·22	14·29	2·32	31·58	9·13	25·00	8·40	20·00	6·98	50·00	26·38	40·00	20·03	40·00	22·17
VI	..	..	..	..	21.43	3.05	26.32	4.37	8.33	1.48	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	3.27
All Classes	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**

STATEMENT 2—*Contd.*

Percentage of Towns in each Class to Total Number of Towns and Percentage of Population from 1901—1981 *in State and District*

Class	1981		1971		1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	%of No. of Towns	%of Population	%of No. of Towns	%of Population	%of No. of Towns	%of Population	%of No. of Towns	%of Population	%of No. of Towns	%of Population	%of No. of Towns	%of Population	%of No. of Towns	%of Population	%of No. of Towns	%of Population	%of No. of Towns	%of Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT																		
I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	18·18	48·17	9·09	29·20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	18·18	23·46	27·27	42·47	36·36	70·02	23·08	53·18	20·00	37·19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	45·46	22·20	18·18	9·80	..	..	7·69	11·67	20·00	28·13	40·00	64·23	40·00	63·44	30·00	50·37	40·00	63·82
V	18·18	6·17	45·46	18·53	63·64	29·98	53·85	29·80	60·00	34·68	60·00	35·77	50·00	31·24	50·00	37·86	50·00	31·79
VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·38	5·35	..	..	..	..	10·00	5·32	20·00	11·77	10·00	4·39
All Classes	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT																		
I	6·25	49·34	7·14	50·26	7·69	50·07	7·69	48·62	10·00	49·73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	18·75	25·22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·09	46·81	8·33	43·33	8·33	43·99	8·33	40·40
III	12·50	9·46	28·57	31·21	30·77	32·50	23·08	25·81	10·00	10·66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	25·00	9·11	28·57	11·39	7·69	4·33	15·38	11·68	40·00	30·18	36·37	34·26	16·67	21·24	16·67	22·11	25·00	28·95
V	37·50	6·87	35·72	7·14	46·16	11·89	38·47	10·88	10·00	3·28	27·27	11·88	33·33	21·83	41·67	23·76	25·00	14·57
VI	..	..	..	..	7·69	1·21	15·38	3·01	30·00	6·15	27·27	7·05	41·67	13·60	33·33	10·14	41·67	16·08
All Classes	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
AMRELI DISTRICT																		
I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	8·33	26·43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	25·00	29·59	8·33	25·95	7·69	24·34	7·69	23·63	9·09	29·08	10·00	28·12	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	50·00	36·60	41·67	44·35	38·46	43·76	7·69	10·88	..	..	..	..	10·00	28·98	10·00	27·79	10·00	27·42
V	16·67	7·38	50·00	29·70	38·46	25·87	76·93	61·38	63·64	58·47	70·00	62·95	40·00	40·03	50·00	49·57	50·00	50·31
VI	..	..	..	..	15·39	6·03	7·69	4·11	27·27	12·45	20·00	8·93	50·00	30·99	40·00	22·64	40·00	22·27
Al Classes	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·0**[illegible]

STATEMENT 2—*Contd.*

Percentage of Towns in each Class to Total Number of Towns and Percentage of Population from 1901—1981 *in State and District*

Class	1981		1971		1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
JUNAGADH DISTRICT																		
I . . .	9·09	36·82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II . . .	4·55	13·29	14·28	51·77	11·76	42·47	9·09	36·98	6·67	21·91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III . . .	22·72	21·88	9·52	10·30	11·76	19·34	9·09	18·40	13·33	29·70	25·00	53·24	16·67	40·62	16·67	41·99	16·67	41·06
IV . . .	54·55	25·80	38·10	24·41	41·18	26·19	22·73	20·60	33·33	29·82	25·00	24·83	33·33	37·17	25·00	29·33	25·00	29·34
V . . .	9·09	2·21	38·10	13·52	29·42	10·75	36·36	17·71	40·00	16·99	33·33	18·06	25·00	15·42	33·33	21·26	33·33	21·82
VI . . .	..	..	..	..	5·88	1·25	22·73	6·31	6·67	1·58	16·67	3·87	25·00	6·79	25·00	7·42	25·00	7·78
All Classes . . .	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
KACHCHH DISTRICT																		
I . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II . . .	20·00	48·00	9·09	24·65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III . . .	30·00	32·70	27·27	43·86	66·67	86·35	20·00	53·00	22·22	52·77	22·22	51·35	11·11	28·41	25·00	52·30	25·00	51·73
IV . . .	40·00	16·71	18·18	13·06	..	..	10·00	16·97	11·11	16·22	11·11	16·51	22·22	41·16	12·50	17·40	25·00	28·99
V . . .	10·00	2·60	45·46	18·43	33·33	13·65	30·00	15·86	22·22	15·14	22·22	15·04	11·11	7·60	25·00	17·27	25·00	11·29
VI . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	40·00	14·17	44·45	15·87	44·45	17·10	55·56	22·83	37·50	13·03	25·00	7·99
All Classes . . .	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
BANAS KANTHA DISTRICT																		
I . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II . . .	20·00	42·49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III . . .	40·00	43·61	25·00	58·90	25·00	41·24	25·00	43·66	33·34	55·15	33·34	50·13	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV . . .	20·00	9·26	12·50	15·35	50·00	48·05	50·00	43·64	33·33	30·48	33·33	27·65	33·33	51·03	66·67	80·18	100·00	100·00
V . . .	20·00	4·64	62·50	25·75	25·00	10·71	25·00	12·70	33·33	14·37	33·33	22·22	66·67	48·97	33·33	19·82	..	..
VI . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Classes . . .	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**

STATEMENT 2—*Contd.*

Percentage of Towns in each Class to Total Number of Towns and Percentage of Population from 1901—1981 in State and District

Class	1981		1971		1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SABAR KANTHA DISTRICT																		
I . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III . . .	25·00	48·38	28·57	44·49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV . . .	50·00	44·12	42·86	38·54	80·00	87·72	16·67	22·30	20·00	30·47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V . . .	12·50	4·34	28·57	16·97	20·00	12·28	83·33	77·70	80·00	69·53	60·00	69·62	40·00	51·55	40·00	48·53	60·00	74·26
VI . . .	12·50	3·16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40·00	30·38	60·00	48·45	60·00	51·47	40·00	25·74
All Classes . . .	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
MAHESANA DISTRICT																		
I . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II . . .	28·57	53·75	23·08	42·83	7·14	17·32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III . . .	35·72	31·79	30·77	33·87	42·86	56·13	25·00	51·71	8·70	23·56	12·50	27·83	6·67	17·49	7·69	20·18	5·88	17·87
IV . . .	28·57	13·15	46·15	23·30	35·71	21·04	20·83	20·63	34·78	46·64	31·25	37·24	33·33	42·43	38·46	44·52	23·53	33·46
V . . .	7·14	1·31	..	..	14·29	5·51	54·17	27·66	43·48	25·38	43·75	30·65	53·33	38·37	53·85	35·30	58·82	43·67
VI . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·04	4·42	12·50	4·28	6·67	1·71	..	..	11·77	5·00
All Classes . . .	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
GANDHINAGAR DISTRICT																		
I . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II . . .	100·00	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III . . .	..	..	100·00	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	..	..	..	..	100·00	100·00
VI . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	..	..
All Classes . . .	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	..	..	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**

STATEMENT 2—*Contd.*

Percentage of Towns in each Class to Total Number of Towns and Percentage of Population from 1901—1981 *in State and District*

Class	1981		1971		1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	%of No. of Towns	%of Population	%of No. of Towns	%of Population	%of No. of Towns	%of Population	%of No. of Towns	%of Population	%of No. of Towns	%of Population	%of No. of Towns	%of Population	%of No. of Towns	%of Population	%of No. of Towns	%of Population	%of No. of Towns	%of Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
AHMADABAD DISTRICT																		
I . . .	3·33	77·64	4·76	81·81	7·15	85·59	5·26	80·04	9·09	86·35	9·09	80·38	10·00	78·59	10·00	75·28	10·00	70·86
II . . .	6·67	4·15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III . . .	40·00	13·70	28·57	10·10	28·57	8·21	10·53	4·82	9·09	3·85	..	..	10·00	7·53	10·00	7·21	..	..
IV . . .	23·34	3·02	33·34	5·36	28·57	4·08	26·31	7·07	18·18	4·15	18·18	8·48	10·00	3·59	10·00	4·76	30·00	16·86
V . . .	13·33	1·05	28·57	2·52	28·57	2·01	57·89	8·07	36·37	4·17	45·46	8·70	40·00	7·37	40·00	9·14	40·00	9·78
VI . . .	13·33	0·44	4·76	0·21	7·14	0·11	..	..	27·27	1·48	27·27	2·44	30·00	2·92	30·00	3·61	20·00	2·50
All Classes . . .	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
KHEDA DISTRICT																		
I . . .	5·56	23·53	5·88	22·14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II . . .	11·11	25·19	11·76	24·80	11·77	33·94	2·63	13·75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III . . .	33·33	32·02	23·53	25·61	29·41	38·74	13·16	30·17	19·05	45·27	9·09	27·60	9·09	27·96	10·53	28·64	8·70	26·35
IV . . .	38·88	17·73	41·18	21·93	29·41	16·88	18·42	19·63	28·57	30·45	27·27	35·75	22·73	31·71	26·32	32·99	30·43	37·60
V . . .	5·56	1·22	17·65	5·52	29·41	10·44	57·90	34·27	42·86	21·90	45·46	30·42	36·36	27·51	42·10	30·60	34·78	25·58
VI . . .	5·56	00·31	..	..	..	..	7·89	2·18	9·52	2·38	18·18	6·23	31·82	12·82	21·05	7·77	26·09	10·47
All Classes . . .	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100.00**
PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT																		
I . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II . . .	22·22	58·42	22·22	57·08	12·50	33·69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III . . .	11·11	9·45	..	..	12·50	22·91	25·00	60·14	12·50	42·13	25·00	59·87	12·50	36·85	14·29	39·13	14·29	33·41
IV . . .	55·56	30·24	55·56	36·50	37·50	27·74	25·00	18·19	25·00	25·56	12·50	12·45	12·50	21·95	..	..	28·57	38·77
V . . .	..	..	11·11	4·12	37·50	15·66	50·00	21·67	50·00	28·31	37·50	19·96	25·00	20·48	28·57	33·65	14·29	9·45
VI . . .	11·11	1·89	11·11	2·30	..	..	..	..	12·50	4·00	25·00	7·72	50·00	20·72	57·14	27·22	42·85	18·37
All Classes . . .	**100·09**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**

STATEMENT 2—*Concld.*

Percentage of Towns in each Class to Total Number of Towns and Percentage of Population from 1901—1981 *in State and District*

Class	1981		1971		1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population	% of No. of Towns	% of Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
VADODARA DISTRICT																		
I	5·26	77·27	8·33	77·50	11·11	75·07	10·00	71·13	7·14	64·87	8·33	61·97	..	..	..	..	10·00	68·02
II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·33	60·90	8·33	66·57	..	..
III	10·53	7·89	16·67	10·30	11·11	7·76	10·00	8·39	7·14	9·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	21·05	6·05	16·67	4·36	33·33	9·92	10·00	4·98	7·14	5·47	16·67	16·13	8·33	10·53	..	..	10·00	9·49
V	57·90	8·63	58·33	7·84	44·45	7·25	50·00	12·57	42·86	15·64	25·00	9·68	25·00	12·93	25·00	15·70	20·00	9·11
VI	5·26	0·16	..	..	..	..	20·00	3·33	35·72	5·02	50·00	12·22	58·34	15·64	66·67	17·73	60·00	13·38
All Classes	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
BHARUCH DISTRICT																		
I	12·50	46·59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	..	..	14·29	47·80	25·00	55·04	14·28	48·62	14·29	47·63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	37·50	40·81	42·85	39·50	50·00	31·17	..	..	..	..	14·29	39·97	20·00	52·53	25·00	57·98	16·67	51·78
IV	12·50	4·99	14·29	5·45	25·00	13·79	42·86	36·39	42·85	37·77	42·85	43·21	60·00	40·73	50·00	30·01	50·00	38·20
V	25·00	6·47	28·57	7·25	..	..	42·86	14·99	28·57	11·01	28·57	12·65	20·00	6·74	25·00	12·01	..	..
VI	12·50	1·14	..	..	..	..	..	..	14·29	3·59	14·29	4·17	..	..	..	..	33·33	10·02
All Classes	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
SURAT DISTRICT																		
I	4·76	72·87	9·09	78·26	14·29	79·89	11·11	78·60	7·69	77·23	..	..	11·11	78·24	16·67	82·08	12·50	76·90
II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·00	71·42	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	23·81	15·44	9·09	5·18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	23·81	5·62	36·36	10·31	57·14	15·84	22·22	8·99	7·69	6·45	10·00	8·52	..	..	16·67	7·40	12·50	6·57
V	42·86	5·98	45·46	6·25	28·57	4·27	44·45	10·44	23·08	8·95	30·00	12·49	22·22	10·61	..	..	25·00	7·28
VI	4·76	0·09	..	..	..	..	22·22	1·97	61·54	8·37	50·00	7·57	66·67	11·15	66·66	10·52	50·00	9·25
All Classes	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
VALSAD DISTRICT																		
I	4·55	27·46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	4·55	18·77	14·29	49·90	10·00	29·51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	4·54	11·25	7·14	13·23	20·00	34·42	22·22	56·80	28·57	55·96	14·29	31·74	..	..	..	..	12·50	33·03
IV	27·27	22·13	28·57	19·82	30·00	18·17	11·11	13·51	14·29	15·55	14·29	25·34	28·57	58·42	28·57	57·78	12·50	19·79
V	50·00	20·05	35·71	13·69	40·00	17·90	55·56	26·08	42·85	23·57	14·28	37·28	57·14	36·38	28·57	22·03	37·50	27·33
VI	9·09	0·34	14·29	3·36	..	..	11·11	3·61	14·29	4·92	57·14	5·64	14·29	5·20	42·86	20·19	37·50	19 85
All Classes	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**

The above statement shows the percentage of towns in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population of towns in each class to total urban population of the State as well as for all districts for the period 1901 to 1981.

It will be observed from the above statement that the percentage of Class I towns in 1901 was only 1.81 per cent to total number of towns as against 4.31 per cent of the total towns of this class in 1981. The corresponding percentage of population of Class I towns was about 20 per cent of total population of all cities/towns in 1901 which has risen to 50.14 per cent of total population of all cities/towns in 1981. In case of Class II towns the percentage of number of towns to total number of towns in all classes was 1.20 per cent in 1901 as against 10.20 per cent in 1981 Census. The coverage of population by Class II towns has increased from 5.43 per cent in 1901 to 17.00 per cent of total population of all towns in 1981. It is also observed in respect of Class III towns that the percentage of number of towns has increased from 7.23 per cent to 22.74 per cent during the period of 80 years whereas the percentage of population to total population of all cities/towns has remained almost stable during the same period.

In case of Class IV towns though the percentage of number of towns has increased from 24.70 per cent in 1901 to 33.73 per cent in 1981 the population of these towns has decreased from 27.78 per cent in 1901 to 11.47 per cent in 1981. In respect of towns of the remaining two classes the percentage of number of towns and the percentage of population covered under these towns have gone down during the 80 years. The figures here indicate that the population is increasing in higher classes of towns and cities.

It is also worth noting that in 1901 about 75 per cent of the total population was claimed by Class III to VI towns against about 25 per cent claimed by the first two class towns. In 1981 an entirely different trend is observed where about 2/3rd (about 67 per cent) of the total population is claimed by the Class I and II towns and only 1/3rd (about 33 per cent) of the population is claimed by the towns of rest of the classes.

In the same statement a similar information for districts is given.

In Jamnagar district there was no city or town from 1901 to 1941 Censuses. Out of total urban population in the State the Class I towns claimed 56.43 per cent urban population during 1981 as against 48.54 per cent recorded in 1951 Census. The respective percentages for Rajkot district are 51.49 per cent and 34.42 per cent. In case of Bhavnagar district the Class I towns nearly claim the same proportion of urban population which was 49.73 per cent in 1941 and 49.34 per cent in 1981. Ahmadabad district has only one Class I city in all the Censuses from 1901 to 1981. The proportion of population claimed by the city has risen from 70.86 per cent to 77.64 per cent during the 80 years. The percentage of number of towns of class I has decreased from 10.00 per cent to 3.33 per cent during the same period.

It is observed that in Kheda district the percentage of number of towns under Class III to total number of towns has increased from 30.43 per cent in 1901 to 33.33 per cent in 1981. In the corresponding period the urban population has decreased from 37.60 per cent in 1901 to 32.02 per cent in 1981.

STATEMENT 3

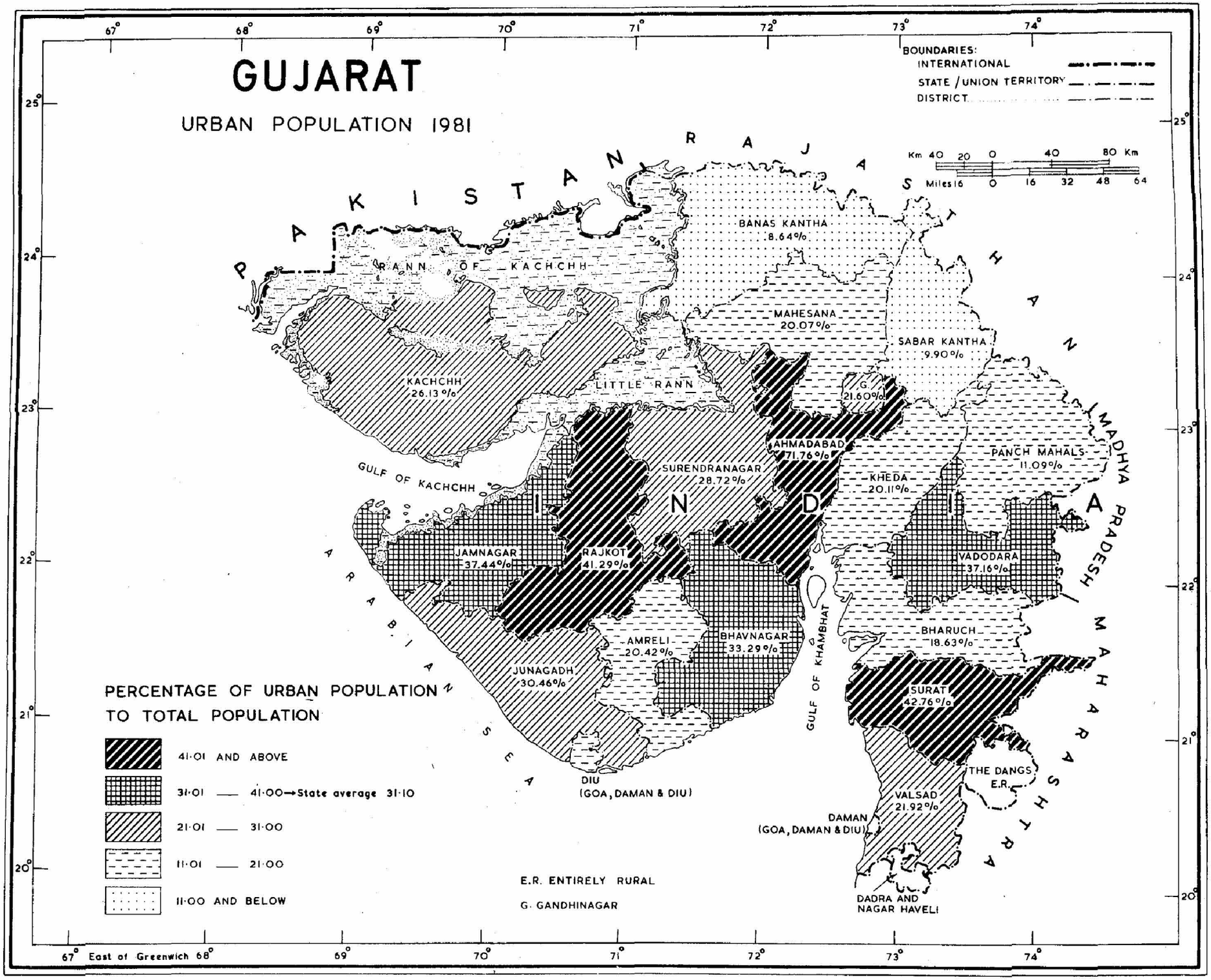
Percentage of Area of Towns in each Class to Total Urban Area of State and Density of Population per Urban Km² in each Class

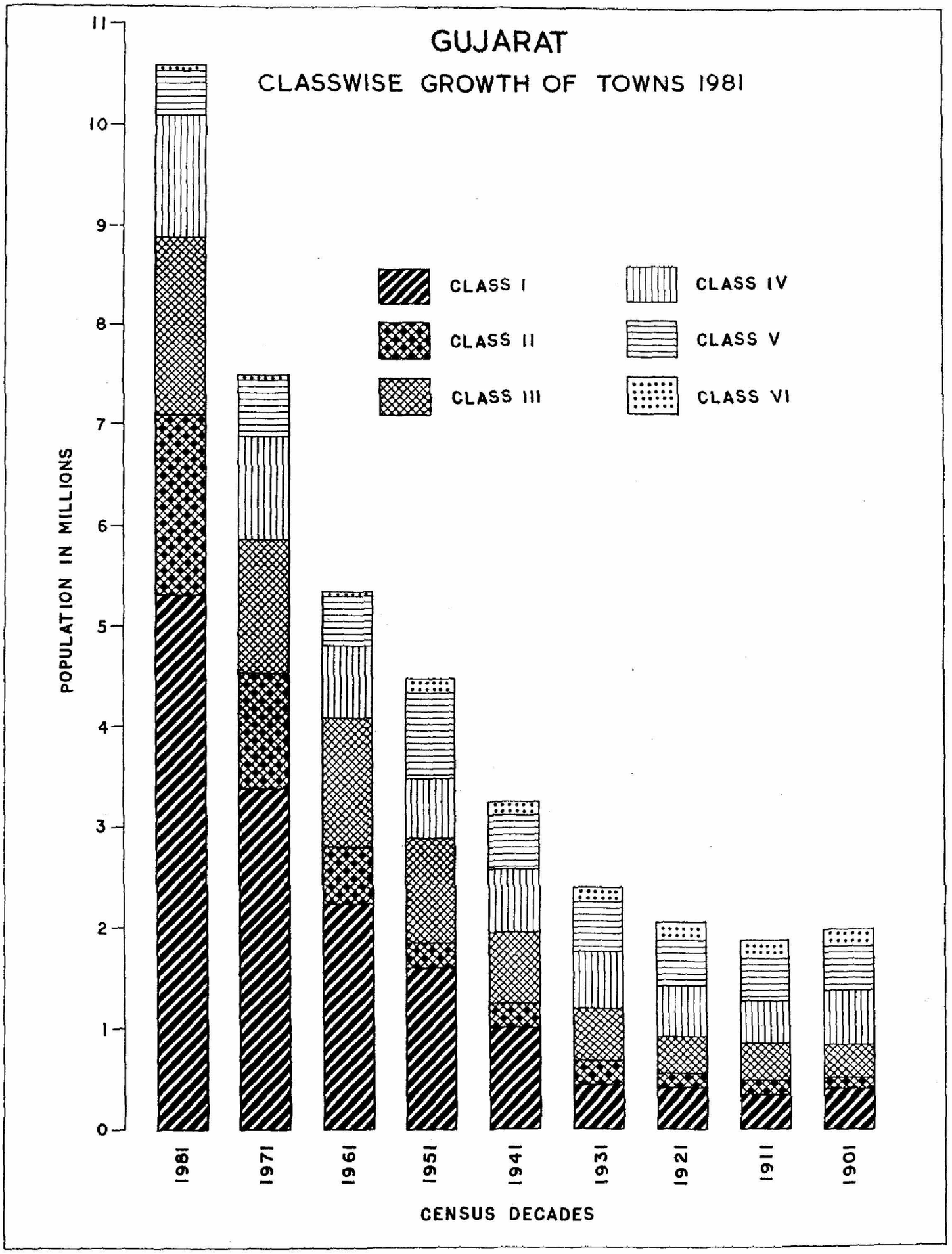
Class	1981		1971	
	Percentage of area to total urban area	Density per Km²	Percentage of area to total urban area	Density per Km²
1	2	3	4	5
I .	15·84	8,150	10·87	7,317
II .	7·79	4,142	7·05	3,555
III .	19·01	1,560	11·02	2,322
IV .	43·48	522	36·45	570
V .	12·73	651	33·60	327
VI .	1·15	404	1·01	454
	100·00	**2,225**	**100·00**	**1,625**

The above statement shows the percentage of area of town in each class to total urban area of the State and the density of population per urban Km² in each class for 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

From the data it will be seen that the increase in density per Km² is observed in case of Class I, II and V towns whereas in the rest of the classes the density per Km² shows a declining trend during the last decade. A maximum increase of 833 per Km² is noticed in Class I towns followed by Class II with 587. The highest decrease in density is recorded in case of Class III towns where the density has decreased from 2,322 to 1,560 per Km² during the period 1971-81.

It is also observed that the percentage of area of towns to total urban area has increased in respect of towns of first four classes where this percentage has decreased from 33.60 per cent in 1971 to 12.73 per cent in 1981 Census in case of Class V towns. The percentage is almost the same in both the Censuses in case of Class VI towns.


GUJARAT
URBAN POPULATION 1981
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE / UNION TERRITORY
DISTRICT
Km 40 20 0 40 80 Km
Miles 16 0 16 32 48 64
PAKISTAN
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
ARABIAN SEA
INDIA
RANN OF KACHCHH
BANAS KANTHA 8.64%
MAHESANA 20.07%
SABAR KANTHA 9.90%
G 21.60%
KACHCHH 26.13%
LITTLE RANN
AHMADABAD 71.76%
PANCH MAHALS 11.09%
KHEDA 20.11%
SURENDRANAGAR 28.72%
GULF OF KACHCHH
JAMNAGAR 37.44%
RAJKOT 41.29%
VADODARA 37.16%
BHARUCH 18.63%
AMRELI 20.42%
BHAVNAGAR 33.29%
JUNAGADH 30.46%
GULF OF KHAMBHAT
SURAT 42.76%
THE DANGS E.R.
VALSAD 21.92%
DIU (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION
41·01 AND ABOVE
31·01 — 41·00 → State average 31·10
21·01 — 31·00
11·01 — 21·00
11·00 AND BELOW
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
G. GANDHINAGAR
67° East of Greenwich 68° 69° 70° 71° 72° 73° 74°
25° 24° 23° 22° 21° 20°


GUJARAT
CLASSWISE GROWTH OF TOWNS 1981
CLASS I
CLASS II
CLASS III
CLASS IV
CLASS V
CLASS VI
POPULATION IN MILLIONS
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
1981
1971
1961
1951
1941
1931
1921
1911
1901
CENSUS DECADES

STATEMENT 4

Number and Population of Cities and Towns of 1971 *and* 1981 *Censuses arranged in Six Classes I to VI*

State	Class of Towns	1981		1971		Increase & decrease in No. of Towns	Increase & decrease in Population of Class	Percentage increase or decrease 1971—1981
		No. of Towns	Total Population	No. of Towns	Total Population			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GUJARAT	**ALL CLASSES**	**255**	**10,601,653**	**216**	**7,496,500**	**+ 39**	**+ 3,105,153**	**+ 41·42**
	TOTAL CLASS I							
	(a) Cities with Ten Million and above Population	1	2,159,127	1	1,591,832	..	+ 567,295	+ 35·64
	(b) Cities with 500,000 to 999,999 Population	2	1,511,349	..	..	+ 2	+ 1,511,349	..
	(c) Cities with 100,000 to 499,999 Population	8	1,645,666	6	1,788,814	+ 2	— 143,148	— 8·00
	CLASS II . .	27	1,801,840	18	1,173,725	+ 9	+ 628,115	+ 53·51
	CLASS III . .	57	1,782,548	42	1,328,215	+ 15	+ 454,333	+ 34·21
	CLASS IV . .	86	1,215,757	73	1,052,873	+ 13	+ 162,884	+ 15·47
	CLASS V . .	61	451,092	71	539,876	— 10	— 88,784	— 16·45
	CLASS VI . .	13	34,274	5	21,165	+ 8	+ 13,109	+ 61·94

The above statement shows the number and population of cities and towns of 1971 and 1981 Censuses arranged in six Classes I to VI.

The total number of towns has increased from 216 to 255 during the last decade. The increase in number of towns is observed in all the classes except Class V where the number has decreased by 10 during the last decade. The maximum increase in number of towns is seen in Class III where the same has risen from 42 to 57 during the decade closely followed by Class IV from 73 to 86.

On an average the percentage increase in urban population during 1971-81 in Town/Cities of all classes of the State is 41.42 per cent. The highest percentage increase in urban population is observed in the towns of Class VI with 61.94 per cent, the next in order comes Class I with 57.25 per cent, Class II with 53.51 per cent, Class III with 34.21 per cent whereas in respect of Class V towns a decline of 16.45 per cent is recorded during the decade 1971-81.

The below-mentioned mobility statement will illustrate how cities and towns have moved up and down from one class to another from 1971 to 1981 Censuses. The figures in (a) indicate the number and population of towns which a particular class of 1981 has received by a process of decrement from the next higher class range(s) of 1971; while those in (b) indicate the number and population of towns which a particular class of 1981 has received by a process of increment from the next lower or any other lower range of 1971, and those in (c) indicate number and population of towns which a particular class of 1971 is passing down by a process of decrement to the next lower or any other lower range of 1981. Class VII in the statement below stands for towns of 1971 Census deleted in 1981.

STATE

Movement of Cities and Towns from one Class

(a) Indicates Number and Population of Towns which a particular class of 1981 has
(b) Indicates Number and Population of Towns which a particular class of 1981 has
(c) Indicates Number and Population of Towns which a particular class of 1971 has
(Increment and decrement of towns in the statement

State/District	Category of Movement	I				II				III			
		Class	No.	Population 1971	Population 1981	Class	No.	Population 1971	Population 1981	Class	No.	Population 1971	Population 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
GUJARAT STATE	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	II	4	358,011	454,915	III	13	493,001	738,634	(i) IV	25	430,423	624,864
										(ii) V	1	6,785	20,543
										(iii) N	4	20,232	130,831
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV	1	31,234	14,894
Jamnagar	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV	2	37,774	47,743
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	III	2	77,269	117,981	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surendranagar	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	III	1	40,791	51,280	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhavnagar	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	III	3	112,982	157,777	IV	1	18,580	24,748
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amreli	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	III	1	43,794	58,241	IV	3	50,417	65,210
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junagadh	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	II	2	192,781	235,598	..	..	..	..	IV	3	50,852	72,804
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kachchh	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	III	1	38,908	61,489	IV	1	17,995	23,978
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banas Kantha	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	III	1	42,114	61,262	IV	1	18,360	21,134
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sabar Kantha	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahesana	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	III	1	41,334	52,706	IV	2	35,691	42,945
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gandhinagar	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	III	1	24,055	62,443	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmadabad	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	III	2	71,754	115,455	(i) IV	6	93,549	156,906
										(ii) V	1	6,785	20,543
										(iii) N	2	16,682	66,373
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MENT 5

to another during 1971—1981

received by a process of decrement from the next higher Class range (s) of 1971.
received by a process of increment from the next lower or any other lower range of 1971.
passed down by a process af decrement to the next lower or any other lower range of 1981.
relate to their territorial content in 1981)

IV				V				VI				VII (Not treated as town in 1981)				Category of Movement	State/District
Class	No.	Population		Class	No.	Population		Class	No.	Population		Class	No.	Population			
		1971	1981			1971	1981			1971	1981			1971	1981		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	2	1
III	1	31,234	14,894	IV	1	13,240	9,650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	GUJARAT
(i) V	32	232,078	370,819	(i) VI	2	8,691*	11,787	N	11	4,932*	25,259	..	..	..	..	(b)	STATE
(ii) N	6	27,174	76,611	(ii) N	27	102,361	181,863										
V	1	13,240	9,650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(i) IV	6	42,493	48,926	(c)	
												(ii) V	1	4,129	4,582		
..	..	..	..	IV	1	13,240	9,650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	Jamnagar
V	1	9,277	11,374	N	2	4,161*	16,729	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)	
V	1	13,240	9,650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	Rajkot
V	1	9,507	11,031	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	Surendranagar
V	3	23,632	34,159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	Bhavnagar
V	1	8,234	10,978	N	2	8,586	12,117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	Amreli
V	4	36,804	48,650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	Junagadh
V	7	59,048	83,186	N	1	3,940	5,415	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	Kachchh
V	3	26,384	31,914	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV	1	6,699	8,395	(c)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	Banas Kantha
V	1	8,361	13,354	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV	3	17,155	21,373	(c)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	Sabar Kantha
V	1	8,858	14,888	N	1	4,682	6,454	N	1	3,740	4,698	..	..	..	..	(b)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV	1	8,788	9,401	(c)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	Mahesana
..	..	..	..	N	1	4,452	6,695	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	Gandhinagar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	Ahmadabad
(i) V	3	28,072	32,874	(i) N	1	1,849	6,269	N	4	1,192*	12,182	..	..	..	..	(b)	
(ii) N	3	7,223	40,694	(ii) VI	1	4,107	6,165										
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	

* Does not include the population of Towns given in Annexure 'A'.

STATE

Movement of Cities and Towns from one Class

State/District	Category of Movement	I				II				III			
		Class	No.	Population 1971	Population 1981	Class	No.	Population 1971	Population 1981	Class	No.	Population 1971	Population 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kheda	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV	2	36,799	44,935
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panch Mahals	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	IV	1	18,850	24,343
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vadodara	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bharuch	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	II	1	92,251	112,524	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(i) IV	3	51,556	100,103
										(ii) N	2	3,550	64,458
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV	1	31,234	14,894
Valsad	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	II	1	72,979	106,793	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note : N means town added in 1981.

ANNEXURE 'A'

Statement showing Places which were not treated as Towns in 1971 but treated as such in 1981, for which comparable 1971 population is NIL

District	Name of Town	1981 Class	1981 Population
1	2	3	4
Jamnagar	Digvijaygram	V	7,034
Ahmadabad	Naroda INA	VI	3,616
	Odhav INA	VI	3,272
	Vatva INA	VI	370
Kheda	Vitthal Udhyognagar INA	VI	1,899
Vadodara	Petro-Cheimcal Complex INA	V	7,263
	Nandesari INA	VI	1,504
Bharuch	Ankleshvar INA	VI	2,740
Surat	Pandesara INA	VI	916
Valsad	Valsad INA	VI	408
	Vapi INA	V	6,147
	Umbergaon INA	VI	912

MENT 5—*Cont'd.*

to another during 1971—1981

IV				V				VI				VII (Not treated as town in 1981)				State/District	
Class	No.	Population		Class	No.	Population		Class	No.	Populaton		Class	No.	Population		Category of Movement	
		1971	1981			1971	1981			1971	1981			1971	1981		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	Kheda
V	2	19,790	24,129	N	1	6,836	7,428	N	1	..	1,899	..	..	..	..	(b)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV	1	9,851	9,757	(c)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	Panch Mahals
V	1	8,534	10,997	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	Vadodara
N	2	13,433	23,801	N	4	13,165	27,493	N	1	..	1,504	..	..	..	..	(b)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	Bharuch
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	1	..	2,740	..		..	..	(b)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	
III	1	31,234	14,894	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	Surat
V	3	23,405	33,018	N	8	31,998	55,071	N	1	..	916	..	..	..	..	(b)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	Valsad
(i) N	1	6,518	12,206	(i) VI	1	4,494	5,622	N	2	..	1,320	..	..	..	..	(b)	
(ii) V	1	7,122	10,267	(ii) N	6	22,692*	38,192										
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	V	1	4,129	4,582	(c)	

It will be observed from the above statement that there are two towns of 1971 Census which have moved to the lower class. Ukai Class III town of 1971 of Surat district is degraded to Class IV in 1981 due to decrease in population from 31,234 of 1971 to 14,894 in 1981 and Sikka, the Class IV town of 1971 of Jamnagar district is degraded to Class V town in 1981 due to decrease in population from 13,240 of 1971 to 9,650 in 1981. The decrease in population of Ukai seems to be because of the migration of people after the completion of Ukai Dam Project. In case of Sikka, the Government of Gujarat in Revenue Department has declared Digvijaygram as independent village which was formaly the part of Sikka town in 1971 Census. The population of Sikka town of 1971 has decreased because of the bifurcation of the then Sikka Town into Sikka and Digvijaygram. The movement of the above two towns is shown in category (a) of the statement.

Further it will be seen from the statement that in all 77 towns have moved from lower class of 1971 to higher class in 1981. Out of them 4 Class II towns of 1971, viz., Junagadh, Porbandar, Bharuch and Navsari are upgraded as Class I towns in 1981 Census; 13 Class III towns of 1971 are upgraded as Class II towns in 1981 Census; 25 Class IV towns of 1971 are upgraded as Class III towns in 1981 Census; Nikol Class V town of Ahmadabad district of 1971 Census is upgraded to Class III town in 1981 Census; 32 Class V towns of 1971 Census are upgraded as Class IV towns in 1981. 2 Class VI towns of 1971 Census are upgraded as Class V towns in 1981 Census. This shows that movement of towns from lower class of 1971 to higher class in 1981 Census is highest in Class IV towns in which 32 Class V towns of 1971 Census have moved to higher class followed by 26 towns of Class IV of 1971 Census moved to Class III in 1981 Census. Over and above 48 new towns are added in 1981 Census—4 in Class III, 6 in Class IV, 27 in Class V and 11 in Class VI.

The towns in category (c) suggest the changes in class according to 1971 Census position. This is entirely a reverse position of the towns shown in category (a) for all Classes I to VI. The towns shown under Class VII are declassified as rural places during 1981 Census. There are in all seven towns of 1971 Census (6 of Class IV and 1 of Class VI) declassified as rural in 1981 Census.

This statement also indicates the districtwise movement of towns from one class to another from 1971 to 1981.

STATEMENT 6

Percentage Variation of Population 1971—81 *of Places which were not treated as Towns in* 1971 *but treated as such in* 1981 *classified by State/District and Size Class*

Class	Number of Towns	Population in 1971	Population in 1981	Percentage Variation in 1981 Population over 1971 i.e. $\frac{1981-1971}{1971} \times 100$
1	2	3	4	5
GUJARAT STATE				
III	**4**	**20,232**	**130,831**	+ **546·65**
IV	**6**	**27,174**	**76,611**	+ **181·93**
V	**27**	**102,361**	**181,863**	+ **77·67**
VI	**11**	**4,932**	**25,459**	+ **416·20**
AHMADABAD DISTRICT				
III	2	16,682	66,373	+ 297·87
SURAT DISTRICT				
III	2	3,550	64,458	+ 1715·72
AHMADABAD DISTRICT				
IV	3	7,223	40,604	+ 462·15
VADODARA DISTRICT				
IV	2	13,433	23,801	+ 77·18
VALSAD DISTRICT				
IV	1	6,518	12,206	+ 87·27
JAMNAGAR DISTRICT				
V	2	4,161	16,729	+ 302·04
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT				
V	2	8,586	12,117	+ 41·13
JUNAGADH DISTRICT				
V	1	3,940	5,415	+ 37·44
SABAR KANTHA DISTRICT				
V	1	4,682	6,454	+ 37·85
MAHESANA DISTRICT				
V	1	4,452	6,695	+ 50·38
AHMADABAD DISTRICT				
V	1	1,849	6,269	+ 239·05
KHEDA DISTRICT				
V	1	6,836	7,428	+ *8·66*
VADODARA DISTRICT				
V	4	13,165	27,493	+ 108·83
SURAT DISTRICT				
V	8	31,998	55,071	+ 72·11
VALSAD DISTRICT				
V	6	22,692	38,192	+ 68·31
SABAR KANTHA DISTRICT				
VI	1	3,740	4,898	+ 30·96
AHMADABAD DISTRICT				
VI	4	1,192	12,182	+ 921·98
KHEDA DISTRICT				
VI	1	..	1,899	..

STATEMENT 6—*Contd.*

Percentage Variation of Population 1971—81 *of Places which were not treated as Town in* 1971 *but treated as such in* 1981 *classified by State/District and Size Class*

Class	Number of Towns	Population in 1971	Population in 1981	Percentage Variation in 1981 Population over 1971 i.e. $\frac{1981-1971}{1971} \times 100$
1	2	3	4	5

STATEMENT 6—*Concld.*

Percentage Variation of Population 1971-81 *of Places which were not treated as Towns in* 1971 *but treated as such in* 1981 *classified by State/District and Size Class*

Class	Number of Towns	Population in 1971	Population in 1981	Percentage Variation in 1981 Population over 1971 i.e. 1981—1971 / 1971 × 100
1	2	3	4	5
	VADODARA DISTRICT			
VI	1	..	1,504	..
	BHARUCH DISTRICT			
VI	1	..	2,740	..
	SURAT DISTRICT			
VI	1	..	916	..
	VALSAD DISTRICT			
VI	2	..	1,320	..

The above statement shows the percentage variation of population 1971-81 of places which were not treated as towns in 1971 but treated as such in 1981 classified by State, district and size class.

In Gujarat, in all 48 places are treated as towns for the first time in 1981 Census. The total population covered by these places as per 1971 and 1981 Censuses is 154,699 and 414,764 respectively which gives an increase in population by 168.11 per cent during the period of 10 years. Amongst these newly added towns the highest increase of 546.65 per cent in population is recorded in Class III towns, followed by Class VI towns with 416.20 per cent and Class IV towns with 181.93 per cent whereas the lowest increase of 77.67 per cent is observed in Class V towns.

Out of these 48 places, the maximum ten new towns are found in Ahmadabad district followed by Surat district with 9 and Vadodara district with 8 towns. Amongst the newly added towns the highest percentage increase during 1971-81 is observed in Surat district with 1715.72 per cent under Class III towns whereas in Class II of Ahmadabad district the percentage increase of 921.98 per cent is found under Class V. The minimum percentage increase in population during 1971-81 is found in Kheda district under Class V towns with 8.66 per cent.

STATEMENT 7

Percentage Variation of Population 1971—81 *of Places treated as Towns in* 1971 *but removed from the list of Towns in* 1981 *Classified by State/District and Size Class*

Class	Number of Towns	Population in 1971	Population in 1981	Percentage Variation in 1981 population over 1971 i.e. 1981—1971 / 1971 × 100
1	2	3	4	5
	GUJARAT STATE			
TOTAL	7	43,992	53,508	+ 21·63
V . .	6	39,863	48,926	+ 22·74
VI . .	1	4,129	4,582	+ 10·97
	KACHCHH DISTRICT			
V . .	1	6,699	8,395	+ 25·32
	BANAS KANTHA DISTRICT			
V . .	3	17,155	21,373	+ 24·59
	SABAR KANTHA DISTRICT			
V . .	1	8,788	9,401	+ 6·98
	KHEDA DISTRICT			
V . .	1	7,221	9,757	+ 35·12
	VALSAD DISTRICT			
VI . .	1	4,129	4,582	+ 10·97

The above statement shows the percentage variation of population during 1971-81 of places treated as towns in 1971 but removed from the list of towns in 1981 classified by State/District and size class.

In all seven places which were towns in 1971 Census have been declassified as rural places in 1981 Census because they did not fulfill the criterion adopted for 'urban areas'. Out of these towns three towns were in Banas Kantha district and one each was in Kachchh, Sabar Kantha, Kheda and Valsad districts.

The percentage variation of population of all these towns together comes to 21.63 per cent during 1971-81 decade. The highest percentage increase of 35.12 per cent is found in Kheda district as against the lowest of 6.98 per cent in Sabar Kantha district.

Changes in Classification of Towns 1901 *to* 1981

Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmadabad Urban Agglomeration	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
(a) (i) Ahmadabad	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
(b) Sahijpur Bogha	II	III	III	V	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Sardarnagar	III	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Vejalpur	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Naroda	III	III	III	IV	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Ranip	III	IV	V	V	..	..	..	..	..
(g) Odhav	III	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(h) Nikol	III	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Kali	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(j) Ghatlodia	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(k) Isanpur	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(l) Ghodasar	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(m) Ahmadabad Cantonment	IV	IV	V	V	VI	VI	..	..	..
(n) Memnagar	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(o) Hansol	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(p) Vastrapur	VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(q) Naroda INA	VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(r) Odhav INA	VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(s) Vatva INA	VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat Urban Agglomeration	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
(a) Surat	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
(b) Udhana	III	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Karanj	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Limbayat	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Bhestan	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Nana Varachha	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(g) Umra	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(h) Bhedvad	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vadodara Urban Agglomeration	I	I	I	I	I	I	II	II	I
(a) Vadodara	I	I	I	I	I	I	II	II	I
(b) Tarsali	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	I	I	I	I	II	II	III	III	III
Jamnagar Urban Agglomeration	I	I	I	I	II	II	III	III	II
(a) Jamnagar	I	I	I	I	II	II	III	III	II
(b) Bedi	IV	IV	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Navagam Ghed	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhavnagar	I	I	I	I	I	II	II	II	II
Nadiad	I	I	II	II	III	III	III	III	III
Porbandar Urban Agglomeration	I	I	II	II	III	III	III	III	III
(a) Porbandar	I	II	II	II	III	III	III	III	III
(b) Chhaya	IV	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wadhwan Urban Agglomeration	III	II	II	II	III	III	III	III	III
(a) Surendranagar	II	II	III	III	IV	IV	IV	V	IV
(b) Wadhwan	III	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV
Navsari Urban Agglomeration	I	II	II	III	III	III	IV	IV	III
(a) Navsari	I	II	II	III	III	III	IV	IV	III
(b) Vijalpor	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Jalalpore	IV	V	V	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junagadh	I	II	II	II	II	III	III	III	III
Bharuch	I	II	II	II	II	III	III	III	III
Patan Urban Agglomeration (J)	I	II	II	II	III	III	III	III	III
(a) Veraval	II	II	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV
(b) Patan	II	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V
Godhra	II	II	II	III	III	III	III	III	III
Anand	II	II	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV

Changes in Classification of Towns 1901 to 1981—Contd.

Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Valsad Urban Agglomeration	II	II	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV
(a) Valsad	II	II	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV
(b) Abrama	V	V	V	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dohad Urban Agglomeration	II	II	II	III	IV	III	IV	V	IV
(a) Dohad	II	II	III	III	IV	III	IV	V	IV
(b) Freelandgunj	IV	IV	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patan (M)	III	II	II	III	III	III	III	III	III
Dhoraji	II	II	III	III	III	III	III	III	III
Morvi	II	II	II	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV
Mahesana	II	II	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	V
Bhuj	II	II	III	III	III	III	IV	III	III
Kalol (M)	II	II	III	III	IV	V	V	V	V
Khambhat	II	II	II	III	III	III	III	III	III
Gondal	II	II	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV
Jetpur (R)	II	III	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV
Gandhinagar	II	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gandhidham	II	III	III	V	..	..	..	..	..
Palanpur	II	III	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV
Amreli	II	III	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV
Mahuva	II	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV
Upleta	II	III	III	III	IV	IV	V	IV	V
Sidhpur	II	III	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV
Savarkundla	II	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
Dhrangadhra	II	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV
Botad	II	III	III	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V
Viramgam	III	III	III	III	III	IV	III	III	IV
Petlad	III	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV
Visnagar	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
Dabhoi	III	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	V	IV
Dholka	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
Bilimora	III	III	III	IV	IV	V	V	V	VI
Deesa	III	III	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	IV
Anklesvar	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
Himatnagar	III	III	IV	V	V	VI	VI	VI	VI
Borsad	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
Mangrol (J)	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
Unjha	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V
Kadi	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
Kapadvanj	III	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV
Palitana	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
Anjar	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
Wankaner	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V
Mandvi (K)	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III
Keshod	III	IV	IV	V	V	..	..	..	..
Modasa	III	III	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V
Limbdi	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
Padra	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V
Rajpipla	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
Una	III	III	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V
Jambusar	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	IV
Umreth	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
Bardoli	III	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	VI	V
Khambhalia	III	IV	III	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V
Dehgam	III	IV	IV	V	V	V	VI	VI	VI
Sihor	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V	IV
Lunawada	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V	IV

Changes in Classification of Towns 1901 *to* 1981—Contd.

Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Vyara.	III	IV	IV	IV	V	V	VI	VI	V
Kandla	III	IV	V	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bagasara	III	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V
Balasinor	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V
Sanand	III	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V
Mehmedabad	III	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V
Dhandhuka	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	IV
Vadnagar	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
Kodinar	III	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V
Bavla	III	IV	IV	V	..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka	III	IV	IV	V	IV	V	V	V	V
Radhanpur	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	IV	IV
Mansa	III	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V
Manavadar	III	IV	IV	V	V	..	..	..	..
Rajula	III	IV	IV	V	V	V	VI	V	V
dar	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	VI	VI	V
Jasdan	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	VI
Vapi	IV	IV	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamjodhpur	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	..	..	..
Dakor	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V
Mithapur	IV	IV	IV	V	..	..	..	..	..
Kheda	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	IV
Halol	IV	IV	..	V	V	V	VI	..	..
Thangadh	IV	IV	V	V	..	..	..	..	..
Vijapur	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V
Chhota Udaipur . . .	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	VI	VI
Vallabh Vidyanagar . . .	IV	IV,	V	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prantij	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V
Kutiyana	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
Kheralu	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V
Dhari	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	VI	VI	VI
Salaya	IV	IV	V	V	V	..	..	..	..
PVanthali	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V
Kalavad	IV	IV	V	V	V	..	..	..	..
Bantwa	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V
ardi	IV	IV	IV	..	V	V	V	VI	V
Ranavav	IV	IV	V	V	V	..	..	..	..
Chanasma	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V
Gadhada	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	VI	V	V
Devgad Baria	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	VI	VI
Bhanvad	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	..	..	..
Karjan	IV	IV	V	V	V	VI	VI	VI	..
Sojitra	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V	IV
Gariadhar	IV	IV	V	V	..	..	..	..	..
Ukai	IV	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harij	IV	IV	V	V	VI	..	..	..	..
Khedbrahma	IV	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhrol.	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Talaja	IV	IV	V	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
Lathi	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V
Kalol (P)	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	VI	VI	VI
Dharampur.	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	VI	V
Bhachau	IV	IV	..	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
Visavadar	IV	IV	V	V	..	..	..	..	..
Jafrabad	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V

Changes in Classification of Towns 1901 to 1981—Contd.

Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gandevi	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V
Chhani	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tharad	IV	V	V	V	..	..	..	..	..
Halvad	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Talod	IV	IV	V	V	..	..	..	..	..
Patdi	IV	V	..	V	V	V	V	V	V
Pali	IV	V	V	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chalala	IV	V	..	V	..	..	..	..	..
Babra	IV	V	V	V	..	..	..	..	..
Adityana	IV	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Songadh (S)	IV	V	..	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
Barvala	IV	V	V	V	..	..	..	..	..
Amod	V	IV	..	V	V	V	V	..	VI
Mandvi (S)	IV	IV	V	V	..	..	..	..	VI
Okha Port	IV	IV	V	V	VI	..	..	..	..
Vaso	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Thasra	IV	V	..	V	..	..	..	..	..
Jodiya	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Madhapar	IV	V	..	V	..	..	..	..	..
Jetalsar	IV	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Santrampur	IV	V	V	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
Vallabhipur	IV	V	V	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
Talala	IV	V	VI	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lakhtar	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V	VI	VI
Shapur	IV	V	..	VI	..	..	..	..	..
Mendarda	IV	V	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
Kathor	IV	V	V	V	V	V	VI	VI	VI
Damnagar	IV	V	V	V	V	VI	VI	VI	VI
Rapar	IV	V	..	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
Sayla	IV	V	V	V	V	V	VI	VI	V
Ranpur	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Bilkha	IV	V	V	V	V	V	VI	VI	VI
Mandal	IV	V	..	V	V	V	V	VI	V
Mundra	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	IV
Kosamba (S)	IV	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malia	IV	V	V	V	..	..	..	..	..
Chotila	V	V	V	VI	..	..	..	..	..
Umbergaon	V	V	V	V	..	..	..	..	..
Kadod	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vadia	V	V	V	V	..	..	..	..	..
Sikka	V	IV	V	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lalpur	V	V	V	VI	..	..	..	..	..
Sarkhej	V	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaghodia	V	V	..	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
Bajwa	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dindoli	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sankheda	V	V	V	V	V	VI	VI	VI	VI
Ghogha	V	V	V	V	..	..	VI	VI	VI
Sinor	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Delwada	V	V	..	V	..	..	..	..	..
Olpad	V	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	VI
Bansda	V	V	..	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
Kharaghoda	V	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vartej	V	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palej	V	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Changes in Classification of Towns 1901 to 1981—Concld.

Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kosamba (V)	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vinchhiya	V	V	VI	VI	..	..	..	..	..
Bodeli	V	V	..	..	VI	..	..	..	..
Hansot	V	V	..	V	V	V	..	..	VI
Jawaharnagar (Gujarat Refinery)	V	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhuvaran	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petro-Chemical Complex INA	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nandej	V	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naliya	V	V	..	..	VI	V	VI	V	V
Digvijaygram	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paliyad	V	V	V	VI	..	..	..	..	..
Umrala	V	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
Tankara	V	V	VI	..	VI	..	..	..	..
Dhola	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bechar-*alias*-Becharaji	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanodar	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bahadarpar.	V	V	V	VI	V	VI	VI	VI	VI
Dungar	V	V	VI	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meghraj	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utran	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Devsar	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parnera	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vapi INA	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paddhari	V	V	..	VI	..	..	..	..	..
Chikhli	V	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	VI
Mahuwar	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sari Bujrang	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kavant	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fertilizernagar	V	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atul	V	VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dungarpur	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Songadh (B)	V	V	..	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
Sayan.	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jetpur	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shivrajpur	VI	VI	V	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malpur	VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beyt	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
Anklesvar INA	VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vithal Udyognagar INA	VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nandesari INA	VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pandesara INA	VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbergaon INA	VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Valsad INA	VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The following statement gives the number of towns of each class during 1901-1981 in State and districts. While preparing this statement an urban agglomeration has been classified according to its population size. To be more specific the urban agglomeration of 1981 has been treated as single unit in the previous decades also and classified according to the derived population of urban agglomeration in that Census.

The merged town of previous Census has been given the treatment of a separate unit from the one in which it is merged and these two units are classified according to their population. But if any such town falls within the purview of urban agglomeration it has been left undisturbed.

The main utility of the statement is that it gives at a glance the comparative picture of a number of towns including urban agglomerations of 1981 during the last 80 years which is not available through the main Table A-4.

STATEMENT 8

Number of Towns of each Class during 1901—1981

(An urban agglomeration has been classified according to total population)

State/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALL CLASSES									
Jamnagar	15	14	14	16	11	8	6	6	6
Rajkot	12	12	14	19	12	10	10	10	10
Surendranagar	10	10	10	12	9	9	9	9	9
Bhavnagar	16	14	13	13	10	10	12	12	12
Amreli	12	12	13	13	11	10	10	10	10
Junagadh	20	19	15	21	14	11	11	11	11
Kachchh	10	11	6	10	9	9	9	8	8
Banas Kantha	5	8	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
Sabar Kantha	8	7	5	6	5	5	5	5	5
Mahesana	14	13	14	24	23	16	15	13	17
Gandhinagar	1	1	..	3	1	1	1	1	1
Ahmadabad	12	12	9	13	10	10	10	10	10
Kheda	18	17	17	38	21	22	22	19	23
Panch Mahals	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	7	7
Vadodara	18	12	9	10	14	12	12	12	10
Bharuch	8	7	4	7	7	7	5	4	6
Surat	14	9	6	9	13	10	9	6	8
Valsad	19	12	8	9	7	7	7	7	8
The Dangs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**220**	**198**	**168**	**235**	**188**	**168**	**164**	**153**	**164**
CLASS I									
Jamnagar	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Surendranagar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhavnagar	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Amreli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junagadh	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kachchh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banas Kantha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sabar Kantha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahesana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gandhinagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmadabad	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kheda	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panch Mahals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vadodara	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1
Bharuch	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1
Valsad	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Dangs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**13**	**8**	**6**	**6**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**3**
CLASS II									
Jamnagar	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Rajkot	5	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Surendranagar	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bhavnagar	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Amreli	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junagadh	..	2	3	3	1	..	..	..	..
Kachchh	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT 8—*Contd.*

Number of Towns of each Class during 1901—1981

(An urban agglomeration has been classified according to total population)

State/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Banas Kantha	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sabar Kantha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahesana	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gandhinagar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmadabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kheda	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Panch Mahals	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vadodara	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Bharuch	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Surat	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Valsad	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Dangs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**23**	**17**	**12**	**6**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**
			CLASS III						
Jamnagar	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Rajkot	1	3	5	5	4	4	2	2	2
Surendranagar	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
Bhavnagar	2	4	4	3	1	..	..	..	..
Amreli	3	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
Junagadh	4	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	3
Kachchh	3	3	4	2	2	2	1	2	2
Banas Kantha	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
Sabar Kantha	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahesana	5	4	6	6	2	2	1	1	1
Gandhinagar	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmadabad	6	2	2	2	1	..	1	1	..
Kheda	6	4	5	5	4	2	2	2	2
Panch Mahals	1	..	..	2	1	2	1	1	1
Vadodara	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Bharuch	3	3	2	..	..	1	1	1	1
Surat	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Valsad	1	1	2	2	2	1	..	..	1
The Dangs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**46**	**37**	**37**	**32**	**24**	**20**	**14**	**15**	**14**
			CLASS IV						
Jamnagar	8	10	4	1	2	1	..	..	..
Rajkot	2	1	2	2	3	4	3	4	3
Surendranagar	5	2	..	1	1	2	2	2	2
Bhavnagar	4	4	1	2	4	3	2	2	3
Amreli	6	5	5	1	..	..	1	1	1
Junagadh	11	7	5	4	4	3	3	2	2
Kachchh	4	2	..	1	1	1	2	1	2
Banas Kantha	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	3
Sabar Kantha	4	3	4	1	1	..	..	..	..
Mahesana	4	6	5	5	8	5	5	5	4
Gandhinagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmadabad	3	4	4	4	2	2	1	1	3
Kheda	7	7	5	7	6	6	5	5	7
Panch Mahals	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	..	2
Vadodara	3	2	3	1	1	2	1	..	1

STATEMENT 8—*Concld.*

Number of Towns of each Class during 1901—1981

(An urban agglomeration has been classified according to tota population)

State/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bharuch	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	2	3
Surat	5	3	3	2	1	1	..	1	1
Valsad	4	4	3	1	1	1	2	2	1
The Dangs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**76**	**66**	**49**	**40**	**41**	**36**	**32**	**30**	**38**
CLASS V									
Jamnagar	3	2	7	9	6	5	4	4	4
Rajkot	3	4	2	6	3	2	5	4	4
Surendranagar	2	5	7	7	6	6	5	4	5
Bhavnagar	6	5	6	5	1	3	4	5	3
Amreli	2	6	5	10	7	7	4	5	5
Junagadh	2	7	5	8	6	3	2	3	3
Kachchh	1	5	2	3	2	2	1	2	2
Banas Kantha	1	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	..
Sabar Kantha	1	2	1	5	4	3	2	2	3
Mahesana	1	..	2	13	10	7	8	7	10
Gandhinagar	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	1
Ahmadabad	2	5	2	6	4	5	4	4	4
Kheda	1	3	5	22	9	10	8	8	8
Panch Mahals	..	1	3	4	4	3	2	2	1
Vadodara	11	7	4	5	6	3	3	3	2
Bharuch	2	2	..	3	2	2	1	1	..
Surat	5	4	2	4	3	3	2	..	2
Valsad	10	3	2	5	3	4	4	2	3
The Dangs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**53**	**66**	**56**	**119**	**78**	**70**	**61**	**57**	**60**
CLASS VI									
Jamnagar	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	1
Rajkot	..	..	3	5	1	..	..	..	1
Surendranagar	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	1
Bhavnagar	..	..	1	2	3	3	5	4	5
Amreli	..	..	2	1	3	2	5	4	4
Junagadh	..	..	1	5	1	2	3	3	3
Kachchh	..	..	..	4	4	4	5	3	2
Banas Kantha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sabar Kantha	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	2
Mahesana	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	2
Gandhinagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Ahmadabad	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	3	2
Kheda	1	..	..	3	2	4	7	4	6
Panch Mahals	1	1	..	..	1	2	4	4	3
Vadodara	1	..	..	2	5	6	7	8	6
Bharuch	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Surat	1	..	..	2	8	5	6	4	4
Valsad	2	2	..	1	1	1	1	3	3
The Dangs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**9**	**4**	**8**	**32**	**37**	**37**	**53**	**47**	**47**

The statement reveals an increasing trend in number of towns from 1921 till 1951. The number has gone up from 164 in 1921 to 235 in 1951. In 1961 the number of towns decreased but again went up in 1971 and 1981. The total number of towns has gone up from 164 in 1901 to 220 in 1981. But in 1961 there was a heavy decline because of the strict and rigid application of definition of 'urban areas' in 1961 Census and the number of towns has gone down from 235 in 1951 to 161 in 1961. The number of towns has continuously risen from 1911 to 1981 in Class I and Class IV. In case of Class II and III this trend is observed from 1921. In case of Class V an increasing trend is seen from 1921 to 1951 and in case of Class VI there is a decreasing trend from 47 towns in 1901 to 9 towns in 1981.

In respect of districts the total number of towns has increased from the year 1901 to 1981 in almost all districts except Mahesana and Kheda districts where the number of towns has decreased from 1901 to 1981. In respect of Mahesana district the decrease is from 17 towns in 1901 to 14 towns in 1981 and in respect of Kheda district the decrease in number of towns is from 23 in 1901 to 18 in 1981.

It will be seen that in respect of Junagadh district there was no Class I town upto 1961 Census whereas the number of such towns rose to 3 in 1981 Census. In case of Class II towns only two districts, namely, Jamnagar and Bhavnagar have recorded such towns in 1901 whereas during 1981 Census Class II towns are observed in 11 districts. The maximum number 5 of such Class II towns is found in Rajkot district closely followed by Mahesana district with 4 towns. Under Class III towns, the number of such towns vary from 1 town in Rajkot, Surendranagar, Panch Mahals and Valsad districts to 6 towns in Ahmadabad and Kheda districts during 1981 Census. The respective figures under Class IV towns are 1 in Bharuch district and 11 in Junagadh district during the same period. It will be seen that the maximum decrease in the number of towns in almost all districts is observed under Class VI towns and the figures have come down from 47 in 1901 to 9 in 1981.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOWNS

Sl. No.	Town	State	District	Class/Sl.No. of A-4	Page No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Abrama	Gujarat	Valsad	II/3/(b)	142	Constituent of Valsad Urban Agglomeration
2	Adityana	Gujarat	Junagadh	IV/50	166	
3	Ahmadabad	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	I/1 (a)(I)	132	Constituent of Ahmadabad Urban Agglomeration
4	Ahmadabad Cantonment	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	I/1/(m)	134	
5	Amod	Gujarat	Bharuch	IV/53	166	
6	Amreli	Gujarat	Amreli	II/17(i)	147	
7	Anand	Gujarat	Kheda	II/2	141	
8	Anjar	Gujarat	Kachchh	III/16	152	
9	Anklesvar	Gujarat	Bharuch	III/8(i)	150	
10	Anklesvar INA	Gujarat	Bharuch	VI/4	174	
11	Atul	Gujarat	Valsad	V/49	173	
12	Babra.	Gujarat	Amreli	IV/49	166	
13	Bagasara	Gujarat	Amreli	III/34	156	
14	Bahadarpar.	Gujarat	Vadodara	V/36	173	
15	Bajwa	Gujarat	Vadodara	V/9	170	
16	Balasinor	Gujarat	Kheda	III/35	156	
17	Bansda	Gujarat	Valsad	V/16	171	
18	Bantwa	Gujarat	Junagadh	IV/20	162	
19	Bardoli	Gujarat	Surat	III/27	155	
20	Barwala	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	IV/52	166	
21	Bavla	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	III/41	157	
22	Bechar-alias-Becharaji	Gujarat	Mahesana	V/34	173	
23	Bedi	Gujarat	Jamnagar	I/5(b)	136	Constituent of Jamnagar Urban Agglomeration
24	Beyt	Gujarat	Jamnagar	VI/3	174	
25	Bhachau	Gujarat	Kachchh	IV/38	165	
26	Bhanvad	Gujarat	Jamnagar	IV/26	163	
27	Bharuch	Gujarat	Bharuch	I/12(i)	139	
28	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	I/6(i)	137	
29	Bhedvad	Gujarat	Surat	I/2(h)	135	Constituent of Surat Urban Agglomeration
30	Bhestan	Gujarat	Surat	I/2(e)	135	Constituent of Surat Urban Agglomeration
31	Bhuj	Gujarat	Kachchh	II/9(i)	144	
32	Bilimora	Gujarat	Valsad	III/6	150	
33	Bilkha	Gujarat	Junagadh	IV/72	161	
34	Bodeli	Gujarat	Vadodara	V/22	172	
35	Borsad	Gujarat	Kheda	III/10	151	
36	Botad.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	II/23	148	
37	Chalala	Gujarat	Amreli	IV/48	166	
38	Chanasma	Gujarat	Mahesana	IV/23	163	
39	Chhani	Gujarat	Vadodara	IV/42	165	
40	Chhaya	Gujarat	Junagadh	I/8/(b)	137	Constituent of Porbandar Urban Agglomeration
41	Chhota Udaipur	Gujarat	Vadodara	IV/11	161	
42	Chikhli	Gujarat	Valsad	V/44	173	
43	Chotila	Gujarat	Surendranagar	V/1	170	
44	Dabhoi	Gujarat	Vadodara	III/4	149	
45	Dakor	Gujarat	Kheda	IV 5(i)	160	
46	Damnagar	Gujarat	Amreli	IV/68	168	
47	Deesa.	Gujarat	Banas Kantha	III/7	150	
48	Dehgam	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	III/29	155	
49	Delwada	Gujarat	Junagadh	V/14	171	
50	Devgad Baria	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	IV/25	163	

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOWNS—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Town	State	District	Class/Sl.No. of A-4	Page No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
51	Devsar	Gujarat	Valsad	V/40	173	
52	Dhandhuka	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	III/38	157	
53	Dharampur.	Gujarat	Valsad	IV/37	165	
54	Dhari	Gujarat	Amreli	IV/16	162	
55	Dhola	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	V/33	173	
56	Dholka	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	III/5	150	
57	Dhoraji	Gujarat	Rajkot	II/6(i)	143	
58	Dhrangadhra	Gujarat	Surendranagar	II/22	148	
59	Dhrol.	Gujarat	Jamnagar	IV/33	164	
60	Dhuvaran	Gujarat	Kheda	V/25	172	
61	Digvijaygram	Gujarat	Jamnagar	V/29	172	
62	Dindoli	Gujarat	Surat	V/10	170	
63	Dohad	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	II/4(a)(i)	143	Constituent of Dohad Urban Agglomeration
64	Dungar	Gujarat	Amreli	V/37	173	
65	Dungarpur	Gujarat	Junagadh	V/50	173	
66	Dwarka	Gujarat	Jamnagar	III/42	157	
67	Fertilizernagar	Gujarat	Vadodara	V/48	173	
68	Freelandganj	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	II/4(b)	143	Constituent of Dohad Urban Agglomeration
69	Gadhada	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	IV/24	163	
70	Gandevi	Gujarat	Valsad	IV/41	165	
71	Gandhidham	Gujarat	Kachchh	II/15(i)	146	
72	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	II/14	146	
73	Gariadhar	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	IV/29	164	
74	Ghatlodiya	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	I/1/(j)	133	Constituent of Ahmadabad Urban Agglomeration
75	Ghodasar	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	I/1(i)	133	
76	Ghogha	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	V/12	171	
77	Godhra	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	II/1/(i)	141	
78	Gondal	Gujarat	Rajkot	II/12(i)	146	
79	Halol	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	IV/8	160	
80	Halvad	Gujarat	Surendranagar	IV/44	165	
81	Hansol	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	I/1(o)	134	Constituent of Ahmadabad Urban Agglomeration
82	Hansot	Gujarat	Bharuch	V/23	172	
83	Harij	Gujarat	Mahesana	IV/31	164	
84	Himatnagar	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	III/9	151	
85	Idar	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	IV/1(i)	159	
86	Insanpur	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	I/1(k)	133	Constituent of Ahmadabad Urban Agglomeration
87	Jafrabad	Gujarat	Amreli	IV/40	165	
88	Jalalpore	Gujarat	Valsad	I/10(c)	138	Constituent of Valsad Urban Agglomeration
89	Jambusar	Gujarat	Bharuch	III/25	154	
90	Jamjodhpur	Gujarat	Jamnagar	IV/4	159	
91	Jamnagar	Gujarat	Jamnagar	I/5(a)(i)	136	Constituent of Jamnagar Urban Agglomeration
92	Jasdan	Gujarat	Rajkot	IV/2	159	
93	Jawaharnagar (Gujarat Refinery)	Gujarat	Vadodara	V/24	172	
94	Jetalsar	Gujarat	Rajkot	IV/60	167	
95	Jetpur (R)	Gujarat	Rajkot	II/13(i)	146	
96	Jetpur (V).	Gujarat	Vadodara	V/53	173	
97	Jodiya	Gujarat	Jamnagar	IV/58	167	
98	Junagadh	Gujarat	Junagadh	I/11(i)	139	
99	Kadi	Gujarat	Mahesana	III/13(i)	152	
100	Kadod	Gujarat	Surat	V/3	170	
101	Kalavad	Gujarat	Jamnagar	IV/19	162	
102	Kali	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	I/1(i)	133	Constituent of Ahmadabad Urban Agglomeration
103	Kalol (M)	Gujarat	Mahesana	II/10	145	
104	Kalol (P)	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	IV/36	164	

ALPHABETIC AL LIST OF TOWNS—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Town	State	District	Class/Sl.No. of A-4	Page No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
105	Kandla	Gujarat	Kachchh	III/33	156	
106	Kanodar	Gujarat	Banas Kantha	V/35	173	
107	Kapadvanj	Gujarat	Kheda	III/14	152	
108	Karanj	Gujarat	Surat	I/2(c)	135	Constituent of Surat Urban Agglomeration
109	Karjan	Gujarat	Vadodara	IV/27	163	
110	Kathor	Gujarat	Surat	IV/67	168	
111	Kavant	Gujarat	Vadodara	V/47	173	
112	Keshod	Gujarat	Junagadh	III/19	153	
113	Khambhalia	Gujarat	Jamnagar	III/28	155	
114	Khambhat	Gujarat	Kheda	II/11	145	
115	Kharaghoda	Gujarat	Surendranagar	V/17	171	
116	Kheda	Gujarat	Kheda	IV/7	160	
117	Khedbrahma	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	IV/32	164	
118	Kheralu	Gujarat	Mahesana	IV/15	161	
119	Kodinar	Gujarat	Amreli	III/40	157	
120	Kosamba (S)	Gujarat	Surat	IV/75	169	
121	Kosamba (V)	Gujarat	Valsad	V/20	171	
122	Kutiyana	Gujarat	Junagadh	IV/14	161	
123	Lakhtar	Gujarat	Surendranagar	IV/64	168	
124	Lalpur	Gujarat	Jamnagar	V/6	170	
125	Lathi	Gujarat	Amreli	IV/35	164	
126	Limbayat	Gujarat	Surat	I/2(d)	135	Constituent of Surat Urban Agglomeration
127	Limbdi	Gujarat	Surendranagar	III/21	153	
128	Lunawada	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	III/31	155	
129	Madhapar	Gujarat	Kachchh	IV/59	167	
130	Mahesana	Gujarat	Mahesana	II/8(i)	144	
131	Mahuva	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	II/18(i)	147	
132	Mahuwar	Gujarat	Valsad	V/45	173	
133	Malia	Gujarat	Junagadh	IV/76	169	
134	Malpur	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	VI/2	174	
135	Manavadar	Gujarat	Junagadh	III/45	158	
136	Mandal	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	IV/73	169	
137	Mandvi (K)	Gujarat	Kachchh	III/18	153	
138	Mandvi (S)	Gujarat	Surat	IV/54	166	
139	Mangrol (J)	Gujarat	Junagadh	III/11(i)	151	
140	Mansa	Gujarat	Mahesana	III/44	158	
141	Meghraj	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	V/38	173	
142	Mehmedabad	Gujarat	Kheda	III/37	156	
143	Memnagar	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	I/1(n)	134	Constituent of Ahmadabad Urban Agglomeration
144	Mendarda	Gujarat	Junagadh	IV/66	168	
145	Mithapur	Gujarat	Jamnagar	IV/6	160	
146	Modasa	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	III/20	153	
147	Morvi	Gujarat	Rajkot	II/7	144	
148	Mundra	Gujarat	Kachchh	IV/74	169	
149	Nadiad	Gujarat	Kheda	I/7	137	
150	Naliya	Gujarat	Kachchh	V/28	172	
151	Nana Varachha	Gujarat	Surat	I/2(f)	135	Constituent of Surat Urban Agglomeration
152	Nandej	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	V/27	172	
153	Nandesari INA	Gujarat	Vadodara	VI/6	174	
154	Naroda	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	I/1(e)	133	Constituent of Ahmadabad Urban Agglomeration
155	Naroda INA	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	I/1(g)	134	
156	Navagam Ghed	Gujarat	Jamnagar	I/5(c)	136	Constituent of Jamnagar Urban Agglomeration

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOWNS—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Town	State	District	Class/Sl.No. of A-4	Page No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
157	Navsari	Gujarat	Valsad	I/10(a)	138	Constituent of Navsari Urban Agglomeration
158	Nikol	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	I/1(h)	133	Constituent of Ahmadabad Urban Agglomeration
159	Odhav	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	I/1(g)	133	
160	Odhav INA	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	I/1(r)	134	
161	Okha Port	Gujarat	Jamnagar	IV/55	167	
162	Olpad	Gujarat	Surat	V/15	171	
163	Paddhari	Gujarat	Rajkot	V/43	173	
164	Padra	Gujarat	Vadodara	III/22(i)	154	
165	Palanpur	Gujarat	Banas Kantha	II/16	146	
166	Palej	Gujarat	Bharuch	V/19	171	
167	Pali	Gujarat	Kheda	IV/47	166	
168	Palitana	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	III/15	152	
169	Paliyad	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	V/30	172	
170	Pandesara INA	Gujarat	Surat	VI/7	174	
171	Pardi	Gujarat	Valsad	IV/21	162	
172	Parnera	Gujarat	Valsad	V/41	173	
173	Patan (J)	Gujarat	Junagadh	I/13/(b)	140	Constituent of Patan Urban Agglomeration
174	Patan (M)	Gujarat	Mahesana	II/5	143	
175	Patdi	Gujarat	Surendranagar	IV/46	166	
176	Petlad	Gujarat	Kheda	III/2	149	
177	Petro-Chemical Complex INA	Gujarat	Vadodara	V/26	172	
178	Porbandar	Gujarat	Junagadh	I/8(a)	137	Constituent of Porbandar Urban Agglomeration
179	Prantij	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	IV/13	161	
180	Radhanpur	Gujarat	Banas Kantha	III/43	158	
181	Rajkot	Gujarat	Rajkot	I/4	135	
182	Rajpipla	Gujarat	Bharuch	III/23	154	
183	Rajula	Gujarat	Amreli	III/46	158	
184	Ranavav	Gujarat	Junagadh	IV/22	162	
185	Ranip	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	I/1(f)	133	Constituent of Ahmadabad Urban Agglomeration
186	Ranpur	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	IV/71	169	
187	Rapar	Gujarat	Kachchh	IV/69	168	
188	Sahijpur Bogha	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	I/1(b)	133	Constituent of Ahmadabad Urban Agglomeration
189	Salaya	Gujarat	Jamnagar	IV/17	162	
190	Sanand	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	III/36	156	
191	Sankheda	Gujarat	Vadodara	V/11	170	
192	Santrampur	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	IV/61	167	
193	Sardarnagar	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	I/1(c)	133	Constituent of Ahmadabad Urban Agglomeration
194	Sari Bujrang	Gujarat	Valsad	V/46	173	
195	Sarkhej	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	V/7	170	
196	Savar kundla	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	II/21(i)	148	
197	Sayan	Gujarat	Surat	V/52	173	
198	Sayla	Gujarat	Surendranagar	IV/70	169	
199	Shapur	Gujarat	Junagadh	IV/65	168	
200	Shivrajpur	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	VI/1	174	
201	Sidhpur	Gujarat	Mahesana	II/20(i)	148	
202	Sihor	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	III/30	155	
203	Sikka	Gujarat	Jamnagar	V/5	170	
204	Sinor	Gujarat	Vadodara	V/13	171	
205	Sojitra	Gujarat	Kheda	IV/28	163	
206	Songadh (B)	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	V/51	173	
207	Songadh (S)	Gujarat	Surat	IV/51	166	

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOWNS—*Concld.*

Sl. No.	Town	State	District	Class/Sl.No. of A-4	Page No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
208	Surat	Gujarat	Surat	I/2(a)(i)	134	Constituent of Surat Urban Agglomeration
209	Surendranagar	Gujarat	Surendranagar	I/9(a)	138	Constituent of Wadhwan Urban Agglomeration
210	Talaja	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	IV/34	164	
211	Talala	Gujarat	Junagadh	IV/63	168	
212	Talod	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	IV/45	166	
213	Tankara	Gujarat	Rajkot	V/32	172	
214	Tarsali	Gujarat	Vadodara	I/3(b)	135	Constituent of Vadodara Urban Agglomeration
215	Thangadh	Gujarat	Surendranagar	IV/9	160	
216	Tharad	Gujarat	Banas Kantha	IV/43	165	
217	Thasra	Gujarat	Kheda	IV/57	167	
218	Udhana	Gujarat	Surat	I/2/(b)	135	Constituent of Surat Urban Agglomeration
219	Ukai	Gujarat	Surat	IV/30	164	
220	Umbergaon	Gujarat	Valsad	V/2	170	
221	Umbergaon INA	Gujarat	Valsad	VI/8	174	
222	Umra	Gujarat	Surat	I/2(g)	135	Constituent of Surat Urban Agglomeration
223	Umrala	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	V/31	172	
224	Umreth	Gujarat	Kheda	III/26	154	
225	Una	Gujarat	Junagadh	III/24	154	
226	Unjha	Gujarat	Mahesana	III/12	151	
227	Upleta	Gujarat	Rajkot	II/19	147	
228	Utran	Gujarat	Surat	V/39	173	
229	Vadia	Gujarat	Amreli	V/4	170	
230	Vadnagar	Gujarat	Mahesana	III/39	157	
231	Vadodara	Gujarat	Vadodara	I/3(a)	135	Constituent of Vadodara Urban Agglomeration
232	Vaghodia	Gujarat	Vadodara	V/8	170	
233	Vallabhipur	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	IV/62	167	
234	Vallabh Vidyanagar	Gujarat	Kheda	IV/12	161	
235	Valsad	Gujarat	Valsad	II/3(a)(i)	142	Constituent of Valsad Urban Agglomeration
236	Valsad INA	Gujarat	Valsad	VI/9	174	
237	Vanthali	Gujarat	Junagadh	IV/18	162	
238	Vapi	Gujarat	Valsad	IV/3	159	
239	Vapi INA	Gujarat	Valsad	V/42	173	
240	Vartej	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	V/18	171	
241	Vaso	Gujarat	Kheda	IV/56	167	
242	Vastrapur	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	I/1(p)	134	Constituent of Ahmadabad Urban Agglomeration
243	Vatva INA	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	I/1(s)	134	
244	Vejalpur	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	I/1(d)	133	
245	Veraval	Gujarat	Junagadh	I/13(a)	140	Constituent of Patan Urban Agglomeration
246	Vijalpor	Gujarat	Valsad	I/10(b)	138	Constituent of Navasari Urban Agglomeration
247	Vijapur	Gujarat	Mahesana	IV/10	161	
248	Vinchhiya	Gujarat	Rajkot	V/21	171	
249	Viramgam	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	III/1	149	
250	Visavadar	Gujarat	Junagadh	IV/39	165	
251	Visnagar	Gujarat	Mahesana	III/3	149	
252	Vithal Udyognagar INA	Gujarat	Kheda	VI/5	174	
253	Vyara	Gujarat	Surat	III/32	156	
254	Wadhwan	Gujarat	Surendranagar	I/9(b)	138	Constituent of Wadhwan Urban Agglomeration
255	Wankaner	Gujarat	Rajkot	III/17	153	

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			ALL CLASSES—30 UAs AND 190 TOWNS							
			1901		N.A.	2,030,738	..	..	1,033,352	997,386
			1911		N.A.	1,886,775	—143,963	—7·09	962,470	924,305
			1921		N.A.	2,050,339	+163,564	+8·67	1,061,603	988,736
			1931		N.A.	2,355,009	+304,670	+14·86	1,217,891	1,137,118
			1941		N.A.	3,259,955	+904,946	+38,43	1,717,978	1,541,977
			1951		N.A.	4,427,896	+1,167,941	+35·83	2,306,262	2,121,634
			1961		1,899,30	5,316,624	+888,728	+20·07	2,803,680	2,512,944
			1971		4,614·47	7,496,500	+2,179,876	+41·00	3,960,011	3,536,489
			1981		4,764·68	10,601,653	+3,105,153	+41·42	5,565,968	5,035,685
			CLASS : I (100,000 AND ABOVE)—11 UAs AND 2 CITIES							
			1901		N.A.	419,179	..	..	219,567	199,612
			1911		N.A.	341,997	—77,182	—18·41	181,779	160,218
			1921		N.A.	401,363	+59,366	+17·36	221,820	179,543
			1931		N.A.	537,388	+136,025	+33·89	290,867	246,521
			1941		N.A.	1,037,317	+499,929	+93·03	583,651	453,666
			1951		N.A.	1,700,569	+633,252	+63·94	926,108	774,461
			1961		260·92	2,363,071	+662,502	+38·96	1,276,868	1,086,203
			1971		516·97	3,682,124	+1,319,053	+55·82	1,978,371	1,703,753
			1981		754·87	6,151,935	+2,469,811	+67·08	3,265,582	2,886,353
1	Ahmadabad UA	Ahmadabad	1901			185,889	..	..	97,343	88,546
			1911			216,777	+30,888	+16·62	117,302	99,475
			1921			274,007	+57,230	+26·40	155,372	118,635
			1931			313,789	+39,782	+14·52	169,356	144,433
			1941			595,210	+281,421	+89·68	347,102	248,108
			1951			877,329	+282,119	+47·40	496,637	380,692
			1961			1,206,001	+328,672	+37·46	668,447	537,554
			1971		N.A.	1,752,414	+546,413	+45·31	957,744	794,670
			1981		N.A.	2,548,057	+795,643	+45·40	1,363,145	1,184,912
	(a) Ahmadabad City	Ahmadabad	1901		N.A.	185,889	..	..	97,343	88,546
			1911		N.A.	216,777	+30,888	+16·62	117,302	99,475
			1921		N.A.	274,007	+57,230	+26·40	155,372	118,635
			1931		N.A.	310,000	+35,993	+13·14	166,935	143,065
			1941		N.A.	591,267	+281,267	+90·73	344,688	246,579
			1951		52·58	837,163	+245,896	+41·59	473,929	363,234
			1961		92·98	1,149,918	+312,755	+37·36	637,061	512,857
			1971		N.A.	1,612,453	+462,535	+40·22	879,952	732,501
			1981		N.A.	2,159,127	+546,674	+33·90	1,154,296	1,004,831
	(i) Ahmadabad	Ahmadabad	1901	M&C	N.A.	185,889	..	..	97,343	88,546
			1911	M&C	N.A.	216,777	+30,888	+16·62	117,302	99,475
			1921	M&C	N.A.	274,007	+57,230	+26·40	155,372	118,635
			1931	M	N.A.	310,000	+35,993	+13·14	166,935	143,065
			1941	M	N.A.	391,267	+281,267	+90·73	344,688	246,579
			†1951	M&C	52·58	837,163	+245,896	+41·59	473,929	363,234

†The following five towns of 1951 have been merged in Ahmadabad Municipal Corporation in 1961 :

(i) Acher with a population of 18,377 (M-10,093, F-8,284) in 1951;

(ii) Vadaj with a population of 10,992 (M-5,775, F-5,217) in 1951;

(iii) Amraiwadi with a population of 7,354 (M-4,335, F-3,019) in 1951;

(iv) Rakhial with a population of 6,573 (M-3, 995, F-2, 578) in 1951;

(v) Khokhra Mehmedabad with a population on 5,534 (M-3, 109, F-2, 425) in 1951,

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			1961	MC	92·98	1,149,918	+312,755	+37·36	637,061	512,857
			††1971	MC	98·15	1,606,165	+456,247	+39·68	876,399	729,766
			1981	MC	98·15	2,059,725	+453,560	+28·24	1,099,899	959,826
	(ii) Bagefirdosh OG	Ahmadabad	1971	OG	N.A.	1,568	..	..	922	646
			1981	OG	N.A.	19,333	+17,765	+1132,97	10,776	8,557
	(iii) Vatva OG	Ahmadabad	1981	OG	N.A.	15,484	..	..	8,392	7,092
	(iv) Rakhial OG	Ahmadabad	1971	OG	N.A.	1,490	..	..	829	661
			1981	OG	N.A.	14,310	+12,820	+860·40	7,857	6,453
	(v) Asarwa OG	Ahmadabad	1971	OG	N.A.	1,123	..	..	672	451
			1981	OG	N.A.	9,999	+8,876	+790·38	5,926	4,073
	(vi) Narol OG	Ahmadadad	1981	OG	N.A.	9,583	..	..	4,890	4,693
	(vii) Thaltej OG	Ahmadabad	1981	OG	N.A.	6,168	..	..	3,328	2,840
	(viii) Ramol (Part) OG	Ahmadabad	1981	OG	N.A.	5,996	..	..	3,238	2,758
	(ix) Rajpur-Hirpur OG	Ahmadabad	1971	OG	N.A.	1,945	..	..	1,044	901
			1981	OG	N.A.	5,157	+3,212	+165·14	2,709	2,448
	(x) Sahijpur Bogha (Thakkarbapanagar)OG	Ahmadabad	1981	OG	N.A.	4,282	..	..	2,388	1,894
	(xi) Shahwadi OG	Ahmadabad	1981	OG	N.A.	3,294	..	..	1,840	1,454
	(xii) Maktampur OG	Ahmadabad	1981	OG	N.A.	2,250	..	..	1,190	1,060
	(xiii) Khokhara Mehmedabad OG	Ahmadabad	1971	OG	N.A.	162	..	..	86	76
			1981	OG	N.A.	1,866	+1,704	+1,051·85	1,007	859
	(xiv) Bodakdev OG	Ahmadabad	1981	OG	N.A.	1,680	..	..	856	824
	(b) Sahijpur Bogha	Ahmadabad	1951	N.A.	5·18	9,066	..	..	4,907	4,159
			1961	P	5·18	20,387	+11,321	+124·87	11,058	9,329
			1971	NP	5·23	32,300	+11,913	+58·43	18,003	14,297
			1981	NP	5·23	65,327	+33,027	+102·25	35,245	30,082
	*(c) Sardarnagar	Ahmadabad	1971	NAC	2·48	39,454	..	..	20,376	19,078
			1981	M	2·48	50,128	+10,674	+27·05	25,783	24,345
	(d) *Vejalpur*	Ahmadabad	1981	VP	12·35	45,921	..	..	24,125	21,796
	(e) Naroda	Ahmadabad	1951	N.A.	15·02	17,361	..	..	9,127	8,234
			1961	P	14·40	23,570	+6,209	+35·76	12,664	10,906
			1971	NP	10·30	24,843	+1,273	+5·40	13,723	11,120
			1981	NP	8·40	44,658	+19,815	+79·76	24,067	20,591
	(f) Ranip	Ahmadabad	1951	N.A.	5·06	8,259	..	..	5,286	2,973
			1961	P	5·67	5,256	— 3,003	—36·36	3,763	1,493
			1971	VP	5·68	10,482	+5,226	+99·43	6,268	4,214
			1981	NP	5·68	35,438	+24,956	+238·08	19,425	16,013
	*(g) Odhav	Ahmadabad	1971	VP	9·43	11,174	..	..	6,560	4,614
			1981	NP	8·23	30,488	+19,314	+172·85	17,249	13,239
	*(h) Nikol	Ahmadabad	1971	VP	10•20	6,785	..	..	3,758	3,027
			1981	VP	10·20	20,543	+13,758	+202·77	11,124	9,419
	(i) *Kali*	Ahmadabad	1981	VP	3·55	20,452	..	..	11,048	9,404
	(j) *Ghatlodia*	Ahmadabad	1981	VP	4·41	15,963	..	..	8,415	7,548
	(k) *Isanpur*	Ahmadabad	1981	VP	4·52	12,326	..	..	6,742	5,584
	(l) *Ghodasar*	Ahmadabad	1981	VP	5·42	12,315	..	..	6,765	5,560

††Danilimda Town of 1971 has been merged in Ahmadabad Municipal Corporation in 1981 Census with its figures 20,621(M-11,203 F-9,418).

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(m) Ahmadabad Cantonment	Ahmadabad@	1901	Cantt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
		@	1911	Cantt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
		@	1921	Cantt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
		£	1931	Cantt.	N.A.	3,789	..	..	2,421	1,368
		£	1941	Cantt.	N.A.	3,943	+154	+4·06	2,414	1,529
			1951	Cantt.	N.A.	5,480	+1,537	+38·98	3,388	2,092
		§	1961	Cantt.	5·65	6,870	+1,390	+25·36	3,901	2,969
			1971	Cantt.	5·65	10,816	+3,946	+57·44	6,787	4,029
			1981	Cantt.	5·59	10,755	—61	—0·56	5,177	5,578
	(n) *Memnagar* . . .	Ahmadabad	1981	VP	2·10	6,269	..	..	3,330	2,939
	*(o) Hansol . . .	Ahmadabad	1971	VP	5·06	4,107	..	..	2,317	1,790
			1981	VP	5.06	6,165	+2,058	+50.11	3,441	2,724
	(p) *Vastrapur* . . .	Ahmadabad	1981	VP	4·22	4,924	..	..	2,674	2,250
	(q) *Naroda INA* . .	Ahmadabad	1981	INA	2·33	3,616	..	..	2,176	1,440
	(r) *Odhav INA* . .	Ahmadabad	1981	INA	1·20	3,272	..	..	1,859	1,413
	(s) *Vatva INA* . .	Ahmadabad	1981	INA	3·00	370	..	..	204	166
2	Surat UA . . .	Surat	1901			129,500	..	..	66,215	63,285
			1911			125,220	—4,280	—3·31	64,477	60,743
			1921			127,356	+2,136	+1·71	66,448	60,908
			1931			110,739	—16,617	—13·05	58,767	51,972
			1941			185,955	+75,216	+67·92	97,483	88,472
			1951			237,394	+51,439	+27·66	123,252	114,142
			1961		24·01	317,519	+80,125	+33·75	165,250	152,269
			1971		49·37	493,001	+175,482	+55·27	261,736	231,265
			1981		N.A.	913,806	+420,805	+85·36	496,547	417,259
	(a) Surat City . . .	Surat	1901		N.A.	129,500	..	..	66,215	63,285
			1911		N.A.	125,220	—4,280	—3·31	64,477	60,743
			1921		N.A.	127,356	+2,136	+1·71	66,448	60,908
			1931		N.A.	110,739	—16,617	—13·05	58,767	51,972
			1941		N.A.	185,955	+75,216	+67·92	97,483	88,472
			1951		7·77	237,394	+51,439	+27·66	123,252	114,142
			1961		24·01	317,519	+80,125	+33·75	165,250	152,269
			1971		42·57	479,617	+162,098	+51·05	254,074	225,543
			1981		N.A.	776,876	+297,259	+61·98	418,287	358,589
	(i) Surat† . . .	Surat	1901	M	N.A.	129,500	..	..	66,215	63,285
			1911	M	N.A.	125,220	—4,280	—3·31	64,477	60,743
			1921	M	N.A.	127,356	+2,136	+1·71	66,448	60,908
			1931	M	N.A.	110,739	—16,617	—13·05	58,767	51,972
			1941	M	N.A.	185,955	+75,216	+67·92	97,483	88,472
			1951	M	7·77	237,394	+51,439	+27·66	123,252	114,142
		×	1961	M	24·01	317,519	+80,125	+33·75	165,250	152,269
		×	1971	MC	42·57	479,617	+162,098	+51·05	254,074	225,543
			1981	MC	55·68	776,583	+296,966	+61·92	418,114	358,469

@ Ahmadabad Cantonment in 1901 with a population of 4, 115 (M-2,464, F-1,651), in 1911 with a population of 2,777 (M-1,800 F-977) and in 1921 with a population of 3,232 (M-2,098, F-1,134) was a part of Ahmadabad Municipal Corporation.

£ Ahmadabad Cantonment (Civil) in 1,931 with a population of 2,492 (M-1,333, F-1,159 and in 1941 with a population of 3,045 (M-1,669, F-1,376) was a part of Ahmadabad Cantonment (Military). The combined population for the Ahmadabad Cantonment Civil and Military have been shown against Ahmadabad Cantonment.

§ Ahmadabad Cantonment (Civil) was a separate Town in 1961 with a Population of 5, 361 (M-2,865, F-2,496) but in 1971 Census it has been merged with Ahmadabad Cantonment. The combined Population of Civil and Military has been shown for the year 1961.

† Rander Town was treated as a separate Town—
in 1901 with a population of 10,194 (M-4,562 F-5,632);
in 1911 with a population of 10,352 (M-4,843 F-5,509);
in 1921 with a population of 9,922(M-4,737 F-5,185);
in 1931 with a population of 11,803 (M-5,809 F-5,994);
in 1941 with a population of 14,512 (M-7,178 F-7,334);
in 1951 with a population of 14,212 (M-6,826, F-7,386);
and in 1961 with a population of 18,534 (M-9,145, F-9,389) has merged in Surat (M.C.) with its figures in 1971 Census.

× Katargam was treated as separate Town in 1961 with a population of 10,959 (M-5772, F-5,187) and in 1971 with a population of 7,961 (M-4,172, F-3,789) has been merged in Surat Municipal Corporation with its figures in 1981.

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(ii) Umarwada (Part)	Surat	1981	OG	N.A.	293	..	..	173	120
	*(b) Udhana	Surat	1971	VP	6·80	13,384	..	..	7,662	5,722
			1981	NP	6·80	47,974	+34,590	+258·44	27,202	20,772
	(c) *Karanj*	Surat	1981	VP	1·86	36,517	..	..	22,257	14,260
	(d) *Limbayat*	Surat	1981	VP	1·35	27,941	..	..	15,449	12,492
	(e) *Bhestan*	Surat	1981	VP	6·94	6,772	..	..	3,849	2,923
	(f) *Nana Varachha*	Surat	1981	VP	3·34	6,543	..	..	3,474	3,069
	(g) *Umra*	Surat	1981	VP	3·87	5,841	..	..	3,016	2,825
	(h) *Bhedvad*	Surat	1981	VP	1·61	5,342	..	..	3,013	2,329
3	Vadodara UA	Vadodara	1901			103,790	..	..	56,009	47,781
			1911			99,345	—4,445	—4·28	53,616	45,729
			1921			94,712	—4,633	—4·66	51,555	43,157
			1931			112,860	+18,148	+19·16	62,744	50,116
			1941			153,301	+40,441	+35·83	84,666	68,635
			1951			211,407	+58,106	+37·90	113,518	97,889
			1961		34.42	309,716	+98,309	+46·50	166,858	142,858
			1971		78·13	467,487	+157,771	+50·94	252,460	215,027
			1981		114·36	744,881	+277,394	+59·34	394,268	350,613
	(a) Vadodara City †	Vadodara	1901	M	N.A.	103,790	..	..	56,009	47,781
			1911	M	N.A.	99,345	—4,445	4·28	53,616	45,729
			1921	M	N.A.	94,712	— 4,633	—4·66	51,555	43,157
			1931	M	N.A.	112,860	+18,148	+19·16	62,744	50,116
			1941	M	N.A.	153,301	+40,441	+35·83	84,666	68,635
			1951	M	28·23	211,407	+58,106	+37·90	113,518	97,889
			£ 1961	M	34·42	309,716	+98,309	+46·50	166,858	142,858
			†† 1971	MC	78·13	467,487	+157,771	+50·94	252,460	215,027
			1981	MC	108·26	734,473	+266,986	+57·11	388,723	345,750
	(b) *Tarsali*	Vadodara	1981	VP	6·10	10,408	..	..	5,545	4,863
4	Rajkot §	Rajkot	1901	M	N.A.	36,151	..	..	19,198	16,953
			1911	M	N.A.	34,194	1,957	—5·41	17,673	16,521
			1921	M	N.A.	45,845	+11,651	+34·07	23,788	22,057
			1931	M	N.A.	59,112	+13,267	+28·94	30,653	28,459
			1941	M	N.A.	66,353	+7,241	+12·25	33,865	32,488
			1951	M	65·01	132,069	+65,716	+99·04	67,230	64,839
			1961	M	N.A.	194,145	+62,076	+47·00	100,735	93,410
			1971	M	60·15	300,612	+106,467	+54·84	156,528	144,084
			1981	MC	69·00	445,076	+144,464	+48·06	231,218	213,858

† Vadodara Cantonment which was treated as a separate urban unit in 1901 to 1941 and for which no separate figures are available in 1951 has been merged with Baroda in 1961.

£ Gorwa Town was a separate Town in 1961 with Population of 11,318 (M-6,212, F-5,106) has been merged in Vadodara M.C. in 1971 Census.

†† Makarpura of 1971 Census has been merged with its population 791 (M-380, F-411) in Vadodara Municipal Corporation in 1981 Census.

§ Rajkot Civil Station which was treated as a separate urban unit in 1901 with a population of 8,992 (M-5,177 F-3,815), in 1911 with a population of 7,782 (M-4,406 F-3,376), in 1921 with a population of 9,788 (M-5,419 F-4,369), in 1931 with a population of 11,627(M-6,404 F-5,223) and in 1941 with a population of 14, 175 (M-7,550 F-6,625) was merged with Rajkot Municipality in 1951.

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	Jamnagar UA	Jamnagar	1901			53,844	..	..	26,759	27,085
			1911			44,887	—8,957	—16·64	22,025	22,862
			1921			42,495	—2,392	—5·33	21,307	21,188
			1931			55,056	+12,561	+29·56	27,824	27,232
			1941			71,588	+16,532	+30·03	36,306	35,282
			1951			104,419	+32,831	+45·86	53,777	50,642
			1961			159,217	+54,798	+52·48	83,493	75,724
			1971		N.A.	227,640	+68,423	+42·97	119,020	108,620
			1981		N.A.	317,362	+89,722	+39·41	165,647	151,715
	(a) Jamnagar City	Jamnagar	1901		N.A.	53,844	..	..	26,759	27,085
			1911		N.A.	44,887	—8,957	—16·64	22,025	22,862
			1921		N.A	42,495	—2,392	—5·33	21,307	21,188
			1931		N.A.	55,056	+12,561	+29·56	27,824	27,232
			1941		N.A.	71,588	+16,532	+30·03	36,306	35,282
			1951		N.A.	104,419	+32,831	+45·86	53,777	50,642
			1961		N.A.	148,572	+44,153	+42·28	77,623	70,949
			1971		N.A.	214,816	+66,244	+44·59	112,336	102,480
			1981		N.A.	294,344	+79,528	+37·02	153,870	140,474
	(i) Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1901	M	N.A.	53,844	..	..	26,759	27,085
			1911	M	N.A.	44,887	—8,957	—16·64	22,025	22,862
			1921	M	N.A.	42,495	—2,392	—5·33	21,307	21,188
			1931	M	N.A.	55,056	+12,561	+29·56	27,824	27,232
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	71,588	+16,532	+30·03	36,306	35,282
			1951	M	75·11	103,356	+31,768	+44·38	52,747	50,609
			1961	M	14·43	139,692	+36,336	+35·16	72,055	67,637
			1971	M	25·90	199,709	+60,017	+42·96	103,720	95,989
			1981	M	25·90	277,615	+77,906	+39·01	144,605	133,010
	(ii) Jamnagar OG	Jamnagar	1951	NM	N.A.	570	..	..	537	33
			1961	NM	N.A.	7,730	+7,160	+1256·14	4,691	3,039
			1971	OG	N.A.	12,124	+4,394	+56·84	7,006	5,118
			1981	OG	N.A.	8,834	—3,290	—27·14	4,844	3,990
	(iii) Railway Colony OG	Jamnagar	1971	OG	N.A.	2,478	..	..	1,307	1,171
			1981	OG	N.A.	4,561	+2,083	+84·06	2,530	2,031
	(iv) Vibhapar OG	Jamnagar	1981	OG	N.A.	2,824	..	..	1,609	1,215
	(v) Port Area OG	Jamnagar	1951	N.A.	N.A.	493	..	..	493	..
			1961	N.A.	N.A.	1,150	+657	+133·27	877	273
			1971	OG	N.A.	505	—645	—56·09	303	202
			1981	OG	N.A.	510	+5	+0·99	282	228
	(b) Bedi	Jamnagar	1961	P	4·40	10,645	..	..	5,870	4,775
			1971	NP	4·83	12,824	+2,179	+20·47	6,684	6,140
			1981	NP	4·83	13,323	+499	+3·89	6,653	6,670
	(c) *Navagam Ghed*	Jamnagar	1981	VP	4·27	9,695	..	..	5,124	4,571
6	Bhavnagar UA	Bhavnagar	1901			56,442	..	..	29,745	26,697
			1911			60,694	+4,252	+7·53	31,869	28,825
			1921			59,392	—1,302	—2·15	30,785	28,607
			1931			75,594	+16,202	+27·28	39,894	35,700
			1941			102,851	+27,257	+36·06	54,400	48,451
			1951			137,951	+35,100	+34·13	71,694	66,257
			1961			176,473	+38,522	+27·92	92,085	84,388
			1971		N.A.	225,974	+49,501	+28·05	118,438	107,536
			1981		N.A.	308,642	+82,668	+36·58	160,366	148,276

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(i) Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1901	MC	N.A.	56,442	..	..	29,745	26,697
			1911	M	N.A.	60,694	+4,252	+7·53	31,869	28,825
			1921	M	N.A.	59,392	—1,302	—2·15	30,785	28,607
			1931	M	N.A.	75,594	+16,202	+27·28	39,894	35,700
			1941	M	N.A.	102,851	+27,257	+36·06	54,400	48,451
			1951	M	69·93	137,951	+35,100	+34·13	71,694	66,257
			1961	M	N.A.	176,473	+38,522	+27·92	92,085	84,388
			1971	M	90·16	225,358	+48,885	+27·70	118,114	107,244
			1981	M	90·16	307,121	+81,763	+36·28	159,552	147,569
	(ii) Ruva (Part) OG	Bhavnagar	1971	OG	N.A.	616	..	..	324	292
			1981	OG	N.A.	1,521	+905	+146·92	814	707
7	Nadiad	Kheda	1901	M	N.A.	31,435	..	..	16,664	14,771
			1911	M	N.A.	27,145	—4,290	—13·65	14,364	12,781
			1921	M	N.A.	31,939	+4,794	+17·66	17,435	14,504
			1931	M	N.A.	34,584	+2,645	+8·28	18,528	16,056
			1941	M	N.A.	46,510	+11,926	+34·48	24,801	21,709
			1951	M	28·49	62,645	+16,135	+34·69	33,268	29,377
			1961	M	28·28	78,952	+16,307	+26·03	41,893	37,059
			1971	M	28·58	108,269	+29,317	+37·13	57,331	50,938
			1981	M	28.48	142,689	+34,420	+31·79	74,276	68,413
8	Porbandar UA	Junagadh	1901			24,620	..	..	12,753	11,867
			1911			24,821	+201	+0·82	12,672	12,149
			1921			28,699	+3,878	+15·62	14,434	14,265
			1931			33,383	+4,684	+16.32	17,088	16,295
			1941			48,493	+15,110	+45.26	24,675	23,818
			1951			58,824	+10,331	+21.30	29,185	29,639
			1961		9.92	75,081	+16,257	+27.64	38,863	36,218
			1971		27·67	106,727	+31,646	+42.15	55,114	51,613
			1981		30·06	133,307	+26,580	+24.90	68,358	64,949
	(a) Porbandar	Junagadh	1901	N.A.	N.A.	24,620	..	..	12,753	11,867
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	24,821	+201	+0.82	12,672	12,149
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	28,699	+3,878	+15.62	14,434	14,265
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	33,383	+4,684	+16.32	17,088	16,295
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	48,493	+15,110	+45.26	24,675	23,818
			1951	M	N.A.	58,824	+10,331	+21.30	29,185	29,639
			1961	M	9·92	75,081	+16,257	+27·64	38,863	36,218
			1971	M	9·91	96,881	+21,800	+29·04	49,783	47,098
			1981	M	12·30	115,182	+18,301	+18·89	58,792	56,390
	*(b) Chhaya	Junagadh	1971	VP	17·76	9,846	..	..	5,331	4,515
			1981	VP	17·76	18,125	+8,279	+84·08	9,566	8,559
9	Wadhwan UA	Surendranagar	1901			27,478	..	..	14,292	13,186
			1911			24,876	—2,602	—9·47	12,922	11,954
			1921			28,111	+3,235	+13·00	14,615	13,496
			1931			31,613	+3,502	+12·46	16,160	15,453
			1941			40,589	+8,976	+28·39	20,715	19,874
			1951			57,635	+17,046	+42·00	28,969	28,666
			1961		23·28	75,706	+18,071	+31·35	39,151	36,555
			1971		32·60	97,251	+21,545	+28·46	49,922	47,329
			1981		N.A.	130,602	+33,351	+34·29	67,357	63,245

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(a) Surendranagar . .	Surendranagar	1901			11,255	..	..	6,359	4,896
			1911			9,333	—1,922	—17·08	5,217	4,116
			1921			11,721	+2,388	+25·59	6,430	5,291
			1931			13,344	+1,623	+13·85	7,185	6,159
			1941			18,967	+5,623	+42·14	10,038	8,929
			1951			34,254	+15,287	+80·60	17,724	16,530
			1961		4·87	48,602	+14,348	+41·89	25,583	23,019
			1971		14·19	66,667	+18,065	+37·17	34,570	32,097
			1981		N.A.	91,770	+25,103	+37·65	47,585	44,185
	(i) Surendranagar . .	Surendranagar	1901	M	N.A.	11,255	..	..	6,359	4,896
			1911	M	N.A.	9,333	—1,922	—17·08	5,217	4,116
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	11,721	+2,388	+25·59	6,430	5,291
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	13,344	+1,623	+13·85	7,185	6,159
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	18,967	+5,623	+42·14	10,038	8,929
			1951	M	13·21	34,254	+15,287	+80·60	17,724	16,530
			1961	M	4·87	48,602	+14,348	+41·89	25,583	23,019
			1971	M	14·19	66,667	+18,065	+37·17	34,570	32,097
			1981	M	14·19	89,619	+22,952	+34·43	46,372	43,247
	(ii) Dudhrej (Part) OG .	Surendranagar	1981	OG	N.A.	2,151	..	..	1,213	938
	(b) Wadhwan . . .	Surendranagar	1901	M	N.A.	16,223	..	..	7,933	8,290
			1911	M	N.A.	15,543	—680	—4·19	7,705	7,838
			1921	M	N.A.	16,390	+847	+5·45	8,185	8,205
			1931	M	N.A.	18,269	+1,879	+11·46	8,975	9,294
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	21,622	+3,353	+18·35	10,677	10,945
			1951	M	85·99	23,381	+1,759	+8·14	11,245	12,136
			1961	M	18·41	27,104	+3,723	+15·92	13,568	13,536
			1971	M	18·41	30,584	+3,480	+12·84	15,352	15,232
			1981	M	18·41	38,832	+8,248	+26·97	19,772	19,060
10	Navsari UA . . .	Valsad	1901			21,451	..	..	10,502	10,949
			1911			17,982	—3,469	—16·17	8,690	9,292
			1921			19,437	+1,455	+8·09	9,478	9,959
			1931			24,397	+4,960	+25·52	12,013	12,384
			1941			35,445	+11,048	+45·28	18,129	17,316
			1951			44,663	+9,218	+26·01	22,738	21,925
			1961			63,190	+18,527	+41·48	32,486	30,704
			1971		18·07	80,101	+16,911	+26·76	41,943	38,158
			1981		21·75	129,266	+49,165	+61·38	69,786	59,480
	(a) Navsari . . .	Valsad	1901	M	N.A.	21,451	..	..	10,502	10,949
			1911	M	N.A.	17,982	—3,469	—16·17	8,690	9,292
			1921	M	N.A.	19,437	+1,455	+8·09	9,478	9,959
			1931	M	N.A.	24,397	+4,960	+25·52	12,013	12,384
			1941	M	N.A.	35,445	+11,048	+45·28	18,129	17,316
			1951	M	3·63	44,663	+9,218	+26·01	22,738	21,925
			1961	M	N.A.	53,600	+8,937	+20·01	27,509	26,091
			1971	M	8·52	72,979	+19,379	+36,15	38,217	34,762
			1981	M	8·52	106,793	+33,814	+46·33	57,682	49,111
	(b) *Vijalpor* . . .	Valsad	1981	VP	3·68	12,206	..	..	6,394	5,812
	(c) Jalalpore . . .	Valsad	1961	P	11·84	9,590	..	..	4,977	4,613
			1971	VP	9·55	7,122	—2,468	—25·74	3,726	3,396
			1981	VP	9·55	10,267	+3,145	+44·16	5,710	4,557

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	Junagadh UA . . .	Junagadh	1901			34,251	..	..	17,848	16,403
			1911			35,413	+1,162	+3·39	18,565	16,848
			1921			33,221	—2,192	—6·19	17,255	15,966
			1931			39,890	+6,669	+20·07	21,212	18,678
			1941			58,111	+18,221	+45·68	31,220	26,891
			1951			62,730	+4,619	+7·95	31,448	31,282
			1961			74,298	+11,568	+18·44	38,885	35,413
			1971		N.A.	95,900	+21,602	+29·07	50,626	45,274
			1981		N.A.	120,416	+24,516	+25·56	62,122	58,294
	(i) Junagadh . .	Junagadh	1901	N.A.	N.A.	34,251	..	..	17,848	16,403
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	35,413	+1,162	+3·39	18,565	16,848
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	33,221	—2,192	—6·19	17,255	15,966
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	39,890	+6,669	+20·07	21,212	18,678
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	58,111	+18,221	+45·68	31,220	26,891
			1951	M	18·65	62,730	+4,619	+7·95	31,448	31,282
			1961	M	13·47	74,298	+11,568	+18·44	38,885	35,413
			1971	M	13·47	95,485	+21,187	+28·52	50,417	45,068
			1981	M	13·47	118,646	+23,161	+24·26	61,209	57,437
	(ii) Junagadh OG . .	Junagadh	1971	OG	N.A.	415	..	..	209	206
			1981	OG	N.A.	1,770	+1,355	+326·51	913	857
12	Bharuch UA . . .	Bharuch	1901			42,896	..	..	22,198	20,698
			1911			43,403	+507	+1·18	22,630	20,773
			1921			42,648	—755	—1·74	22,668	19,980
			1931			34,276	—8,372	—19·63	18,872	15,404
			1941			55,810	+21,534	+62·83	29,240	26,570
			1951			62,729	+6,919	+12·40	32,574	30,155
			1961			73,639	+10,910	+17·39	37,927	35,712
			1971		N.A.	92,251	+18,612	+25.27	47,978	44,273
			1981		N.A.	112,524	+20,273	+21·98	58,566	53,958
	(i) Bharuch . .	Bharuch	1901	M	N.A.	42,896	..	..	22,198	20,698
			1911	M	N.A.	43,403	+507	+1.18	22,630	20,773
			1921	M	N.A.	42,648	—755	—1.74	22,668	19,980
			1931	M	N.A.	34,276	—8,372	—19.63	18,872	15,404
			1941	M	N.A.	55,810	+21,534	+62·83	29,240	26,570
			1951	M	13·73	62,729	+6,919	+12·40	32,574	30,155
			1961	M	8.03	73,639	+10,910	+17·39	37,927	35,712
			1971	M	8·02	92,251	+18,612	+25·27	47,978	44,273
			1981	M	8·02	110,070	+17,819	+19·32	57,258	52,812
	(ii) Kanbivaga OG .	Bharuch	1981	OG	N.A.	1,545	..	..	844	701
	(iii) Kasak OG . .	Bharuch	1981	OG	N.A.	395	..	..	200	195
	(iv) Mojampur OG .	Bharuch	1981	OG	N.A.	338	..	..	181	157
	(v) Dungari OG . .	Bharuch	1981	OG	N.A.	176	..	..	83	93

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13	Patan UA . . .	Junagadh	1901			25,116	..	..	12,531	12,585
			1911			22,430	—2,686	—10·69	11,229	11,201
			1921			27,792	+5,362	+23·91	14,374	13,418
			1931			30,179	+2,387	+8·59	15,141	15,038
			1941			41,652	+11,473	+38·02	21,440	20,212
			1951			52,434	+10,782	+25·89	25,873	26,561
			1961		35.74	60,857	+8,423	+16·06	30,878	29,979
			1971		37·68	75,520	+14,663	+24·09	38,758	36,762
			1981		38·40	105,307	+29,787	+39·44	53,926	51,381
	(a) Veraval . . .	Junagadh	1901	N.A.	N.A.	16,775	..	..	8,346	8,429
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	15,563	—1,212	—7·23	7,831	7,732
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	19,365	+3,802	+24·43	10,146	9,219
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	21,114	+1,749	+9·03	10,517	10,597
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	30,275	+9,161	+43·39	15,635	14,640
			1951	M	19·42	40,378	+10,103	+33·37	19,828	20,550
			1961	M	3·88	46,930	+6,552	+16·23	23,873	23,057
			1971	M	5·82	58,771	+11,841	+25·23	30,206	28,565
			1981	M	6·54	85,048	+26,277	+44·71	43,832	41,216
	(b) Patan . . .	Junagadh	1901	N.A.	N.A.	8,341	..	..	4,185	4,156
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	6,867	—1,474	—17·67	3,398	3,469
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	8,427	+1,560	+22·72	4,228	4,199
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	9,065	+638	+7·57	4,624	4,441
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	11,377	+2,312	+25·50	5,805	5,572
			1951	M	31·86	12,056	+679	+5·97	6,045	6,011
			1961	M	31·86	13,927	+1,871	+15·52	7,005	6,922
			1971	M	31·86	16,749	+2,822	+20·26	8,552	8,197
			1981	M	31.86	20,259	+3,510	+20·96	10,094	10,165

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			CLASS : II (50,000—99,999) 13 UAS AND 10 TOWNS							
			1901		**N.A.**	**110,286**	..	..	**56,504**	**53,782**
			1911		**N.A.**	**160,039**	**+49,753**	**+45·11**	**85,485**	**74,554**
			1921		**N.A.**	**154,104**	**—5,935**	**—3.71**	**82,340**	**71,764**
			1931		**N.A.**	**189,762**	**+35,658**	**+23.14**	**98,371**	**91,391**
			1941		**N.A.**	**251,862**	**+62,100**	**+32.73**	**130,631**	**121,231**
			1951		**N.A.**	**356,997**	**+105,135**	**+41.74**	**181,317**	**175,680**
			1961		**185·13**	**757,760**	**+400,763**	**+112.26**	**392,964**	**364,796**
			1971		**352·51**	**1,157,220**	**+399,460**	**+52.72**	**603,108**	**554,112**
			1981		**371·14**	**1,537,325**	**+380,105**	**+32.85**	**796,955**	**740,370**
1	Godhra UA . .	Panch Mahals	1901			20,915	..	..	10,780	10,135
			1911			22,144	+1,229	+5·88	11,599	10,545
			1921			26,979	+4,835	+21·83	14,243	12,736
			1931			35,110	+8,131	+30·14	18,827	16,283
			1941			41,986	+6,876	+19·58	21,587	20,399
			1951			40,476	—1,510	—3·60	21,575	18,901
			1961			52,167	+11,691	+28·88	27,304	24,863
			1971		N.A.	66,853	+14,686	+28·15	34,991	31,862
			1981		N.A.	86,228	+19,375	+28.98	44,732	41,496
	(i) Godhra . .	Panch Mahals	1901	M	N.A.	20,915	..	..	10,780	10,135
			1911	M	N.A.	22,144	+1,229	+5·88	11,599	10,545
			1921	M	N.A.	26,979	+4,835	+21.83	14,243	12,736
			1931	M	N.A.	35,110	+8,131	+30·14	18,827	16,283
			1941	M	N.A.	41,986	+6,876	+19·58	21,587	20,399
			1951	M	20·20	40,476	—1,510	—3·60	21,575	18,901
			1961	M	20·07	52,167	+11,691	+28·88	27,304	24,863
			1971	M	20.16	66,403	+14,236	+27·29	34,740	31,663
			1981	M	20·16	85,784	+19,381	+29·19	44,505	41,279
	(ii) Jafrabad (Part)OG .	Panch Mahals	1971	OG	N.A.	450	..	..	251	199
			1981	OG	N.A.	444	—6	—1·33	227	217
2	Anand . . .	Kheda	1901	M	N.A.	10,010	..	..	5,482	4,528
			1911	M	N.A.	10,139	+129	+1·29	5,595	4,544
			1921	M	N.A.	11,054	+915	+9·02	6,173	4,881
			1931	M	N.A.	11,660	+606	+5·48	6,517	5,143
			1941	M	N.A.	17,154	+5,494	+47.12	9,260	7,894
			1951	M	17·61	25,767	+8,613	+50·21	14,091	11,676
			1961	M	21·26	40,458	+14,691	+57·01	22,369	18,089
			1971	M	21·13	59,155	+18,697	+46·21	32,171	26,984
			1981	M	21·13	83,936	+24,781	+41·89	44,697	39,239
3	Valsad UA . .	Valsad	1901			12,857	..	..	6,555	6,302
			1911			15,972	+3,115	+24·23	8,483	7,489
			1921			19,822	+3,850	+24·10	10,783	9,039
			1931			19,481	—341	—1·72	10,206	9,275
			1941			20,195	+714	+3·67	10,409	9,786
			1951			25,440	+5,245	+25·97	13,005	12,435
			1961		N.A.	44,166	+18,726	+73·61	22,614	21,552
			1971		N.A.	63,069	+18,903	+42·80	32,982	30,087
			1981		N.A.	82,697	+19,628	+31·12	43,148	39,549

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(a) Valsad	Valsad.	1901		N.A.	12,857	..	..	6,555	6,302
			1911		N.A.	15,972	+3,116	+24·23	8,483	7,489
			1921		N.A.	19,822	+3,850	+24·10	10,783	9,039
			1931		N.A.	19,481	—341	—1·72	10,206	9,275
			1941		N.A.	20,195	+714	+3·67	10,409	9,786
			1951		10·36	25,440	×5,245	+25·97	13,005	12,435
			1961		N.A.	37,586	+12,146	+47·74	19,124	18,462
			1971		N.A.	54,966	+17,380	+46·24	28,649	26,317
			1981		N.A.	72,969	+18,003	+32·75	37,933	35,036
	(i) Valsad	Valsad	1901	M	N.A.	12,857	..	..	6,555	6,302
			1911	M	N.A.	15,972	+3,115	+24·23	8,483	7,489
			1921	M	N.A.	19,822	+3,850	+24·10	10,783	9,039
			1931	M	N.A.	19,481	—341	—1·72	10,206	9,275
			1941	M	N.A.	20,195	+714	+3·67	10,409	9,786
			1951	M	10.36	25,440	+5,245	+25·97	13,005	12,435
			1961	M	4.04	35,058	+9,618	+37·81	17,746	17,312
			1971	M	4.91	43,254	+8,196	+23·38	22,446	20,808
			1981	M	4.91	54,017	+10,763	+24·88	27,881	26,136
	(ii) Mogarwadi OG	Valsad	1971	OG	N.A.	5,313	..	..	2,972	2,341
			1981	OG	N.A.	8,928	+3,615	+68·04	4,844	4,084
	(iii) Nanakwada OG	Valsad	1971	OG	N.A.	1,653	..	..	855	798
			1981	OG	N.A.	4,282	+2,629	+159·04	2,227	2,055
	(iv) Bhagdakhurd OG	Valsad	1971	OG	N.A.	2,555	..	..	1,237	1,318
			1981	OG	N.A.	3,155	+600	+23.48	1,599	1,556
	(v) Pardi Sondhpur OG	Valsad	1971	OG	N.A.	1,961	..	..	1,025	936
			1981	OG	N.A.	2,419	+458	+23·36	1,302	1,117
	(vi) Valsad OG	Valsad	1961	NM	N.A.	2,528	..	..	1,378	1,150
			1971	OG	N.A.	230	—2,298	—90·90	114	116
			1981	OG	N.A.	168	—62	—26·96	80	88
	(b) Abrama	Valsad	1961	P	6·24	6,580	..	..	3,490	3,090
			1971	VP	6·24	8,103	+1,523	+23·15	4,333	3,770
			1981	VP	6·24	9,728	+1,625	+20·05	5,215	4,513
4	Dohad UA	Panch Mahals	1901			13,990	..	..	6,869	7,121
			1911			9,303	—4,687	—33·50	4,729	4,574
			1921			16,076	+6,773	+72·80	8,189	7,887
			1931			22,093	+6,017	+37·43	11,911	10,182
			1941			12,666	—9,427	—42·67	6,908	5,758
			1951			42,006	+29,340	+231·64	22,039	19,967
			1961			50,434	+8,428	+20·06	26,443	23,991
			1971		N.A.	69,224	+18,790	+37·26	35,533	33,691
			1981		N.A.	82,256	+13,032	+18·83	41,899	40,357
	(a) Dohad	Panch Mahals	1901		N.A.	13,990	..	..	6,869	7,121
			1911		N.A.	9,303	—4,687	—33·50	4,729	4,574
			1921		N.A.	16,076	+6,773	+72·80	8,189	7,887
			1931		N.A.	22,093	+6,017	+37·43	11,911	10,182
			1941		N.A.	12,666	—9,427	—42·67	6,908	5,758
			1951		N.A.	42,006	+29,340	+231·64	22,039	19,967
			1961		6·48	35,483	—6,523	—15.53	18,146	17,337
			1971		N.A.	51,406	+15,923	+44.88	25,982	25,424
			1981		N.A.	64,226	+12,820	+24.94	32,384	31,842

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(i) Dohad	Panch Mahals	1901	M	N.A.	13,990	..	..	6,869	7,121
			1911	M	N.A.	9,303	−4,687	−33·50	4,729	4,574
			1921	M	N.A.	16,076	+6,773	+72·80	8,189	7,887
			1931	M	N.A.	22,093	+6,017	+37·43	11,911	10,182
			1941	M	N.A.	12,666	−9,427	−42·67	6,908	5,758
			1951	M	N.A.	42,006	+29,340	+231·64	22,039	19,967
			1961	M	6,48	35,483	−6,523	−15·53	18,146	17,337
			1971	M	6,54	44,506	+9,023	+25·43	22,602	21,904
			1981	M	6,54	55,256	+10,750	+24·15	27,878	27,378
	(ii) Dhoad OG	Panch Mahals	1971	OG	N.A.	6,900	..	..	3,380	3,520
			1981	OG	N.A.	8,970	+2,070	+30·00	4,506	4,464
	(b) Freelandgunj	Panch Mahals	1961	NM	2·74	14,951	..	..	8,297	6,654
			1971	NM	2·74	17,818	+2,867	+19·18	9,551	8,267
			1981	NM	2·74	18,030	+212	+1·19	9,515	8,515
5	Patan	Mahesana	1901	M	N.A.	31,402	..	..	15,690	15,712
			1911	M	N.A.	28,339	−3,063	−9·75	13,904	14,435
			1921	M	N.A.	27,017	−1,322	−4·66	13,487	13,530
			1931	M	N.A.	29,830	+2,813	+10·41	14,884	14,946
			1941	M	N.A.	36,549	+6,719	+22·52	18,398	18,151
			1951	M	51·54	43,044	+6,495	+17·77	21,824	21,220
			1961	M	N.A.	51,953	+8,909	+20·70	26,566	25,387
			1971	M	13·68	64,519	+12,566	+24·19	33,206	31,313
			1981	M	13·62	79,196	+14,677	+22·75	40,890	38,306
6	Dhoraji UA	Rajkot	1901			24,815	..	..	11,619	13,196
			1911			24,116	−699	−2·82	10,950	13,166
			1921			25,666	+1,550	+6·43	11,654	14,012
			1931			29,302	+3,636	+14·17	13,813	15,489
			1941			37,647	+8,345	+28·48	18,757	18,890
			1951			43,787	+6,140	+16·31	20,939	22,848
			1961			48,951	+5,164	+11·79	23,882	25,069
			1971			60,080	+11,129	+22·73	29,770	30,310
			1981		N.A.	77,716	+17,636	+29·35	38,845	38,871
	(i) Dhoraji	Rajkot	1901	M	N.A.	24,815	..	..	11,619	13,196
			1911	M	N.A.	24,116	−699	−2·82	10,950	13,166
			1921	M	N.A.	25,666	+1,550	+6·43	11,654	14,012
			1931	M	N.A.	29,302	+3,636	+14·17	13,813	15,489
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	37,647	+8,345	+28·48	18,757	18,890
			1951	M	76·92	43,787	+6,140	+16·31	20,939	22,848
			1961	M	15·54	48,951	+5,164	+11·79	23,882	25,069
			1971	M	15·54	59,773	+10,822	+22·11	29,611	30,162
			1981	M	15·54	76,556	+16,783	+28·08	37,997	38,559
	(ii) Dhoraji OG	Rajkot	1971	OG	N.A.	307	..	..	159	148
			1981	OG	N.A.	1,160	+853	+277·85	848	312

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7	Morvi	Rajkot	1901	M	N.A.	17,820	..	..	8,929	8,891
			1911	M	N.A.	14,962	—2,858	—16·04	7,316	7,646
			1921	M	N.A.	13,115	—1,847	—12·34	6,373	6,742
			1931	M	N.A.	18,934	+5,819	+44·37	9,363	9,571
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	37,048	+18,114	+95·67	19,081	17,967
			1951	M	44·03	40,722	+3,674	+9·92	20,386	20,336
			1961	M	9·71	50,192	+9,470	+23·26	25,943	24,249
			1971	M	8·62	60,976	+10,784	+21·49	31,863	29,113
			1981	M	8·62	73,327	+12,351	+20·26	37,828	35,499
8	Mahesana UA	Mahesana	1901			9,393	..	..	4,895	4,498
			1911			10,141	+748	+7·96	5,333	4,808
			1921			11,888	+1,747	+17·23	6,502	5,386
			1931			14,762	+2,874	+24·18	8,013	6,749
			1941			16,986	+2,224	+15·07	9,160	7,826
			1951			22,804	+5,818	+34·25	12,031	10,773
			1961			32,577	+9,773	+42·86	17,420	15,157
			1971		N.A.	51,713	+19,136	+58·74	27,441	24,272
			1981		N.A.	73,024	+21,311	+41·21	38,020	35,004
	(i) Mahesana	Mahesana	1901	N.A.	N.A.	9,393	..	..	4,895	4,498
			1911	M	N.A.	10,141	+748	+7·96	5,333	4,808
			1921	M	N.A.	11,888	+1,747	+17·23	6,502	5,386
			1931	M	N.A.	14,762	+2,874	+24·18	8,013	6,749
			1941	M	N.A.	16,986	+2,224	+15·07	9,160	7,826
			1951	M	6·22	22,804	+5,818	+34·25	12,031	10,773
			1961	M	7·51	32,577	+9,773	+42·86	17,420	15,157
			1971	M	12·87	51,598	+19,021	+58·39	27,385	24,213
			1981	M	12·87	72,872	+21,274	+41·23	37,944	34,928
	(ii) Mahesana OG	Mahesana	1971	OG	N.A.	115	..	..	56	59
			1981	OG	N.A.	152	+37	+32·17	76	76
9	Bhuj UA	Kachchh	1901			26,362	..	..	13,494	12,868
			1911			21,579	—4,783	—18·14	10,556	11,023
			1921			19,281	—2,298	—10·65	9,308	9,973
			1931			21,859	+2,578	+13·37	10,805	11,054
			1941			23,282	+1,423	+6·51	11,366	11,916
			1951			30,985	+7,703	+33·09	15,538	15,447
			1961			40,180	+9,195	+29·68	20,666	19,514
			1971		N.A.	52,861	+12,681	+31·56	27,521	25,340
			1981		N.A.	70,211	+17,350	+32·82	36,987	33,224
	(i) Bhuj	Kachchh	1901	M&C	N.A.	26,362	..	..	13,494	12,868
			1911	M	N.A.	21,579	—4,783	—18·14	10,556	11,023
			1921	M	N.A.	19,281	—2,298	—10·65	9,308	9,973
			1931	M	N.A.	21,859	+2,578	+13·37	10,805	11,054
			1941	M	N.A.	23,282	+1,423	+6·51	11,366	11,916
			1951	M	64·75	30,985	+7,703	+33·09	15,538	15,447
			1961	M	N.A.	40,180	+9,195	+29·68	20,666	19,514
			1971	M	9·48	52,177	+11,997	+29·86	27,055	25,122
			1981	M	9·48	69,693	+17,516	+33·57	36,727	32,966
	(ii) Bhuj OG	Kachchh	1971	OG	N.A.	684	..	..	466	218
			1981	OG	N.A.	518	—166	—24·27	260	258

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Fema
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	Kalol	Mahesana	1901	M	N.A.	6,465	..	..	3,284	3,181
			1911	M	N.A.	6,376	—89	—1·38	3,267	3,109
			1921	M	N.A.	7,259	+883	+13·85	3,696	3,563
			1931	M	N.A.	9,364	+2,105	+29·00	4,978	4,386
			1941	M	N.A.	17,879	+8,515	+90·93	10,024	7,855
			1951	M	17·35	22,432	+4,553	+25·47	12,132	10,300
			1961	M	7·77	31,940	+9,508	+42·39	17,486	14,454
			1971	M	17·23	50,321	+18,381	+57.55	27,416	22,905
			1981	M	17·23	69,946	+19,625	+39·00	37,013	32,933
11	Khambhat	Kheda	1901	M	N.A.	31,780	..	..	15,654	16,126
			1911	M	N.A.	28,098	—3,682	—11.59	13,858	14,240
			1921	M	N.A.	27,251	—847	—3.01	13,547	13,704
			1931	M	N.A.	31,877	+4,626	+16·98	16,296	15,581
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	34,941	+3,064	+9·61	17,862	17079
			1951	M	33·93	39,038	+4,097	+11·73	19,973	19,065
			1961	M	4·43	51,291	+12,253	+31·39	26,625	24,666
			1971	M	69·24	62,097	+10,806	+21·07	32,163	29,934
			1981	M	69·24	68,791	+6,694	+10·78	35,299	33,492
12	Gondal UA	Rajkot.	1901			19,592	..	..	10,012	9,580
			1911			15,141	—4,451	—22·72	7,668	7,473
			1921			17,418	+2,277	+15·04	8,670	8,748
			1931			24,573	+7,155	+41.08	12,603	11,970
			1941			30,553	+5,980	+24.34	15,419	15,134
			1951			37,046	+6,493	+21·25	18,549	18,497
			1961			45,069	+8,023	+21·66	23,324	21,745
			1971		N.A.	55,329	+10,260	+22·77	28,824	26,505
			1981		N.A.	66,818	+11,489	+20·76	34,074	32,744
	(i) Gondal	Rajkot.	1901	M	N.A.	19,592	..	..	10,012	9,580
			1911	M	N.A.	15,141	—4,451	—22·72	7,668	7,473
			1921	M	N.A.	17,418	+2,277	+15·04	8,670	8,748
			1931	M	N.A.	24,573	+7,155	+41·08	12,603	11,970
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	30,553	+5,980	+24·34	15,419	15,134
			1951	M	74·59	37,046	+6,493	+21·25	18,549	18,497
			1961	M	6·48	45,069	+8,023	+21·66	23,324	21,745
			1971	M	7·29	54,928	+9,859	+21·88	28,614	26,314
			1981	M	7·29	66,096	+11,168	+20·33	33,666	32,430
	(ii) Gondal OG	Rajkot.	1971	OG	N.A.	401	..	..	210	191
			1981	OG	N.A.	722	+321	+80·05	408	314
13	Jetpur UA	Rajkot.	1901			15,919	..	..	7,663	8,256
			1911			16,513	+594	+3·73	7,674	8,839
			1921			18,694	+2,181	+13·21	8,967	9,727
			1931			22,973	+4,279	+22·89	11,102	11,871
			1941			28,406	+5,433	+23·65	13,690	14,716
			1951			28,444	+38	+0·13	13,932	14,512
			1961			31,186	+2,742	+9·64	15,678	15,508
			1971		N.A.	41,943	+10,757	+34·49	21,427	20,516
			1981		N.A.	63,074	+21,131	+50·38	32,430	30,644

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(i) Jetpur	Rajkot	1901	N.A.	N.A.	15,919	..	..	7,663	8,256
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	16,513	+594	+3·73	7,674	8,839
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	18,694	+2,181	+13·21	8,967	9,727
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	22,973	+4,279	+22·89	11,102	11,871
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	28,406	+5,433	+23·65	13,690	14,716
			1951	M	36·26	28,444	+38	+0.13	13,932	14,512
			1961	M	10·36	31,186	+2,742	+9·64	15,678	15,508
			1971	M	10·36	41,926	+10,740	+34·44	21,411	20,515
			1981	M	10·36	62,806	+20,880	+49·80	32,240	30,566
	(ii) Jetpur OG	Rajkot	1971	OG	N.A.	17	..	..	16	1
			1981	OG	N.A.	268	+251	+1476·47	190	78
*14	Gandhinagar	Gandhinagar	1971	n. a.	56·75	24,055	..	..	12,945	11,110
			1981	n. a.	56.75	62,443	+38,388	+159·58	33,619	28,824
15	Gandhidham UA	Kachchh	1951			5,692	..	..	2,961	2,131
			1961			26,514	+21,422	+420·70	14,334	12,180
			1971			38,908	+12,394	+46·75	20,730	18,178
			1981		N.A.	61,489	+22,581	+58·04	32,590	28,899
	(i) Gandhidham	Kachchh	1951	N.A.	N.A.	5,092	..	..	2,961	2,131
			1961	M	N.A.	26,514	+21,422	+420·70	14,334	12,180
			1971	M	12.98	38,824	+12,310	+46·43	20,685	18,139
			1981	M	12.98	61,415	+22,591	+58·19	32,546	28,869
	(ii) Railway Colony OG	Kachchh	1971	OG	N.A.	84	..	..	45	39
			1981	OG	N.A.	74	—10	—11.90	44	30
16	Palanpur	Banas Kantha	1901	N.A.	N.A.	17,799	..	..	9,144	8,655
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	17,221	—578	—3·25	8,562	8,659
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	17,843	+622	+3·61	9,141	8,702
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	20,347	+2,504	+14·03	10,509	9,838
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	21,643	+1,296	+6·37	11,128	10,515
			1951	M	46·10	22,629	+986	+4·78	11,631	10,998
			1961	M	14·25	29,139	+6,510	+28·77	15,291	13,848
			1971	M	14·92	42,114	+12,975	+44·53	21,786	20,328
			1981	M	14·92	61,262	+19,148	+45·47	31,732	29,530
17	Amreli UA	Amreli	1901			17,997	..	..	9,271	8,726
			1911			17,443	—554	—3·08	8,893	8,550
			1921			17,793	+350	+2·01	8,929	8,864
			1931			20,186	+2,393	+13·45	10,129	10,057
			1941			25,485	+5,299	+26·25	13,007	12,478
			1951			27,826	+2,341	+9·19	14,022	13,804
			1961			34,699	+6,873	+24·70	18,064	16,635
			1971		N.A.	43,794	+9,095	+26·21	22,979	20,815
			1981		N.A.	58,241	+14,447	+32·99	30,335	27,906

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decades Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(i) Amreli	Amreli	1901	M	N.A.	17,997	..	..	9,271	8,726
			1911	M	N.A.	17,443	—554	—3·08	8,893	8,550
			1921	M	N.A.	17,793	+350	+2·01	8,929	8,864
			1931	M	N.A.	20,186	+2,393	+13·45	10,129	10,057
			1941	M	N.A.	25,485	+5,299	+26·25	13,007	12,478
			1951	M	65·01	27,826	+2,341	+9·19	14,022	13,804
			1961	M	5·18	34,699	+6,873	+24·70	18,064	16,635
			1971	M	5·18	39,520	+4,821	+13·89	20,718	18,802
			1981	M	11·44	56,598	+17,078	+43·21	29,479	27,119
	(ii) Amreli OG	Amreli	1971	OG	N.A.	4,274	..	..	2,261	2,013
			1981	OG	N.A.	1,643	—2,631	—61·56	856	787
18	Mahuva UA	Bhavnagar	1901			17,549	..	..	8,935	8,614
			1911			17,063	—486	—2·77	8,817	8,246
			1921			16,232	—831	—4·87	8,271	7,961
			1931			19,019	+2,787	+17·17	9,688	9,331
			1941			22,058	+3,039	+15·98	11,168	10,890
			1951			26,718	+4,660	+21·13	13,190	13,528
			1961			32,732	+6,014	+22·51	17,042	15,690
			1971		N.A.	41,588	+8,856	+27·06	21,686	19,902
			1981		N.A.	56,072	+14,484	+34·83	28,641	27,431
	(i) Mahuva	Bhavnagar	1901	N.A.	N.A.	17,549	..	..	8,935	8,614
			1911	M	N.A.	17,063	—486	—2·77	8,817	8,246
			1921	M	N.A.	16,232	—831	—4·87	8,271	7,961
			1931	M	N.A.	19,019	+2,787	+17·17	9,688	9,331
			1941	M	N.A.	22,058	+3,039	+15·98	11,168	10,890
			1951	M	33·41	26,718	+4,660	+21·13	13,190	13,528
			1961	M	33·23	32,732	+6,014	+22·51	17,042	15,690
			1971	M	5·94	39,497	+6,765	+20·67	20,613	18,884
			1981	M	5·94	53,625	+14,128	+35·77	27,392	26,233
	(ii) Mahuva OG	Bhavnagar	1971	OG	N.A.	2,091	..	..	1,073	1018
			1981	OG	N.A.	2,447	+356	+17·03	1,249	1198
19	Upleta	Rajkot	1901	M	N.A.	9,429	..	..	4,408	5,021
			1911	M	N.A.	10,185	+756	+8·02	4,617	5,568
			1921	M	N.A.	9,974	—211	—2·07	4,547	5,427
			1931	M	N.A.	13,404	+3,430	+34·39	6,307	7,097
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	17,291	+3,887	+29·00	8,255	9,036
			1951	M	55·69	22,736	+5,445	+31·49	10,530	12,206
			1961	M	3·11	27,613	+4,877	+21·45	13,247	14,366
			1971	M	4·08	35,326	+7,713	+27·93	17,707	17,619
			1981	M	2·76	54,907	+19,581	+55·43	27,965	26,942
20	Sidhpur UA	Mahesana	1901			14,743	..	..	7,269	7,474
			1911			15,447	+704	+4·78	7,585	7,862
			1921			16,187	+740	+4·79	8,110	8,077
			1931			20,468	+4,281	+26·45	10,218	10,250
			1941			24,565	+4,097	+20·02	12,448	12,117
			1951			25,410	+845	+3·44	12,637	12,773
			1961			33,850	+8,440	+33·22	16,824	17,026
			1971		N.A.	41,334	+7,484	+22·11	20,678	20,656
			1981		N.A.	52,706	+11,372	+27·51	26,632	26,074

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status To Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(i) Sidhpur	Mahesana	1901	M	N.A.	14,743	..	..	7,269	7,474
			1911	M	N.A.	15,447	+704	+4.78	7,585	7,862
			1921	M	N.A.	16,187	+740	+4.79	8,110	8,077
			1931	M	N.A.	20,468	+4,281	+26.45	10,218	10,250
			1941	M	N.A.	24,565	+4,097	+20.02	12,448	12,117
			1951	M	24.35	25,410	+845	+3.44	12,637	12,773
			1961	M	9·84	33,850	+8,440	+33·22	16,824	17,026
			1971	M	11·66	40,521	+6,671	+19·71	20,245	20,276
			1981	M	11·66	51,953	+11,432	+28·21	26,235	25,718
	(ii) Sidhpur OG	Mahesana	1971	OG	N.A.	813	..	..	433	380
			1981	OG	N.A.	753	—60	—7·38	397	356
21	Savarkundla UA	Bhavnagar	1901			11,068	..	..	5,650	5,418
			1911			10,610	—458	—4·14	5,321	5,289
			1921			11,407	+797	+7·51	5,701	5,706
			1931			13,642	+2,235	+19·59	6,731	6,911
			1941			17,181	+3,539	+25·94	8,583	8,598
			1951			22,413	+5,232	+30·45	11,242	11,171
			1961			31,051	+8,638	+38·54	16,034	15,017
			1971		N.A.	39,215	+8,164	+26·29	20,447	18,768
			1981		N.A.	51,431	+12,216	+31·15	26,456	24,975
	(i) Savarkundla@	Bhavnagar	1901	M	N.A.	11,068	..	..	5,650	5,418
			1911	M	N.A.	10,610	—458	—4·14	5,321	5,289
			1921	M	N.A.	11,407	+797	+7·51	5,701	5,706
			1931	M	N.A.	13,642	+2,235	+19·59	6,731	6,911
			1941	M	N.A.	17,181	+3,539	+25·94	8,583	8,598
			1951	M	44·81	22,413	+5,232	+30·45	11,242	11,171
			1961	M	2·59	30,122	+7,709	+34·40	15,535	14,587
			1971	M	2·59	37,957	+7,835	+26·01	19,792	18,165
			1981	M	8·00	49,740	+11,783	+31·04	25,565	24,175
	(ii) Savarkundla OG	Bhavnagar	1961	NM	N.A.	929	..	..	499	430
			1971	OG	N.A.	1,258	+329	+35·41	655	603
			1981	OG	N.A.	1,691	+433	+34·42	891	800
22	Dhrangadhra	Surendranagar	1901	M	N.A.	14,770	..	..	7,420	7,350
			1911	M	N.A.	14,900	+130	+0·88	7,519	7,381
			1921	M	N.A.	17,526	+2,626	+17·62	9,010	8,516
			1931	M	N.A.	17,538	+12	+0·07	8,809	8,729
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	21,267	+3,729	+21·26	10,714	10,553
			1951	M	22·27	25,729	+4,462	+20·98	12,856	12,873
			1961	M	N.A.	32,477	+6,748	+26·23	16,617	15,860
			1971	M	10·36	40,791	+8,314	+25·60	21,542	19,249
			1981	M	10·36	51,280	+10,489	+25·71	27,480	23,800
23	Botad	Bhavnagar	1901	M	N.A.	8,857	..	..	4,524	4,333
			1911	M	N.A.	9,324	+467	+5·27	4,844	4,480
			1921	M	N.A.	9,815	+491	+5·27	5,111	4,704
			1931	M	N.A.	12,915	+3,100	+31·58	6,660	6,255
			1941	M	N.A.	15,842	+2,927	+22·66	8,109	7,733
			1951	M	67·08	19,558	+3,716	+23·46	9,818	9,740
			1961	M	10·36	26,168	+6,610	+33·80	13,595	12,573
			1971	M	10·36	32,179	+6,011	+22·97	16,720	15,459
			1981	M	10.36	50,274	+18,095	+56·23	25,643	24,631

@ **Savar** Samapadar which was treated as a separate town in 1901 to 1931 and which was subsequently declassified in 1941 has been merged with Savarkundla in 1961 and has been shown as part of the town. In 1971 and 1981 the same is appearing as Savarkundla OG.

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			CLASS : III—(20,000—49,999)—4 UAs AND 42 TOWNS							
			1901		**N.A.**	**403,355**	..	..	**205,449**	**197,906**
			1911		**N.A.**	**426,449**	**+23,094**	**+5·73**	**214,540**	**211,909**
			1921		**N.A.**	**436,563**	**+10,114**	**+2·37**	**223,023**	**213,540**
			1931		**N.A.**	**532,282**	**+95,719**	**+21·93**	**272,214**	**260,068**
			1941		**N.A.**	**736,857**	**+204,575**	**+38·43**	**375,301**	**361,556**
			1951		**N.A.**	**920,090**	**+183,233**	**+24·87**	**466,811**	**453,279**
			1961		**391·85**	**1,090,904**	**+170,814**	**+18·56**	**563,851**	**527,053**
			1971		**508·31**	**1,180,413**	**+89,509**	**+8·21**	**614,477**	**565,936**
			1981		**905·99**	**1,413,525**	**+233,112**	**+19·75**	**729,073**	**684,452**
1	Viramgam	Ahmadabad	1901	M	N.A.	18,952	..	..	9,332	9,620
			1911	M	N.A.	20,769	+1,817	+9·59	10,355	10,414
			1921	M	N.A.	26,262	+5,493	+26·45	14,094	12,168
			1931	M	N.A.	18,965	—7,297	—27·79	10,193	8,772
			1941	M	N.A.	26,373	+7,408	+39·06	13,582	12,791
			1951	*M*	*42·74*	*27,435*	*+1,062*	*+4·03*	*14,030*	*13,405*
			1961	M	8·78	38,955	+11,520	+41·99	20,330	18,625
			1971	M	8·78	43,790	+4,835	+12·41	22,777	21,013
			1981	M	8·78	48,275	+4,485	+10·24	25,048	23,227
2	Petlad	Kheda	1901	M	N.A.	15,282	..	..	7,887	7,395
			1911	M	N.A.	14,863	—419	—2·74	7,852	7,011
			1921	M	N.A.	15,159	+296	+1·99	8,091	7,068
			1931	M	N.A.	19,236	+4,077	+26·89	10,290	8,946
			1941	M	N.A.	23,928	+4,692	+24·39	12,803	11,125
			1951	M	7·25	29,667	+5,739	+23·98	15,770	13,897
			1961	M	9·19	35,239	+5,572	+18·78	18,613	16,626
			1971	M	2·28	39,535	+4,296	+12·19	20,962	18,573
			1981	M	2·28	47,020	+7,485	+18·93	24,671	22,349
3	Visnagar	Mahesana	1901	M	N.A.	17,268	..	..	8,550	8,718
			1911	M	N.A.	14,137	—3,131	—18·13	6,908	7,229
			1921	M	N.A.	13,855	—282	—1·99	6,799	7,056
			1931	M	N.A.	15,050	+1,195	+8·63	7,260	7,790
			1941	M	N.A.	17,227	+2,177	+14·47	8,494	8,733
			1951	M	22·53	21,093	+3,866	+22·44	10,730	10,363
			1961	M	2·59	25,982	+4,889	+23·18	13,585	12,397
			1971	M	4·53	34,863	+8,881	+34·18	18,082	16,781
			1981	M	4·70	46,631	+11,768	+33·75	23,840	22,791
4	Dabhoi	Vadodara	1901	M	N.A.	14,034	..	..	7,023	7,011
			1911	M	N.A.	9,117	—4,917	—35·04	4,684	4,433
			1921	M	N.A.	15,870	+6,753	—74·07	8,500	7,370
			1931	M	N.A.	18,156	+2,286	+14·40	9,698	8,458
			1941	M	N.A.	21,139	+2,983	+16·43	11,188	9,951
			1951	M	23·83	24,952	+3,813	+18·04	13,030	11,922
			1961	M	23·83	30,841	+5,889	+23·60	16,191	14,650
			1971	M	23·82	37,892	+7,051	+22·86	19,814	18,078
			1981	M	23·82	44,357	+6,465	+17·06	22,774	21,58.

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	Dholka	Ahmadabad	1901	M	N.A.	14,971	..	..	73,580	7,591
			1911	M	N.A.	13,693	—1,278	—8·54	6,753	6,940
			1921	M	N.A.	12,513	—1,180	—8·62	6,398	6,115
			1931	M	N.A.	13,743	+1,230	+9·83	7,102	6,641
			1941	M	N.A.	17,222	+3,479	+25·31	8,858	8,364
			1951	M	9·07	20,012	+2,790	+16·20	10,283	9,729
			1961	M	N.A.	27,476	+7,464	+37·30	14,430	13,046
			1971	M	3·88	35,520	+8,044	+29·28	18,462	17,058
			1981	M	7·55	44,270	+8,750	+24·63	22,842	21,428
6	Bilimora†	Valsad	1901	M	N.A.	4,693	..	..	2,335	2,358
			1911	M	N.A.	6,462	+1,769	+37·69	3,458	3,004
			1921	M	N.A.	7,321	+859	+13·29	3,869	3,452
			1931	M	N.A.	9,318	+1,997	+27·28	4,979	4,339
			1941	M	N.A.	15,460	+6,142	+65·92	8,434	7,026
			1951	M	5·70	16,669	+1,209	+7·82	8,846	7,823
			1961	M	N.A.	24,941	+8,272	+49·63	13,420	11,521
			1971	M	N.A.	33,925	+8,984	+36·02	17,925	16,000
			1981	M	16·00	43,755	+9,830	+28·98	22,905	20,850
7	Deesa	Banas Kantha	1901	C	N.A.	11,047	..	..	6,321	4,726
			1911	C	N.A.	7,117	—3,930	—35·58	4,123	2,994
			1921	C	N.A.	7,218	+101	+1·42	4,235	2,983
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	9,019	+1,801	+24·95	4,679	4,340
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	5,638	—3,381	—37·49	2,931	2,707
			1951	M	4·14	10,646	+5,008	+88·83	5,630	5,016
			1961	M	13·80	18,891	+8,245	+77·45	9,875	9,016
			1971	NP	8·43	28,324	+9,433	+49·93	14,784	13,540
			1981	NP	8·43	41,730	+13,406	+47·33	21,683	20,047
8	Anklesvar UA	Bharuch	1901			10,225	..	..	5,322	4,903
			1911			11,344	+1,119	+10·94	6,081	5,263
			1921			11,762	+418	+3·68	6,129	5,633
			1931			12,025	+263	+2·24	6,259	5,766
			1941			14,187	+2,162	+17·98	7,361	6,826
			1951			15,275	+1,088	+7·67	7,878	7,397
			1961			20,287	+5,012	+32·81	10,453	9,834
			1971		N.A.	26,220	+5,933	+29·25	13,438	12,782
			1981		N.A.	40,960	+14,740	+56·22	21,487	19,473
	(i) Anklesvar	Bharuch	1901	M	N.A.	10,225	..	..	5,322	4,903
			1911	M	N.A.	11,344	+1,119	+10·94	6,081	5,263
			1921	M	N.A.	11,762	+418	+3·68	6,129	5,633
			1931	M	N.A.	12,025	+263	+2·24	6,259	5,766
			1941	M	N.A.	14,187	+2,162	+17·98	7,361	6,826
			1951	M	3·11	15,275	+1,088	+7·67	7,878	7,397
			1961	M	3·63	20,287	+5,012	+32·81	10,453	9,834
			1971	M	9·00	24,814	+4,527	+22·31	12,715	12,099
			1981	M	8·50	36,123	+11,309	+45·58	18,865	17,258
	(ii) Anklesvar OG	Bharuch	1971	OG	N.A.	1,406	..	..	723	683
			1981	OG	N.A.	4,837	+3,431	+244·03	2,622	2,215

†(i) Bilimora NM was treated as OG in 1961 with a population 2,063 (M-1,121 F-942) and in 1971 with a population 3,856 (M-2,157 F-1,699) merged in Bilimora Municipality with its figures in 1981 Census.

(ii) Desara was treated as OG in 1971 with a population 3,764 (M-2,013 F-1,751) merged in Bilimora Municipality with its figures in 1981 Census.

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9	Himatnagar	Sabar Kantha	1901	M	N.A.	3,200	..	..	1,637	1,563
			1911	M	N.A.	4,272	+1,072	+33·50	2,351	1,921
			1921	M	N.A.	3,854	—418	—9·78	1,974	1,880
			1931	M	N.A.	4,513	+659	+17·10	2,552	1,961
			1941	M	N.A.	6,426	+1,913	+42·39	3,672	2,754
			1951	M	26·16	9,597	+3,171	+49·35	5,390	4,207
			1961	M	2·85	15,287	+5,690	+59·29	8,561	6,726
			1971	NP	8·82	23,764	+8,477	+55·45	12,618	11,146
			1981	NP	8·82	39,959	+16,195	+68·15	21,103	18,856
10	Borsad	Kheda	1901	M	N.A.	13,001	..	..	6,680	6,321
			1911	M	N.A.	11,860	—1,141	—8·78	6,161	5,699
			1921	M	N.A.	12,116	+256	+2·16	6,403	5,713
			1931	M	N.A.	13,191	+1,075	+8·87	6,995	6,196
			1941	M	N.A.	16,937	+3,746	+28·40	8,745	8,192
			1951	M	24·86	20,637	+3,700	+21·85	10,633	10,004
			1961	M	24·89	24,704	+4,067	+19·71	12,823	11,881
			1971	M	24·89	30,738	+6,034	+24·43	16,084	14,654
			1981	M	24·89	38,684	+7,946	+25·85	20,040	18,644
11	Mangrol UA	Junagadh	1901			15,016	..	..	7,459	7,557
			1911			15,135	+119	+0·79	7,406	7,729
			1921			14,233	—902	—5·96	7,021	7,212
			1931			16,063	+1,830	+12·86	7,943	8,120
			1941			18,818	+2,755	+17·15	9,462	9,356
			1951			20,085	+1,267	+6·73	9,730	10,355
			1961			21,089	+1,004	+5·00	10,668	10,421
			1971		N.A.	28,483	+7,394	+35·06	14,552	13,931
			1981		N.A.	38,000	+9,517	+33·41	19,277	18,723
	(i) Mangrol	Junagadh	1901	N.A.	N.A.	15,016	..	..	7,459	7,557
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	15,135	+119	+0·79	7,406	7,729
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	14,233	—902	—5·96	7,021	7,212
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	16,063	+1,830	+12·86	7,943	8,120
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	18,818	+2,755	+17·15	9,462	9,356
			1951	M	28·49	20,085	+1,267	+6·73	9,730	10,355
			1961	M	28·49	21,089	+1,004	+5·00	10,668	10,421
			1971	M	28·49	27,183	+6,094	+28·90	13,911	13,272
			1981	M	28·49	36,992	+9,809	+36·09	18,771	18,221
	(ii) Mangrol OG	Junagadh	1971	OG	N.A.	1,300	..	..	641	659
			1981	OG	N.A.	1,008	—292	—22·46	506	502
12	Unjha	Mahesana	1901	N.A.	N.A.	9,800	..	..	4,821	4,979
			1911	M	N.A.	9,258	—542	—5·53	4,552	4,706
			1921	M	N.A.	9,832	+574	+6·20	4,882	4,950
			1931	M	N.A.	11,344	+1,512	+15·38	5,445	5,899
			1941	M	N.A.	13,216	+1,872	+16·50	6,492	6,724
			1951	M	33·15	15,376	+2,160	+16·34	7,568	7,808
			1961	M	2·80	20,371	+4,995	+32·49	10,129	10,242
			1971	M	33·15	27,179	+6,808	+33·42	13,771	13,408
			1981	M	35·15	37,725	+10,546	+38·80	19,371	18,354

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decades Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13	Kadi UA	Mahesana	1901			13,070	..	..	6,456	6,614
			1911			11,556	—1,514	—11·58	5,599	5,957
			1921			11,919	+363	+3·14	5,993	5,926
			1931			13,455	+1,536	+12·89	6,912	6,543
			1941			17,165	+3,710	+27·57	9,028	8,137
			1951			20,373	+3,208	+18·69	10,369	10,004
			1961			23,661	+3,288	+16·14	12,320	11,341
			1971		N.A.	28,332	+4,671	+19·74	14,740	13,592
			1981		N.A.	35,297	+6,965	+24·58	18,315	16,982
	(i) Kadi	Mahesana	1901	M	N.A.	13,070	..	..	6,456	6,614
			1911	M	N.A.	11,556	—1,514	—11·58	5,599	5,957
			1921	M	N.A.	11,919	+363	+3·14	5,993	5,926
			1931	M	N.A.	13,455	+1,536	+12·89	6,912	6,543
			1941	M	N.A.	17,165	+3,710	+27·57	9,028	8,137
			1951	M	17·61	20,373	+3,208	+18·69	10,369	10,004
			1961	M	2·85	23,661	+3,288	+16·14	12,320	11,341
			1971	M	2·85	27,901	+4,240	+17·92	14,486	13,415
			1981	M	2·85	34,595	+6,694	+23·99	17,932	16,663
	(ii) Kadi OG	Mahesana	1971	OG	N.A.	431	..	..	254	177
			1981	OG	N.A.	702	+271	+62·88	383	319
14	Kapadvanj	Kheda	1901	M	N.A.	15,405	..	..	7,340	8,065
			1911	M	N.A.	13,126	—2,279	—14·79	6,253	6,873
			1921	M	N.A.	14,794	+1,668	+12·71	7,234	7,560
			1931	M	N.A.	16,556	+1,762	+11·91	8,343	8,213
			1941	M	N.A.	20,075	+3,519	+21·26	10,254	9,821
			1951	M	20·98	22,319	+2,244	+11·18	11,599	10,720
			1961	M	4·17	27,053	+4,734	+21·21	14,217	12,836
			1971	M	19·21	30,748	+3,695	+13·66	16,018	14,730
			1981	M	19·21	35,178	+4,430	+14·41	18,187	16,991
15	Palitana	Bhavnagar	1901	M	N.A.	12,800	..	..	6,590	6,210
			1911	M	N.A.	13,445	+645	+5·04	6,825	6,620
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	12,890	—555	—4·13	6,516	6,374
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	13,343	+453	+3·51	6,952	6,391
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	18,134	+4,791	+35·91	9,349	8,785
			1951	M	N.A.	24,097	+5,963	+32·88	11,981	12,116
			1961	M	12·95	24,581	+484	+2·01	12,783	11,798
			1971	M	12·95	27,355	+2,774	+11·29	14,177	13,178
			1981	M	12·95	34,449	+7,094	+25·93	17,539	16,910
16	Anjar	Kachchh	1901	M	N.A.	18,014	..	..	9,053	8,961
			1911	M	N.A.	15,238	—2,776	—15·41	7,272	7,966
			1921	M	N.A.	13,510	—1,728	—11·34	6,434	7,076
			1931	M	N.A.	15,178	+1,668	+12·35	7,254	7,924
			1941	M	N.A.	15,468	+290	+1·91	7,376	8,092
			1951	M	67·34	19,300	+3,832	+24·77	9,415	9,885
			1961	M	9·06	23,301	+4,001	+20·73	11,408	11,893
			1971	M	17·81	27,302	+4,001	+17·17	13,666	13,636
			1981	M	17·81	33,623	+6,321	+23·15	17,037	16,586

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17	Wankaner	Rajkot	1901	M	N.A.	6,973	..	..	3,416	3,557
			1911	M	N.A.	7,887	+914	+13·11	3,955	3,932
			1921	M	N.A.	8,596	+709	+8·99	4,212	4,384
			1931	M	N.A.	11,136	+2,540	+29·55	5,502	5,634
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	17,230	+6,094	+54·72	8,888	8,342
			1951	M	15·80	16,769	—461	—2·68	8,280	8,489
			1961	M	N.A.	22,509	+5,740	+34·23	11,337	11,172
			1971	M	4·53	28,001	+5,492	+24·40	14,264	13,737
			1981	M	4·53	32,208	+4,207	+15·02	16,436	15,772
18	Mandvi	Kachchh	1901	M	N.A.	24,683	..	..	12,226	12,457
			1911	M	N.A.	24,235	—448	—1·82	11,238	12,997
			1921	M	N.A.	22,638	—1,597	—6·59	10,122	12,516
			1931	M	N.A.	25,342	+2,704	+11·94	12,103	13,239
			1941	M	N.A.	27,028	+1,686	+6·65	12,680	14,348
			1951	M	33·67	29,305	+2,277	+8·42	13,796	15,509
			1961	M	14·89	26,609	—2,696	—9·20	12,902	13,707
			1971	M	14·89	27,849	+1,240	+4·66	13,643	14,206
			1981	M	14·89	32,114	+4,265	+15·31	15,705	16,409
19	Keshod	Junagadh	1941	N.A.	N.A.	7,500	..	..	3,792	3,708
			1951	M	42·22	9,131	+1,631	+21·75	4,577	4,554
			1961	M	11·65	12,550	+3,419	+37·44	6,661	5,889
			1971	NP	41·87	19,613	+7,063	+56·28	10,342	9,271
			1981	NP	41·87	32,036	+12,423	+63·34	16,812	15,224
20	Modasa	Sabar Kantha	1901	M	N.A.	7,276	..	..	3,526	3,750
			1911	M	N.A.	6,968	—308	—4·23	3,198	3,770
			1921	M	N.A.	7,292	+324	+4·65	3,487	3,805
			1931	M	N.A.	8,819	+1,527	+20·94	4,444	4,375
			1941	M	N.A.	11,598	+2,779	+31·51	6,428	5,170
			1951	M	13·21	10,930	—668	—5·76	5,557	5,373
			1961	M	5·98	16,084	+5,154	+47·15	8,479	7,605
			1971	NP	13·47	22,483	+6,399	+39·78	11,824	10,659
			1981	NP	13·47	31,989	+9,506	+42·28	16,422	15,567
21	Limbdi †	Surendranagar	1901	M	N.A.	12,485	..	..	6,108	6,377
			1911	M	N.A.	11,039	—1,446	—11·58	5,473	5,566
			1921	M	N.A.	11,294	+255	+2·31	5,721	5,573
			1931	M	N.A.	13,808	+2,514	+22·26	6,842	6,966
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	13,474	—334	—2·42	6,767	6,707
			1951	M	36·26	18,292	+4,818	+35·76	9,001	9,291
			1961	M	5·18	21,801	+3,509	+19·18	11,183	10,618
			1971	M	5·18	25,597	+3,796	+17·41	13,311	12,286
			1981	M	5·18	30,829	+5,232	+20·44	16,033	14,796
22	Padra UA	Vadodara	1901			8,289	..	..	4,444	3,845
			1911			7,853	—436	—5·26	4,182	3,671
			1921			9,006	+1,153	+14·68	4,726	4,280
			1931			10,379	+1,373	+15·25	5,361	5,018
			1941			12,858	+2,479	+23·88	6,713	6,145
			1951			14,795	+1,937	+15·06	7,661	7,134
			1961			17,269	+2,474	+16·72	9,031	8,238
			1971		N.A.	24,229	+6,960	+40·30	12,682	11,547
			1981		N.A.	30,702	+6,473	+26·72	16,117	14,585

† Limbdi OG of 1971 Census merged in Limbdi Municipality in 1981 Census with its population 135 (M-72, F-63).

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentge Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(i) Padra	Vadodara	1901	M	N.A.	8,289	..	..	4,444	3,845
			1911	M	N.A.	7,853	—436	—5·26	4,182	3,671
			1921	M	N.A.	9,006	+1,153	+14·68	4,726	4,280
			1931	M	N.A.	10,379	+1,373	+15·25	5,361	5,018
			1941	M	N.A.	12,858	+2,479	+23·88	6,713	6,145
			1951	M	13·47	14,795	+1,937	+15·06	7,661	7,134
			1961	M	0·47	17,269	+2,474	+16·72	9,031	8,238
			1971	NP	0·47	21,718	+4,449	+25·76	11,378	10,340
			1981	NP	0·47	27,064	+5,346	+24·62	14,211	12,853
	(ii) Padra OG	Vadodara	1971	OG	N.A.	2,511	..	..	1,304	1,207
			1981	OG	N.A.	3,638	+1,127	+44·88	1,906	1,732
23	Rajpipla	Bharuch	1901	M	N.A.	11,236	..	..	5,637	5,599
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	11,120	—116	—1·03	5,637	5,483
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	11,094	—26	—0·23	5,689	5,405
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	13,302	+2,208	+19·90	7,042	6,260
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	15,855	+2,553	+19·19	8,430	7,425
			1951	M	3·37	17,420	+1,565	+9·87	8,989	8,431
			1961	M	3·60	21,426	+4,006	+23·00	11,228	10,198
			1971	M	4·45	25,769	+4,343	+20·27	13,446	12,323
			1981	M	4·45	29,226	+3,457	+13·42	15,224	14,002
24	Una	Junagadh	1901	N.A.	N.A.	6,628	..	..	3,229	3,399
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	6,251	—377	—5·69	3,001	3,250
			1921	M	N.A.	6,435	+184	+2·94	3,094	3,341
			1931	M	N.A.	7,732	+1,297	+20·16	3,761	3,971
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	9,847	+2,115	+27·35	4,837	5,010
			1951	M	0·78	11,640	+1,793	+18·21	5,815	5,825
			1961	M	3·24	16,098	+4,458	+38·30	8,075	8,023
			1971	NP	37·41	21,558	+5,460	+33·92	11,199	10,359
			1981	NP	37·41	29,171	+7,613	+35·31	14,722	14,449
25	Jambusar	Bharuch	1901	M	N.A.	10,181	..	..	5,121	5,060
			1911	M	N.A.	8,991	—1,190	—11·69	4,569	4,432
			1921	M	N.A.	10,217	+1,226	+13·34	5,201	5,016
			1931	M	N.A.	11,734	+1,517	+14·85	6,132	5,602
			1941	M	N.A.	14,207	+2,473	+21·08	7,457	6,750
			1951	M	4·66	14,244	+37	+0·26	7,386	6,858
			1961	M	4·53	18,446	+4,202	+29·50	9,635	8,811
			1971	NP	38·70	24,251	+5,805	+31·47	12,627	11,624
			1981	NP	38·70	28,369	+4,118	+16·98	14,583	13,786
26	Umreth	Kheda	1901	M	N.A.	15,549	..	..	7,899	7,650
			1911	M	N.A.	13,651	—1,898	—12·21	7,112	6,539
			1921	M	N.A.	14,024	+373	+2·73	7,255	6,769
			1931	M	N.A.	14,779	+755	+5·38	7,809	6,970
			1941	M	N.A.	16,949	+2,170	+14·68	8,760	8,189
			1951	M	16·58	18,674	+1,725	+10·18	9,731	8,943
			1961	M	17·40	21,244	+2,570	+13·76	10,993	10,251
			1971	M	20·20	24,225	+2,981	+14·03	12,647	11,578
			1981	M	20·20	28,299	+4,074	+16·82	14,651	13,648

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27	Bardoli	Surat	1901	N.A.	N.A.	5,172	..	..	2,659	2,513
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	3,425	—1,747	—33·78	1,793	1,632
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	6,000	+2,575	+75·18	3,050	2,950
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	6,066	+66	+1·10	3,115	2,951
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	7,385	+1,319	+21·74	3,784	3,601
			1951	N.A.	7·25	9,846	+2,461	+33·32	5,106	4,740
			1961	P	7·36	12,356	+2,510	+25·49	6,391	5,965
			1971	NP	7·36	19,262	+6,906	+55·89	10,025	9,237
			1981	NP	6·47	28,131	+8,869	+46·04	14,502	13,629
28	Khambhalia	Jamnagar	1901	M	N.A.	9,182	..	..	4,498	4,684
			1911	M	N.A.	9,387	+205	+2·23	4,489	4,898
			1921	M	N.A.	8,911	—476	—5·07	4,290	4,621
			1931	M	N.A.	10,913	+2,002	+22·47	5,338	5,575
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	12,190	+1,277	+11·70	6,028	6,162
			1951	M	111·37	15,194	+3,004	+24·64	7,466	7,728
			1961	M	3·24	20,064	+4,870	+32·05	10,351	9,713
			1971	NP	3·24	19,973	—91	—0·45	10,237	9,736
			1981	NP	3·51	26,368	+6,395	+32·02	13,431	12,937
29	Dehgam	Ahmadabad	1901	M	N.A.	4,884	..	..	2,467	2,417
			1911	M	N.A.	4,636	—248	—5·08	2,370	2,266
			1921	M	N.A.	4,954	+318	+6·86	2,708	2,246
			1931	M	N.A.	5,861	+907	+18·31	3,172	2,689
			1941	M	N.A.	6,771	+910	+15·53	3,522	3,249
			1951	M	26·94	8,042	+1,271	+18·77	4,104	3,938
			1961	M	1·71	12,008	+3,966	+49·32	6,401	5,607
			1971	NP	26·99	17,768	+5,760	+47·97	9,386	8,382
			1981	NP	26·99	24,868	+7,100	+39·96	13,057	11,811
30	Sihor	Bhavnagar	1901	M	N.A.	10,101	..	..	5,072	5,029
			1911	M	N.A.	7,746	—2,355	—23·31	3,893	3,853
			1921	M	N.A.	8,705	+959	+12·38	4,401	4,304
			1931	M	N.A.	10,049	+1,344	+15·44	4,976	5,073
			1941	M	N.A.	11,256	+1,207	+12·01	5,524	5,732
			1951	M	32·37	13,569	+2,313	+20·55	6,806	6,763
			1961	M	3·24	15,263	+1,694	+12·48	7,770	7,493
			1971	NP	32·38	18,580	+3,317	+21·73	9,575	9,005
			1981	NP	32·38	24,748	+6,168	+33·20	12,616	12,132
31	Lunawada	Panch Mahals	1901	M	N.A.	10,277	..	..	4,714	5,563
			1911	M	N.A.	9,742	—535	—5·21	4,341	5,401
			1921	M	N.A.	9,956	+214	+2·20	4,594	5,362
			1931	M	N.A.	11,896	+1,940	+19·49	5,768	6,128
			1941	M	N.A.	12,811	+915	+7·69	6,123	6,688
			1951	M	12·69	14,731	+1,920	+14·99	7,310	7,421
			1961	M	12·77	16,533	+1,802	+12·23	8,109	8,424
			1971	NP	12·77	18,850	+2,317	+14·01	9,352	9,498
			1981	NP	12·77	24,343	+5,493	+29·14	12,180	12,163

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32	Vyara	Surat	1901	N.A.	N.A.	6,117	..	..	3,263	2,854
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	4,604	—1,513	—24·73	2,418	2,186
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	4,932	+328	+7·12	2,606	2,326
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	6,189	+1,257	+25·49	3,275	2,914
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	7,151	+962	+15·54	3,829	3,322
			1951	N.A.	N.A.	11,327	+4,176	+58·40	5,830	5,497
			1961	M	6·48	15,273	+3,946	+34·84	7,865	7,408
			1971	NP	7·92	18,910	+3,637	+23·81	9,695	9,215
			1981	NP	7·92	23,998	+5,088	+26·91	12,257	11,741
33	Kandla	Kachchh	1961	Development Council	82·88	9,617	..	..	5,526	4,091
			1971	NM	2·97	17,995	+8,378	+87·12	10,111	7,884
			1981	NM	2·97	23,978	+5,983	+33·25	13,409	10,569
34	Bagasara	Amreli	1901	N.A.	N.A.	9,178	..	..	4,649	4,529
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	8,306	—872	—9·50	4,171	4,135
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	7,640	—666	—8·02	3,878	3,762
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	9,409	+1,769	+23·15	4,728	4,681
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	9,611	+202	+2·15	4,748	4,863
			1951	M	5·96	12,817	+3,206	+33·36	6,309	6,508
			1961	M	12·95	15,325	+2,508	+19·57	7,774	7,551
			1971	NP	36·88	18,999	+3,674	+23·97	9,711	9,288
			1981	NP	43·84	23,015	+4,016	+21·14	11,725	11,290
35	Balasinor	Kheda	1901	M	N.A.	8,530	..	..	4,069	4,461
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	8,157	—373	—4·37	3,920	4,237
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	8,456	+299	+3·67	4,136	4,320
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	9,710	+1,254	+14·83	4,928	4,782
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	11,593	+1,883	+19·39	5,847	5,746
			1951	M	17·87	13,069	+1,476	+12·73	6,756	6,313
			1961	M	1·86	15,569	+2,500	+19·13	8,166	7,403
			1971	NP	21·64	19,207	+3,638	+23·37	10,012	9,195
			1981	NP	21·64	22,641	+3,434	+17·88	11,593	11,048
36	Sanand	Ahmadabad	1901	N.A.	N.A.	6,783	..	..	3,297	3,486
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	6,474	—309	—4·56	3,138	3,336
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	6,962	+488	+7·54	3,590	3,372
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	7,319	+357	+5·13	3,790	3,529
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	8,733	+1,414	+19·32	4,492	4,241
			1951	N.A.	40·40	10,623	+1,890	+21·64	5,472	5,151
			1961	M	1·29	14,315	+3,692	+34·75	7,462	6,853
			1971	NP	40·42	18,985	+4,670	+32·62	9,949	9,036
			1981	NP	40·42	22,465	+3,480	+18·33	11,664	10,801
37	Mehmedabad	Kheda	1901	M	N.A.	8,166	..	..	4,089	4,077
			1911	M	N.A.	6,330	—1,836	—22·48	3,299	3,031
			1921	M	N.A.	6,238	—92	—1·45	3,174	3,064
			1931	M	N.A.	7,116	+878	+14·08	3,648	3,468
			1941	M	N.A.	7,834	+718	+10·09	3,984	3,850
			1951	M	4·40	9,492	+1,658	+21·16	4,934	4,558
			1961	M	5·18	12,561	+3,069	+32·33	6,511	6,050
			1971	NP	13·15	17,592	+5,031	+40·05	9,220	8,372
			1981	NP	13·15	22,309	+4,717	+26·81	11,571	10,738

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
38	Dhandhuka	Ahmadabad	1901	M	N.A.	10,314	..	..	4,917	5,397
			1911	M	N.A.	8,040	—2,274	—22·05	3,803	4,237
			1921	M	N.A.	8,056	+16	+0·20	3,963	4,093
			1931	M	N.A.	9,076	+1,020	+12·66	4,466	4,610
			1941	M	N.A.	11,150	+2,074	+22·85	5,521	5,629
			1951	M	46·62	12,250	+1,100	+9·87	6,097	6,153
			1961	M	2·59	15,640	+3,390	+27·67	7,940	7,700
			1971	NP	62·66	18,445	+2,805	+17·93	9,525	8,920
			1981	NP	62·66	22,109	+3,664	+19·86	11,438	10,671
39	Vadnagar	Mahesana	1901	M	N.A.	13,716	..	..	6,581	7,135
			1911	M	N.A.	11,228	—2,488	—18·14	5,321	5,907
			1921	M	N.A.	11,671	+443	+3·95	5,426	6,245
			1931	M	N.A.	12,692	+1,021	+8·75	6,000	6,692
			1941	M	N.A.	13,550	+858	+6·76	6,614	6,936
			1951	M	7·51	14,520	+970	+7·16	7,068	7,452
			1961	M	4·07	16,138	+1,618	+11·14	8,045	8,093
			1971	NP	44·27	19,329	+3,191	+19·77	9,750	9,579
			1981	NP	44·27	22,079	+2,750	+14·23	11,039	11,040
40	Kodinar	Amreli	1901	M	N.A.	6,664	..	..	3,358	3,306
			1911	M	N.A.	6,075	—589	—8·84	3,009	3,066
			1921	M	N.A.	6,430	+355	+5·84	3,223	3,207
			1931	M	N.A.	7,384	+954	+14·84	3,655	3,729
			1941	M	N.A.	8,442	+1,058	+14·33	4,227	4,215
			1951	M	16·58	9,469	+1,027	+12·17	4,678	4,791
			1961	M	N.A.	11,426	+1,957	+20·67	5,966	5,460
			1971	NP	16·58	16,286	+4,860	+42·53	8,510	7,776
			1981	NP	16·58	21,731	+5,445	+33·43	10,981	10,750
41	Bavla	Ahmadabad	1951	N.A.	2·59	8,374	..	..	4,317	4,057
			1961	P	23·13	12,825	+4,451	+53·15	6,610	6,215
			1971	NP	23·12	16,695	+3,870	+30·18	8,836	7,859
			1981	NP	23·12	21,538	+4,843	+29·01	11,335	10,203
42	Dwarka	Jamnagar	1901	M	N.A.	7,535	..	..	4,105	3,430
			1911	M	N.A.	6,548	—987	—13·10	3,434	3,114
			1921	M	N.A.	7,977	+1,429	+21·82	4,552	3,425
			1931	M	N.A.	7,632	—345	—4·32	3,938	3,694
			1941	M	N.A.	10,876	+3,244	+42·51	5,647	5,229
			1951	M	41·96	9,765	—1,111	—10·22	4,971	4,794
			1961	M	N.A.	14,314	+4,549	+46·58	7,468	6,846
			1971	NP	42·07	17,801	+3,487	+24·36	9,185	8,616
			1981	NP	42·07	21,375	+3,574	+20·08	10,998	10,377

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
43	Radhanpur	Banas Kantha	1901	N.A.	N.A.	11,879	..	..	5,746	6,133
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	11,567	—312	—2·63	5,616	5,951
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	9,902	—1,665	—14·39	4,900	5,002
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	11,225	+1,323	+13·36	5,559	5,666
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	11,959	+734	+6·54	5,974	5,985
			1951	M	35·74	11,970	+11	+0·09	5,977	5,993
			1961	M	10·36	15,058	+3,088	+25·80	7,714	7,344
			1971	NP	36·95	18,360	+3,302	+21·93	9,351	9,009
			1981	NP	36·95	21,134	+2,774	+15·11	10,901	10,233
44	Mansa	Mahesana	1901	N.A.	N.A.	9,530	..	..	4,712	4,818
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	8,509	—1,021	—10·71	4,187	4,322
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	8,548	+39	+0·46	4,207	4,341
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	9,062	+514	+6·01	4,385	4,677
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	9,543	+481	+5·31	4,570	4,973
			1951	M	28·23	10,733	+1,190	+12·47	5,173	5,560
			1961	M	5·18	12,384	+1,651	+15·38	6,267	6,117
			1971	NP	26·90	16,362	+3,978	+31·12	8,353	8,009
			1981	NP	26·90	20,866	+4,504	+27·53	10,606	10,260
45	Manavadar	Junagadh	1941	N.A.	N.A.	8,064	..	..	4,139	3,925
			1951	M	26·68	8,153	+89	+1·10	4,129	4,024
			1961	M	10·36	11,509	+3,356	+41·16	5,999	5,510
			1971	NP	27·66	14,490	+2,981	+25·90	7,561	6,929
			1981	NP	27·66	20,509	+6,019	+41·54	10,575	9,934
46	Rajula	Amreli	1901	N.A.	N.A.	5,150	..	..	2,543	2,607
			1911	M	N.A.	5,136	—14	—0·27	2,522	2,614
			1921	M	N.A.	4,929	—207	—4·03	2,501	2,428
			1931	M	N.A.	6,173	+1,244	+25·24	3,111	3,062
			1941	M	N.A.	7,860	+1,687	+27·33	3,909	3,951
			1951	M	26·68	9,637	+1,777	+22·61	4,832	4,805
			1961	M	2·10	12,646	+3,009	+31·22	6,473	6,173
			1971	NP	26·59	15,132	+2,486	+19·66	7,797	7,335
			1981	NP	2·32	20,464	+5,332	+35·24	10,371	10,093

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	CLASS : IV (10,000—19,999)—2 UAS AND 74 TOWNS									
			1901		**N.A.**	**520,794**	..	..	**261,006**	**259,788**
			1911		**N.A.**	**408,087**	**—112,707**	**—21·64**	**203,415**	**204,672**
			1921		**N.A.**	**473,743**	**+65,656**	**+16·09**	**238,761**	**234,982**
			1931		**N.A.**	**508,165**	**+34,422**	**+7·27**	**257,774**	**250,391**
			1941		**N.A.**	**571,940**	**+63,775**	**+12·55**	**293,129**	**278,811**
			1951		**N.A.**	**503,877**	**—68,063**	**—11·90**	**255,776**	**248,101**
			1961		**379·89**	**636,196**	**+132,319**	**+26·26**	**327,996**	**308,200**
			1971		**1682·13**	**959,626**	**+323,430**	**+50·84**	**498,116**	**461,510**
			1981		**2071·50**	**1,082,039**	**+122,413**	**+12·76**	**557,148**	**524,891**
1	Idar UA	Sabar Kantha	1901			7,085	..	..	3,630	3,455
			1911			4,863	—2,222	—31·36	2,294	2,569
			1921			4,979	+116	+2·39	2,321	2,658
			1931			5,635	+656	+13·18	2,697	2,938
			1941			6,550	+915	+16·24	3,225	3,325
			1951			7,909	+1,359	+20·75	4,042	3,867
			1961			10,812	+2,903	+36·71	5,685	5,127
			1971		N.A.	14,633	+3,821	+35·34	7,627	7,006
			1981		N.A.	19,656	+5,023	+34·33	9,989	9,667
	(i) Idar	Sabar Kantha	1901	M	N.A.	7,085	..	..	3,630	3,455
			1911	M	N.A.	4,863	—2,222	—31·36	2,294	2,569
			1921	M	N.A.	4,979	+116	+2·39	2,321	2,658
			1931	M	N.A.	5,635	+656	+13·18	2,697	2,938
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	6,550	+915	+16·24	3,225	3,325
			1951	M	15·80	7,909	+1,359	+20·75	4,042	3,867
			1961	M	2·59	10,812	+2,903	+36·71	5,685	5,127
			1971	NP	15·79	13,799	+2,987	+27·63	7,110	6,689
			1981	M	15·79	18,493	+4,694	+34·02	9,392	9,101
	(ii) Jawanpura OG	Sabar Kantha	1971	OG	N.A.	834	..	..	517	317
			1981	OG	N.A.	1,163	+329	+39·45	597	566
2	Jasdan	Rajkot	1901	M	N.A.	4,628	..	..	2,376	2,252
			1911	M	N.A.	5,196	+568	+12·27	2,649	2,547
			1921	M	N.A.	5,317	+121	+2·33	2,700	2,617
			1931	M	N.A.	6,007	+690	+12·98	3,094	2,913
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	7,276	+1,269	+21·13	3,646	3,630
			1951	M	44·29	8,693	+1,417	+19·47	4,410	4,283
			1961	M	44·19	10,852	+2,159	+24·84	5,519	5,333
			1971	NP	44·28	14,661	+3,809	+35·10	7,579	7,082
			1981	NP	44·28	19,621	+4,960	+33·83	10,124	9,497
3	Vapi	Valsad	1961	P	12·28	11,212	..	..	5,667	5,545
			1971	NP	12·27	13,888	+2,676	+23·87	7,325	6,563
			1981	NP	7·67	19,620	+5,732	+41·27	10,579	9,041
4	Jamjodhpur	Jamnagar	1931	N.A.	N.A.	5,899	..	..	2,923	2,976
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	7,248	+1,349	+22·87	3,574	3,674
			1951	M	69·41	9,727	+2,479	+34·20	4,744	4,983
			1961	M	3·24	13,798	+4,071	+41·85	7,071	6,727
			1971	NP	69·48	16,585	+2,787	+20·20	8,517	8,068
			1981	NP	69·48	19,439	+2,854	+17·21	9,967	9,472

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	Dakor UA	Kheda	1901			9,498	..	..	5,072	4,426
			1911			7,785	—1,713	—18·04	4,262	3,523
			1921			7,990	+205	+2·63	4,383	3,607
			1931			8,493	+503	+6.30	4,701	3,792
			1941			10,135	+1,642	+19·33	5,523	4,612
			1951			10,575	+440	+4·34	5,678	4,897
			1961			12,636	+2,061	+19·49	6,712	5,924
			1971		N.A.	16,092	+3,456	+27·35	8,567	7,525
			1981		N.A.	19,183	+3,091	+19·21	10,016	9,167
	(i) Dakor	Kheda	1901	M	N.A.	9,498	..	..	5,072	4,426
			1911	M	N.A.	7,785	—1,713	—18·04	4,262	3,523
			1921	M	N.A.	7,990	+205	+2·63	4,383	3,607
			1931	M	N.A.	8,493	+503	+6·30	4,701	3,792
			1941	M	N.A.	10,135	+1,642	+19·33	5,523	4,612
			1951	M	13·21	10,575	+440	+4·34	5,678	4,897
			1961	M	15·41	12,636	+2,061	+19·49	6,712	5,924
			1971	NP	15·52	15,112	+2,476	+19·59	8,024	7,088
			1981	NP	15·52	18,378	+3,266	+21.61	9,584	8,794
	(ii) Rakhial (Part) OG	Kheda	1971	OG	N.A.	980	..	..	543	437
			1981	OG	N.A.	805	—175	—17·86	432	373
6	Mithapur	Jamnagar	1951	N.A.	2·85	6,904	..	..	3,526	3,378
			1961	NM	2·85	11,753	+4,849	+70·23	6,083	5,670
			1971	NM	22·29	15,572	+3,819	+32·49	7,986	7,586
			1981	NM	22·29	19,023	+3,451	+22·16	9,756	9,267
7	Kheda	Kheda	1901	M	N.A.	10,392	..	..	5,104	5,288
			1911	M	N.A.	7,399	—2,993	—28·80	3,684	3,715
			1921	M	N.A.	8,277	+878	+11·87	4,253	4,024
			1931	M	N.A.	8,316	+39	+0·47	4,300	4,016
			1941	M	N.A.	7,311	—1,005	—12·09	3,701	3,610
			1951	M	16·58	7,714	+403	+5·51	3,895	3,819
			1961	M	N.A.	11,960	+4,246	+55·04	6,193	5,767
			1971	NP	21·62	15,333	+3,373	+28·20	8,001	7,332
			1981	NP	21·62	18,969	+3,636	+23·71	9,916	9,053
8	Halol	Panch Mahals	1921	N.A.	N.A.	3,810	..	..	2,002	1,808
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	5,394	+1,584	+41·57	2,904	2,490
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	6,308	+914	+16·94	3,300	3,008
			1951	N.A.	15·28	8,091	+1,783	+28·27	4,210	3,881
			1961	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1971	NP	16·26	14,629	..	..	7,622	7,007
			1981	NP	16·26	18,600	+3,971	+27·14	9,734	8,866
9	Thangadh	Surendranagar	1951	M	32·12	5,467	..	..	2,757	2,710
			1961	M	0·26	7,753	+2,286	+41·81	3,926	3,827
			1971	NP	31·95	12,095	+4,342	+56·00	6,278	5,817
			1981	NP	50·39	18,586	+6,491	+53·67	9,685	8,901

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	Vijapur	Mahesana	1901	M	N.A.	8,510	..	..	4,124	4,386
			1911	M	N.A.	6,408	—2,102	—24·70	3,196	3,212
			1921	M	N.A.	8,306	+1,898	+29·62	4,096	4,210
			1931	M	N.A.	9,481	+1,175	+14·15	4,629	4,852
			1941	M	N.A.	11,061	+1,580	+16·66	5,413	5,648
			1951	M	1·55	10,228	—833	—7·53	5,018	5,210
			1961	M	1·35	12,068	+1,840	+17·99	6,154	5,914
			1971	NP	1·36	15,571	+3,503	+29·03	7,946	7,625
			1981	NP	1·36	18,582	+3,011	+19·34	9,378	9,204
11	Chhota Udaipur	Vadodara	1901	N.A.	N.A.	3,097	..	..	1,529	1,568
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	3,524	+427	+13·79	1,746	1,778
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	5,420	+1,896	+53·80	3,021	2,399
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	6,434	+1,014	+18·71	3,567	2,867
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	7,114	+680	+10·57	3,850	3,264
			1951	M	2·59	8,722	+1,608	+22·60	4,615	4,107
			1961	M	2·59	10,829	+2,107	+24·16	5,736	5,093
			1971	NP	4·01	14,312	+3,483	+32·16	7,460	6,852
			1981	NP	4·01	18,243	+3,931	+27·47	9,358	8,885
12	Vallabh Vidyanagar	Kheda	1961	P	2·23	6,782	..	..	5,138	1,644
			1971	VP	2·30	15,509	+8,727	+128·68	9,981	5,528
			1981	NP	2·30	18,197	+2,688	+17·33	9,936	8,261
13	Prantij	Sabar Kantha	1901	M	N.A.	8,175	..	..	3,963	4,212
			1911	M	N.A.	5,577	—2,598	—31·78	2,757	2,820
			1921	M	N.A.	6,485	+908	+16·28	3,172	3,313
			1931	M	N.A.	6,967	+482	+7·43	3,519	3,448
			1941	M	N.A.	8,035	+1,068	+15·33	4,094	3,941
			1951	M	20·46	9,530	+1,495	+18·61	4,779	4,751
			1961	M	1·50	11,509	+1,979	+20·77	5,931	5,578
			1971	NP	20·43	14,502	+2,993	+26·01	7,479	7,023
			1981	NP	20·43	18,168	+3,666	+25·28	9,339	8,829
14	Kutiyana	Junagadh	1901	N.A.	N.A.	10,287	..	..	4,665	5,622
			1911	N.A	N.A.	11,366	+1,079	+10·49	5,073	6,293
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	12,332	+966	+8·50	5,499	6,833
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	14,707	+2,375	+19·26	6,729	7,978
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	18,949	+4,242	+28·84	8,651	10,298
			1951	M	28·23	12,579	—6,370	—33·62	6,301	6,278
			1961	M	0·93	11,696	—883	—7·02	5,863	5,833
			1971	NP	35·81	14,131	+2,435	+20·82	7,185	6,946
			1981	NP	36·21	17,924	+3,793	+26·84	9,016	8,908
15	Kheralu	Mahesana	1901	M	N.A.	7,617	..	..	3,705	3,912
			1911	M	N.A.	6,574	—1,043	—13·69	3,254	3,320
			1921	M	N.A.	6,866	+292	+4·44	3,386	3,480
			1931	M	N.A.	7,290	+424	+6·18	3,556	3,734
			1941	M	N.A.	8,141	+851	+11·67	3,990	4,151
			1951	M	2·59	9,162	+1,021	+12·54	4,552	4,610
			1961	M	3·16	10,418	+1,256	+13·71	5,329	5,089
			1971	NP	37·00	13,881	+3,463	+33·24	7,140	6,741
			1981	NP	37·00	17,728	+3,847	+27·71	9,055	8,673

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16	Dhari	Amreli	1901	M	N.A.	4,262	..	..	2,309	1,953
			1911	M	N.A.	4,397	+135	+3·17	2,365	2,032
			1921	M	N.A.	4,243	—154	—3·50	2,268	1,975
			1931	M	N.A.	5,336	+1,093	+25·76	2,850	2,486
			1941	M	N.A	7,394	+2,058	+38·57	3,863	3,531
			1951	M	50·76	5,768	—1,626	—21·99	2,882	2,886
			1961	M	2·59	12,970	+7,203	+124·86	6,838	6,132
			1971	VP	1·00	13,113	+143	+1·10	6,701	6,412
			1981	VP	1·53	17,540	+4,427	+33·76	8,984	8,556
17	Salaya	Jamnagar	1941	N.A.	N.A.	6,522	..	..	3,137	3,385
			1951	M	9·32	9,993	+3,471	+53·22	4,886	5,107
			1961	M	N.A.	8,768	—1,225	—12·26	4,177	4,591
			1971	VP	9·24	13,017	+4,249	+48·46	6,456	6,561
			1981	NP	9·56	17,398	+4,381	+33·66	8,634	8,764
18	Vanthali	Junagadh	1901	N.A.	N.A.	7,726	..	..	3,669	4,057
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	8,201	+475	+6·15	3,894	4,307
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	8,639	+438	+5·34	3,992	4,647
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	9,837	+1,198	+13·87	4,604	5,233
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	11,613	+1,776	+18·05	5,494	6,119
			1951	M	35·48	12,790	+1,177	+10·14	6,359	6,431
			1961	M	10·36	12,262	—528	—4·13	6,233	6,029
			1971	NP	35·64	14,846	+2,584	+21·07	7,565	7,281
			1981	NP	35·64	17,012	+2,166	+14·59	8,640	8,372
19	Kalavad	Jamnagar	1941	N.A.	N.A.	5,546	..	..	2,676	2,870
			1951	M	37·04	6,776	+1,230	+22·18	3,279	3,497
			1961	M	1·94	9,092	+2,316	+34·18	4,647	4,445
			1971	NP	35·89	12,594	+3,502	+38·52	6,459	6,135
			1981	NP	35·89	16,784	+4,190	+33·27	8,605	8,179
20	Bantwa	Junagadh	1901	N.A.	N.A.	8,591	..	..	3,711	4,880
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	9,172	+581	+6·76	3,945	5,227
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	10,717	+1,545	+16·84	4,847	5,870
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	13,236	+2,519	+23·50	6,244	6,992
			1941	N.A	N.A.	18,323	+5,087	+38·43	8,577	9,746
			1951	M	20·20	18,635	+312	+1·70	9,440	9,195
			1961	M	22·53	14,078	—4,557	—24·45	7,140	6,938
			1971	NP	30·39	15,011	+933	+6·63	7,742	7,269
			1981	NP	30·39	16,777	+1,766	+11·76	8,544	8,233
21	Pardi	Valsad	1901	N.A.	N.A.	5,483	..	..	2,711	2,772
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	4,040	—1,443	—26·32	2,041	1,999
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	5,174	+1,134	+28·07	2,573	2,601
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	5,776	+602	+11·64	2,940	2,836
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	6,565	+789	+13·66	3,431	3,134
			1951	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1961	P	13·10	10,553	..	..	5,303	5,250
			1971	NP	13·10	12,743	+2,190	+20·75	6,580	6,163
			1981	NP	13·10	16,319	+3,576	+28·06	8,415	7,904
22	Ranavav	Junagadh	1941	N.A.	N.A.	7,642	..	..	3,534	4,108
			1951	M	44·03	8,198	+556	+7·28	3,760	4,438
			1961	M	1·97	9,829	+1,631	+19·90	4,872	4,957
			1971	VP	43·81	12,764	+2,935	+29·86	6,455	6,309
			1981	NP	43·81	16,290	+3,526	+27·62	8,204	8,086

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23	Chanasma	Mahesana	1901	M	N.A.	8,183	..	..	4,280	3,903
			1911	M	N.A.	7,003	—1,180	—14·42	3,614	3,389
			1921	M	N.A.	7,940	+937	+13·38	4,037	3,903
			1931	M	N.A.	8,918	+978	+12·32	4,462	4,456
			1941	M	N.A.	9,922	+1,004	+11·26	4,946	4,976
			1951	M	20·98	11,035	+1,113	+11·22	5,464	5,571
			1961	M	1·17	12,106	+1,071	+9·71	6,155	5,951
			1971	NP	20·52	14,398	+2,292	+18·93	7,344	7,054
			1981	NP	20·52	16,053	+1,655	+11·49	8,067	7,986
24	Gadhada	Bhavnagar	1901	M	N.A.	5,375	..	..	2,816	2,559
			1911	M	N.A.	5,099	—276	—5·13	2,694	2,405
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	4,812	—287	—5·63	2,436	2,376
			1931	M	N.A.	5,536	+724	+15·05	2,848	2,688
			1941	M	N.A.	6,785	+1,249	+22·56	3,496	3,289
			1951	M	63·45	8,345	+1,560	+22·99	4,231	4,114
			1961	M	7·77	9,123	+778	+9·32	4,713	4,410
			1971	VP	63·39	11,962	+2,839	+31·12	6,210	5,752
			1981	NP	64·50	16,050	+4,088	+34·17	8,400	7,650
25	Devgad Baria	Panch Mahals	1901	N.A.	N.A.	3,717	..	..	1,871	1,846
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	3,974	+257	+6·91	1,918	2,056
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	5,041	+1,067	+26·85	2,660	2,381
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	6,976	+1,935	+38·39	3,862	3,114
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	8,281	+1,305	+18·71	4,388	3,893
			1951	M	10·36	10,216	+1,935	+23·37	5,307	4,909
			1961	M	10·26	11,472	+1,256	+12·29	6,044	5,428
			1971	NP	10·25	13,235	+1,763	+15·37	6,891	6,344
			1981	NP	10·25	15,975	+2,740	+20·70	8,436	7,539
26	Bhanvad	Jamnagar	1931	N.A.	N.A.	6,485	..	..	3,041	3,444
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	8,378	+1,893	+29·19	4,034	4,344
			1951	M	35·22	8,342	—36	—0·43	4,064	4,278
			1961	M	29·14	11,819	+3,477	+41·68	5,929	5,890
			1971	NP	35·26	13,509	+1,690	+14·30	6,846	6,663
			1981	NP	35·26	15,451	+1,942	+14·38	7,901	7,550
27	Kurjan	Vadodara	1911	M	N.A.	2,608	..	..	1,496	1,112
			1921	M	N.A.	3,538	+930	+35·66	2,081	1,457
			1931	M	N.A.	4,790	+1,252	+35·38	2,743	2,047
			1941	M	N.A.	5,866	+1,076	+22·46	3,309	2,557
			1951	M	15·80	6,375	+509	+8·68	3,473	2,902
			1961	M	15·70	8,117	+1,742	+27·33	4,382	3,735
			1971	VP	15·71	11,968	+3,851	+47·44	6,365	5,603
			1981	NP	15·71	15,447	+3,479	+29·07	8,183	7,264
28	Sojitra	Kheda	1901	M	N.A.	10,578	..	..	5,750	4,828
			1911	M	N.A.	9,315	—1,263	—11·94	5,027	4,288
			1921	M	N.A.	8,851	—464	—4·98	4,680	4,171
			1931	M	N.A.	10,649	+1,798	+20·31	5,532	5,117
			1941	M	N.A.	11,604	+955	+8·97	6,074	5,530
			1951	M	12·69	12,195	+591	+5·09	6,047	6,148
			1961	M	1·17	12,046	—149	—1·22	6,029	6,017
			1971	NP	14·34	12,905	+859	+7·13	6,546	6,359
			1981	NP	14·34	15,229	+2,324	+18·01	7,709	7,520

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29	Gariadhar	Bhavnagar	1951	N.A.	N.A.	6,282	..	..	3,177	3,105
			1961	M	0·75	8,202	+1,920	+30·56	4,187	4,015
			1971	VP	27·65	10,644	+2,442	+29·77	5,500	5,144
			1981	VP	27·65	15,227	+4,583	+43·06	7,807	7,420
*30	Ukai	Surat	1971	NM	9·37	31,234	..	..	18,317	12,917
			1981	VP	9·37	14,894	—16,340	—52·31	8,100	6,794
31	Harij	Mahesana	1941	N.A.	N.A.	4,540	..	..	2,426	2,114
			1951	M	29·79	6,963	+2,423	+53·37	3,724	3,239
			1961	P	29·78	8,965	+2,002	+28·75	4,815	4,150
			1971	VP	30·09	11,073	+2,108	+23·51	5,859	5,214
			1981	NP	30·09	14,892	+3,819	+34·49	7,780	7,112
*32	Khedbrahma	Sabar Kantha	1971	VP	27·32	8,858	..	..	4,715	4,143
			1981	VP	27·32	14,888	+6,030	+68·07	7,834	7,054
33	Dhrol	Jamnagar	1901	M	N.A.	5,660	..	..	2,666	2,994
			1911	M	N.A.	6,481	+821	+14·51	3,022	3,459
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	6,283	—198	—3·06	2,833	3,450
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	7,507	+1,224	+19·48	3,452	4,055
			1941	C	N.A.	9,741	+2,234	+29·76	4,826	4,915
			1951	M	31·34	8,234	—1,507	—15·47	3,906	4,328
			1961	M	3·37	9,783	+1,549	+18·81	4,930	4,853
			1971	VP	39·02	11,327	+1,544	+15·78	5,740	5,587
			1981	VP	39·02	14,758	+3,431	+30·29	7,562	7,196
34	Talaja	Bhavnagar	1901	N.A.	N.A.	4,144	..	..	2,098	2,046
			1911	M	N.A.	3,962	—182	—4·39	1,957	2,005
			1921	M	N.A.	3,325	—637	—16·08	1,667	1,658
			1931	M	N.A.	4,064	+739	+22·23	2,013	2,051
			1941	M	N.A.	4,601	+537	+13·21	2,265	2,336
			1951	M	14·24	5,037	+436	+9·48	2,461	2,576
			1961	M	14·25	7,067	+2,030	+40·30	3,613	3,454
			1971	NP	14·38	10,025	+2,958	+41·86	5,141	4,884
			1981	NP	14·38	14,739	+4,714	+47·02	7,384	7,355
35	Lathi	Amreli	1901	N.A.	N.A.	5,997	..	..	3,105	2,892
			1911	M	N.A.	6,017	+20	+0·33	3,033	2,984
			1921	M	N.A.	5,281	—736	—12·23	2,610	2,671
			1931	M	N.A.	6,096	+815	+15·43	2,997	3,099
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	6,603	+507	+8·32	3,279	3,324
			1951	M	31·34	8,443	+1,840	+27·87	4,199	4,244
			1961	M	33·67	10,022	+1,579	+18·70	5,183	4,839
			1971	NP	43·48	11,315	+1,293	+12·90	5,754	5,561
			1981	NP	36·15	14,450	+3,135	+27·71	7,327	7,123
36	Kalol	Panch Mahals	1901	M	N.A.	4,446	..	..	2,213	2,233
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	4,482	+36	+0·81	2,222	2,260
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	4,745	+263	+5·87	2,343	2,402
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	6,700	+1,955	+41·20	3,501	3,199
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	6,879	+179	+2·67	3,602	3,277
			1951	N.A.	7·51	8,148	+1,269	+18·45	4,227	3,921
			1961	P	0·54	9,683	+1,535	+18·84	5,051	4,632
			1971	VP	7·63	11,081	+1,398	+14·44	5,785	5,296
			1981	NP	7·63	14,281	+3,200	+28·88	7,522	6,759

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
37	Dharampur	Valsad	1901	N.A.	N.A.	6,344	..	.	3,118	3,226
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	4,278	—2,066	—32·57	2,065	2,213
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	6,233	+1,955	+45·70	3,157	3,076
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	7,218	+985	+15·80	3,572	3,646
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	8,182	+964	+13·36	4,120	4,062
			1951	M	5·96	5,096	—3,086	—37·72	2,529	2,567
			1961	M	4·30	9,780	+4,684	+91·92	4,942	4,838
			1971	NP	15·51	11,958	+2,178	+22·27	6,093	5,865
			1981	NP	15·51	14,116	+2,158	+18·05	7,191	6,925
38	Bhachau	Kachchh	1901	M	N.A.	4,203	..	..	2,207	1,996
			1911	M	N.A.	3,922	—281	—6·69	1,999	1,923
			1921	M	N.A.	3,555	—367	—9·36	1,739	1,816
			1931	M	N.A.	3,841	+286	+8.05	1,905	1,936
			1941	M	N.A.	3,814	—27	—0·70	1,825	1,989
			1951	M	77·70	4,868	+1,054	+27·64	2,430	2,438
			1961	..	.	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1971	VP	92·44	10,023	..	..	5,140	4,883
			1981	NP	92·44	13,923	+3,900	+38·91	7,108	6,815
39	Visavadar	Junagadh	1951	M	26·16	5,918	..	..	2,967	2,951
			1961	M	0·60	8,415	+2,497	+42·19	4,341	4,074
			1971	VP	26·12	11,024	+2,609	+31·00	5,740	5,284
			1981	VP	26·12	13,870	+2,846	+25·82	7,023	6,847
40	Jafrabad	Amreli.	1901	N.A.	N.A.	6,038	..	..	2,918	3,120
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	5,588	—450	—7·45	2,725	2,863
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	5,230	—358	—6·41	2,447	2,783
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	5,535	+305	+5·83	2,589	2,946
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	6,319	+784	+14·16	2,942	3,377
			1951	M	2·59	7,296	+977	+15·46	3,497	3,799
			1961	M	N.A.	7,967	+671	+9·20	3,947	4,020
			1971	VP	28·77	8,926	+959	+12·04	4,422	4,504
			1981	VP	28·77	13,544	+4,618	+51·74	6,873	6,671
41	Gandevi	Valsad	1901	M	N.A.	5,927	..	..	2,871	3,056
			1911	M	N.A.	6,482	+555	+9·36	3,180	3,302
			1921	M	N.A.	5,721	—761	—11·74	2,694	3,027
			1931	M	N.A.	6,342	+621	+10·85	3,004	3,338
			1941	M	N.A.	8,688	+2,346	+36·99	4,379	4,309
			1951	M	7·51	8,384	—304	—3·50	4,137	4,247
			1961	M	N.A.	11,239	+2,855	+34·05	5,647	5,592
			1971	NP	4·38	12,231	+992	+8·83	6,172	6,059
			1981	NP	4·38	13,518	+1,287	+10·52	6,861	6,657
42	*Chhani*	Vadodara	1981	NP	8·74	13,393	..	..	7,092	6,301
43	Tharad	Banas Kantha	1951	N.A.	21·76	6,584	..	..	3,286	3,298
			1961	P	22·25	7,566	+982	+14·91	3,841	3,725
			1971	VP	22·24	8,361	+795	+10·51	4,365	3,996
			1981	VP	22·24	13,354	+4,993	+59·72	6,879	6,475
44	Halvad	Surendranagar	1901	M	N.A.	5,312	..	..	2,524	2,788
			1911	M	N.A.	5,386	+74	+1·39	2,592	2,794
			1921	M	N.A.	6,290	+904	+16·78	3,113	3,177
			1931	M	N.A.	6,161	—129	—2·05	2,995	3,166
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	7,091	+930	+15·09	3,355	3,736
			1951	M	104·90	8,142	+1,051	+14·82	3,903	4,239
			1961	M	10·36	9,524	+1,382	+16·97	4,635	4,889
			1971	VP	74·14	10,286	+762	+8·00	5,128	5,158
			1981	NP	74·14	13,193	+2,907	+28·26	6,670	6,523

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
45	Taloa	Sabar Kantha	1951	N.A.	22·53	5,165	..	..	2,905	2,260
			1961	P	22·40	7,516	+2,351	+45·52	4,156	3,360
			1971	VP	22·40	10,935	+3,419	+45·49	5,821	5,114
			1981	NP	22·40	12,898	+1,963	+17·95	6,705	6,193
46	Patdi	Surendranagar	1901	N.A.	N.A.	5,544	..	..	2,697	2,847
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	5,399	—145	—2·62	2,657	2,742
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	5,365	—34	—0·63	2,616	2,749
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	5,932	+567	+10·57	2,931	3,001
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	7,082	+1,150	+19·39	3,563	3,519
			1951	N.A.	37·56	6,072	—1,010	—14·26	2,930	3,142
			1961	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1971	VP	51·31	9,947	..	..	5,114	4,833
			1981	VP	51·31	12,826	+2,879	+28·94	6,686	6,140
47	Pali	Kheda	1961	P	14·48	8,100	..	..	4,354	3,746
			1971	VP	14·47	9,939	+1,839	+22·70	5,246	4,693
			1981	VP	14·47	12,625	+2,686	+27·02	6,663	5,962
48	Chalala	Amreli	1951	N.A.	22·27	5,860	..	..	2,954	2,906
			1961	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1971	VP	22·34	9,517	..	..	4,910	4,607
			1981	VP	22·34	12,230	+2,713	+28·51	6,200	6,030
49	Babra	Amreli	1951	M	10·62	6,851	..	..	3,406	3,445
			1961	M	5·18	8,088	+1,237	+18·06	4,136	3,952
			1971	VP	59·62	9,752	+1,664	+20·57	5,026	4,726
			1981	VP	59·62	12,199	+2,447	+25·09	6,293	5,906
*50	Adityana	Junagadh	1971	VP	35·85	8,401	..	..	4,398	4,003
			1981	VP	35·85	12,199	+3,798	+45·21	6,373	5,826
51	Songadh	Surat	1901	M	N.A.	2,533	..	..	1,421	1,112
			1911	M	N.A.	2,321	—212	—8·37	1,231	1,090
			1921	M	N.A.	2,013	—308	—13·27	1,072	941
			1931	M	N.A.	2,241	+228	+11·33	1,201	1,040
			1941	M	N.A.	2,591	+350	+15·62	1,378	1,213
			1951	M	2·59	2,858	+267	+10·30	1,480	1,378
			1961	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1971	VP	5·69	7,166	..	..	3,828	3,338
			1981	VP	5·69	12,163	+4,997	+69·73	6,266	5,897
52	Barvala	Ahmadabad	1951	N.A.	32·12	6,939	..	..	3,519	3,420
			1961	P	32·04	8,430	+1,491	+21·49	4,289	4,141
			1971	VP	32·04	9,513	+1,083	+12·85	4,886	4,627
			1981	VP	32·04	12,055	+2,542	+26·72	6,165	5,890
53	Amod	Bharuch	1901	M	N.A.	4,375	..	..	2,221	2,154
			1911	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	5,469	..	..	2,951	2,518
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	5,383	—86	—1·57	2,939	2,444
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	7,088	+1,705	+31·67	3,799	3,289
			1951	N.A.	15·80	7,833	+745	+10·51	4,129	3,704
			1961	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1971	VP	18·51	10,525	..	..	5,454	5,071
			1981	NP	18·54	12,055	+1,530	+14·54	6,213	5,842
54	Mandvi	Surat	1901	M	N.A.	4,142	..	..	2,035	2,107
			1911	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1921	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1931	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1941	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1951	N.A.	7·51	7,479	..	..	3,789	3,690
			1961	P	7·51	8,513	+1,034	+13·33	4,342	4,171
			1971	VP	7·56	10,545	+2,032	+23·37	5,370	5,175
			1981	NP	7·56	12,047	+1,502	+14·24	6,105	5,942

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
55	Okha Port	Jamnagar	1941	N.A.	N.A.	4,664	..	..	2,658	2,006
			1951	N.A.	3·37	6,176	+1,512	+32·42	3,367	2,809
			1961	M	N.A.	9,630	+3,454	+55·93	5,327	4,303
			1971	NP	4·39	10,687	+1,057	+10·98	5,697	4,990
			1981	NP	4·39	11,820	+1,133	+10·60	6,269	5,551
56	Vaso	Kheda	1901	M	N.A.	8,765	..	..	4,652	4,113
			1911	M	N.A.	7,508	—1,257	—14·34	4,009	3,499
			1921	M	N.A.	5,986	—1,522	—20·27	3,269	2,717
			1931	M	N.A.	8,712	+2,726	+45·54	4,576	4,136
			1941	M	N.A.	9,567	+855	+9·81	5,005	4,562
			1951	M	3·11	9,945	+378	+3·95	5,077	4,868
			1961	M	12·95	9,407	—538	—5·41	4,805	4,602
			1971	VP	11·55	10,614	+1,207	+12·83	5,489	5,125
			1981	NP	11·55	11,774	+1,160	+10·93	6,156	5,618
57	Thasra	Kheda	1951	N.A.	12·69	6,201	..	..	3,194	3,007
			1961	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1971	VP	14·41	9,851	..	..	5,116	4,735
			1981	VP	14·41	11,504	+1,653	+16·78	6,063	5,441
58	Jodiya	Jamnagar	1901	M	N.A.	7,321	..	..	3,531	3,790
			1911	M	N.A.	6,563	—758	—10·35	3,090	3,473
			1921	M	N.A.	5,758	—805	—12·27	2,623	3,135
			1931	M	N.A.	6,780	+1,022	+17·75	3,182	3,598
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	8,956	+2,176	+32·09	4,357	4,599
			1951	M	77·70	8,238	—718	—8·02	3,866	4,372
			1961	M	77·60	7,821	—417	—5·06	3,689	4,132
			1971	VP	77·59	9,277	+1,456	+18·62	4,454	4,823
			1981	VP	77·59	11,374	+2,097	+22·60	5,510	5,864
59	Madhapar	Kachchh	1951	N.A.	89·35	5,242	..	..	2,128	3,114
			1961	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1971	VP	35·81	9,998	..	..	4,697	5,301
			1981	NP	35·81	11,244	+1,246	+12·46	5,505	5,739
*60	Jetalsar	Rajkot	1971	VP	21·91	9,507	..	..	4,992	4,515
			1981	VP	21·91	11,031	+1,524	+16·03	5,813	5,218
61	Santrampur	Panch Mahals	1901	N.A.	N.A.	3,338	..	..	1,679	1,659
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	3,664	+326	+9·77	1,875	1,789
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	3,467	—197	—5·38	1,777	1,690
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	3,851	+384	+11·08	1,947	1,904
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	3,988	+137	+3·56	2,096	1,892
			1951	M	10·36	5,597	+1,609	+40·35	2,888	2,709
			1961	M	10·33	6,569	+972	+17·37	3,489	3,080
			1971	VP	17·15	8,534	+1,965	+29·91	4,513	4,021
			1981	NP	17·15	10,997	+2,463	+28·86	5,696	5,301
62	Vallabhipur	Bhavnagar	1901	M	N.A.	4,712	..	..	2,385	2,327
			1911	M	N.A.	3,989	—723	—15·34	2,021	1,968
			1921	M	N.A.	3,561	—428	—10·73	1,749	1,812
			1931	M	N.A.	4,140	+579	+16·26	2,080	2,060
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	4,665	+525	+12·68	2,336	2,329
			1951	M	38·85	5,668	+1,003	+21·50	2,820	2,848
			1961	M	3·24	6,908	+1,240	+21·88	3,589	3,319
			1971	VP	40·91	8,234	+1,326	+19·20	4,258	3,976
			1981	*NP*	*40·91*	*10,978*	*+2,744*	*+33·33*	*5,636*	*5,342*

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Femeals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
63	Talala	Junagadh	1961	M	0·39	4,403	..	..	2,295	2,108
			1971	VP	9·80	6,742	+2,339	+53·12	3,435	3,307
			1981	VP	9·80	10,967	+4,225	+62·67	5,682	5,285
64	Lakhtar	Surendranagar	1901	M	N.A.	3,767	..	..	1,926	1,841
			1911	M	N.A.	4,773	+1,006	+26·71	2,509	2,264
			1921	M	N.A.	5,553	+780	+16·34	2,809	2,744
			1931	M	N.A.	6,011	+458	+8·25	3,043	2,968
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	6,741	+730	+12·14	3,449	3,292
			1951	M	43·51	6,853	+112	+1·66	3,356	3,497
			1961	M	6·48	8,432	+1,579	+23·04	4,244	4,188
			1971	VP	50·62	9,714	+1,282	+15·20	4,954	4,760
			1981	VP	57·41	10,900	+1,186	+12·21	5,636	5,264
65	Shapur	Junagadh	1951	M	18·39	4,891	..	..	2,460	2,431
			1961	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1971	VP	18·45	8,960	..	..	4,697	4,263
			1981	VP	18·45	10,770	+1,810	+20·20	5,677	5,093
66	Mendarda	Junagadh	1901	N.A.	N.A.	4,412	..	..	2,232	2,180
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	3,909	—503	—11·40	1,994	1,915
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	3,745	—164	—4·20	1,832	1,913
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	4,385	+640	+17·09	2,245	2,140
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	4,185	—200	—4·56	2,080	2,105
			1951	M	10·36	4,552	+367	+8·77	2,334	2,218
			1961	M	5·18	6,059	+1,507	+33·11	3,158	2,901
			1971	VP	19·24	8,253	+2,194	+36·21	4,329	3,924
			1981	VP	19·24	10,769	+2,516	+30·49	5,470	5,299
67	Kathor	Surat	1901	M	N.A.	4,407	..	..	2,063	2,344
			1911	M	N.A.	4,370	—37	—0·84	2,116	2,254
			1921	M	N.A.	3,939	—431	—9·86	1,838	2,101
			1931	M	N.A.	5,039	+1,100	+27·93	2,428	2,611
			1941	M	N.A.	5,597	+558	+11·07	2,744	2,853
			1951	M	11·14	5,103	—494	—8·83	2,501	2,602
			1961	P	11·06	6,879	+1,776	+34·80	3,497	3,382
			1971	VP	11·07	8,526	+1,647	+23·94	4,328	4,198
			1981	VP	11·07	10,728	+2,202	+25·83	5,453	5,275
68	Damnagar	Amreli	1901	M	N.A.	3,651	..	..	1,923	1,728
			1911	M	N.A.	3,313	—338	—9·26	1,795	1,518
			1921	M	N.A.	3,450	+137	+4·14	1,789	1,661
			1931	M	N.A.	3,979	+529	+15·33	2,064	1,915
			1941	M	N.A.	5,022	+1,043	+26·21	2,543	2,479
			1951	M	21·76	6,022	+1,000	+19·91	3,044	2,978
			1961	P	17·25	6,499	+477	+7·92	3,327	3,172
			1971	VP	21·85	8,609	+2,110	+32·47	4,403	4,206
			1981	VP	21·85	10,677	+2,068	+24·02	5,401	5,276
69	Rapar	Kachchh	1901	N.A.	N.A.	3,685	..	..	1,896	1,789
			1911	M	N.A.	3,058	—627	—17·01	1,568	1,490
			1921	M	N.A.	3,017	—41	—1·34	1,590	1,427
			1931	M	N.A.	3,192	+175	+5·80	1,606	1,586
			1941	M	N.A.	3,343	+151	+4·73	1,651	1,692
			1951	M	62·16	3,587	+244	+7·30	1,834	1,753
			1961	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1971	VP	51·83	7,203	..	..	3,819	3,384
			1981	VP	51·83	10,521	+3,318	+46·06	5,478	5,043

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
70	Sayla	Surendranagar	1901	M	N.A.	5,367	..	..	2,660	2,707
			1911	M	N.A.	4,921	—446	—8.31	2,401	2,520
			1921	M	N.A.	4,775	—146	—2·97	2,365	2,410
			1931	M	N.A.	5,230	+455	+9·53	2,556	2,674
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	5,346	+116	+2·22	2,659	2,687
			1951	M	65·01	6,102	+756	+14·14	3,036	3,066
			1961	M	2.41	7,802	+1,700	+27·86	3,927	3,875
			1971	VP	65·23	9,021	+1,219	+15·62	4,631	4,390
			1981	VP	65·23	10,433	+1,412	+15·65	5,327	5,106
71	Ranpur	Ahmadabad	1901	M	N.A.	6,423	..	..	3,254	3,169
			1911	M	N.A.	5,755	—668	—10·40	2,907	2,848
			1921	M	N.A.	5,332	—423	—7·35	2,651	2,681
			1931	M	N.A.	5,928	+596	+11·18	2,924	3,004
			1941	M	N.A.	7,265	+1,337	+22·55	3,583	3,682
			1951	M	24·03	8,039	+774	+10·65	3,918	4,121
			1961	M	0·34	7,929	—110	—1·37	3,932	3,997
			1971	VP	23·83	9,277	+1,348	+17·00	4,631	4,646
			1981	VP	23·53	10,379	+1,102	+11·88	5,096	5,283
72	Bilkha	Junagadh	1901	N.A.	N.A.	4,677	..	..	2,448	2,229
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	4,728	+51	+1·09	2,387	2,341
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	4,534	—194	—4·10	2,320	2,124
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	5,376	+842	+18·57	2,763	2,613
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	5,440	+64	+1·19	2,764	2,676
			1951	M	10·36	6,664	+1,224	+22·50	3,297	3,367
			1961	M	0·57	6,915	+251	+3·77	3,447	3,468
			1971	VP	13·21	8,642	+1,727	+24·97	4,416	4,226
			1981	VP	13·21	10,353	+1,711	+19·80	5,224	5,129
73	Mandal	Ahmadabad	1901	M	N.A.	5,091	..	..	2,405	2,686
			1911	M	N.A.	4,334	—757	+14·87	1,987	2,347
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	5,350	+1,016	+23·44	2,656	2,694
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	5,373	+23	+0·43	2,798	2,575
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	5,806	+433	+8·06	2,936	2,870
			1951	N.A.	5·96	5,832	+26	+0·45	2,891	2,941
			1961	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1971	VP	60·34	9,282	..	..	4,710	4,572
			1981	VP	60·34	10,340	+1,058	+11·40	5,349	4,991
74	Mundra	Kachchh	1901	M	N.A.	10,600	..	..	5,100	5,500
			1911	M	N.A.	9,646	—954	—9·00	4,651	4,995
			1921	M	N.A.	6,053	—3,593	—37·25	2,847	3,206
			1931	M	N.A.	8,761	+2,708	+44·74	4,086	4,675
			1941	M	N.A.	9,356	+595	+6·79	4,361	4,995
			1951	M	22·79	7,709	—1,647	—17·60	3,523	4,186
			1961	M	20·74	8,817	+1,108	+14·37	4,288	4,529
			1971	VP	20·75	9,183	+366	+4·15	4,501	4,682
			1981	NP	20·75	10,149	+966	+10·52	5,090	5,059
75	Kosamba	Surat	1971	VP	17·15	7,713	..	..	3,999	3,714
			1981	VP	17·15	10,127	+2,414	+31·30	5,180	4,947
76	Malia	Junagadh	1951	M	29·01	6,380	..	..	3,176	3,204
			1961	M	7·77	6,613	+233	+3·65	3,328	3,285
			1971	VP	29·04	8,204	+1,591	+24·06	4,290	3,914
			1981	VP	29·04	10,003	+1,799	+21·93	5,185	4,818

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			CLASS : V (5,000—9,999) 53 TOWNS							
			1901		N.A.	400,960	..	..	200,835	200,125
			1911		N.A.	380,111	—20,849	—5·20	190,521	189,590
			1921		N.A.	395,666	+15,555	+4·09	199,126	196,540
			1931		N.A.	461,303	+65,637	+16·59	233,732	227,571
			1941		N.A.	539,520	+78,217	+16·96	272,851	266,669
			1151		N.A.	819,765	+280,245	+51·94	413,068	406,697
			1961		648·46	433,758	—386,007	—47·09	224,260	209,498
			1971½		1,540·03	500,059	+66,301	+15·29	257,215	242,844
			1981		606·46	394,737	—105,322	—21·06	205,228	189,509
1	Chotila	Surendranagar	1951	M	11·91	4,793	..	..	2,389	2,404
			1961	M	11·91	6,460	+1667	+34·78	3,342	3,118
			1971	VP	28·16	7,824	+1,364	+21·11	4,006	3,818
			1981	VP	28·16	9,982	+2,158	+27·58	5,135	4,847
2	Umbergaon	Valsad	1951	N.A.	N.A.	6,347	..	..	3,289	3,058
			1961	P	12·85	6,574	+227	+3·58	3,449	3,125
			1971	VP	12·86	7,768	+1,194	+18·16	4,038	3,730
			1981	VP	10·93	9,956	+2,188	+28·17	5,203	4,753
3	*Kadod*	Surat	1981	VP	2·71	9,791	..	..	5,026	4,765
4	Vadia	Amreli	1951	M	16·32	5,875	..	..	2,863	3,012
			1961	M	0·78	6,743	+868	+14·77	3,477	3,266
			1971	VP	15·22	7,831	+1,088	+16·14	4,025	3,806
			1981	VP	15·22	9,695	+1,864	+23·80	4,939	4,756
5	Sikka	Jamnagar	1961	P	9·61	8,778	..	..	4,700	4,078
			1971	VP	9·59	13,240	+4,462	+50·83	6,897	6,343
			1981	VP	8·36	9,650	—3,590	—27·11	4,775	4,875
6	Lalpur	Jamnagar	1951	M	33·93	4,269	..	..	2,049	2,220
			1961	M	3·88	5,435	+1,166	+27·31	2,793	2,642
			1971	VP	31·87	7,514	+2,079	+38·25	3,850	3,664
			1981	VP	32·17	9,613	+2,099	+27·93	4,896	4,717
*7	Sarkhej	Ahmadabad	1971	VP	6·39	8,536	..	..	4,580	3,956
			1981	VP	6·39	9,503	+967	+11·33	5,058	4,445
8	Vaghodia	Vadodara	1911	M	N.A	2,119	..	..	1,117	1,002
			1921	M	N.A.	2,694	+575	+27·14	1,377	1,317
			1931	M	N.A.	3,105	+411	+15·26	1,645	1,460
			1941	M	N.A.	4,025	+920	+29·63	2,184	1,841
			1951	M	17·09	4,966	+941	+23·38	2,615	2,351
			1961	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1971	VP	15·02	7,551	..	..	4,017	3,534
			1981	VP	15·02	9,395	+1,844	+24·42	4,920	4,475
9	*Bajwa*	Vadodara	1981	VP	1·91	9,294	..	..	5,139	4,155
10	*Dindoli*	Surat	1981	VP	7·26	9,143	..	..	5,028	4,115
11	Sankheda	Vadodara	1901	M	N.A.	4,296	..	..	2,238	2,058
			1911	M	N.A.	4,946	+650	+15·13	2,561	2,385
			1921	M	N.A.	4,602	—344	—6·96	2,372	2,230
			1931	M	N.A.	4,983	+381	+8·28	2,531	2,452
			1941	M	N.A.	5,867	+884	+17·74	3,030	2,837
			1951	M	9·07	6,488	+621	+10.58	3,238	3,250
			1961	M	0·49	7,378	+890	+13·72	3,826	3,552
			1971	VP	1·63	7,973	+595	+8·06	4,149	3,824
			1981	VP	1·63	8,857	+884	+11·09	4,659	4,198

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km.²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	Ghogha	Bhavnagar	1901	M	N.A.	4,798	..	..	2,068	2,730
			1911	M	N.A.	2,958	—1,840	—38·35	1,285	1,673
			1921	M	N.A.	4,140	+1,182	+39·96	1,847	2,293
			1931	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1941	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1951	N.A.	11·14	5,524	..	..	2,523	3,001
			1961	P	11·16	5,472	—52	—0·94	2,503	2,969
			1971	VP	11·17	6,527	+1,055	+19·28	3,056	3,471
			1981	VP	11·94	8,804	+2,227	+34·89	4,308	4,496
13	Sinor	Vadodara	1901	M	N.A.	5,186	..	..	2,611	2,575
			1911	M	N.A.	5,636	+450	+8·68	2,939	2,697
			1921	M	N.A.	5,068	—568	—10·08	2,542	2,526
			1931	M	N.A.	5,595	+527	+10·40	2,843	2,752
			1941	M	N.A.	6,804	+1,209	+21·61	3,446	3,358
			1951	M	16·32	7,101	+297	+4·37	3,603	3,498
			1961	M	0·44	7,326	+225	+3·17	3,780	3,546
			1971	VP	16·19	8,348	+1,022	+13·95	4,279	4,069
			1981	VP	16·19	8,718	+370	+4·43	4,440	4,278
14	Delwada	Junagadh	1951	M	0·26	5,034	..	..	2,499	2,535
			1961	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1971	VP	15·62	6,672	..	..	3,286	3,386
			1981	VP	15·62	8,706	+2,034	+30·49	4,385	4,321
15	Olpad	Surat	1901	N.A.	N.A.	3,275	..	..	1,586	1,689
			1911	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1921	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1931	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1941	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1951	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1961	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1971	VP	15·01	6,295	..	..	3,227	3,068
			1981	VP	15·01	8,656	+2,361	+37·51	4,485	4,171
16	Bansda	Valsad	1901	N.A.	N.A.	3,760	..	..	1,921	1,839
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	3,544	—216	—5·74	1,747	1,797
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	3,498	—46	—1·30	1,744	1,754
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	4,339	+841	+24·04	2,253	2,086
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	4,890	+551	+12·70	2,510	2,380
			1951	M	5·96	4,455	—435	—8·90	2,272	2,183
			1961	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1971	VP	5·88	7,108	..	..	3,632	3,476
			1981	VP	5·88	8,533	+1,425	+20·05	4,336	4,197
*17	Kharaghoda	Surendranagar	1971	VP	11·57	5,793	..	..	3,116	2,677
			1981	VP	11·57	8,356	+2,563	+44·24	4,456	3,900
*18	Vartej	Bhavnagar	1971	VP	20·46	6,522	..	..	3,363	3,159
			1981	VP	20·46	8,203	+1,681	+25·77	4,177	4,086
*19	Palej	Bharuch	1971	VP	4·11	6,362	..	..	3,402	2,960
			1981	VP	4·11	8,060	+1,698	+26·69	4,269	3,791
20	*Kosamba*	Valsad	1981	VP	3·30	7,771	..	..	3,677	4,094
21	Vinchhiya	Rajkot	1951	M	18·39	4,120	..	..	2,035	2,085
			1961	M	3·88	4,835	+715	+17·35	2,479	2,356
			1971	VP	18·54	5,809	+974	+20·14	2,916	2,893
			1981	VP	18·54	7,722	+1,913	+32·93	3,937	3,785

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22	Bodeli	Vadodara	1941	N.A.	N.A.	2,890	..	..	1,736	1,154
			1951	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1961	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1971	VP	3·05	6,229	..	..	3,354	2,875
			1981	VP	3·05	7,642	+1,413	+22·68	4,029	3,613
23	Hansot	Bharuch	1901	M	N.A.	3,925	..	..	1,918	2,007
			1911	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1921	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	5,462	..	..	2,797	2,665
			1941	N.A.	N.A.	5,808	+346	+6·33	2,894	2,914
			1951	N.A.	16·06	6,078	+270	+4·65	3,086	2,992
			1961	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1971	VP	16·23	7,636	..	..	3,858	3,778
			1981	VP	16·23	7,575	−61	−0·80	3,846	3,729
*24	Jawaharnagar (Gujarat Refinery)	Vadodara	1971	NM	6·95	5,710	..	..	3,058	2,652
			1981	NM	6·95	7,572	+1,862	+32·61	4,201	3,371
25	*Dhuvaran*	Kheda	1981	VP	12·79	7,428	..	..	3,854	3,574
26	*Petro-Chemical Complex INA*	Vadodara	1981	INA	4·05	7,263	..	..	3,817	3,446
*27	Nandej	Ahmadabad	1971	VP	9·07	5,589	..	..	3,034	2,555
			1981	VP	9·07	7,219	+1,630	+29·16	3,850	3,369
28	Naliya	Kachchh	1901	M	N.A.	6,080	..	..	2,964	3,116
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	5,477	−603	−9·92	2,659	2,818
			1921	N.A.	N.A.	4,360	−1,117	−20·39	2,034	2,326
			1931	N.A.	N.A.	5,066	+706	+16·19	2,371	2,695
			1941	M	N.A.	4,512	−554	−10·94	2,044	2,468
			1951	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1961	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1971	VP	73·96	6,433	..	..	3,194	3,239
			1981	VP	73·96	7,120	+687	+10·68	3,550	3,570
29	*Digvijaygram*	Jamnagar	1981	VP	1·23	7,034	..	..	3,748	3,286
30	Paliyad	Bhavnagar	1951	N.A.	24·86	4,786	..	..	2,399	2,387
			1961	M	0·44	5,134	+348	+7·27	2,616	2,518
			1971	VP	32·77	5,751	+617	+12·02	2,950	2,801
			1981	VP	32·77	7,022	+1,271	+22·10	3,543	3,479
31	Umrala	Bhavnagar	1901	M	N.A.	3,876	..	..	1,961	1,915
			1911	M	N.A.	3,082	−794	−20·49	1,586	1,496
			1921	M	N.A.	2,807	−275	−8·92	1,425	1,382
			1931	M	N.A.	3,184	+377	+13·43	1,568	1,616
			1941	M	N.A.	3,444	+260	+8·17	1,785	1,659
			1951	M	13·21	3,748	+304	+8·83	1,861	1,887
			1961	M	0·21	4,255	+507	+13·53	2,171	2,084
			1971	VP	15·53	5,058	+803	+18·87	2,579	2,479
			1981	VP	15·53	6,818	+17,60	+34·80	3,408	3,410
32	Tankara	Rajkot	1941	N.A.	N.A.	3,848	..	..	1,923	1,925
			1951	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1961	M	5·18	4,618	..	..	2,337	2,281
			1971	VP	34·38	5,672	+1,054	+22·82	2,912	2,760
			1981	VP	34·38	6,775	+1,103	+19·45	3,450	3,325

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km.²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
34	*Dhola*	Bhavnagar	1981	VP	5·61	6,747	..	..	3,572	3,175
35	*Bechar-alias-Becharaji*	Mahesana	1981	VP	8·77	6,695	..	..	3,490	3,205
36	Kanodar	Banas Kantha	1971	VP	7·88	5,275	..	..	2,657	2,618
			1981	VP	7·88	6,688	+1,413	+26·79	3,424	3,264
37	Bahadarpar	Vadodara	1901	N.A.	N.A.	2,862	..	..	1,473	1,389
			1911	N.A.	N.A.	3,494	+632	+22·08	1,849	1,645
			1921	M	N.A.	4,066	+572	+16·37	2,168	1,898
			1931	M	N.A.	4,215	+149	+3·66	2,283	1,932
			1941	M	N.A.	5,120	+905	+21·47	2,750	2,370
			1951	M	14·50	4,936	—184	—3·59	2,524	2,412
			1961	P	0·26	6,018	+1,082	+21·92	3,213	2,805
			1971	VP	14·47	6,179	+161	+2·68	3,200	2,979
			1981	VP	14·47	6,655	+476	+7·70	3,401	3,254
38	Dungar	Amreli	1961	M	6·06	4,325	..	..	2,227	2,098
			1971	VP	21·66	5,472	+1,147	+26·52	2,800	2,672
			1981	VP	21·66	6,556	+1,084	+19·81	3,351	3,205
39	*Meghraj*	Sabar Kantha	1981	VP	5·66	6,454	..	..	3,414	3,040
40	*Utran*	Surat	1981	VP	2·91	6,381	..	..	3,424	2,957
41	*Devsar*	Valsad	1981	VP	3·03	6,363	..	..	3,256	3,107
42	*Parnera*	Valsad	1981	VP	6·22	6,314	..	..	3,317	2,997
43	*Vapi INA*	Valsad	1981	INA	9·45	6,147	..	..	3,619	2,528
44	Paddhari	Rajkot	1951	M	16·06	3,664	..	..	1,767	1,897
			1961	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1971	VP	16·12	5,320	..	..	2,696	2,624
			1981	VP	16·12	6,047	+727	+13·67	3,074	2,973
45	Chikhli	Valsad	1901	N.A.	N.A.	4,440	..	..	2,196	2,244
			1911	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1921	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1931	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1941	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1951	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1961	..	..	Declassified	..	..	..	..
			1971	VP	1·09	5,002	..	..	2,483	2,519
			1981	VP	1·09	5,948	+946	+18·91	3,043	2,905
46	*Mahuwar*	Valsad	1981	VP	3·44	5,827	..	..	2,993	2,834
47	*Sarl Bujarang*	Valsad	1981	VP	3·17	5,770	..	..	2,907	2,863
48	*Kavant*	Vadodara	1981	VP	2·04	5,738	..	..	3,012	2,726
49	*48 Fertilizernagar	Vadodara	1971	NM	2·63	5,327	..	..	2,913	2,414
			1981	NM	3·21	5,668	+341	+6·40	2,974	2,694
50	*49 Atul	Valsad	1971	VP	4·36	4,494	..	..	2,462	2,032
			1981	NM	4·49	5,622	+1,128	+25·10	3,001	2,621
	*50 *Dungarpur*	Junagadh	1981	VP	4·99	5,415	..	..	2,881	2,534
	*51 *Songadh*	Bhavnagar	1981	VP	8·43	5,370	..	..	2,984	2,386
	*52 *Sayan*	Surat	1981	VP	7·02	5,258	..	..	2,851	2,407
	*53 *Jetpur*	Vadodara	1981	VP	4·41	5,198	..	..	2,756	2,442

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*Concld.*

Sl. No.	Name of Town/UA	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			CLASS : VI (LESS THAN 5,000) 9 TOWNS							
			1901		**N.A.**	**176,164**	..	..	**89,991**	**86,173**
			1911		**N.A.**	**170,092**	**—6,072**	**—3·45**	**86,730**	**83,362**
			1921		**N.A.**	**188,900**	**+18,808**	**+11·06**	**96,533**	**92,367**
			1931		**N.A.**	**126,109**	**—62,791**	**—33·24**	**64,933**	**61,176**
			1941		**N.A.**	**122,459**	**—3,650**	**—2·89**	**62,415**	**60,044**
			1951		**N.A.**	**126,598**	**+4,139**	**+3·38**	**63,182**	**63,416**
			1961		**33·05**	**34,935**	**—91,663**	**—72·40**	**17,741**	**17,194**
			1971		**41·52**	**17,058**	**—17,877**	**—51·17**	**8,724**	**8,334**
			1981		**54·72**	**22,092**	**+5,034**	**+29·51**	**11,982**	**10,110**
1	Shivrajpur	Panch Mahals	1961	P	19·58	8,001	..	..	4,263	3,738
			1971	VP	19·61	4,764	—3,337	—40·46	2,447	2,317
			1981	VP	19·61	4,872	+108	+2·27	2,551	2,321
2	*Malpur*	Sabar Kantha	1981	VP	7·94	4,698	..	..	2,442	2,256
3	Beyt	Jamnagar	1901	M	N.A.	4,615	..	..	2,379	2,236
			1911	M	N.A.	3,658	—957	—20·74	1,765	1,893
			1921	M	N.A.	3,968	+310	+8·47	2,034	1,934
			1931	M	N.A.	3,860	—108	—2·72	1,934	1,926
			1941	M	N.A.	4,036	+176	+4·56	2,000	2,036
			1951	M	0·26	3,122	—914	—22·65	1,591	1,531
			1961	M	11·50	3,386	+264	+8·46	1,719	1,667
			1971	VP	11·50	3,671	+285	+8·42	1,799	1,872
			1981	VP	11·50	4,143	+472	+12·86	2,050	2,093
4	*Anklesvar INA*	Bharuch	1981	INA	8·25	2,740	..	..	1,696	1,044
5	*Vithal Udyognagar INA*	Kheda	1981	INA	1·21	1,899	..	..	1,064	835
6	*Nandesari INA*	Vadodara	1981	INA	2·06	1,504	..	..	813	691
7	*Pandesara INA*	Surat	1981	INA	0·96	916	..	..	552	364
8	*Umbergaon INA*	Valsad	1981	INA	2·69	912	..	..	547	365
9	*Valsad INA*	Valsad	1981	INA	0·50	408	..	..	267	141

NOTE :

(i) Towns treated as such for the first time in 1981 Census are printed in italics.

(ii) Towns treated as such for the first time in 1971 which continue as towns in 1981 are shown with an asterisk (*) on their left

(iii) The total area of All Classes comes to 4764.68 Km² in Table A-4 whereas the Total Urban Area given in Table A-I (State District) is 4764.6 Km² the difference of 0.08 Km² is due to the fact that the area shown in Table A-1 has been derived by adding up the Urban area of each town within a Taluka/Mahal and rounding the same up to one place of decimal.

(iv) In the case of Gujarat State for a few urban units which are appearing as constituent units of Urban Agglomerations, i.e., Out Growth, area figures are not available separately and are included in the Rural Area of respective Talukas. In such cases 'N.A.' has been shown in Col. 6.

(v) Class totals have been worked out according to Urban defination of respective census year.

(vi) The following abbreviations have been used in this table to denote the status of the town.

P/VP	=	Village Panchayat
NP	=	Nagar Panchayat
M	=	Municipality
M & C	=	Municipality & Cantonment
MC	=	Municipal Corporation
NM	=	Non-Municipal
C/Cantt.	=	Cantonment
OG	=	Out Growth
N.A.	=	Not Available
NAC	=	Notified Area Committee
INA	=	Industrial Notified Area
N.A.	=	Notified Area

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX I

New Towns Added in 1981 and Towns in 1971 Declssified in 1981

State/District	New Towns Added in 1981				Towns in 1971 which have been declassified as Rural in 1981			
	Name of Town	Area in Km²	Population		Name of Town	Area in Km²	Population	
			1981	1971			1981	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GUJARAT STATE	..	**216 87**	**414,564**	**154,699**	..	**140 75**	**53,508**	**43 990**
Jamnagar	Digvijaygram	1·23	7,034	..	..	..	..	..
	Navagam Ghed	4·27	9,695	4,161				
Bhavnagar	Songadh	8·43	5,370	4,795	..	..	..	..
	Dhola	5·61	6,747	3,791				
Junagadh	Dungarpur	4·99	5,415	3,940	..	..	..	..
Kachchh	..	..	..	..	Nakhatrana	24·28	8,395	6,699
Banas Kantha	..	..	..	..	Juna Deesa	30·03	7,357	6,022
					Bhabhar Nava	13·94	7,075	5,827
					Varahi	21.50	6,941	5,306
Sabar Kantha	Meghraj	5·66	6,454	4,682	Dhansura	31·29	9,401	8,786
	Malpur	7·94	4,698	3,740				
Mahesana	Bechar-*alias*-Becharaji	8·77	6,695	4,452	..	..	..	..
Ahmadabad	Naroda INA	2·33	3,616	..	..	..	..	..
	Odhav INA	1·20	3,272	..				
	Vejalpur	12·35	45,921	7,989				
	Vastrapur	4·22	4,924	1,192				
	Memnagar	2·10	6,269	1,849				
	Ghatlodiya	4.41	15,963	1,070				
	Ghodasar	5.42	12,315	3,327				
	Isanpur	4.52	12,326	2,826				
	Kali	3.55	20,452	8,693				
	Vatva INA	3.00	370	..				
Kheda	Vithal Udyognagar INA	1.21	1,899	..	Vasad	13.66	9,757	7,221
	Dhuvaran	12·79	7,428	6,836				
Vadodara	Petro-Chemical Complex INA	4·05	7,263	..	..	..	..	..
	Nandesari INA	2·06	1,504	..				
	Bajwa	1·91	9,294	4,436				
	Chhani	8·74	13,393	10,425				
	Tarsali	6·10	10,408	3,008				
	Jetpur	4·41	5,198	4,160				
	Kavant	2·04	5,738	4,569				
Bharuch	Anklesvar INA	8·25	2,740	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	Karanj	1·86	36,517	1,636	..	..	..	..
	Utran	2·91	6,381	4,728				
	Nana Varachha	3·34	6,543	3,527				
	Umra	3·87	5,841	2,468				

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX I—*Contd.*

New Towns Added in 1981 and Towns in 1971 Declassified in 1981

State/District	New Towns Added in 1981				Towns in 1971 which have been declassified as Rural in 1981			
	Name of Town	Area in Km²	Population		Name of Town	Area in Km²	Population	
			1981	1971			1981	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Surat—*Contd.*	Limbayat	1·35	27,941	1,914				
	Pandesara INA	0·96	916	..				
	Bhedvad	1·61	5,342	2,662				
	Dindoli	7·26	9,143	3,875				
	Bhestan	6·94	6,772	2,684				
	Sayan	7·02	5,258	3,877				
	Kadod	2·71	9,791	8,177				
Valsad	Valsad INA	0·50	408	..	Udwada	6·05	4,582	4,129
	Kosamba	3·30	7,771	4,967				
	Parnera	6·22	6,314	3,804				
	Vapi INA	9·45	6,147	..				
	Umbergaon INA	2·69	912	..				
	Devsar	3·03	6,363	4,624				
	Sari Bujrang	3·17	5,770	5,002				
	Vijalpor	3·68	12,206	6,518				
	Mahuwar	3·44	5,827	4,295				

APPENDIX 2

Places with a Population of under 5,000 classified as Towns for the first time in 1981

Town	District	Area in Km² in 1981	Population in 1981
1	2	3	4
Malpur	Sabar Kantha	7·94	4,698
Naroda INA	Ahmadabad	2·33	3,616
Odhav INA	,,	1·20	3,272
Vastrapur	,,	4·22	4,924
Vatva INA	,,	3·00	370
Vithal Udyognagar INA	Kheda	1·21	1,899
Nandesari INA	Vadodara	2·06	1,504
Anklesvar INA	Bharuch	8·25	2,740
Pandesara INA	Surat	0·96	916
Valsad INA	Valsad	0·50	408
Umbergaon INA	,,	2·69	912

APPENDIX 3

Places with a Population of under 5,000 in 1971 which were Towns in 1971 but have been declassified in 1981

Place (Town)	District	Area in Km² in 1971	Population in 1971
1	2	3	4
Udwada	Valsad	6·05	4,129

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX 4

Changes between 1971 and 1981 in Area and Population of Towns and Reasons for Change in Area

Name of Town (District)	Area (in Km²) 1971	Area (in Km²) 1981	Population 1971	Population 1981	Reasons for the Change in Area
1	2	3	4	5	6
JAMNAGAR DISTRICT					
Sikka	**9·59**	**8·36**	**13,240**	**9,650**	**Jurisdictional Change**
Lalpur	31·87	32·17	7,514	9,613	Jurisdictional Change
Khambhalia	3·24	3·51	19,973	26,368	Jurisdictional Change
Salaya	9·24	9·56	13,017	17,398	Jurisdictional Change
RAJKOT DISTRICT					
Rajkot	60·15	69·00	300,612	445,076	Jurisdictional Change
Upleta	4·08	2·76	35,326	54,907	Jurisdictional Change
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT					
Thangadh	31·95	50·39	12,095	18,586	Jurisdictional Change
Lakhtar	50·62	57·41	9,714	10,900	Jurisdictional Change
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT					
Ghogha	11·17	11·94	6,527	8,804	Jurisdictional Change
Savarkundla	2·59	8·00	37,957	49,740	Jurisdictional Change
Gadhada	63·39	64·50	11,962	16,050	Jurisdictional Change
AMRELI DISTRICT					
Amreli	5·18	11·44	39,520	56,598	Jurisdictional Change
Dhari	1·00	1·53	13,113	17,540	Jurisdictional Change
Rajula	26·59	2·32	15,132	20,464	Area of Rajula (Rural) wrongly shown in Rajula Town in 1971 Census
Bagasara	36·88	43 84	18,999	23,015	Jurisdictional Change
Lathi	43·48	36·15	11,315	14,450	Area of Pratapgadh Village deleted from Lathi Town
JUNAGADH DISTRICT					
Veraval	5·82	6·54	58,771	85,048	Jurisdictional Change
Porbandar	9·91	12·30	96,881	115,182	Jurisdictional Change
Kutiyana	35·81	36·21	14,131	17,924	Jurisdictional Change
MAHESANA DISTRICT					
Patan	13·68	13·62	64,519	79,196	Revised computation
Visnagar	4·53	4·70	34,863	46,631	Jurisdictional Change
AHMADABAD DISTRICT					
Ahmadabad	92·98	98·15	1,585,544	2,059,725	Jurisdictional Change
Naroda (NP)	10·30	8·40	24,843	44,658	Jurisdictional Change
Ahmadabad Cantt.	5·65	5·59	10,816	10,755	Revised computation
Odhav (NP)	9·43	8·23	11,174	30,488	Jurisdictional Change
Dholka	3·88	7·55	35,520	44,270	Revised computation
Ranpur	23·83	23·55	9,277	10,379	Revised computation
KHEDA DISTRICT					
Nadiad	28·58	28·48	108,269	142,689	Jurisdictional Change
VADODARA DISTRICT					
Vadodara	78·13	108·26	466,696	734,473	Jurisdictional Change
Fertilizernagar	2·63	3·21	5,327	5,668	Jurisdictional Change

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX 4—*Contd.*

Changes between 1971 and 1981 in Area and Population of Towns and Reasons for Change in Area

Name of Town (District)	Area (in Km²) 1971	Area (in Km²) 1981	Population		Reasons for the Change in Area
			1971	1981	
1	2	3	4	5	6
BHARUCH DISTRICT					
Anklesvar(M) . . .	9·00	8·50	24,814	36,123	Jurisdictional Change
Amod	18·51	18·54	10,525	12,055	Jurisdictional Change
SURAT DISTRICT					
Surat	35·56	55·68	471,656	776,583	Jurisdictional Change
Bardoli	7·36	6·47	19,262	28,131	Jurisdictional Change
VALSAD DISTRICT					
Atul	4·36	4·49	4,494	5,622	Jurisdictional Change
Vapi (NP)	12·27	7·67	13,888	19,620	Jurisdictional Change
Umbergaon (VP) . . .	12·86	10·93	7,768	9,956	Jurisdictional Change
Bilimoia	3·57	16·00	26,305	43,755	Jurisdictional Change

TABLE A—5 ANALYTICAL NOTE

STANDARD URBAN AREAS

Concept, History and Definition of Standard Urban Area

Apart from providing various types of Census data relating to administrative units like States, districts, towns and villages, the Census Organisation has been endeavouring to tabulate and present Census statistics on certain well defined areas, delineated on the basis of a number of physical and demographic characteristics in response to the evergrowing demand of planners, administrators, scholars and others. For the first time during the 1961 Census an attempt was made in this direction to provide suitable data on urbanisation trends by adopting the concept of 'Town-groups' which comprised independent urban units not necessarily contiguous to one another but interdependent on each other to some extent. However, the experience of this concept of town-group has shown that this had some what limited relevance and the data generated under this concept could not be put to the use as envisaged earlier as it was realised that it became incomparable from one Census to another due to the changes of the boundaries of the towns and intermediate areas being left out of reckoning. One of the reasons for its limited use was that the delineation of town-groups could not always be done in a uniform manner in all the administrative units of the country. The Town Planners were finding it difficult to assemble Census data for the urbanisable areas around the urban centres for preparing the master plans for cities and towns and therefore the concept of 'Town group' and Census statistics derived therefrom were not found of much help for perspective planning for urban areas. To overcome this deficiency the Census Organisation contemplated replacing the concept of 'Town-group' by a more suitable concept which could form the basis of a constant statistical spatial reporting unit and serve the need of preparation of master plans for cities or towns and for helping in urban development planning. The International Geographical Conference held in New Delhi in 1969 had emphasised the desirability of evolving a suitable concept which would ensure comparability over space and time and help in urban planning.

The idea of 'Standard Urban Area' mooted in the first conference was further developed and refined further in a series of meetings involving the Ministry of Works and Housing, Town and Country Planning Organisation and the office of the Registrar General, India. The concept of 'Town-Group' was given up during 1971 Census and in its place the concepts of 'Urban Agglomerations' and the 'Standard Urban Areas' were evolved which should be understood clearly.

Urban Agglomerations

The urban agglomeration represents a contiguous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with contiguous well recognised urban outgrowths, which may actually fall within the revenue limits of a village or villages. These urbanised villages or outgrowths deserved to be reckoned along with the town in conformity with the contiguous urban spread. The urban agglomeration represents a spatial urban spread at a given time.

Standard Urban Areas

It is the projected growth area of a city or town as it would be in 1991, taking into account not only the towns and villages which are expected to get merged with it but also intervening rural areas which are potentially urban. This covers all extra municipal growths such as suburbs (industrial and residential), railway colonies, civil lines, cantonments and villages and rural areas which are likely to be urbanised by 1991.

The concept of the 'Standard Urban Area' was adopted for the first time in 1971 Census. It was a long time planning area and was to remain as a statistical reporting unit during the three successive Censuses-1971, 1981 and 1991. Like the urban agglomeration the standard urban area is also an area unit which extended beyond the main city or town limit municipal or otherwise. However, unlike in the case of urban agglomeration which represents the actual urban spread at a given time, the standard urban area is a large area unit which includes not merely urban areas lying in close proximity but all surrounding and intervening rural pockets which are likely to be urbanised by 1991 and thus serve the role of a constant statistical reporting unit for three Censuses, irrespective of the change in the local administrative boundaries of units within the standard urban area. In fact the urban agglomerations involving a core town of a population of 50,000 or above are subsumed in the standard urban areas involving that core town. The utility of this concept basically lies in the fact that when limits of existing towns change the standard urban area as such is not expected to undergo any change. As a consequence, the data generated by the Census for standard urban areas become more meaningful as it is comparable with different decades.

The characteristic features of a standard urban area are that it (i) should have a core town of a minimum population of 50,000, (ii) contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have close mutual socio-economic linkages with the core town and (iii) the probability is that the entire area will get urbanised within a period of 2-3 decades. The standard urban area is normally identified with respect to the administrative units such as cities, towns or villages encompassed by it. The boundary of a standard urban area remains coterminous with the administrative boundaries of the peripheral units.

Prior to 1971 Census, for delineation of Standard Urban Area, the State Town and Country Planning Department with the assistance of the State Directorate of Census Operations formulated tentative proposals showing the urban areas, limits of cities and towns, and the villages and towns on the periphery of the core town/city which together were to constitute the Standard Urban Area tract. In identifying the units of composition of Standard Urban Area the following yardsticks were conventionally used.

(a) A core town with a population of 50,000 and above by 1971 Census.

(b) Predominant urban land use.

(c) Intensive inter-action with the urban centres as reflected in communication for the purpose of work and secondary education facilities, extension of city bus service, sale of commodities like milk dairy products, vegetables (other than those transported by rail or truck-load) and purchase of foodgrains, cloth and general provisions, etc., by the consumers directly.

(d) Anticipated urban growth as a result of locational decisions relating to industry, market, transport and communication administrative and servicing functions.

(e) Existance of big villages with a large proportion of working force engaged in non-agricultural industrial categories.

The Standard Urban Area is a constant area statistical reporting unit which is not supposed to undergo any modification in terms of its boundaries after its initial delineation in the light of the concept. However, in a few cases, in view of the urban policy of the State Government and unexpected growth of a town, it became necessary to slightly modify the boundary of a Standard Urban Area. But this was done only in such cases where as a result of the statutory changes affected in the boundary of a town after the 1971 Census the newly added areas fell outside the Standard Urban Area limit. The Standard Urban Area whose one of the aims is to indicate the direction of urban spread is expected to cover a town which is a unit, fully and not partially even if the town boundaries have been enlarged subsequently.

The Standard Urban Area being a constant statistical reporting unit for more than two decades no fresh areas are required to be delineated at the succeeding Censuses. The delineation of 28 fresh Standard Urban Areas in the country (out of which 4 were in Gujarat) recently on the eve of 1981 Census should not give the impression that fresh Standard Urban Areas are required to be delineated during he Census of 1981 and thereafter in respect of such core towns which exceeded a population of 50,000 or above at the 1981 Census or subsequently. The task of delineation of Standard Urban Area was basically completed before the actual enumeration of 1971 Census on the basis of population projection of towns based on 1961 Census figures. The decision to subsequently delineate the 28 fresh Standard Urban Areas in the country was taken in consultation with the Country and Town Planning Organisation in respect of only those core towns which had exceeded a population of 50,000 or more on the basis of actual Census count of 1971 and which satisfied the other essential features relevant for delineation of a Standard Urban Area. However, 1981 Census data is relevant to study conversion of rural units into urban for analysis of trend of urbanisation within the Standard Urban Area.

As already stated earlier during the 1981 Census 28 new Standard Urban Areas were delineated in the country because some of the towns which had recorded a population of 50,000 and more during 1971 were not delineated as Standard Urban Areas during 1971 on the basis of projections on 1961 Census population. In Gujarat four such Towns, namely, (1) Kalol in Mahesana District, (2) Mahesana in Mahesana District, (3) Nadiad in Kheda District, and (4) Godhra in Panch Mahals District have been added as new Standard Urban Areas during 1981 on these grounds because the population of these towns had exceeded 50,000 in 1971 Census. A complete list of Standard Urban Areas for 1981 Census is as per Table A-5 in this book.

The areas which have been delineated as Standard Urban Areas for the first time in 1981 are distinguished by giving an asterisk mark @ against their names in the table.

As is obvious from the definition of the concept a Standard Urban Area is a dynamic areal spread. The constituent units within the Standard Urban Area tract over the period 1971-1981 are supposed to undergo various changes both physical and demographic. The nature of identifiable changes at the 1981 Census are indicated below :

(a) Annexation of villages wholly/partly from within the Standard Urban Area to one of the urban component.

(b) Merger of existing OG(s)/any other urban component with another component.

(c) Formation of new towns(s)/OG(s) in 1981 Census from amongst the existing rural components of the Standard Urban Areas.

(d) Formation of new rural components from amongst towns of 1971 falling in the Standard Urban Area owing to declassification of latter in 1981.

(e) Declassification of a portion of a town.

(f) Rural components which were not taken into account through omission during 1971 Census.

In light of the above six salient features of changes the Standard Urban Areas of 1981 have been screened in relation with the Standard Urban Areas formed in 1971, and some changes aer noticed in Rural and Urban Components of these Standard Urban Areas. Such changes in the rural/urban components of the Standard Urban Areas are shown in Statement 1 and 2.

STATEMENT 1

Change in Constituent Units of Urban Components in Standard Urban Areas including Change in Boundary between 1971—1981 *and Nature and Reason(s) of Change*

Sl. No.	Name of SUA	Urban Components						Nature and Reason for Change between 1971-1981 (Specify)
		1971			1981			
		Name(Status)	Area Km²	Population	Name(Status)	Area Km²	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Jamnagar	1 Jamnagar City	N.A.	214,816	1 Jamnagar City	N.A.	294,344	
		(i) Jamnagar(M)	25·90	199,709	(i) Jamnagar(M)	25.90	277,615	
		(ii) Jamnagar(OG)	N.A.	12,124	(ii) Jamnagar(OG)	N.A.	8,834	
		(iii) Rly. Colony(OG)	N.A.	2,478	(iii) Rly. Colony(OG)	N.A.	4,561	
		(iv) Port Area(OG)	N.A.	505	(iv) Vibhapar(OG)	N.A.	2,824	A Rural Component Unit of 1971 treatedas Urban in 1981.
					(v) Port Area(OG)	N.A.	510	
		2 Bedi(NP)	4·83	12,824	2 Bedi(NP)	4·83	13,323	
					3 Navagam Ghed(VP)	4·27	9,695	Rural Component of 1971 promoted as Urban in 1981
2	Rajkot	1 Rajkot (M)	60·15	300,612	1 Rajkot(MC)	69·00	445,076	Upgraded as Municipal Corporation and hence the change in Status.
3	Surendranagar	1 Surendranagar(M)	14·19	66,667	1 Surendranagar City	N.A.	91,770	
					(i) Surendranagar(M)	14·19	89,619	
					(ii) Dudhrej(Part)(OG)	N.A.	2,151	A Rural Component Unit in 1971 treated as Urban in 1981.
		2 Wadhwan(M)	18·41	30,584	2 Wadhwan(M)	18·41	38,832	
	Ahmadabad	1 Ahmadabad City	N.A.	1,591,832	1 Ahmadabad City	N.A.	2,159,127	
		(i) Ahmadabad(MC)	92·98	1,585,544	(i) Ahmadabad(MC)	98·15	2,059,725	Danilimbda Town of 1971 Census merged in Ahmadabad Municipal Corporation.
		(ii) Rajpur-Hirpur(OG)	N.A.	1,945	(ii) Bagefirdosh(OG)	N.A.	19,333	
		(iii) Bagefirdosh(OG)	N.A	1,568	(iii) Vatva(OG)	N.A.	15,484	A Rural Component Unit of 1971 treated as Urban in 1981 and deleted from Rural Component.
		(iv) Rakhial(OG)	N.A.	1,490	(iv) Rakhial(OG)	N.A.	14,310	
		(vi) Khokhra Mehmedabad(OG)	N.A.	162	(v) Asarwa(OG)	N.A.	9,999	
					(vi) Narol(OG)	N.A.	9,583	A Rural Component Unit of 1971 treated as Urban in 1981 and deleted from Rural Component.
					(vii) Thaltej(OG)	N.A.	6,168	Do.
					(viii) Ramol(Part)(OG)	N.A.	5,996	Do.
					(ix) Rajpur Hirpur	N.A.	5,157	
					(x) Sahijpur Bogha (Thakkar-bapanagar) (OG)	N.A.	4,282	A Rural Component Unit of 1971 treated as Urban in 1981 and deleted from Rural Component.
					(xi) Shahwadi(OG)	N.A.	3,294	A Rural Component Unit of 1971 treated as Urban in 1981 and deleted from Rural Component.
					(xii) Maktampur(OG)	N.A.	2,250	A Rural Component Unit of 1971 treated as Urban in 1981 and deleted from Rural Component.

STATEMENT 1—*Contd.*

Change in Constituent Units of Urban Components in Standard Urban Areas including Change in Boundary between 1971—1981 *and Nature & Reason(s) of Change*

Sl. No.	Name of SUA	Urban Components						Nature and Reason for Change between 1971-1981 (Specify)
		1971			1981			
		Name(Status)	Area Km²	Population	Name(Status)	Area Km²	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					(xiii) Khokhra Mehmedabad(OG)	N.A.	1,866	
					(xiv) Bodakdev(OG)	N.A.	1,680	A Rural Component Unit of 1971 treated as Urban in 1981 and deleted from Rural Component.
		2 Sardarnagar(NAC)	2·48	39,454	2 Sahijpur Bogha(NP)	5·23	65,327	
		3 Sahijpur Bogha(NP)	5·23	32,300	3 Sardarnagar(M)	2·48	50,128	Upgraded as Municipaliy and hence change in Status.
		4 Naroda(NP)	10·30	24,843	4 Vejalpur(VP)	12·35	45,921	Rural Component of 1971 Promoted as Urban in 1981.
		5 Danilimda(VP)	5·17	20,621	5 Naroda(NP)	8·40	44,658	Merged with Ahmadabad Municipal Corporation and hence deleted.
		6 Odhav(VP)	9·43	11,174	6 Ranip(NP)	5·68	35,438	Upgraded as NP and hence change in Status.
		7 Ahmadabad Cantonment (Cantt.)	5.65	10,816	7 Odhav(NP)	8.23	30,488	Upgraded as NP and hence change in status.
		8 Ranip(VP)	5·68	10,482	8 Nikol(VP)	10·20	20,543	
		9 Sarkhej(VP)	6·39	8,536	9 Kali(VP)	3·55	20,452	Rural Component of 1971 Promoted as Urban in 1981.
		10 Nikol(VP)	10·20	6,785	10 Ghatlodia(VP)	4·41	15,963	Do.
		11 Hansol(VP)	5·06	4,107	11 Isanpur(VP)	4·52	12,326	Do.
					12 Ghodasar(VP)	5·40	12,315	Do.
					13 Ahmadabad Cantt. (Cantt.)	5·59	10,755	Do.
					14 Sarkhej(VP)	6·39	9,503	
					15 Memnagar(VP)	2·10	6,269	Rural Component of 1971 Promoted as Urban in 1981.
					16 Hansol(VP)	5·06	6,165	
					17 Vastrapur(VP)	4.22	4,924	Rural Component of 1971 Promoted as Urban in 1981.
					18 Naroda INA(INA)	2·33	3,616	Newly Created town.
					19 Odhav INA(INA)	1·20	3,272	Do.
					20 Vatva INA(INA)	3·00	370	Do.
5	Anand .	1 Anand(M)	21·13	59,155	1 Anand(M)	21·13	83,936	
		2 Vallabh Vidyanagar(VP)	2·30	15,509	2 Vallabh Vidyanagar(NP)	2·30	18,197	Upgraded as NP and hence change in status.
					3 Vithal Udyognagar INA(INA)	1·21	1,899	Newly created from Karamsad Village one of the Rural Component and hence included.
6	Vadodara .	1 Vadodara City	N.A.	467,487	Vadodara Town	114·36	744,881	
		(i) Vadodara(MC)	78·13	466,696	1 Vadodara(MC)	108·26	734,473	Gotri, Tandalja, Vasna Saiyed, Atladara, Vadsar, Makarpura, Manej and Jambuva Villages of 1971 merged in Vadodara Municipal Corporation and hence deleted from Rural Components.

STATEMENT 1—*Concld.*

Change in Constituent Units of Urban Components in Standard Urban Areas including Change in Boundary between 1971—1981 *and Nature & Reason(s) of Change*

Sl. No.	Name of SUA	Urban Components						Nature and Reason for Change between 1971—1981 (Specify)
		1971			1981			
		Name(Status)	Area Km²	Population	Name(Status)	Area Km²	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		(ii) Makarpura(OG)	N.A.	791	2 Chhani(NP)	8·74	13,393	Rural Component of 1971. Promoted as Urban in 1981.
					3 Tarsali(VP)	6·10	10,408	Rural Component of 1971. Promoted as Urban in 1981.
					4 Bajwa(VP)	1·91	9,294	Do.
					5 Jawaharnagar Gujarat Refinery(NM)	6·95	7,572	Omission of 1971.
					6 Petro-Chemical Complex INA(INA)	4·05	7,263	Newly created town.
					7 Fertilizernagar(NM)	3·21	5,668	Omission of 1971.
					8 Nandesari INA(INA)	2·06	1,504	Newly created town.
7	Bharuch	1 Bharuch Town	N.A.	92,251	1 Bharuch Town	N.A.	112,524	
		(i) Bharuch(M)	8·02	91,589	(i) Bharuch(M)	8·02	110,070	
		(ii) Bharuch(OG)	N.A.	662	(ii) Kanbivaga(Part) (OG)	N.A.	1,545	A Rural Component Unit of 1971 treated as Urban in 1981.
					(iii) Kasak(Part)(OG)	N.A.	395	Do.
					(iv) Mojampur(Part) (OG)	N.A.	338	Do.
					(v) Dungari(Part)(OG)	N.A.	176	Do.
8	Surat	1 Surat(MC)	35·56	471.656	1 Surat Town	N.A.	776,876	
		2 Udhana(VP)	6·80	13,384	(i) Surat(MC)	55·68	776,583	Ved, Dabboli, Singanpore, Tunki, Fulpada, Kapodra and Katargam Villages of 1971 Census merged in Surat Municipal Corporation and hence deleted from their respective Components.
		3*Katargam(VP)	7·01	7,961	†(ii) Umarvada(Part) (OG)	N.A.	293	*Merged in Surat Municipal Corporation and hence deleted from Urban Component. †A Rural Component Unit of 1971 treated as Urban in 1981.
					2 Udhana(VP)	6·80	47,974	
					3 Karanj(VP)	1·86	36,517	Rural Component of 1971 Promoted as Urban in 1981
					4 Limbayat(VP)	1·35	27,941	Do.
					5 Dindoli(VP)	7·26	9,143	Do.
					6 Bhestan(VP)	6·94	6,772	Do.
					7 Nana Varachha(VP)	3·34	6,543	A Rural Component unit of 1971 treated as Urban in 1981 in Surat SUA and it boundary has been extended.
					8 Umra(VP)	3·87	5,841	Rural Component of 1971 Promoted as Urban in 1981.
					9 Bhedvad(VP)	1·61	5,342	Do.
					10 Pandesara INA(INA)	0·96	916	Do.
9	Navsari	1 Navsari(M)	8·52	72,979	1 Navsari(M)	8·52	106,793	
		2 Jalalpore(VP)	9·55	7,122	2 Vijalpor(VP)	3·68	12,206	Rural Component Promoted as Urban.
					3 Jalalpore(VP)	9·55	10,267	

It will be seen from the above statement that the following places which are outgrowths and which were rural components of the Standard Urban Areas in 1971 are now treated as urban components as they are forming the parts of their respective urban agglomerations.

Sl. No.	Name of Standard Urban Area	Rural component of 1971 now treated as Urban component of 1981 Census
1	2	3
1	Jamnagar . .	1 Vibhapar(OG)
2	Surendranagar .	1 Dudhrej(Part) (OG)
3	Ahmadabad .	1 Maktampur(OG)
		2 Shahwadi(OG)
		3 Narol(OG)
		4 Sahijpur Bogha(Thakkarbapanagar) (OG)
		5 Thaltej(OG)
		6 Bodakdev(OG)
		7 Ramol(Part) (OG)
		8 Vatva(OG)
4	Bharuch . .	1 Dungari(Part) (OG)
		2 Kanbivaga(Part)(OG)
		3 Kasak(Part) (OG)
		4 Mojampur(Part) (OG)
5	Surat . .	1 Umarvada(Part) (OG)

Further some of the rural components of 1971 Census are transferred as urban components in 1981 as they are upgraded as urban areas during 1981 Census. A list of such rural components are given below :

Srl. No.	Name of Standard Urban Area	Rural components of 1971 upgraded as Urban in 1981 Census
1	2	3
1	Jamnagar . .	1 Navagam Ghed(VP)
2	Ahmadabad .	1 Vejalpur(VP)
		2 Vastrapur(VP)
		3 Memnagar(VP)
		4 Ghatlodia(VP)
		5 Ghodasar(VP)
		6 Isanpur(VP)
		7 Kali(VP)
3	Vadodara . .	1 Tarsali(VP)
		2 Chhani(VP)
		3 Bajwa(VP)
4	Surat . . .	1 Karanj(VP)
		2 Nana Varachha(VP)
		3 Umra(VP)
		4 Limbayat(VP)
		5 Bhedvad(VP)
		6 Bhestan(VP)
		7 Dindoli(VP)
5	Navsari . .	1 Vijalpor(VP)

The State Government has also notified eleven places as Industrial Notified Areas. All the Industrial Notified Areas are treated as urban in 1981 Census. Out of these Industrial Notified Areas only seven Industrial Notified Areas fall within the Standard Urban Areas which are as follows :

Sl. No.	Name of Standard Urban Area	Name of Industrial Notified Area included as Urban component
1	2	3
1	Ahmadabad .	1 Naroda INA
		2 Odhav INA
		3 Vatva INA
2	Anand . . .	1 Vithal Udhyonagar INA
3	Vadodara . .	1 Nandesari INA
		2 Petro-Chemical Complex INA
4	Surat	1 Pandesara INA

Danilimda, one of the urban components of Ahmadabad Standard Urban Area, has during 1981 Census fully merged with Ahmadabad Municipal Corporation, and hence is deleted from the urban components of Ahmadabad Standard Urban Area in 1981. Similarly Katargam has fully merged during 1981 Census in Surat Municipal Corporation and hence this area is also deleted from the urban components of Surat Standard Urban Area in 1981.

STATEMENT 2

Change in Constituent Units of Rural Components Standard Urban Areas between 1971—1981 *and Nature and Reason(s)of Change*

Sl. No.	Name of SUA	RURAL COMPONENTS						Nature and Reason of Addition/Deletion (Specify)
		ADDITION			DELETION			
		Name (Status)	Area in Km²	1981 Population	Name(Status)	Area in Km²	1981 Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Jamnagar .	..	..	..	(1) Navagam Ghed(VP)	4·28	4,161	Promoted as Urban
					(2) Vibhapar(VP)	5·81	1,999	Being one of unit of Urban Agglomeration it is included in Urban Component.
2	Rajkot .	(1) Ghanteshwar(VP)	8·23	532	..	..	..	Omission of 1971
		(2) Thorala(VP)	5·98	..	..	..	..	Omission of 1971
3	Patan-Veraval	(1) Patan(Rural)(VP)	1·48	2,979	..	..	..	Do.
		(2) Veraval(Rural)(VP)	13·14	1,221	..	..	..	Do.
4	Porbandar	(1) Zavar(VP)	2·53	937	..	..	..	Do.
5	Patan .	(1) Anavada(VP)	14·22	1,512	..	..	..	Do.
		(2) Samalpati(VP)	17·13	173	..	..	..	Do.
		(3) Gungadipati(VP)	15·19	945	..	..	..	Do.
		(4) Sandesarpati(VP)	10·60	205	..	..	..	Do.
6	Ahmadabad	..	..	..	(1) Ghatlodia (VP)	4·42	1,070	Promoted as Urban
					(2) Memnagar(VP)	2·10	1,849	Do.
					(3) Vastrapur(VP)	4·22	1,192	Do.
					(4) Vejalpur(VP)	12·35	7,989	Do.
					(5) Maktampur(VP)	1·31	329	Being one of the Unit of Urban Agglomeration it is included in Urban Component.
					(6) Ghodasar(VP)	5·43	3,327	Promoted as Urban
					(7) Isanpur(VP)	4·52	2,826	Do.
					(8) Shahwadi(VP)	11·94	2,058	Being one of the unit of Urban Agglomeration it is included in Urban Component.
					(9) Narol(VP)	5·42	2,036	Do.
					(10) Kali(VP)	3·55	8,693	Promoted as Urban
					(11) Thaltej(VP)	8·51	2,856	Being one of the unit of Urban Agglomeration it is included in Urban Component.
					(12) Bodakdev(VP)	5·42	1,054	Do.
					(13) Vatva(VP)	15·91	8,793	Do.
		(1) Baherampura(VP)	4·50	..	..	..	..	Omission of 1971
		(2) Okaf(VP)	4·09	1,753	..	..	..	Do.
		(3) Badrabad(VP)	1·94	261	..	..	..	Do.
		(4) Sugad(VP)	4·27	1,240	..	..	..	Do.
7	Khambhat .	(1) Metpur(VP)	2·76	1,699	..	..	..	Newly created village by bifurcation from Rural Component of 1971 Census viz. Sakarpur(L.C. No. 97).

STATEMENT 2—*Concld.*

Change in Constituent Units of Rural Components in Standard Urban Areas between 1971-1981 *and Nature and Reason(s) of Change*

Sl. No.	Name of SUA	RURAL COMPONENTS						Nature and Reason of Addition/Deletion (Specify)
		ADDITION			DELETION			
		Name (Status)	Area in Km²	1981 Population	Name (Status)	Area in Km²	1981 Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	Vadodara .	(1) Ankhol	3·72	749	..	..	..	Omission of 1971
					(1) Bajwa(VP)	1·91	4,436	Promoted as Urban.
					(2) Chhani(VP)	9·20	10,425	Do.
					(3) Gotri(VP)	6·37	2,816	Merged in Vadodara Municipal Corporation.
					(4) Tandalja(VP)	4·19	1,744	Do.
					(5) Vasna Saiyed(VP)	2·77	1,622	Do.
					(6) Atladra(VP)	4·10	2,608	Do.
					(7) Vadsar(VP)	5·22	1,482	Do.
					(8) Tarsali(VP)	6·11	3,008	Promoted as Urban.
					(9) Makarpura(VP)	4·28	3,664	Mer ged in Vadodara Municipal Corporation.
					(10) Maneja(VP)	2·67	1,519	Do.
					(11) Jambuva(VP)	6·24	1,186	Do.
9	Bharuch .	(1) Mojampur(VP)	24·40	..	..	..	..	A part of this village is one of the Unit of Urban Agglo-
		(2) Vejalpur(VP)	2·16	..	..	..	..	meration and hence the remaining part is included.
10	Surat .	..	..	..	(1) Ved(VP)	2·85	3,043	Merged in Surat Municipal Corporation
					(2) Dabholi(VP)	2·54	1,426	Do.
					(3) Singanpore(VP)	2·63	2,495	Do.
					(4) Tunki(VP)	1·82	753	Do.
					(5) Fulpada(VP)	3·25	7,913	Do.
					(6) Karanj(VP)	1·86	1,636	Promoted as Urban
					(7) Kapadra(VP)	1·68	639	Merged in Surat Municipal Corporation.
					(8) Umra(VP)	3·87	2,468	Promoted as Urban
					(9) Limbayat(VP)	1·35	1,914	Do.
					(10) Bhedvad(VP)	1·68	2,662	Do.
					(11) Dindoli(VP)	7·26	3,875	Do.
					(12) Bhestan(VP)	6·94	2,684	Do.
11	Navasari .	..	..	..	(1) Vejalpore(VP)	3·67	817	Correct name is Vijalpor which is now Urban Component.
		(1) Kaliyawadi(VP)	0·34	4,327	..	..	..	Newly created village carved out from Rural Component of 1971 Census viz. Kabilpore(L.C. No. 61).

It will be seen from the above statement that the rural components, which are upgraded as urban in 1981 Census, are now included in urban components of the Standard Urban Areas and therefore deleted from the rural components. Similarly, the rural components which are entirely covered in urban agglomerations are also considered as urban components in 1981. They are also deleted from the rural components.

There are some instances of omissions of the rural components in the Standard Urban Areas of 1971. All these rural components are well within the boundary of the Standard Urban Area but they were inadvertantly left out in 1971. Now it has been decided in consultation with the State Town Planning Department and after approval from the Registrar General, India, to include them as rural components. These are summarised from Statement 2 as follows :

Sl. No.	Name of Standard Urban Area	Name of Rural Components omitted in 1971 which are now included in 1981 frame
1	2	3
1	Rajkot . . .	(1) Ghanteshvar (VP) (2) Thorala (VP)
2	Patan-Veraval	(1) Patan (Rural) (VP) (2) Veraval(Rural) (VP)
3	Porbandar . .	(1) Zavar (VP)
4	Patan . . .	(1) Anavada (VP) (2) Samalpati (VP) (3) Gungadipati (VP) (4) Sandeserpati (VP)
5	Ahmadabad . .	(1) Baherampura (VP) (2) Okaf (VP) (3) Badrabad (VP) (4) Sugad (VP)
6	Vadodara	(1) Ankhol (VP)

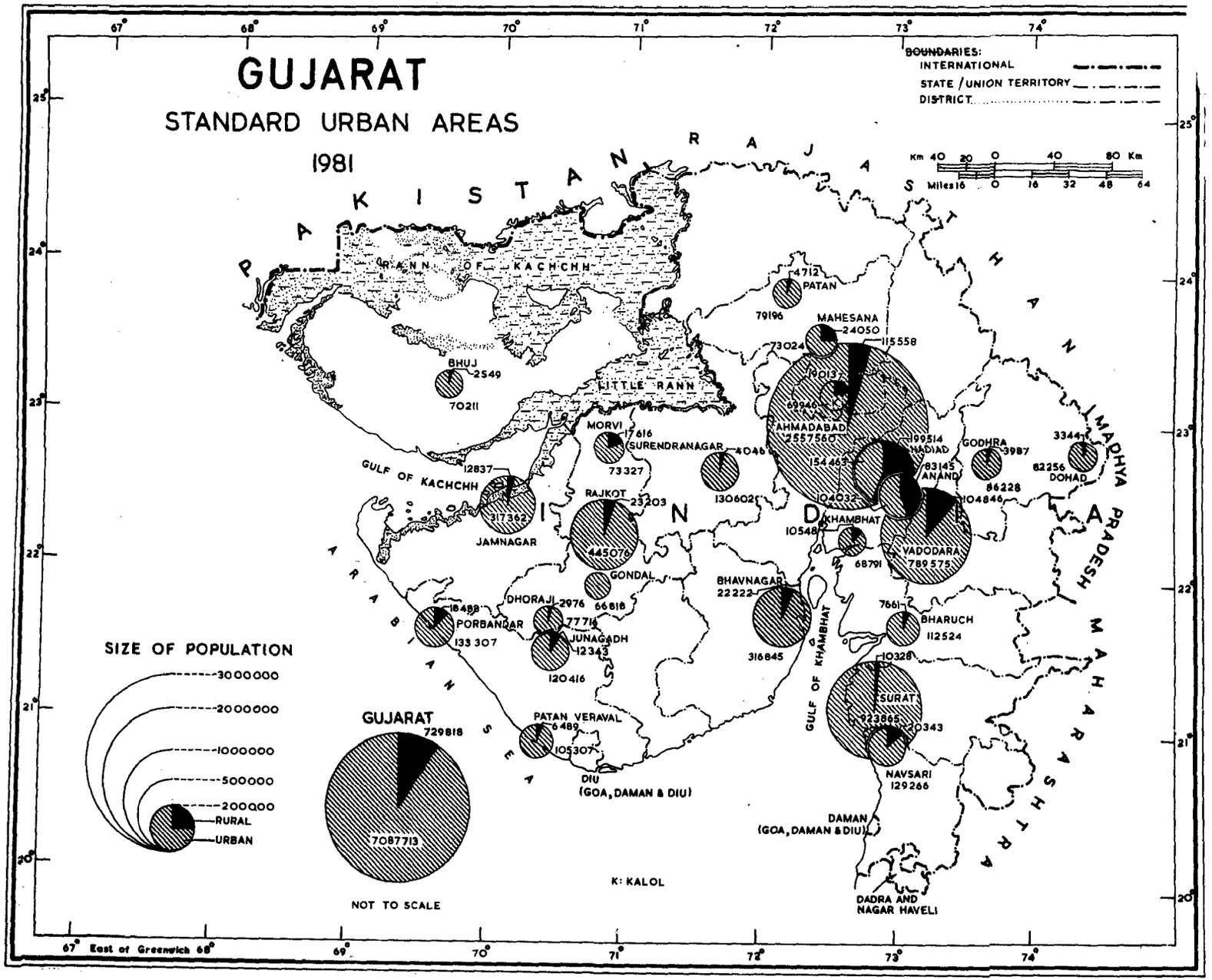
Gotri, Tandalja, Vasna Sayed, Atladra, Vadsar, Makarpura, Maneja and Jambuva villages all these were rural components of Vadodara Standard Urban Area in 1971 but have entirely merged in the statutory boundary of Vadodara Municipal Corporation and hence they are deleted from the rural components of Vadodara Standard Urban Area. Similarly, Ved, Dabholi, Singanpore, Tunki, Fulpada and Kapadra are also deleted from the rural components of Surat Standard Urban Area as they are entirely merged with the Surat Municipal Corporation boundary.

In Khambhat Standard Urban Area there is an addition of Metpur village in the rural components as this village is formed as a new village by bifurcation of Sarkarpur village, a rural component of 1971 Census. Likewise Kalyawadi village was bifurcated from Kabilpore village a rural component of Navsari Standard Urban Area and hence is also included as rural component of Navsari Standard Urban Area in 1981.

In general it can be stated from the above information that no urban areas of the Standard Urban Areas of 1971 are getting deurbanised in Gujarat. As regards the trend of urbanisation it is found that the rural areas around the big cities of Ahmadabd, Surat and Vadodara are getting urbanised very fast as compared to rural areas of other Standard Urban Areas as will be seen from the details given in the salient features of each Standard Urban Areas hereafter. It is also found that at the time of 1971 Census a large number of rural components were included in each Standard Urban Area which according to the concept adopted were to be urbanised by 1991 but it is feared that many of these rural components may not get urbanised by 1991 or even thereafter. The following table shows the total number of urban and rural components in each Standard Urban Area during 1971—1981, the increase or decrease in the number of rural or urban components during this period and the rural blocks which are likely to be urbanised by 1991.

Sl. No.	Standard Urban Area	1971 No. of components		1981 No. of components		Net Increased/Decreased between 1971—1981		No. of Rural units likely to be Urban in 1991
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Jamnagar	5	10	7	8	+2	—2	..
2	Dhoraji	2	1	2	1	..	..	1 Jamnavad
3	Gondal	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
4	Morvi	1	7	1	7	..	..	1 Madhapar 2 Trajpar 3 Bhadlad
5	Rajkot	1	9	1	11	..	+2	1 Raiya 2 Mavdi
6	Surendranagar	2	1	3	1	+1	..	..
7	Bhavnagar	3	8	3	8	..	..	1 Nari
8	Junagadh	2	4	2	4	..	..	1 Joshipura
9	Patan-Veraval	2	1	2	3	..	+2	..
10	Porbandar	2	5	2	6	..	+1	1 Bokhira 2 Khapat
11	Bhuj	2	1	2	1	..	..	..
12	*Kalol	1	4	1	4	..	..	1 Saij
13	*Mahesana	1	13	2	13	+1	..	1 Panchot 2 Nagalpar
14	Patan	1	2	1	6	..	+4	..
15	Ahmadabad	16	49	33	40	+17	—9	1 Chandlodia 2 Makarba 3 Sola 4 Kathwada 5 Singarva 6 Vastral 7 Ramol 8 Vinzol 9 Khoraj 10 Chandkheda 11 Motera
16	Anand	2	10	3	10	+1	..	1 Samarkha 2 Chikhodra 3 Gamdi 4 Bakrol 5 Mogri 6 Karamsad
17	Khambhat	1	2	1	3	..	+1	1 Sakarpura
18	*Nadiad	2	40	2	40	..	..	1 Mahudha 2 Dabhan 3 Tundel 4 Bamroli 5 Gutal 6 Uttarsanda 7 Chaklasi 8 Narsanda 9 Khriavi 10 Vadtal 11 Kanjari
19	Dohad	3	2	3	2	..	..	..
20	*Godhra	1	2	2	2	+1	..	..
21	Vadodara	2	41	8	31	+6	—10	1 Sankarda 2 Anagadh 3 Ranoli 4 Dasharath 5 Koyali 6 Sevasi
22	Bharuch	2	8	5	6	+3	—2	..
23	Surat	3	18	11	6	—8	—12	1 Dumbhal
24	Navsari	2	7	3	7	+1	..	..
	Total	**61**	**245**	**102**	**220**	**+41**	**—25**	

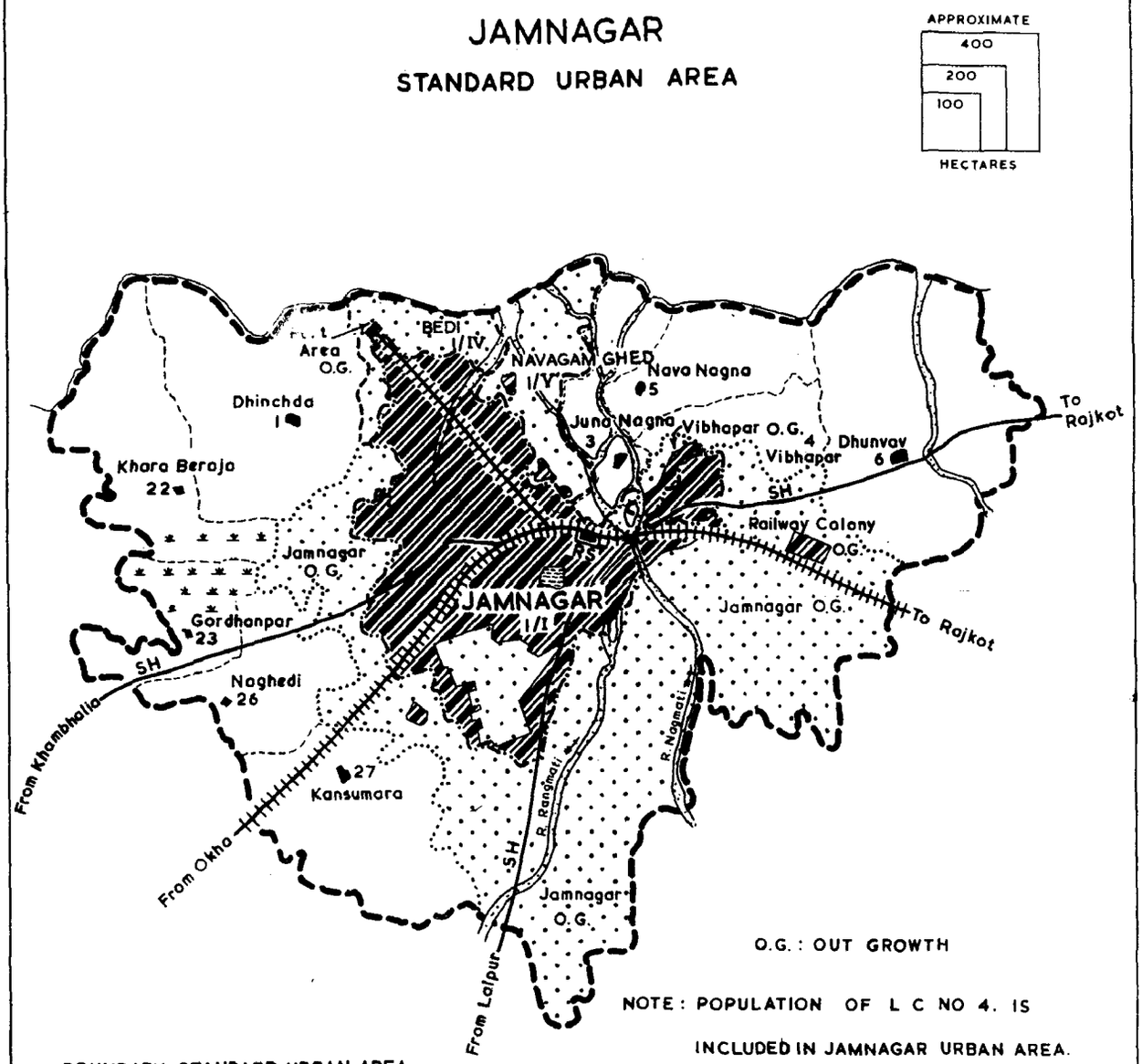
* Delineated for the first time in 1981 Census.


GUJARAT
STANDARD URBAN AREAS
1981
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE / UNION TERRITORY
DISTRICT
Km 40 20 0 40 80 Km
Miles 16 0 16 32 48 64
PAKISTAN
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
INDIA
ARABIAN SEA
RANN OF KACHCHH
LITTLE RANN
GULF OF KACHCHH
GULF OF KHAMBHAT
BHUJ 2549 70211
MORVI 17616
SURENDRANAGAR 40461 73327
JAMNAGAR 12837 317362
RAJKOT 25203 445076
GONDAL 66818
DHORAJI 2976 77716
PORBANDAR 16488 133307
JUNAGADH 12343 120416
PATAN VERAVAL 6489 105307
DIU (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
PATAN 4712 79196
MAHESANA 24050 115558
AHMADABAD 255756O 154463
NADIAD 99514 104032
ANAND 83145 104846
KHAMBHAT 10548 68791
GODHRA 39987 86228
DOHAD 33441 82256
VADODARA 789575
BHAVNAGAR 22222 316845
BHARUCH 7661 112524
SURAT 10328 923865 70343
NAVSARI 129266
DAMAN (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI
SIZE OF POPULATION
3000000
2000000
1000000
500000
200000
RURAL
URBAN
GUJARAT 729818 7087713
NOT TO SCALE
K: KALOL
67° East of Greenwich 68°
67° 68° 69° 70° 71° 72° 73° 74°
25° 24° 23° 22° 21° 20°

STANDARD URBAN AREAS MAPS

JAMNAGAR

STANDARD URBAN AREA



O.G. : OUT GROWTH

NOTE : POPULATION OF L C NO 4. IS INCLUDED IN JAMNAGAR URBAN AREA.

BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA

,, MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER... I/I

,, URBAN AGGLOMERATION.....

,, OTHER TOWN WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER.... I/IV

,, VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER..... 27

URBAN BUILT UP/ AREA.....

CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD.....

RAILWAY, METRE GAUGE..... RS

STATE HIGHWAY..... SH

ARABLE / OPEN LAND.....

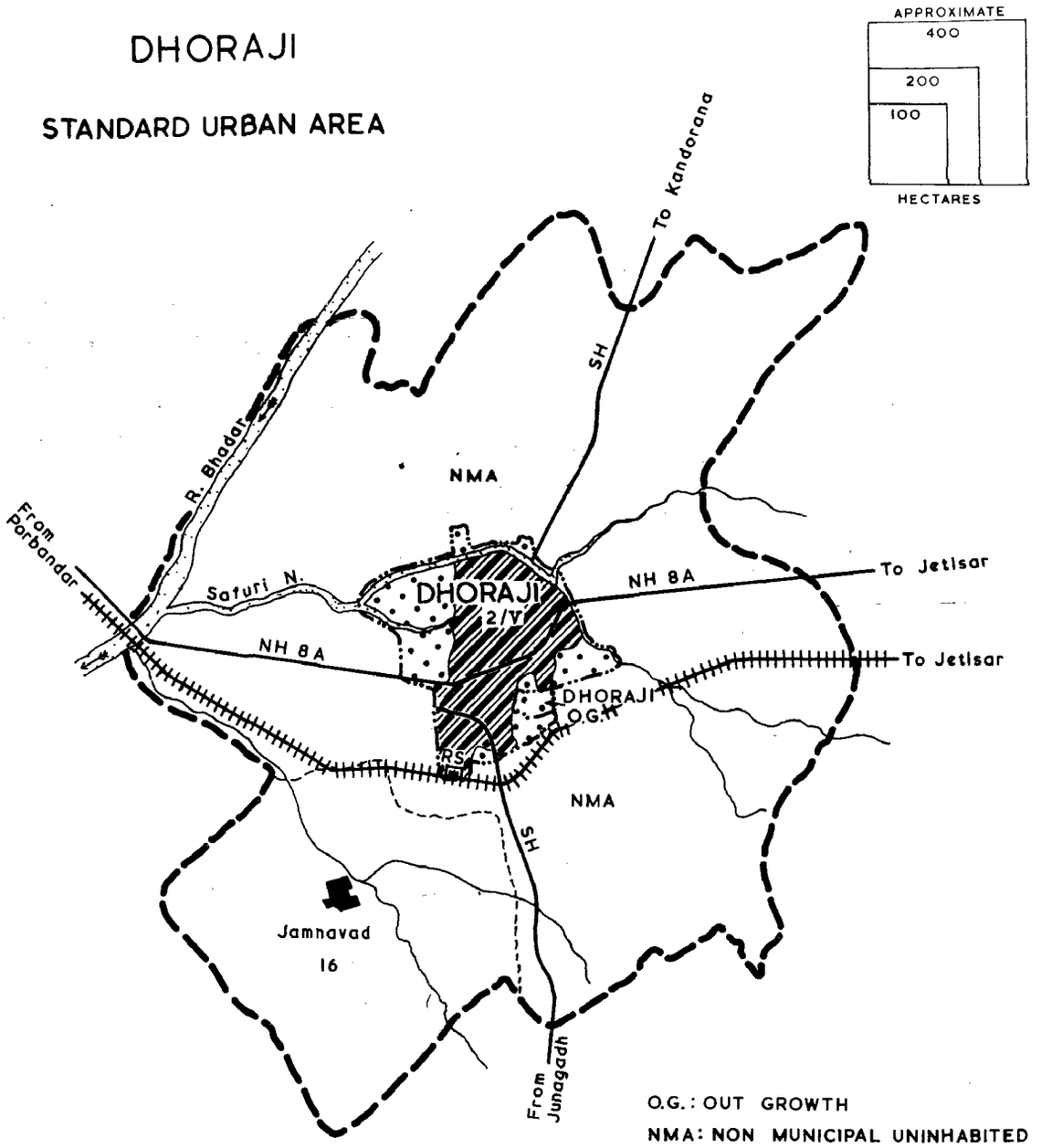
SCRUB.....

WATER BODIES.....

RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES.....

DHORAJI

STANDARD URBAN AREA



O.G.: OUT GROWTH

NMA: NON MUNICIPAL UNINHABITED CULTIVATED AREA

BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA. . . .

" MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER. . . 2/V

" URBAN AGGLOMERATION. . . .

" VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER. 16

URBAN BUILT UP / AREA. . . . . .

CENSUS VILLAGE WITH. . .

SETTLEMENT SPREAD

RAILWAY, METRE GAUGE. . . RS

NATIONAL HIGHWAY. . . . NH

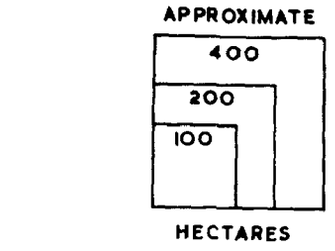
STATE HIGHWAY. . . . . SH

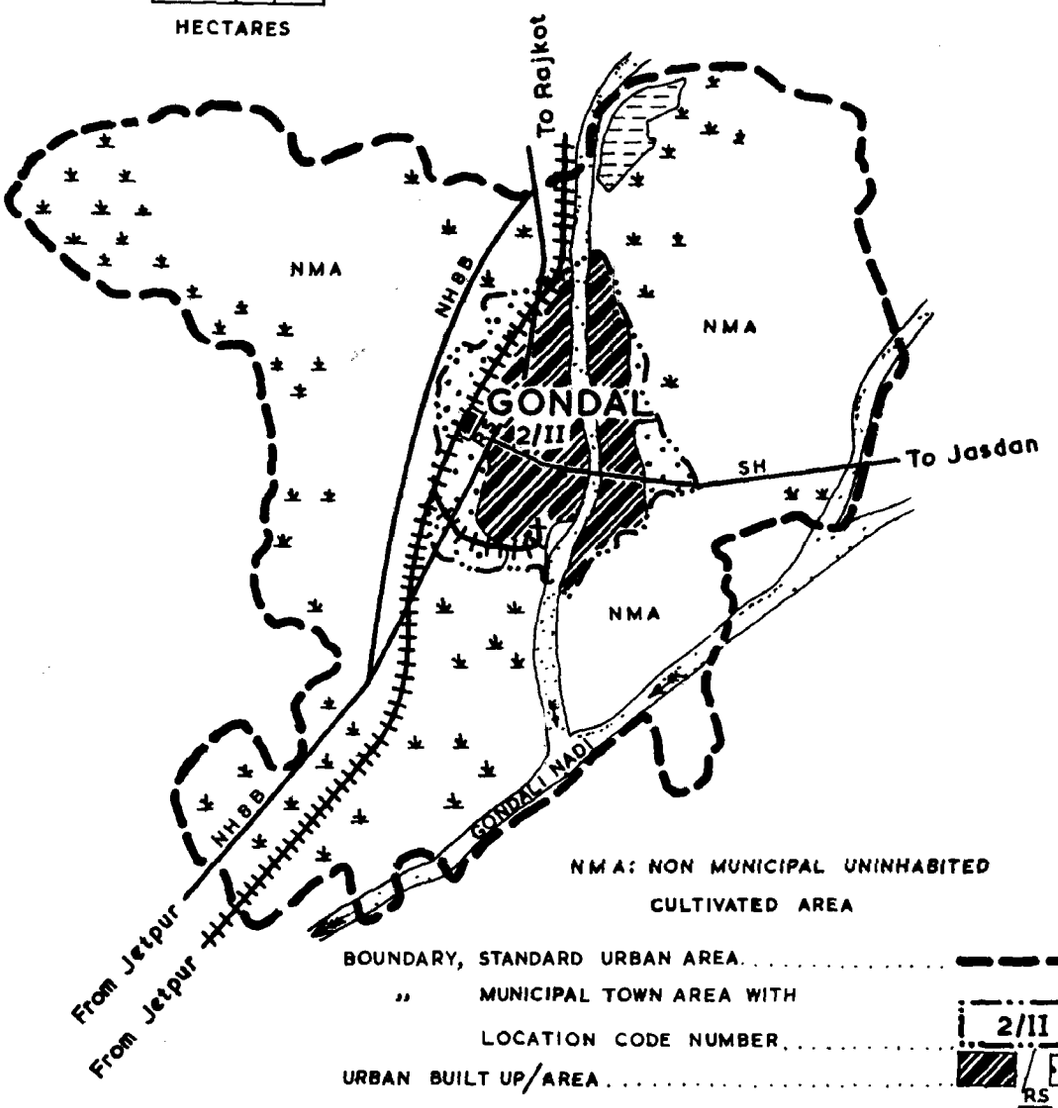
ARABLE / OPEN LAND. . .

RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES. .

GONDAL

STANDARD URBAN AREA





NMA: NON MUNICIPAL UNINHABITED CULTIVATED AREA

BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA

" MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER — 2/II

URBAN BUILT UP/AREA — RS

RAILWAY, METRE GAUGE

NATIONAL HIGHWAY — NH

STATE HIGHWAY — SH

ARABLE / OPEN LAND

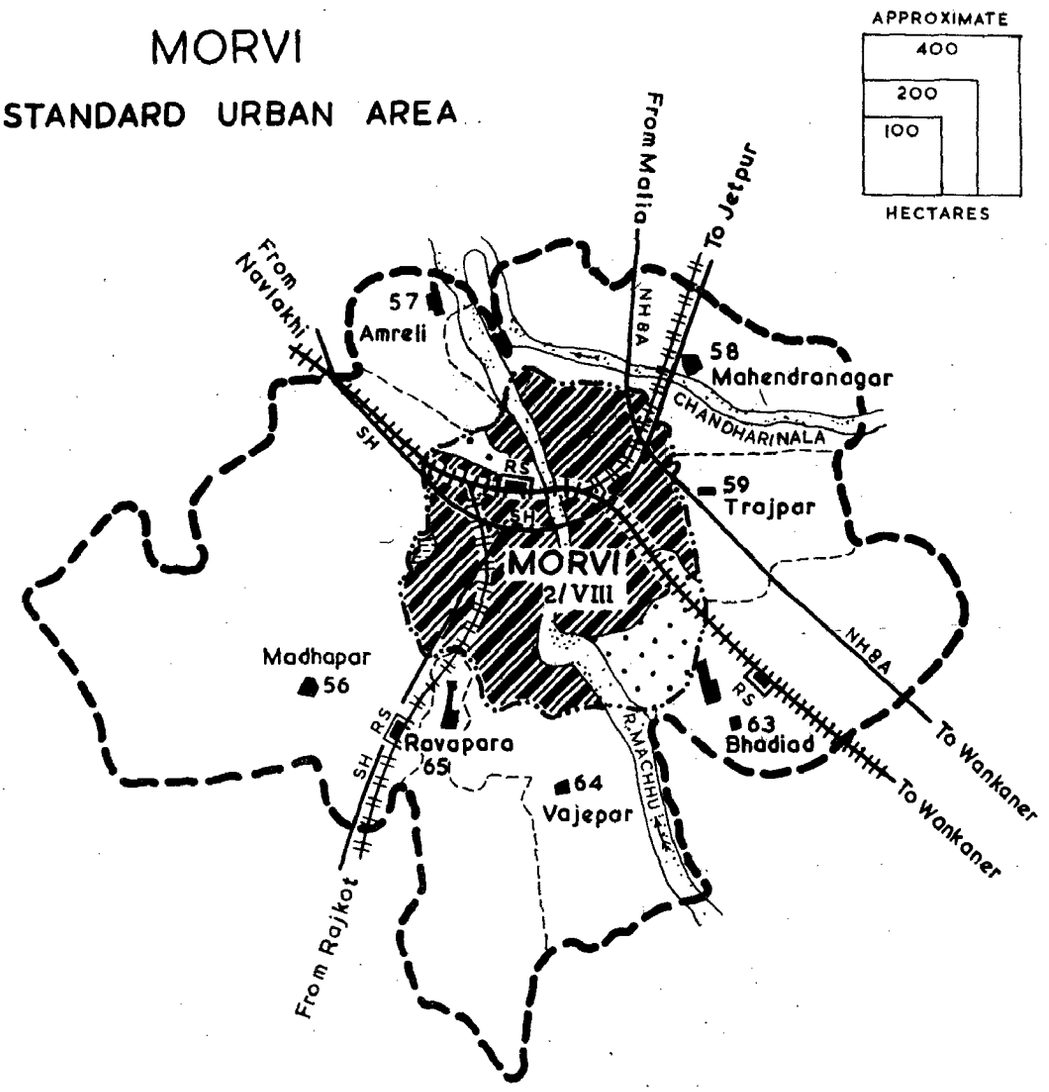
SCRUB

WATER BODIES

RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES

MORVI

STANDARD URBAN AREA



BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA

» MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER — 2/VIII

» VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER — 56

URBAN BUILT UP/AREA

CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD

RAILWAY, METRE GAUGE — RS

» NARROW GAUGE — RS

NATIONAL HIGHWAY — NH

STATE HIGHWAY — SH

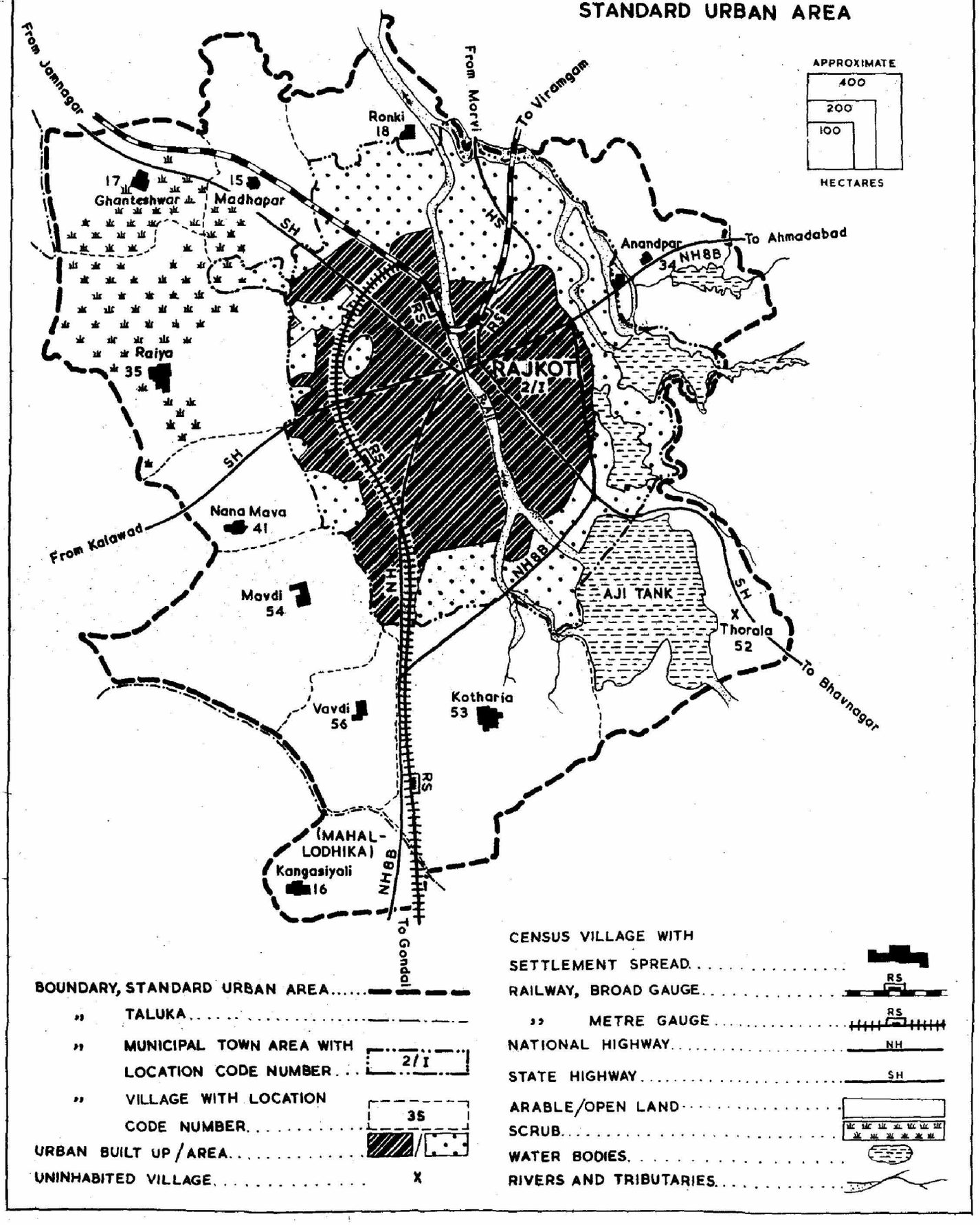
ARABLE/OPEN LAND

WATER BODIES

RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES

RAJKOT

STANDARD URBAN AREA



BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA

" TALUKA

" MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER — 2/1

" VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER — 35

URBAN BUILT UP / AREA

UNINHABITED VILLAGE — X

CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD

RAILWAY, BROAD GAUGE — RS

" METRE GAUGE — RS

NATIONAL HIGHWAY — NH

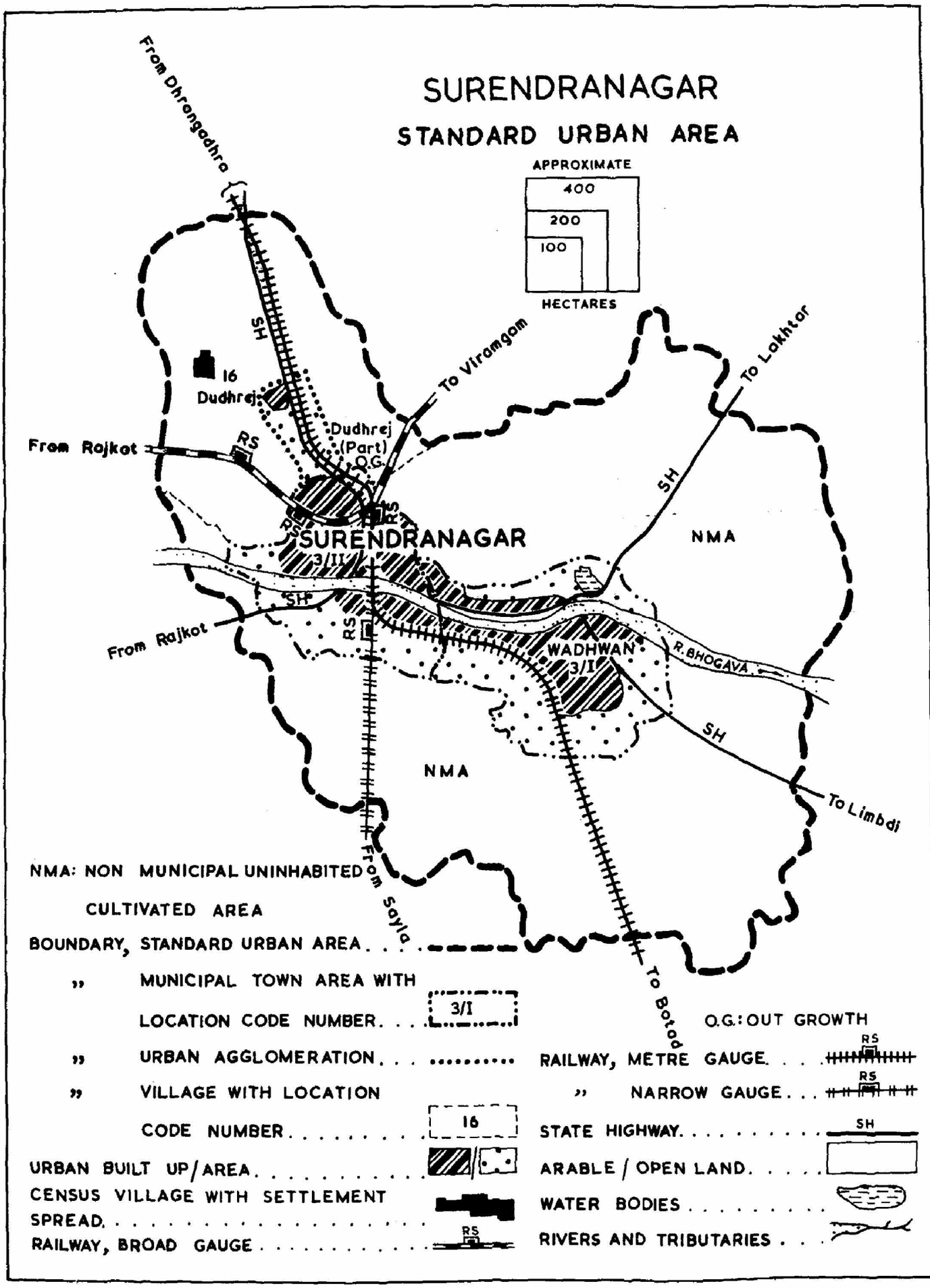
STATE HIGHWAY — SH

ARABLE/OPEN LAND

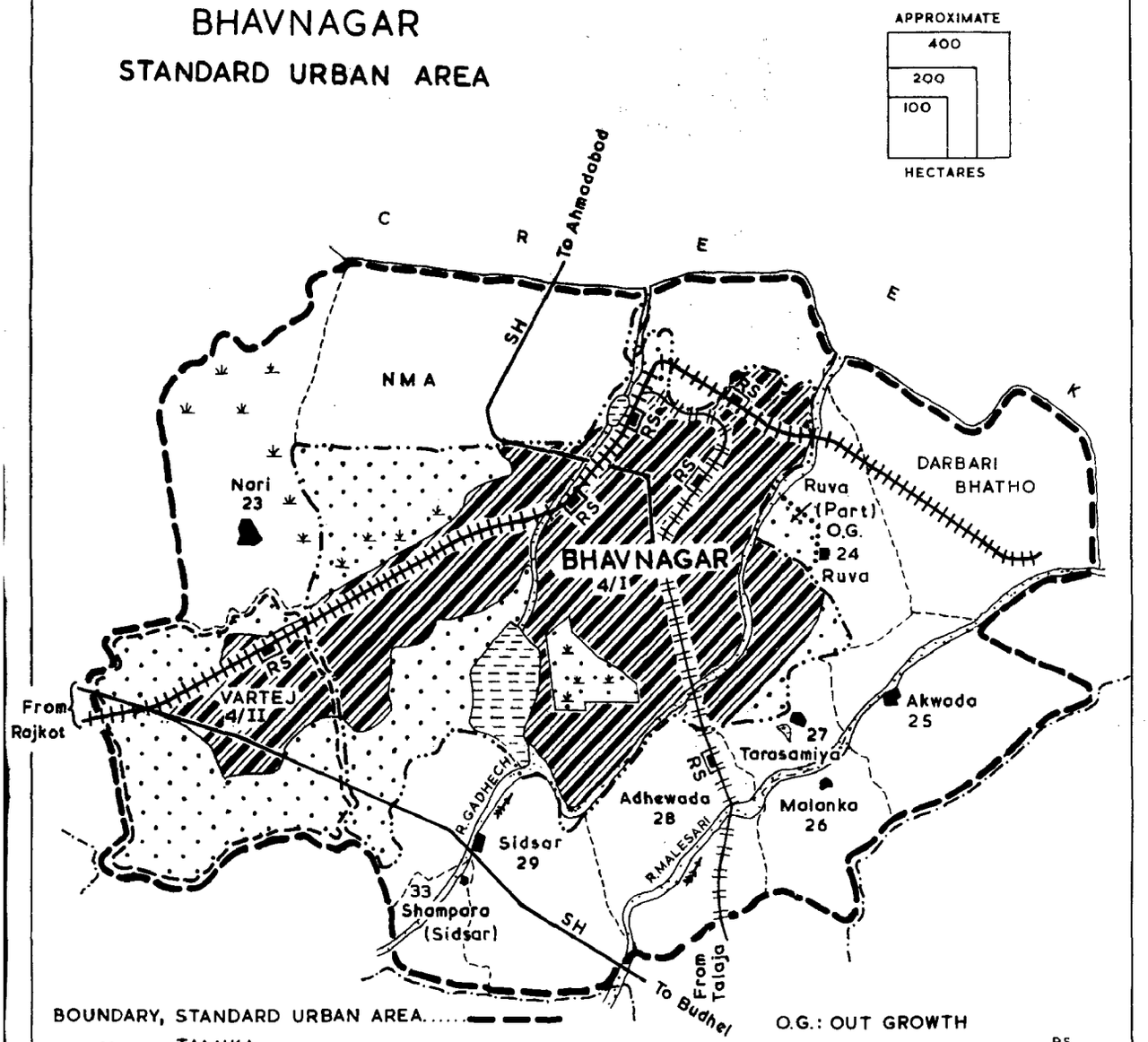
SCRUB

WATER BODIES

RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES


SURENDRANAGAR
STANDARD URBAN AREA
APPROXIMATE
400
200
100
HECTARES
From Dhrangadhra
SH
16
Dudhrej
To Viramgam
To Lakhtar
From Rajkot
RS
Dudhrej (Part) O.G.
SURENDRANAGAR
3/II
NMA
SH
From Rajkot
RS
WADHWAN
3/I
R. BHOGAVA
SH
NMA
To Limbdi
From Sayla
To Botad
NMA: NON MUNICIPAL UNINHABITED CULTIVATED AREA
BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA
,, MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER
3/I
,, URBAN AGGLOMERATION
,, VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER
16
URBAN BUILT UP/AREA
CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD
RAILWAY, BROAD GAUGE
RS
O.G.: OUT GROWTH
RAILWAY, METRE GAUGE
RS
,, NARROW GAUGE
RS
STATE HIGHWAY
SH
ARABLE / OPEN LAND
WATER BODIES
RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES

BHAVNAGAR
STANDARD URBAN AREA



BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA.....

" TALUKA.....

" MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER... 4/I

" URBAN AGGLOMERATION.....

" OTHER TOWN WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER 4/II

" VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER 27

URBAN BUILT UP / AREA.....

CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD.....

O.G.: OUT GROWTH

RAILWAY, METRE GAUGE ..... RS

" NARROW GAUGE ..... RS

STATE HIGHWAY..... SH

ARABLE / OPEN LAND.....

SCRUB.....

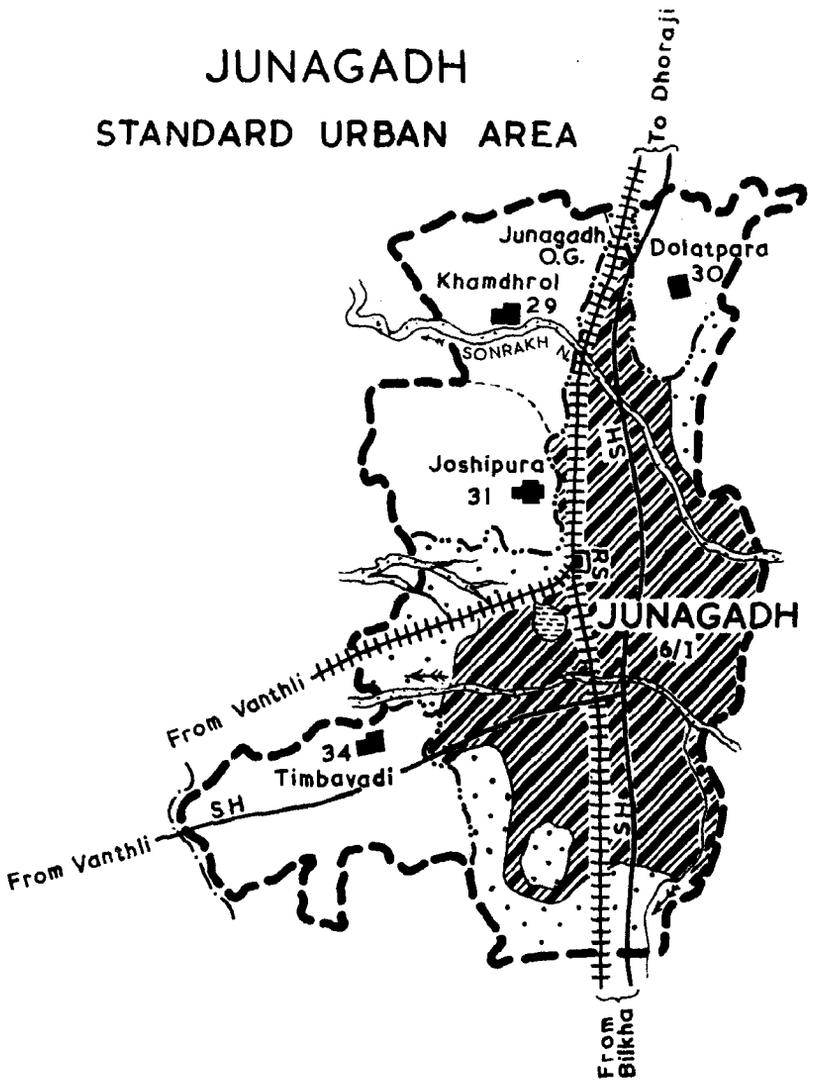
WATER BODIES.....

RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES.....

NMA: NON MUNICIPAL UNINHABITED CULTIVATED AREA

JUNAGADH

STANDARD URBAN AREA



APPROXIMATE

400

200

100

HECTARES

O.G.: OUT GROWTH

BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA.....

" TALUKA.....

" MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER... 6/1

" URBAN AGGLOMERATION.....

" VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER..... 34

URBAN BUILT UP / AREA.....

CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD.....

RAILWAY, METRE GAUGE..... RS

STATE HIGHWAY..... SH

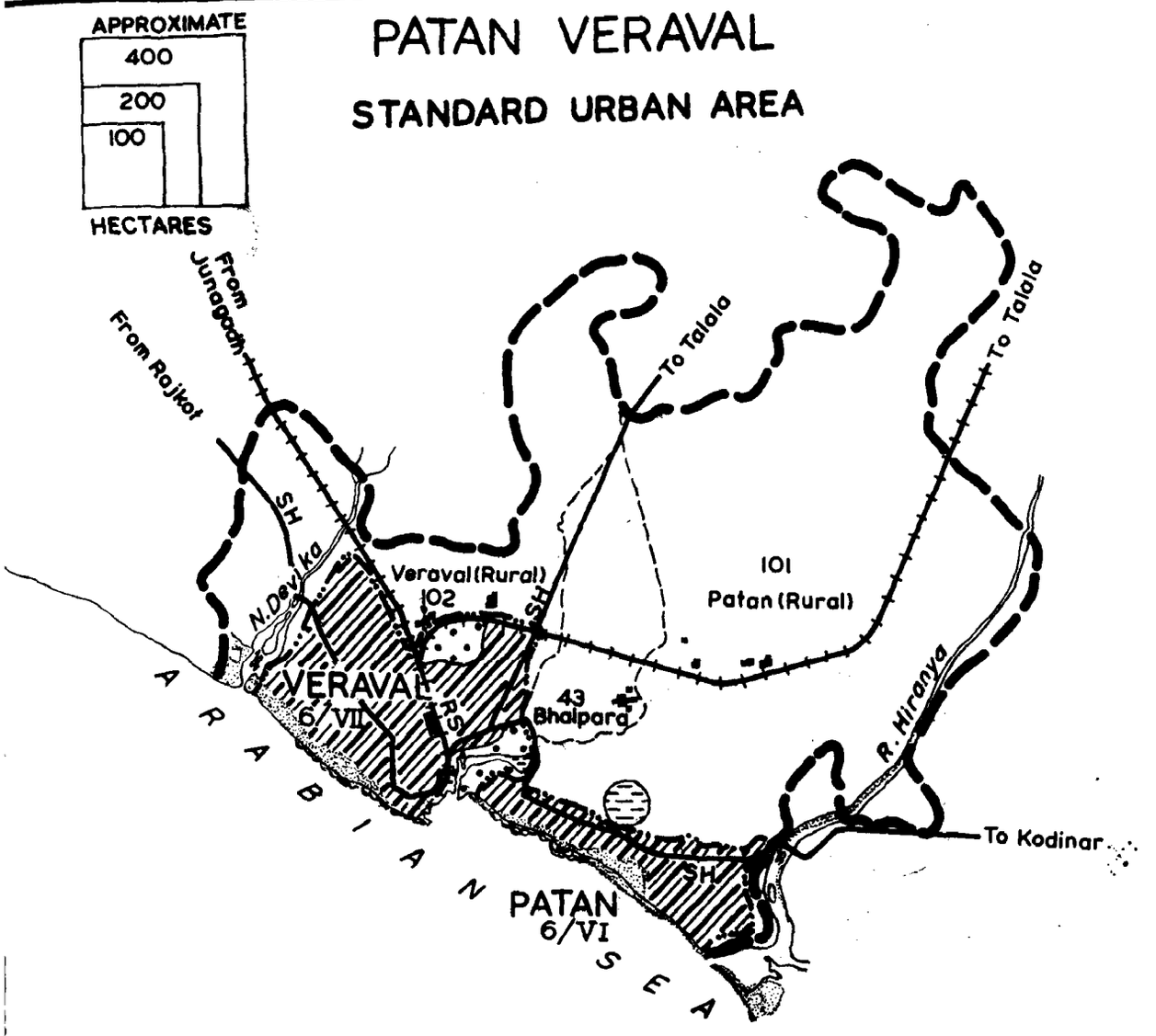
ARABLE / OPEN LAND.....

WATER BODIES.....

RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES.....

PATAN VERAVAL

STANDARD URBAN AREA

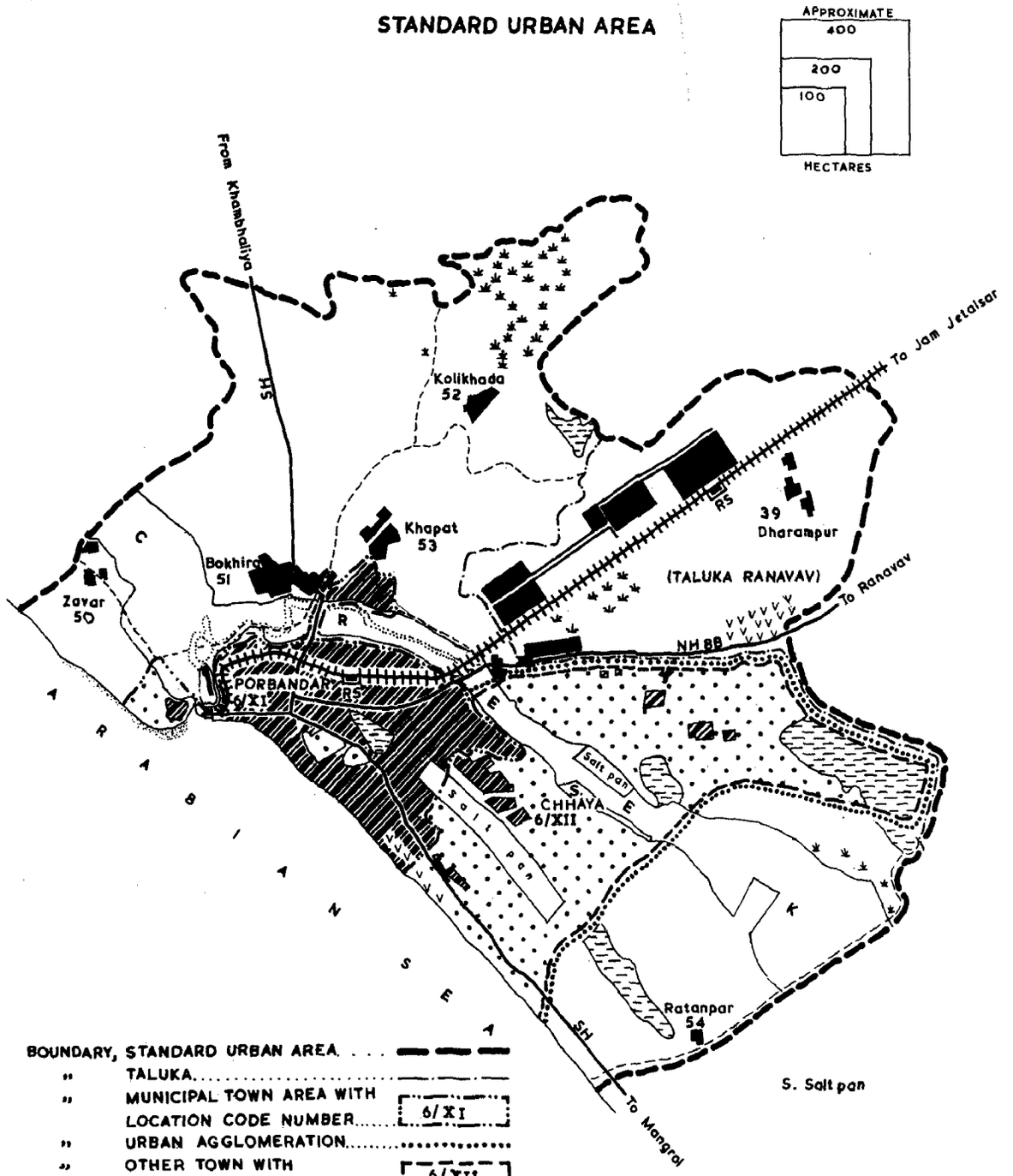


BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA	
,, MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER	6/VII
,, VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER	101
URBAN BUILT UP / AREA	
CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD	
RAILWAY, METRE GAUGE.	RS
STATE HIGHWAY	SH
ARABLE / OPEN LAND	
WATER BODIES	
RIVERS (TIDAL) AND TRIBUTARIES	

157 Census / Gujrath / 83

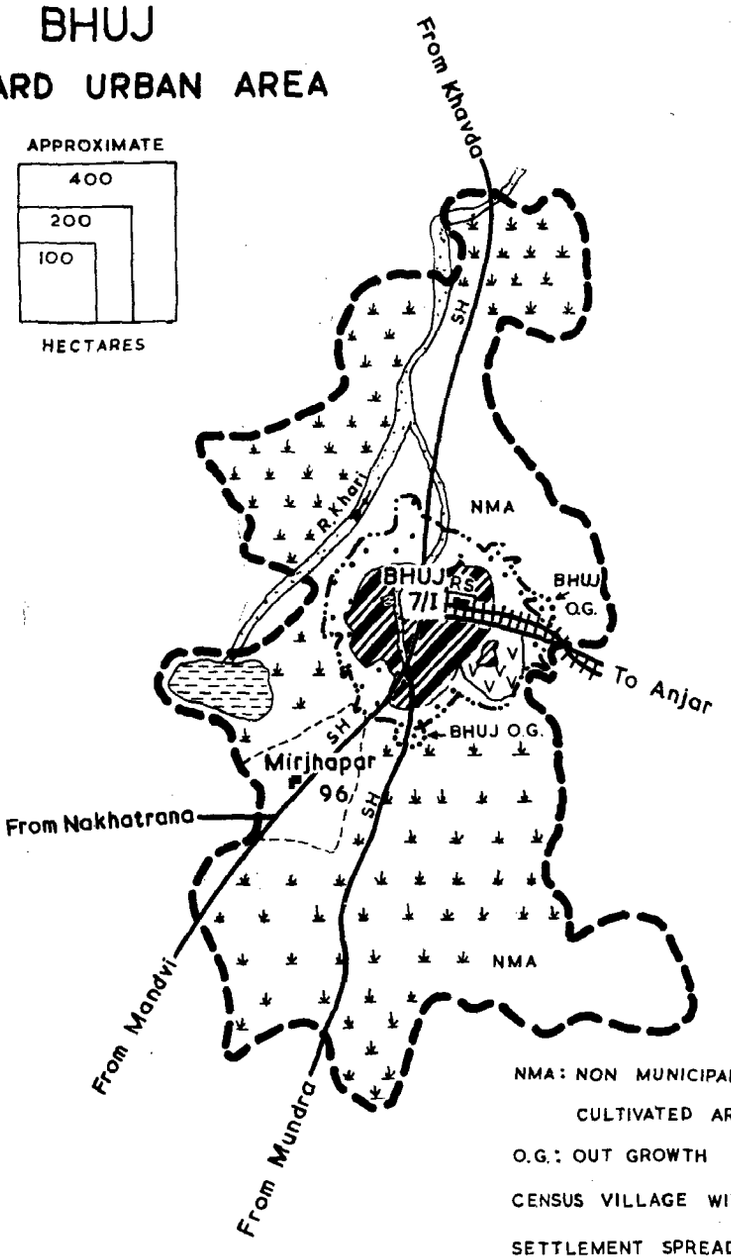
PORBANDAR

STANDARD URBAN AREA



BHUJ

STANDARD URBAN AREA



NMA: NON MUNICIPAL UNINHABITED CULTIVATED AREA

O.G.: OUT GROWTH

BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA.....

" MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER..... 7/1

" URBAN AGGLOMERATION.....

" VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER..... 96

URBAN BUILT UP / AREA.....

CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD.....

RAILWAY, METRE GAUGE..... RS

STATE HIGHWAY..... SH

ARABLE/OPEN LAND.....

FOREST.....

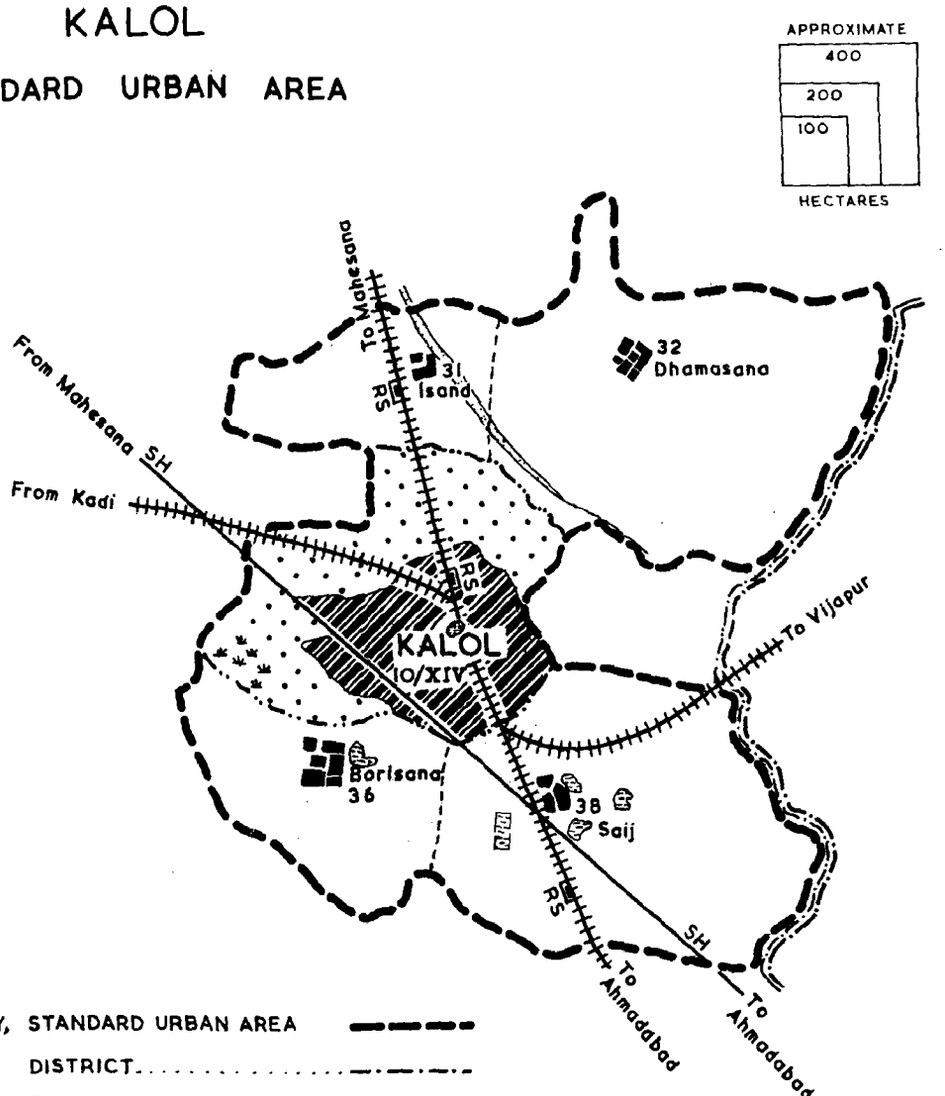
SCRUB.....

WATER BODIES.....

RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES.....

KALOL

STANDARD URBAN AREA



BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA

" DISTRICT

" TALUKA

" MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER — 10/XIV

" VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER — 36

URBAN BUILT UP/AREA

CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD

RAILWAY, METRE GAUGE — RS

STATE HIGHWAY — SH

ARABLE / OPEN LAND

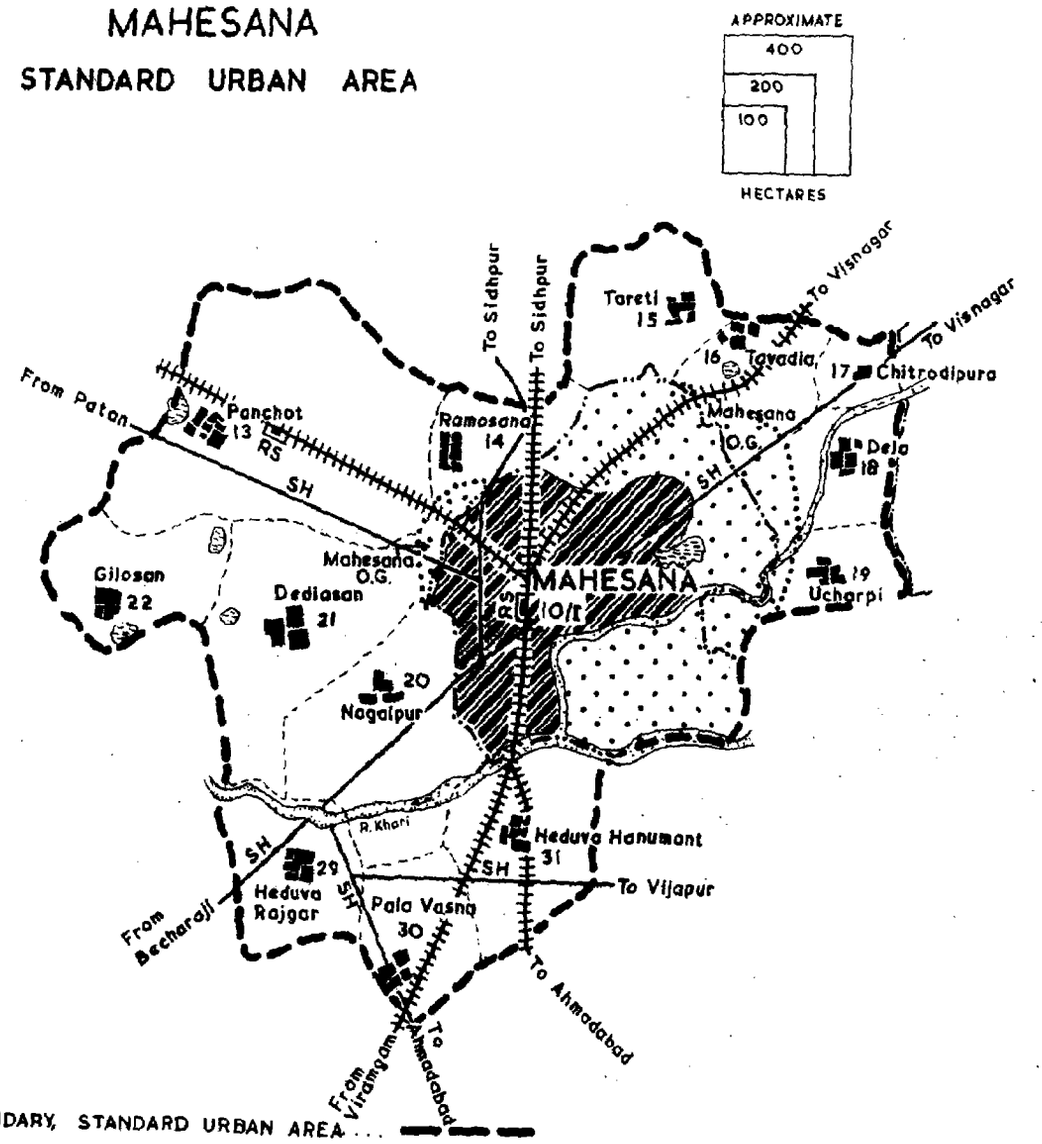
SCRUB

WATER BODIES

RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES

MAHESANA

STANDARD URBAN AREA



BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA

" TALUKA

" MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER ... 10/1

" URBAN AGGLOMERATION

" VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER ... 30

URBAN BUILT UP/AREA

CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD

RAILWAY, METRE GAUGE ... RS

STATE HIGHWAY ... SH

ARABLE/OPEN LAND

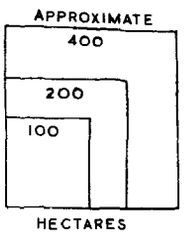
O.G.: OUT GROWTH

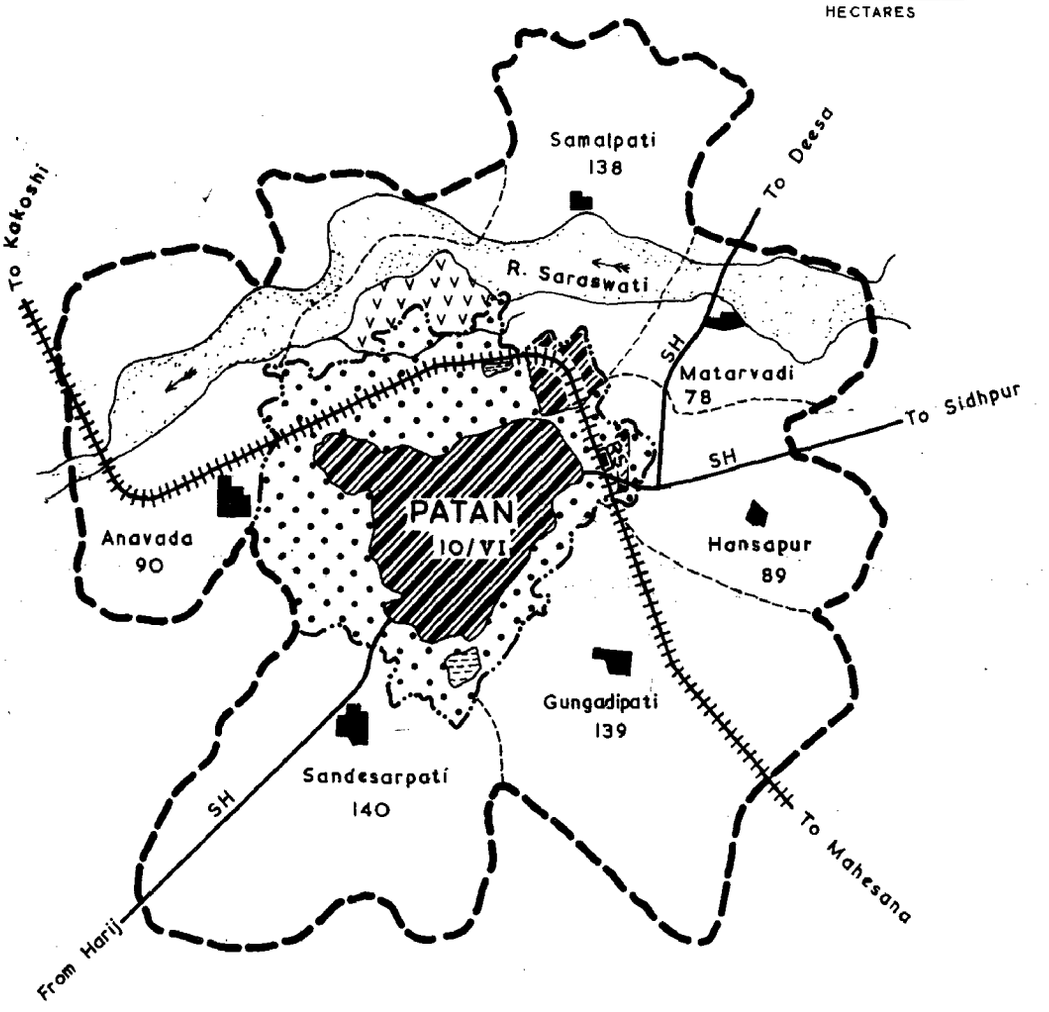
WATER BODIES

RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES

PATAN

STANDARD URBAN AREA





BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA . . . .

" MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER . . . 10/VI

" VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER 140

URBAN BUILT UP/AREA . . . . . .

CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD . . . RS

RAILWAY, METRE GAUGE . . . .

STATE HIGHWAY . . . . . SH

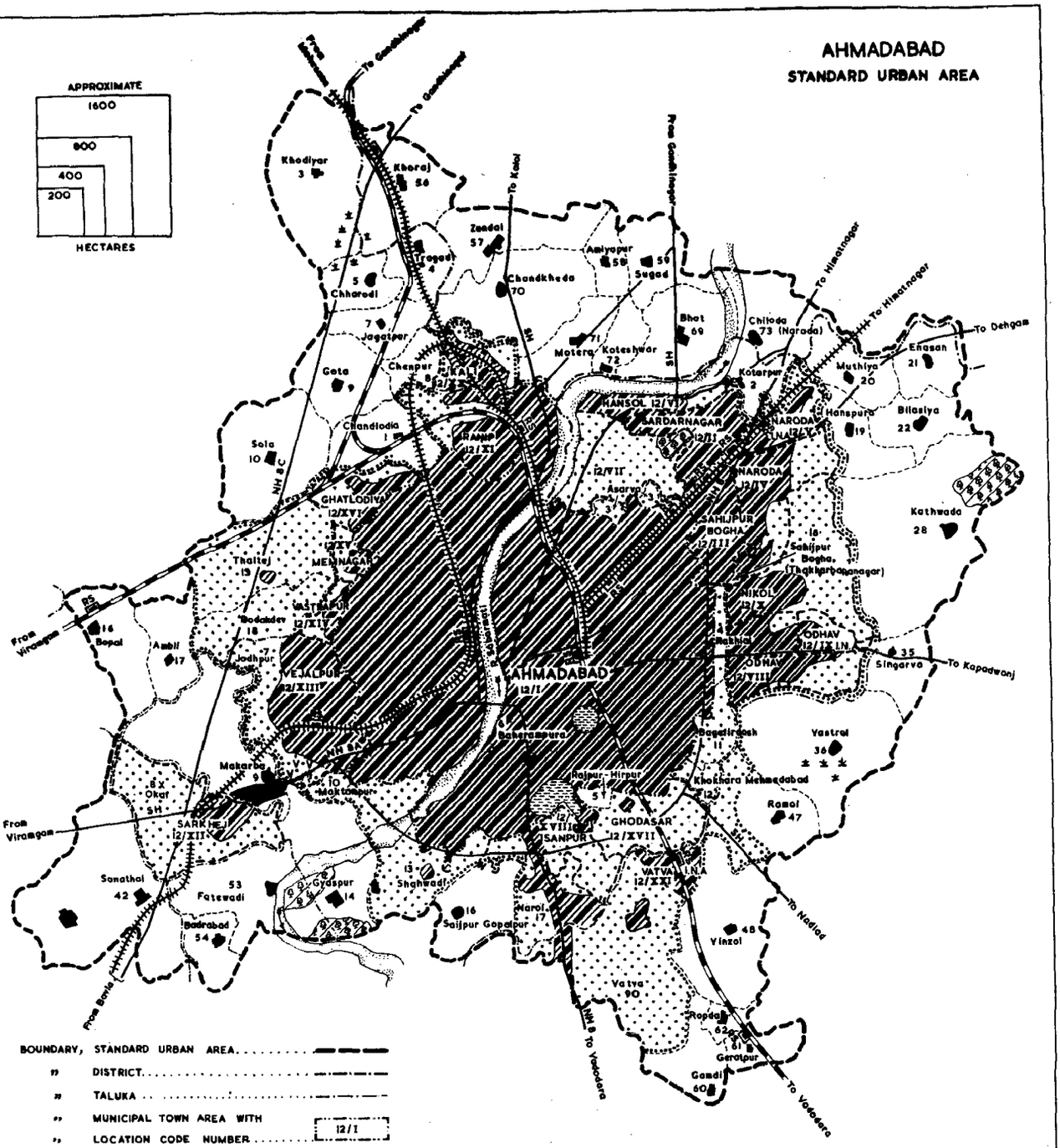
ARABLE/OPEN LAND . . . .

FOREST . . . . . .

WATER BODIES . . . . . .

RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES . .

AHMADABAD
STANDARD URBAN AREA



BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA.....
" DISTRICT.....
" TALUKA.....
" MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH
" LOCATION CODE NUMBER..... 12/I
" URBAN AGGLOMERATION.....
" OTHER TOWN WITH LOCATION
CODE NUMBER..... 12/IV
" VILLAGE WITH LOCATION
CODE NUMBER..... 56
URBAN BUILT UP / AREA.....
UNINHABITED VILLAGE..... X

CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT

SPREAD.....
RAILWAY, BROAD GAUGE..... RS
" METRE GAUGE.....
NATIONAL HIGHWAY..... NH
STATE HIGHWAY..... SH

ARABLE / OPEN LAND.....
FOREST.....
SCRUB.....
PLANTATION / ORCHARDS.....
WATER BODIES.....
RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES.....

I.N.A.: INDUSTRIAL NOTIFIED AREA

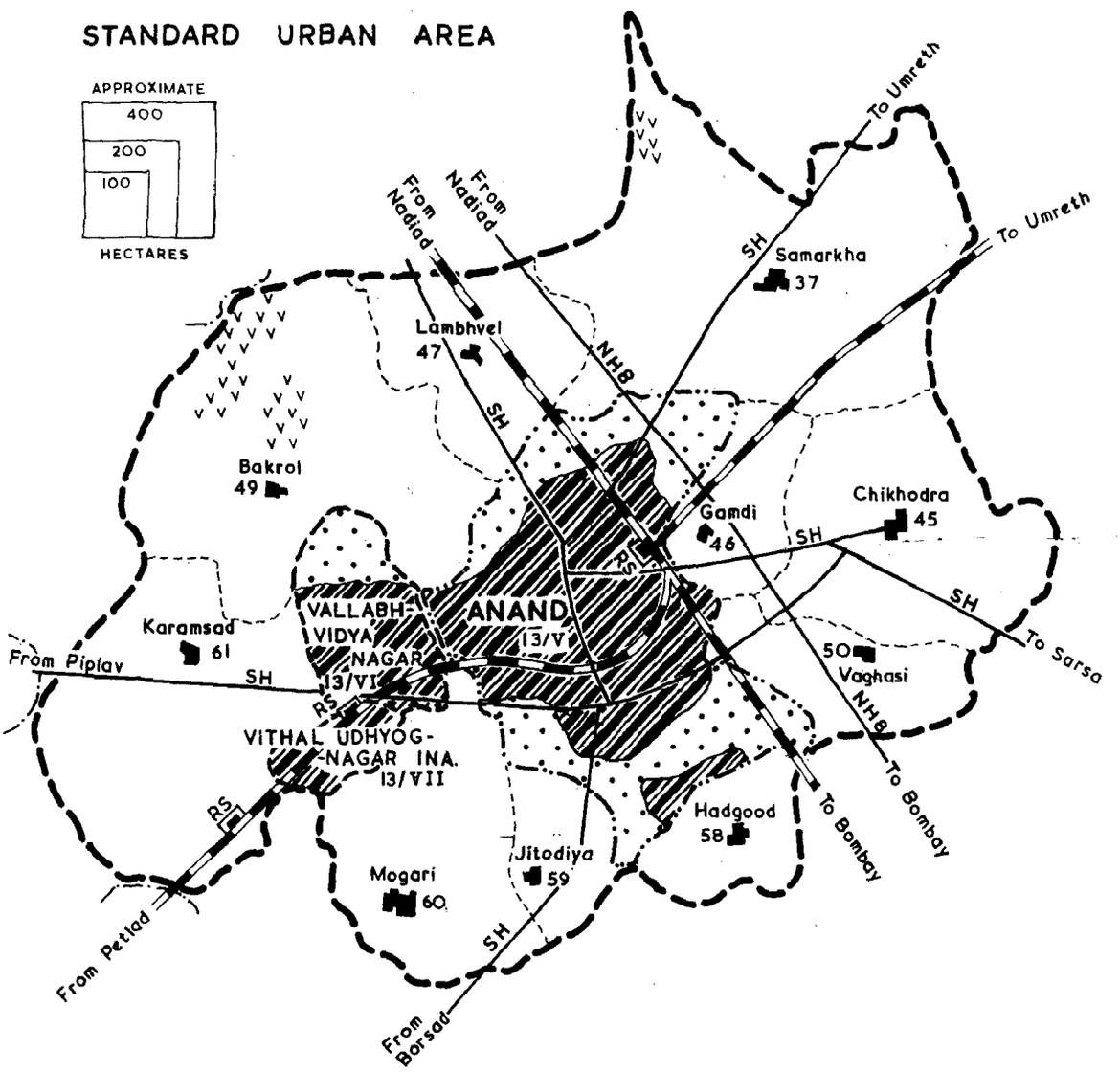
NOTES:

O.G: OUT GROWTH

1. POPULATION OF L.C.NO. 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17 & 18 OF CITY TALUKA AND L.C.NO. 13, 18, 90 & 47 (PART) OF DASKROI TALUKA TRANSFERED IN TO URBAN AREA AHMADABAD.
2. POPULATION OF L.C.NO. 7 OF CITY TALUKA TRANSFERED IN TO URBAN AREA VEJALPUR TOWN

ANAND

STANDARD URBAN AREA



BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA

" TALUKA

" MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER 13/V

" OTHER TOWN WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER 13/VI

" VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER 60

URBAN BUILT UP/AREA

CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD

RAILWAY, BROAD GAUGE RS

NATIONAL HIGHWAY NH

STATE HIGHWAY SH

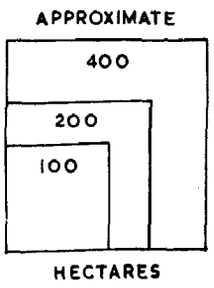
ARABLE/OPEN LAND

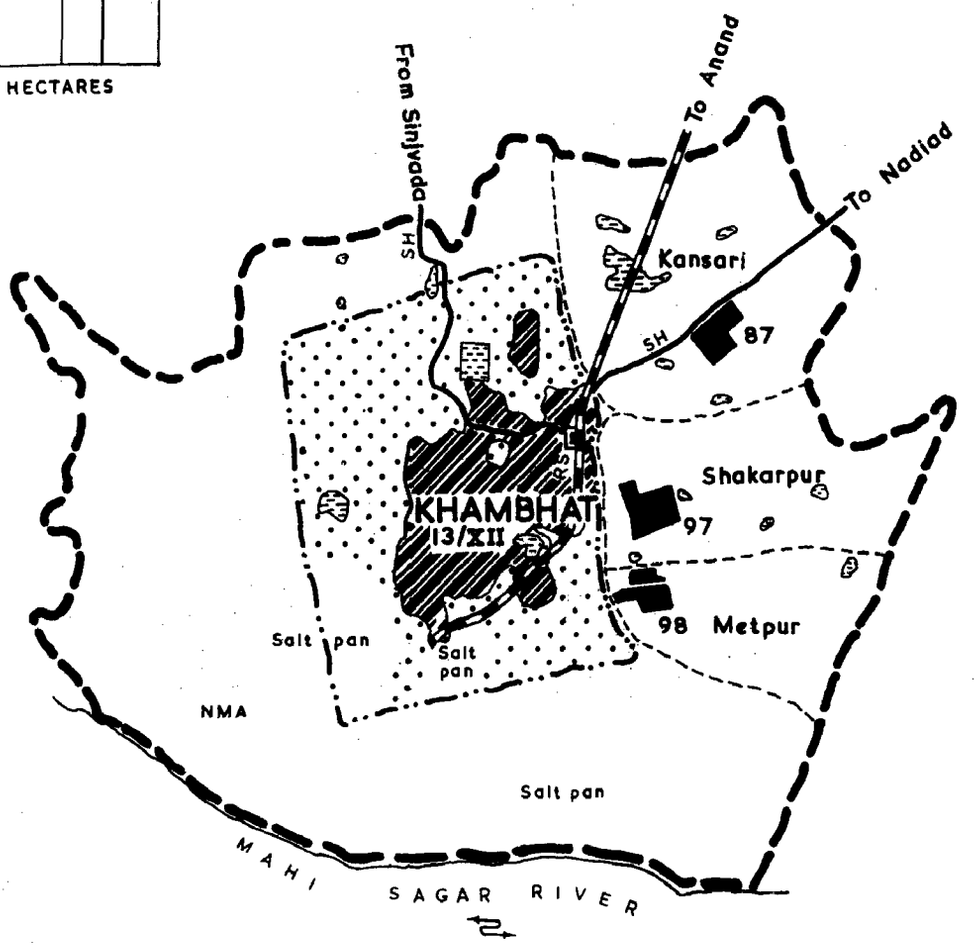
FOREST

INA : INDUSTRIAL NOTIFIED AREA.

KHAMBHAT

STANDARD URBAN AREA





BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA.....

" MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER.... 13/XII

" VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER..... 97

URBAN BUILT UP/AREA.....

CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD.....

RAILWAY, BROAD GAUGE..... RS

STATE HIGHWAY..... SH

ARABLE / OPEN LAND.....

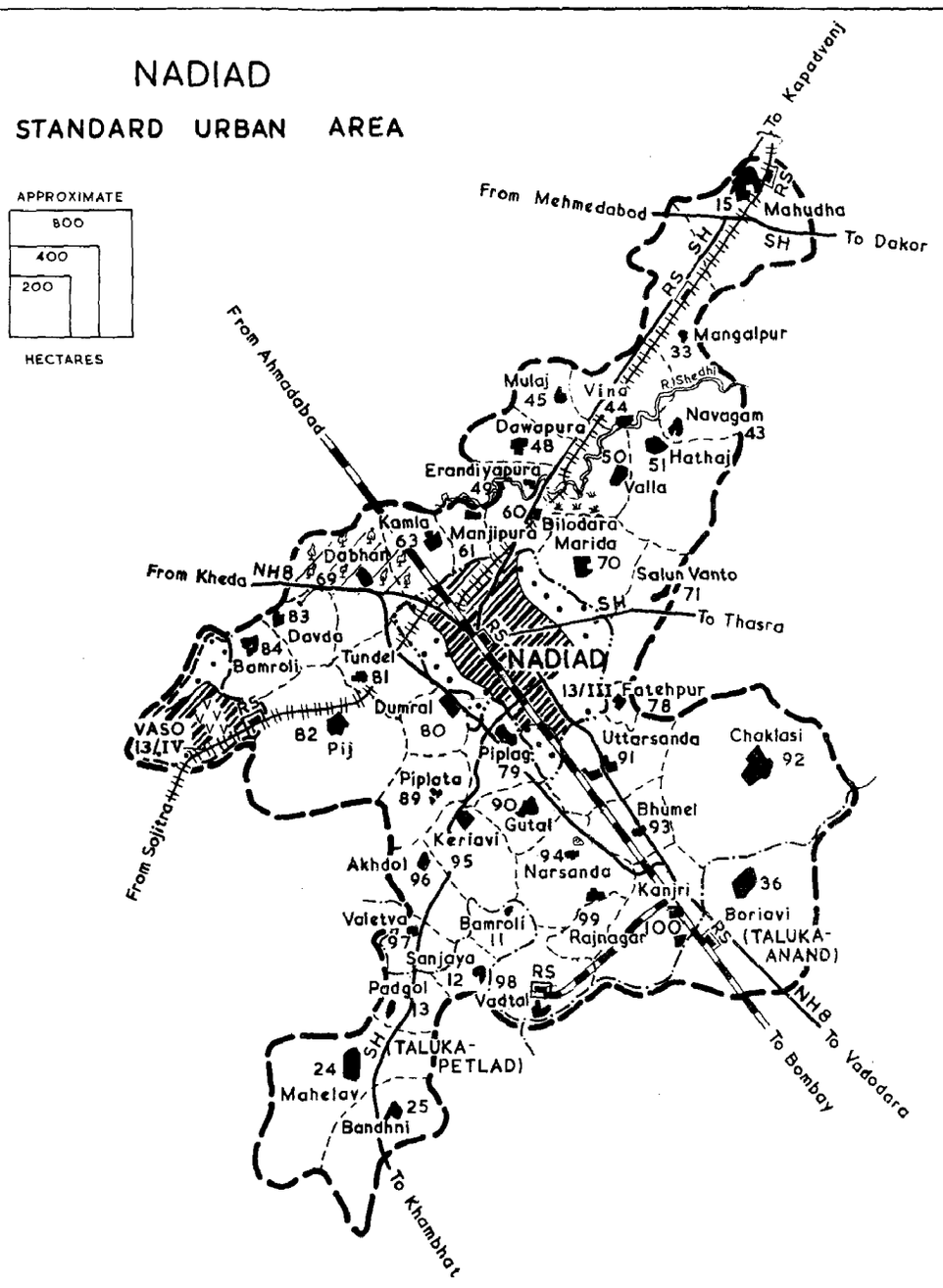
WATER BODIES.....

RIVER (TIDAL).....

NMA: NON MUNICIPAL UNINHABITED CULTIVATED AREA

NADIAD

STANDARD URBAN AREA



BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA

" TALUKA

" MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER — 13/VIII

" OTHER TOWN WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER — 13/IV

" VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER — 70

URBAN BUILT UP/AREA

CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD

RAILWAY, BROAD GAUGE — RS

" NARROW GAUGE — RS

NATIONAL HIGHWAY — NH

STATE HIGHWAY — SH

ARABLE/OPEN LAND

FOREST

SCRUB

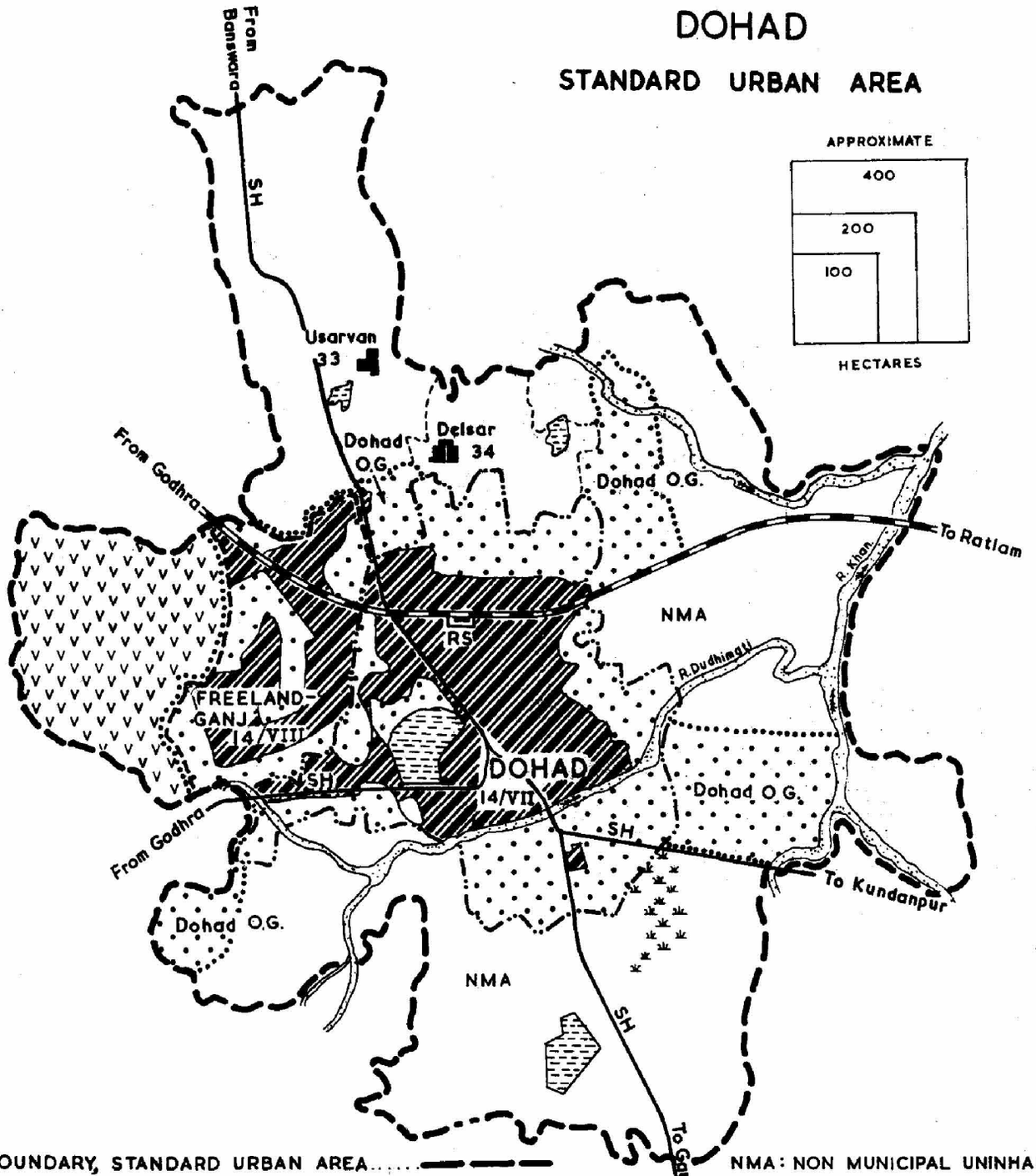
PLANTATION/ORCHARDS

WATER BODIES

RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES

DOHAD

STANDARD URBAN AREA



BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA.....

" MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER..... 14/VII

" URBAN AGGLOMERATION.....

" OTHER TOWN WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER.... 14/VIII

" VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER..... 34

URBAN BUILT UP/AREA.....

CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD.....

NMA: NON MUNICIPAL UNINHABITED CULTIVATED AREA

O.G.: OUT GROWTH

RAILWAY, BROAD GAUGE..... RS

STATE HIGHWAY..... SH

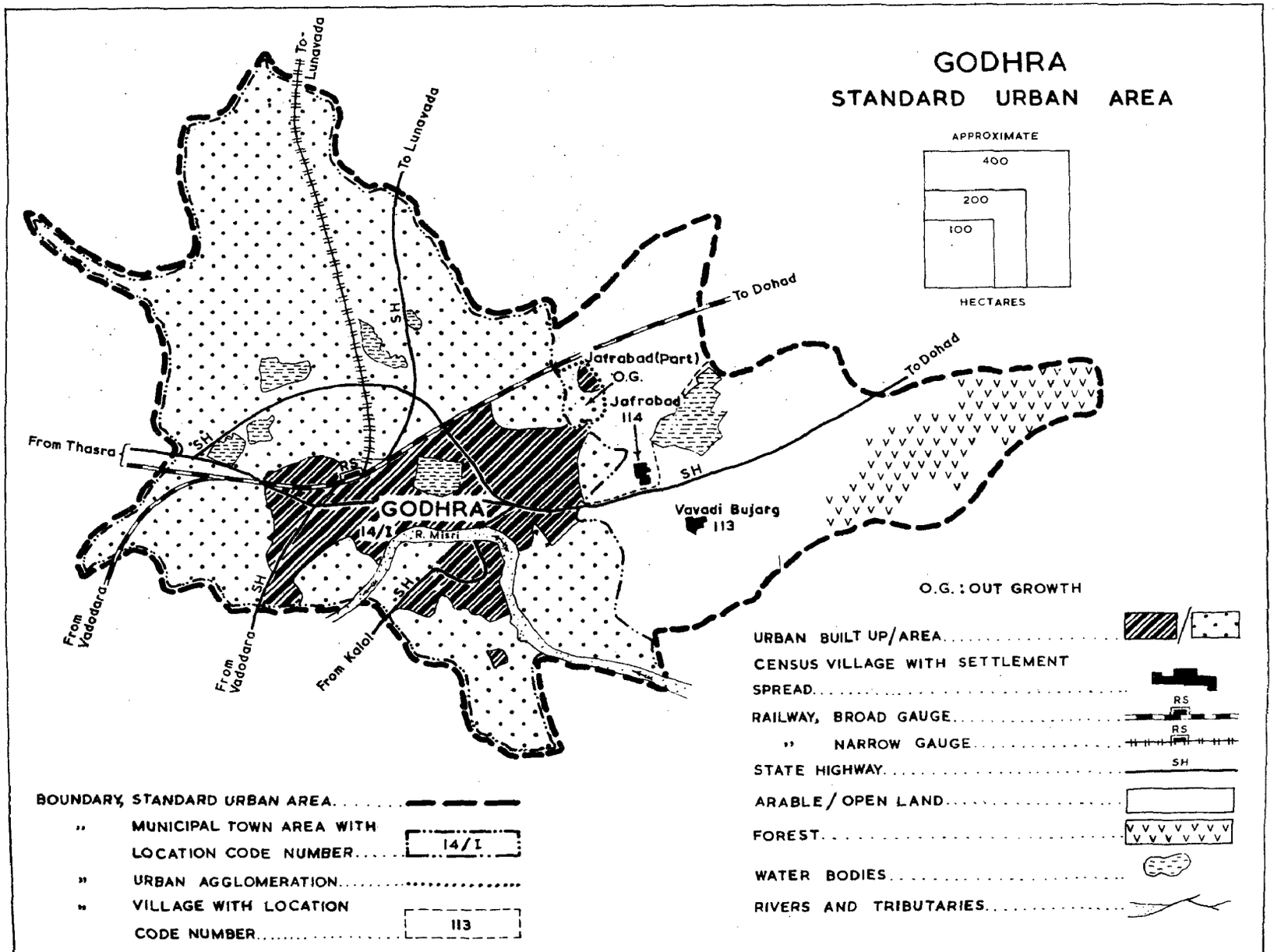
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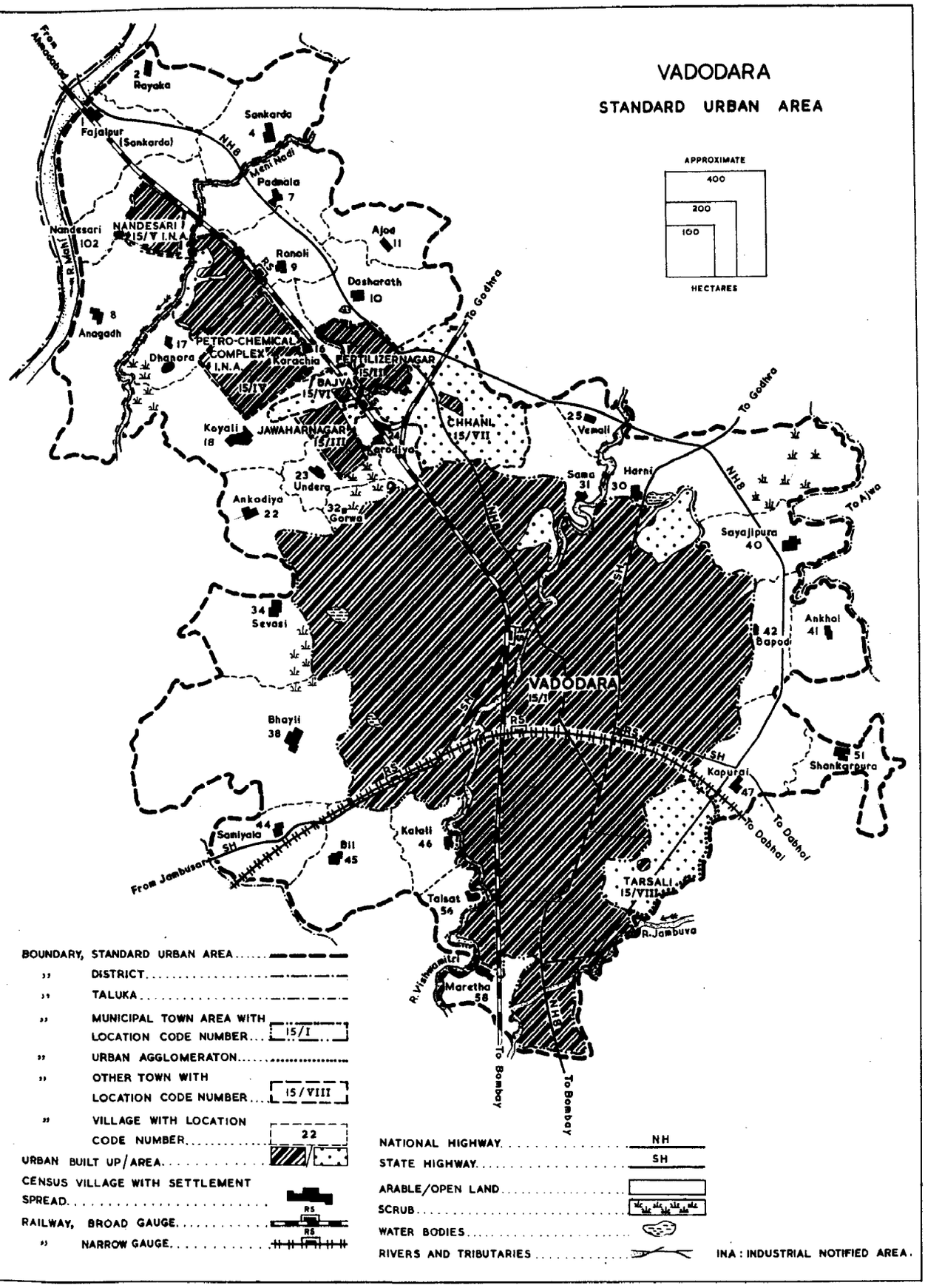
FOREST.....

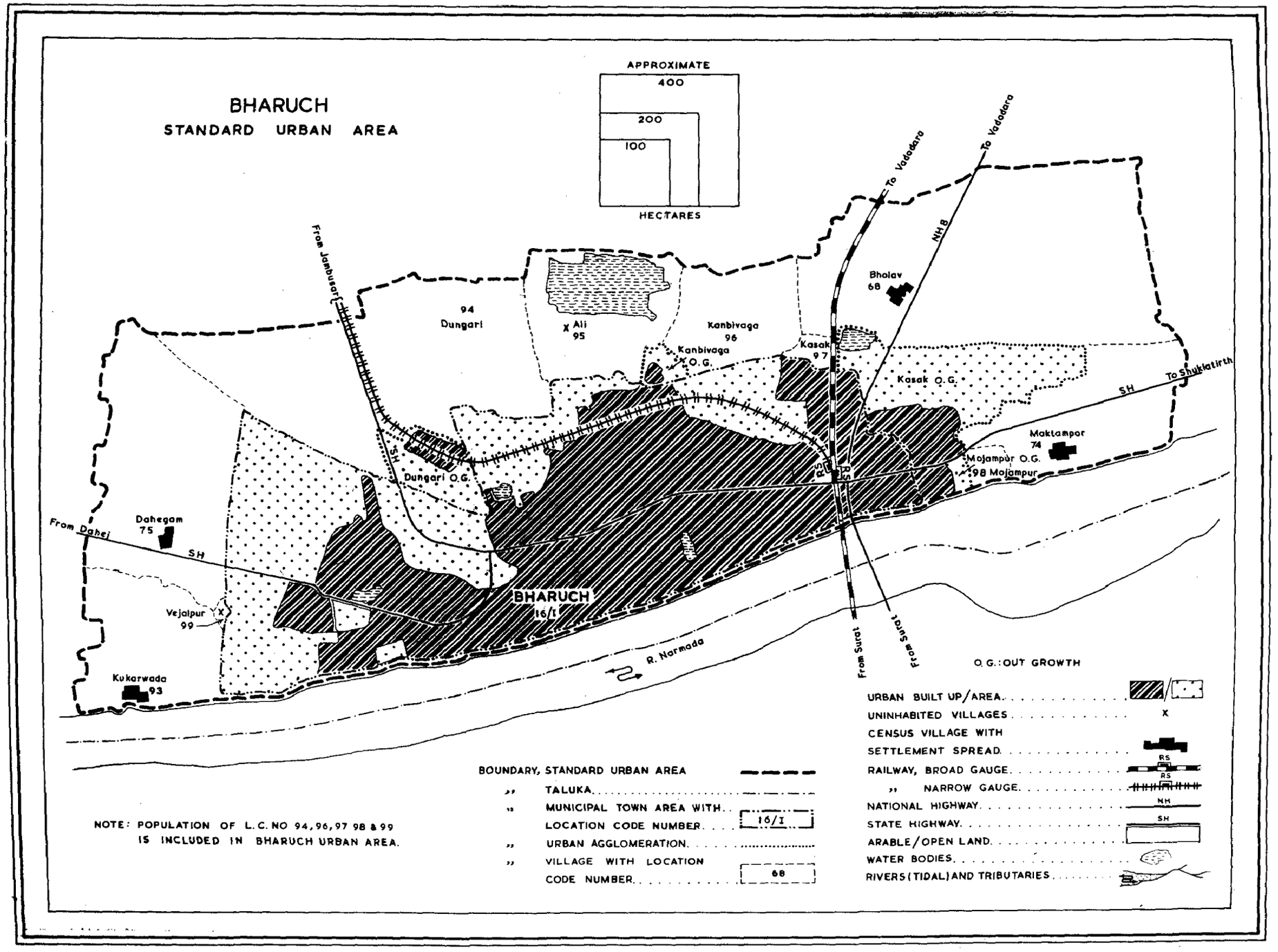
SCRUB.....

WATER BODIES.....

RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES.....

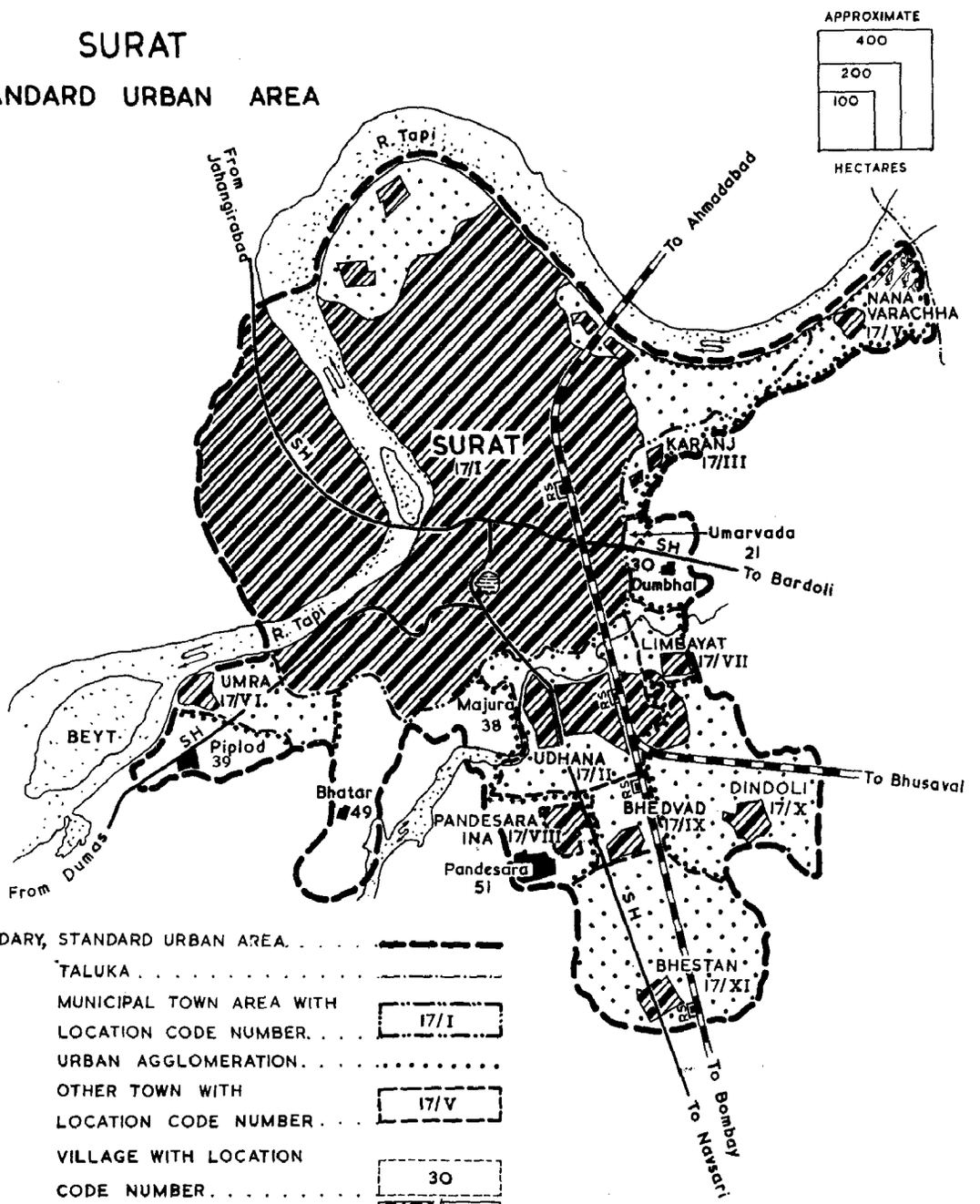

GODHRA
STANDARD URBAN AREA
APPROXIMATE
400
200
100
HECTARES
To Lunavada
To Lunavada
To Dohad
To Dohad
Jafrabad(Part)
O.G.
Jafrabad
114
From Thasra
SH
RS
GODHRA
14/1
R. Mishi
Vavadi Bujarg
113
From Vadodara
From Vadodara
From Kalol
SH
SH
SH
O.G. : OUT GROWTH
URBAN BUILT UP/AREA
CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD
RAILWAY, BROAD GAUGE
RS
,, NARROW GAUGE
RS
STATE HIGHWAY
SH
ARABLE / OPEN LAND
FOREST
WATER BODIES
RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES
BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA
,, MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER
14/1
,, URBAN AGGLOMERATION
,, VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER
113


VADODARA
STANDARD URBAN AREA
APPROXIMATE
400
200
100
HECTARES
From Ahmedabad
2 Rayaka
1 Fajalpur (Sankarda)
Sankarda 4
NH8
Mehi Nadi
Padmala 7
Nandesari 102
NANDESARI 15/V I.N.A
Ajod 11
Ranoli 9
Dasharath 10
To Godhra
8 Anagadh
17 Dhanora
PETRO-CHEMICAL COMPLEX I.N.A 15/IV
16 Karachia
FERTILIZERNAGAR 15/II
BAJVA 15/VI
CHHANI 15/VII
Koyali 18
JAWAHARNAGAR 15/III
Karodiya
25 Vemali
To Godhra
23 Undera
Sama 31
Harni 30
NH8
To Alwa
Ankodiya 22
32 Gorwa
Sayajipura 40
34 Sevasi
42 Bapod
Ankhol 41
VADODARA 15/I
SH
RS
Bhayli 38
51 Shankarpura
Kapurai
47
To Dabhoi
To Dabhoi
Samiyala 44
From Jambusar
SH
Bil 45
Kalali 46
TARSALI 15/VIII
Talsat 54
R. Jambuva
R. Vishwamitri
Maretha 58
NH8
To Bombay
To Bombay
BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA
DISTRICT
TALUKA
MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER 15/I
URBAN AGGLOMERATON
OTHER TOWN WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER 15/VIII
VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER 22
URBAN BUILT UP/AREA
CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD
RAILWAY, BROAD GAUGE RS
NARROW GAUGE RS
NATIONAL HIGHWAY NH
STATE HIGHWAY SH
ARABLE/OPEN LAND
SCRUB
WATER BODIES
RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES
INA : INDUSTRIAL NOTIFIED AREA.


BHARUCH
STANDARD URBAN AREA
APPROXIMATE
400
200
100
HECTARES
To Vadodara
To Vadodara
NH 8
From Jambusar
94
Dungari
Ali
95
Kanbivaga
96
Kanbivaga
O.G.
Kasak
97
Kasak O.G.
Bholav
68
To Shuklatirth
SH
Maktampor
74
Mojampur O.G.
98 Mojampur
SH
Dungari O.G.
From Dahej
Dahegam
75
SH
BHARUCH
16/1
Vejalpur
99
Kukarwada
93
R. Narmada
From Surat
From Surat
O.G.: OUT GROWTH
URBAN BUILT UP/AREA
UNINHABITED VILLAGES
CENSUS VILLAGE WITH
SETTLEMENT SPREAD
RAILWAY, BROAD GAUGE
,, NARROW GAUGE
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
ARABLE/OPEN LAND
WATER BODIES
RIVERS (TIDAL) AND TRIBUTARIES
BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA
,, TALUKA
,, MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH
LOCATION CODE NUMBER
16/1
,, URBAN AGGLOMERATION
,, VILLAGE WITH LOCATION
CODE NUMBER
68
NOTE: POPULATION OF L.C. NO 94, 96, 97 98 & 99
IS INCLUDED IN BHARUCH URBAN AREA.

SURAT

STANDARD URBAN AREA



BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA . . . . .

" TALUKA . . . . . .

" MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH

" LOCATION CODE NUMBER. . . 17/I

" URBAN AGGLOMERATION. . . . . .

" OTHER TOWN WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER . . . 17/V

" VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER 30

URBAN BUILT UP / AREA. . . . . .

CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD. . . . . .

RAILWAY BROAD GAUGE. . . . . RS

STATE HIGHWAY. . . . . SH

ARABLE / OPEN LAND . . . . . .

PLANTATION / ORCHARDS. . . . . .

WATER BODIES. . . . . .

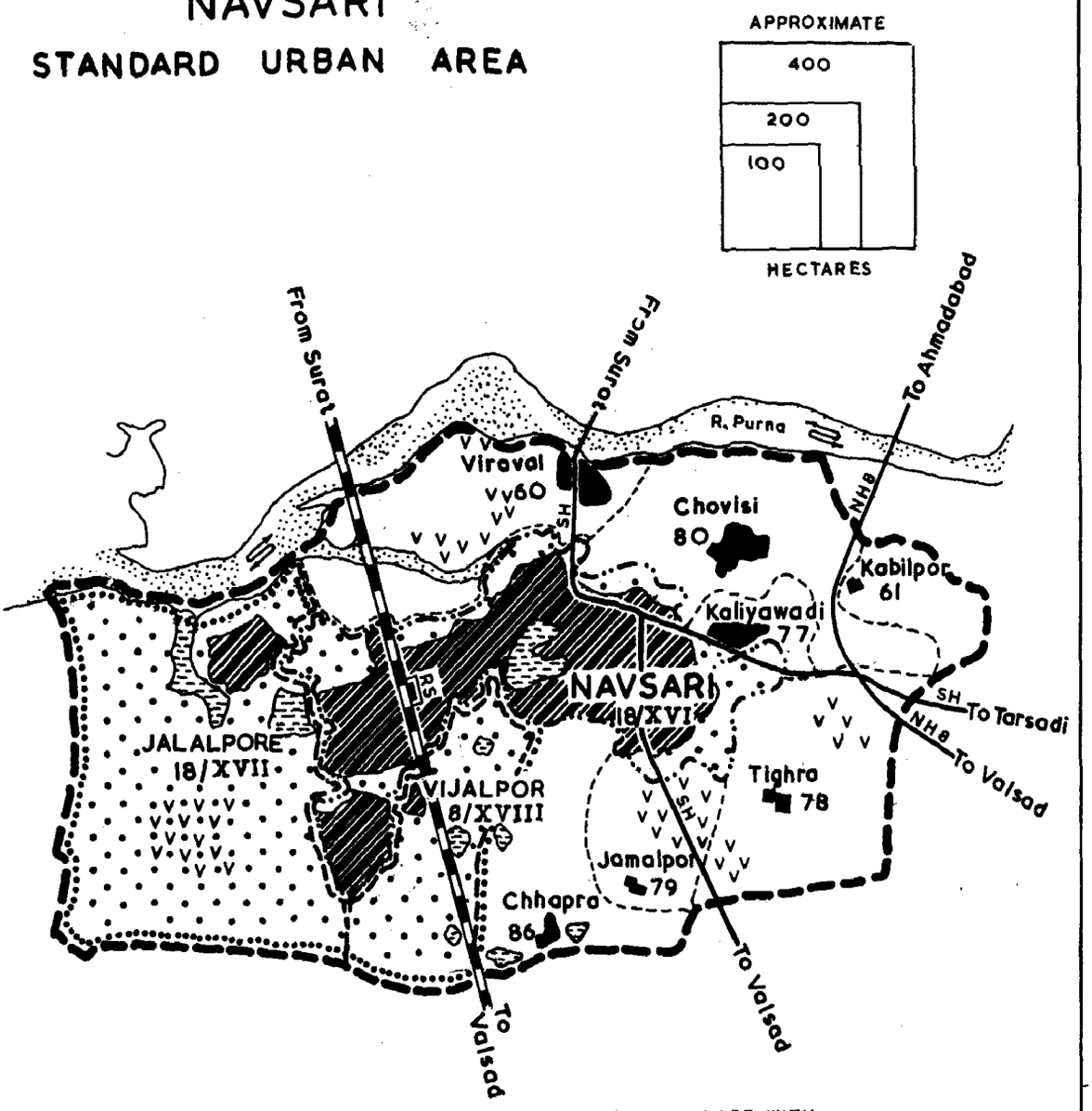
RIVERS (TIDAL) AND TRIBUTARIES. . . . . .

NOTE: POPULATION OF L.C.NO. 21 IS INCLUDED IN SURAT URBAN AREA

INA : INDUSTRIAL NOTIFIED AREA.

NAVSARI

STANDARD URBAN AREA



BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA.....

,, MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER..... 18/XVI

,, URBAN AGGLOMERATION.....

,, OTHER TOWN WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER..... 18/XVII

,, VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER..... 79

URBAN BUILT UP / AREA.....

CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD.....

RAILWAY, BROAD GAUGE..... RS

NATIONAL HIGHWAY..... NH

STATE HIGHWAY..... SH

ARABLE / OPEN LAND.....

FOREST.....

WATER BODIES.....

RIVERS (TIDAL) AND TRIBUTARIES

SHORT NOTES ON EACH OF THE STANDARD URBAN AREAS

Each of the Standard Urban Areas has its salient features which are as follows :

(1) Jamnagar

Jamnagar Standard Urban Area consists of 7 urban components, namely, Jamnagar (M), Jamnagar (OG), Railway Colony (OG), Port Area (OG), Vibhapur (OG), Bedi (NP) and Navagam Ghed (VP) and 8 rural components, viz., Dhichda, Juna Nagana, Nava Nagana, Dhunvav, Khara Beraja, Gordhanpar, Naghedi and Kansumara village. Vibhapur village which was a rural unit in 1971 Standard Urban Area is now treated in 1981 as urban unit as it is forming a part of Jamnagar Urban Agglomeration. Similarly the rural unit of Navagam Ghed in 1971 Standard Urban Area is treated as urban unit because the same is upgraded as a town in 1981 Census.

Jamnagar City is the headquarters of the district. The city is very well linked by rail, road, air and sea with other cities of India. The State Highway is passing through the city and leading to Rajkot in east, Khambhalia in west and also Lalpur in the south direction. A railway line is leading to Rajkot City in east. Okha in south-west and Port Bedi in the north-west direction.

The city is also a big commercial centre being the largest grain market of Saurashtra region. It acquired a Class I city status in 1961 with service as its main economic function followed by moderate industry and trade. It was classified as Class I city in 1971 with Industry-*cum*-Service as its functional category and continued as Class I city in 1981. The rate of growth of population of Jamnagar Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1971-81) is 38.53 per cent as against the rate of 42.07 per cent recorded in the previous decade (1961-71). The growth rate of Jamnagar City is 39.01 per cent as against the rate of 39.41 per cent of total urban components during the decade 1971-81. The rate of total rural components is only 19.87 per cent and 25.21 per cent in 1961-71 and 1971-81 decades respectively. The growth rate during 1971-81 among the 8 rural units varies from 13.24 per cent in Juna Nagna village to 39.29 per cent in Goradhanpar village. In the village of Gordhanpar the growth rate was 220.00 per cent in the previous decade (1961-71). The growth rate in respect of Naghedi village has reduced from 63.45 per cent in 1961-71 decade to 21.65 per cent in 1971-81 decade.

The city has tended to grow along the Jamnagar-Rajkot Highway to the east and along the Jamnagar-Khambhalia road to the west. In the north the village Navagam Ghed is now upgraded as urban due to its growth in population. The development to the south is insignificant. Among the important developments in the city are (1) Growth of industries such as Oil Mills and Solvent Extraction Plants, metal products, etc., (2) The development of Port of Bedi and the conversion of the metre gauge railway line into a broad gauge line during the last decade.

(2) Dhoraji

Dhoraji Standard Urban Area consists of two urban and one rural components. The urban components are Dhoraji town and Dhoraji (OG) whereas Jamnavad village is the only rural component.

The town is very well connected by roads and railways. The National Highway 8A is passing through the town and leading to Jetalsar in east and Porbandar in the west. It is also linked by a State Highway with Jamkandorna in north direction and Junagadh in south direction. The town is also connected by a metre gauge railway with Jetpur, Gondal and Rajkot on one side and Upleta to Porbandar on the other side.

It was a Class III town in 1961 with service as its main economic function followed by a moderate trade, transport and low industry. It was classified as Class II town in 1971 with service-*cum*-primary activities-*cum*-commerce as its functional category. It has continued Class II town in 1981. The rate of growth of population of Dhoraji Standard Urban Area during the last decade is 30.03 per cent. The growth rate of total urban group is 29.35 per cent out of which the Dhoraji outgrowth area has recorded an increase of 277.85 per cent. The growth rate of total rural group which is a single village is as high as 50.53 per cent during the current decade. The rate of growth of this Rural component being very high, it will have to be examined specifically before 1991 Census whether this component can be upgraded as urban component for 1991 Census.

The town has tended to grow to the west and east directions along the high way. Among the important developments which influenced the growth of the town is the establishment of a Suar Factory, Educational Institutions and expansion of commercial activities. The town has a flourishing groundnut trade and a large number of oil mills.

(3) Gondal

The Standard Urban Area of Gondal has two urban components and no rural component. The urban components are Gondal town and Gondal (OG).

Gondal is a mandi town. It is connected by roads and railways. The National Highway No. 8B is passing nearby the town and is leading to Rajkot in north and Jetpur in south direction. The State Highway is leading to Jasdan in east direction. The metre gauge railway line is also passing through the town and is leading to Rajkot and Jetpur in North and South directions respectively.

It was a Class III town in 1961 with service as its main economic function and low industry. It was classified as Class II town in 1971 with service-*cum*-commerce-*cum*-industry as its functional category. It continues to be a Class II town in 1981. The rate of growth of population of Gondal Standard Urban Area during the last decade and that of the total urban group is same i.e. 20.76 per cent. A

growth rate of 80.4 per cent is recorded in Gondal outgrowth area and that of Gondal town in 20.33 per cent.

The town has tended to grow to the south and west along the highway leading to Rajkot and Jetpur respectively. The river Gondali flows to the east of the old town. This is a well planned town of the old Gondal State and the Town Planning is excellent. The percentage increase of the population of the town during the last three decades is not impressive even though it is very near to Rajkot City. The town has a large number of oil mills and some small scale industries.

(4) **Morvi**

Morvi Standard Urban Area has only one urban component, viz., Morvi town itself and 7 rural components which are Madhapar, Amreli, Mahendranagar, Trajpar, Bhadiad, Vajepar and Ravapara villages.

Morvi is very well connected by roads and railways. The National Highway No. 8A is passing through the town and is leading to Wankaner in South-East direction and Malia in North. The State Highway is also leading to Jetpur in North, Navlakhi in North-West direction and to Rajkot in South direction. The town is also connected by a metre gauge rail line from Navlakhi to Morvi and Morvi to Wankaner.

Morvi was a Class II town in 1961 with service as its main economic function followed by moderate industry and low trade and transport functions. It was also classified as Class II town in 1971 with industry-*cum*-service as its functional category and continued as Class II town in 1981. The rate of growth of population of Morvi Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1971-81) is 25.09 per cent, the rate during the decade 1961-71 was 25.00 per cent. It is seen that the growth rate of the total urban components is only 20.26 per cent during the 1971-81 decade as against the growth rate of 50.28 per cent observed for the total rural components during the same decade. The growth rate among the rural units during the current decade varies from 20.15 per cent in Amreli village to 138.15 per cent in Bhadiad village. During 1961-71 is the growth rates recorded are minimum 3.21 per cent in Ravapara village and maximum 100.95 per cent in Bhadiad village. The rural villages of Madhapar, Trajpar and Bhadiad have appreciable growth rates and are likely to cross 5,000 population by 1991 Census and hence it will have to be examined before 1991 Census whether these villages can be upgraded as towns for 1991 Census.

The town has tended to grow towards west along Morvi-Rajkot highway and south towards Lilapur. There is a little development towards north and east. The river Machhu flows to the east of the old town. The town has important industries like Manglore tiles factories, ginning and pressing factories, engineering industries and wall-clock manufacture industries. It has also an Engineering College and other college institutions. The town was heavily damaged due to floods in 1979 when the Machhu Dam had burst due to very heavy rains in the catchment areas. Several measures work taken by the Government to rehabilitate the persons affected.

(5) **Rajkot**

Rajkot Standard Urban Area has one urban component, viz., Rajkot City and 11 rural components of Rajkot and Lodhika talukas. The rural units are, Madhapar, Ghanteshwar, Ronki, Anandpar, Raiya, Nana Mava, Thorala, Kothariya, Mavdi, Vavdi villages of Rajkot taluka and Kangasiyali village of Lodhika taluka. The rural components, viz., Ghanteshvar and Thorala villages which are well within the boundary of the Standard Urban Area were left out of the Standard Urban Area in 1971. They are now included in the 1981 Standard Urban Area.

Rajkot City is the administrative headquarters of the district of the same name. It is very well connected by rail and road to all important cities/towns in the State. The city is connected by National Highway No. 8B leading to Ahmadabad in east and Gondal in south directions and the State Highways are leading to Bhavnagar in south-east, Morvi in north, Jamnagar in north-west and Kalavad in west directions. The broad guage railway line is leading to Viramgam in north and Jamnagar in north-west direction. The city is an important industrial centre producing oil-engines and their parts, machinery spare parts, hand-pumps, barbed wires, machine tools, wall-clocks, electric accessories, plastic articles, etc. It is also the Divisional Railway Headquarters of Western Railway.

It was a Class I city in 1961 with service as its main economic function followed by moderate industry and transport. It was also a Class I city in 1971 with industry-*cum*-service as its functional category and it continues as a Class I city with the civic status of Municipal Corporation in 1981. The rate of growth of population of Rajkot Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1971-81) is 49.60 per cent. The rate was 55.06 per cent in the previous decade (1961-71). The growth rate of core city during the current decade (1971-81) is 48.06 per cent as against the rate of 54.84 per cent recorded during the previous decade.

The growth rate of the total rural components is 87 per cent in the last decade of 1971-81 as against the 60.52 per cent observed during the previous decade of 1961-71 which shows a better growth rate during the last decade. Among the 11 rural units the highest growth rate is recorded in Raiya village with 274.35 per cent followed by Nana Mava village with 150.18 per cent and Mavdi village with 111.48 per cent. The lowest rate of 27.12 per cent is observed in Kothariya village. The growth rate recorded in all the villages except Ronki village is above the Rural State average. The increase in population growth rate in villages Raiya, Nana Mava and Mavdi is noteworthy which in case of Raiya village rose from 89.55 per cent in 1961-71 to 274.35 per cent in 1971-81, in case of Nana Mava village from 10.40 per cent to 150.18 per cent during the same periods and in case of Mavdi village from 59.09 per cent to 111.48 per cent during the same periods. For deciding urban areas of 1991 Census it will have to be examined whether the villages of Raiya and Mavdi are to be upgraded as 'Towns' as they are likely to cross

5,000 population by that time. Some units including Raiya may have to be added to Rajkot to form in Urban Agglomeration in 1991 Census.

The city has tended to grow towards the south-west and the south direction. The Saurashtra University Campus is located at a distance of about 6 kms. from the city. Some rolling mills and oil extraction plants are located to the south of the town. The Lalpari tank and the Randarda tank towards the east and the Thorala tank and Aji dam to the south-west are the important physical constraints to the development of this city along the respective directions.

(6) Surendranagar

Surendranagar Standard Urban Area has three urban components, viz., Surendranagar town, Dudhrej (Part) (OG) and Wadhwan town and one rural unit, namely, Dudhrej village. Village Ratanpur was merged with Surendranagar during 1971 Census. Dudhrej (part) was rural unit in 1971 Standard Urban Area and is now treated as urban unit in 1981 as it is forming the part of the Wadhwan Urban Agglomeration.

The town is very well linked with other towns by highways. The State Highway is leading to Rajkot in the west and to Limdi in south-east. It is also leading to Lakhatar by State Highway in north-east and to Dhrangadhra in north direction. The town is well connected with broad gauge railway line from Viramgam to Rajkot. A metre gauge line also connected the city to Dhrangadhra and to Botad.

Surendranagar was a Class III town in 1961 with trade and transport as its main economic function followed by moderate industry and low service. The Standard Urban Area consists of two towns, viz., Surendranagar and Wadhwan. It was also classified as a Class II town in 1971 with industry-*cum*-service-*cum*-commerce as its functional category. Surendranagar and Wadhwan are independent towns which have not crossed the one lakh population individually but the two towns taken together as an urban agglomeration exceed one lakh population and hence it is treated as Class I city in 1981. The rate of growth of population of Surendranagar Standard Urban Area during 1971-81 is 32.98 per cent whereas the growth rate of Surendranagar and Wadhwan towns is 37.65 per cent and 26.97 per cent respectively. The growth rate of total rural components is only 1.05 per cent during the last decade (1971-81).

The town of Surendranagar shows a tendency to grow along the western, eastern and northern directions. The growth of population of Surendranagar is influenced by the major development of industries like oil mills, oil extraction plants, ginning and pressing factories, engineering industries, etc.

(7) Bhavnagar

Bhavnagar Standard Urban Area consists of 3 urban units which are Bhavnagar city, Ruva (part) OG, Vartej (VP) and 8 rural units, namely, Nari, Ruva, Akwada, Malanka, Tarasamiya, Adhewada, Sidsar and Shampara (Sidsar) villages. Bhavnagar is the headquarter of the district of the same name and is a port city on the western coast. It is well connected by rail and roads to all important towns of Gujarat and other important cities such as Bombay, Delhi, etc. The State Highway is leading to Ahmadabad in the north direction, Rajkot in west and Budhel in south-east direction and by railway lines in west-south and east directions.

Bhavnagar was a Class I city with manufacturing as its main economic function followed by moderate service and transport functions. It is an important commercial centre for cotton silk and timber. Manufacture of salt is an important industry. It was also a Class I city in 1971 with industry-*cum*-service as its functional category. It maintains its status of Class I in 1981. The growth rate of Bhavnagar Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1971-81) is 35.87 per cent. It was 31.68 per cent during the previous decade. Bhavnagar City has recorded a growth rate of 36.28 per cent in the current decade of 1971-81. A high growth rate of 146.92 per cent is, however, observed in Ruva (Part) OG whereas the other urban unit (Vartej) has recorded a growth rate of only 25.77 per cent during the same period. The growth rate of 30.24 per cent is found for total rural components. Among the rural components of the Standard Urban Area the highest growth rate of 50.59 per cent is observed in Ruva village closely followed by Akwada village with 48.28 per cent. The village of Nari has crossed the population of 5,000 and it will be necessary to examine before the 1991 Census whether this rural component deserves to be upgraded as a 'town' for the purposes of 1991 Census. No other rural components have shown any appreciable growth rates during the last decade and are likely to continue to be rural in 1991 Census.

The city mostly tends to grow to the west along the Bhavnagar-Rajkot Highway and to the east along the Bhavnagar-Mahuva State Highway. Among the large scale developments which had substantial impact on the growth of city are (i) The development of chemical and mineral based industries, (ii) The development of metal based industries, (iii) The establishment of a machine tool factory, (iv) The development of a new all weather port with automatic lock gates, (v) The extension of the existing air port, etc. A Bhavnagar-Ghogha ferry service is also being planned which will cut down the distance from Bhavnagar to Bharuch and other cities of South Gujarat and Bombay.

(8) Junagadh

Junagadh Standard Urban Area consists of two urban components, viz., Junagadh City and Junagadh outgrowth and four rural components which are Khamdhrol, Dolatpara, Joshipura and Timbawadi. Junagadh is the headquarters town of the district of the same name. It is well connected by roads and railways. The State Highway is passing through the city and leading towns Dhoraji in north direction. Bilkha in south and Vanthali in south-west direction. The city is also well connected by a metre gauge railway line in north, south and west directions. The developments are restricted to the east because of the presence of Girnar hills on the west.

It was a Class II town in 1961 with service as its main economic function followed by moderate trade and transport and low industry. It was also

a Class II town in 1971 with service as the functional category. It has crossed one lakh population and is classified as Class I city in 1981. The rate of growth of population of Junagadh Standard Urban Area during the last decade is 28.34 per cent as against the rate of 28.97 per cent during 1961-71 decade. The growth rate of Junagadh core city is 24.26 per cent as compared to the abnormal rate of growth observed in Junagadh outgrowth area which is as high as 326.51 per cent. This shows that the city is expanding outside municipal limits. The growth rate of total rural components of Standard Urban Area during the last decade is 63.59 per cent. Among the four rural units the highest growth rate of 101.14 per cent is observed in Dolatpara village followed by Joshipura village with 75.95 per cent and the lowest of 39.86 per cent is observed in Khamdhrol village. The village Joshipura which is almost adjoining Junagadh city has crossed the 5000 population during 1981 Census and before 1991 Census it will have to be examined whether this village deserves to be upgraded as a 'Urban Town' and whether it forms a part of Junagadh City Urban Agglomeration as it is situated very near to Junagadh city.

(9) Patan-Veraval

Patan-Veraval Standard Urban Area has two urban components, viz., Patan town and Veraval town and three rural components, namely Bhalpura, Patan (rural) and Veraval (rural). Patan and Veraval are independent towns. The rural units of Patan (rural) and Veraval (rural) were left out in 1971 Standard Urban Area which are now included in the Standard Urban Area of 1981.

Patan-Veraval town is very well connected by roads and railway lines. The town is connected to Junagadh by a State Highway in north-west direction. The State Highway is also leading to Talala in north direction. The town is also connected by a State Highway to Una. The metre gauge railway line from Veraval is leading to Talala and to Junagadh and onwards to Ahmadabad.

It was a Class II town in 1961 with service as its main economic function followed by moderate trade and transport and low industry. The town has a rayon factory. It was also a Class II town in 1971 with industry-*cum*-commerce-*cum*-service as functional category. Both are independent towns with one Municipality and each town does not cross the one lakh population individually but the two towns taken together as urban agglomeration exceeded one lakh population and both towns are jointly treated as Class I in 1981. The rate of growth of population of Standard Urban Area is 41.62 per cent during the current decade (1971-81) as against the 27.28 per cent recorded during the previous decade (1961-71).

As regards the growth rate of the two towns it is observed that the rate recorded in Veraval town is virtually more than twice the rate observed in Patan town during the decade 1971-81. The rates are 44.71 per cent and 20.96 per cent respectively. The growth rate of total rural components during the last decade (1971-81) is as high as 89.68 per cent which was much higher (193.40 per cent) during the previous decade of 1961-71. Among the three rural components the highest growth rate of 149.91 per cent is observed in Patan (rural) followed by Veraval (rural) with 89.68 per cent. The growth rate is also 50.39 per cent in Bhalpura village. Thus the rural areas are expanding very fast which are the periphery of the towns.

The town has tended to grow in west and east directions along the State Highway in a linear pattern. The development towards the north is of lesser significance. The growth of population is mainly influenced by development of Veraval Port into a good fishing port and industries pertaining to fisheries and oil mills and oil extraction plants. The temple of Somnath Mahadev is situated near Patan town on the Sea-Coast and is visited by Pilgrims from all over India.

(10) Porbandar

Porbandar Standard Urban Area consists of two urban components, viz., Porbandar town itself and Chhaya town. Both are independent towns. The Standard Urban Area has also six rural components, namely, Zaver, Bokhira, Kolikhada, Khapat and Ratanpar villages of Porbandar taluka and Dharampur village of Ranavav taluka.

Porbandar is a port city and it is very well connected with Coastal Highway leading to Mangrol in south-east direction. The other State Highway is also leading towards Khambhalia in north direction. The National Highway No. 8B is also leading from the city to Ranavav in east direction. The metre gauge railway line is passing through the city and leading to Jetalsar in north-east direction. It has an Air Port also.

Porbandar was a Class II town in 1961 with manufacturing as its main economic function followed by moderate service and low trade and transport functions. It continued to be a Class II town in 1971 with industry-*cum*-service as its functional category. It has crossed one lakh population during 1981 and it is now classified as a Class I city in 1981. The growth rate of population of Porbandar Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1971-81) is 26.45 per cent as against 44.68 per cent recorded in the previous decade (1961-71). The growth rate of Porbandar City is found low with 18.89 per cent only as compared to the rate of growth recorded in Chhaya town which is as high as 84.08 per cent during the last decade (1971-81). This shows that the major growth of population has taken place in Chhaya town. The growth rate of total rural components during the last decade is 38.88 per cent as against the rate of 68.83 per cent found in the previous decade. Among the six rural components the highest growth rate is observed in Bokhira village with 48.23 per cent and the lowest percentage of growth rate with 9.35 per cent is noticed in Ratanpar village. The percentage growth rates during the previous decade (1961-71) are 40.62 per cent and 189.20 per cent in Kolikhada village and Dharampur village respectively. It is also seen that the growth rates recorded in previous decade are quite high in all the rural units as compared to the rates observed for the current decade (1971-81). Bokhira and Khapat villages are very

near to Porbandar City and before 1991 Census it will have to be examined whether these two villages can be taken up as part of Porbandar Urban Agglomeration and whether these villages require to be upgraded as towns for 1991 Census.

(11) **Bhuj**

The Standard Urban Area of Bhuj has two urban components, viz., Bhuj town and Bhuj outgrowth and only one rural component, namely, Mirjapar village.

Bhuj is a district headquarter town. It is very well connected with roads and railway from Bhuj to Kandla. The State Highway is leading to Khavda in north and to Mundra and Mandvi in south. The railway leads to Anjar and Gandhidham in east direction. Thus the town is linked with many important towns of the State. It is also linked by air service with Jamnagar-Bombay.

Bhuj was a Class III town in 1961 with service as its main economic function followed by moderate trade and transport and low industry. It was a Class II town with service as its functional category in 1971. It continues as Class II town in 1981 also. The rate of growth of population of Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1971-81) is 34.19 per cent as against the rate of 32.16 per cent recorded in the previous decade. The respective rates for Bhuj town are 29.86 per cent, and 33.57 per cent. The growth rate of Bhuj outgrowth is decreased by 24.27 per cent in 1971-81. However, the growth rate recorded in rural component, viz., Mirjapar village during both the decades are comparatively very high which are 60.57 per cent and 87.43 per cent respectively.

The town has tended to grow towards south and south-east direction along the Bhuj-Mundra State Highway. The development to the east is comparatively less significant due to forest and hilly areas. The town is now linked with other Towns of the State due to the construction of the Wankaner-Morvi-Kandla National Highway.

(12) **Kalol**

Kalol Standard Urban Area is delineated for the first time in 1981 Census. Kalol Standard Urban Area consists of one urban component, namely, Kalol town and four rural components, viz., Isand, Dhamasana, Borisana and Saij villages.

It is well connected by roads and railway. The State Highway is leading to Mahesana in north-west direction and to Ahmadabad in south-east direction. The rail line which passes through the town is leading to Ahmadabad in south and to Mahesana and onwards to Delhi in north directions.

It was a Class III town in 1961 and classified as Class II town in 1971 Census. The town continues as Class II in 1981. The rate of growth of population of Kalol Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1971-81) is 38.69 per cent which is lower than the rate recorded (49.10 per cent) in the previous decade of 1961-71. The growth rate of Kalol town is 39.00 per cent and 57.55 per cent in the decades of 1971-81 and 1961-71 respectively. The growth rate of total rural components during the decade 1971-81 is 37.56 per cent as against the rate of 24.74 per cent recorded during 1961-71 decade. Among the four rural units of the Standard Urban Area the highest growth rate of 66.26 per cent is observed in Saij village as against the lowest of 20.29 per cent found in Borisana village. The growth rate is below the State average in three villages out of total 4 villages. For 1991 Census it will have to be examined whether Saij village requires to be upgraded as a 'Town' and whether it should be taken up as part of Kalol Urban Agglomeration.

The town has tended to grow towards Ahmadabad and Mahesana on the National Highway and directional growth is also on Vijapur road. The daily communication from the town to place of work is about 30 to 50 Kms. along rail-road route. The town has also textile mills and GIDC Industrial Complex in South and has a great potentiality for future developments. The Fertilizer Factory 'IFFCO' is situated near the town.

(13) **Mahesana**

The Standard Urban Area of Mahesana has two urban components, viz., Mahesana town and Mahesana outgrowth and 13 rural components which are given in the main Table A-5. It is a SUA delineated for the first time in 1981 Census.

The town is well connected by roads and railway lines. The State Highway is leading to Patan in north-west, Becharaji in south-west and Ahmadabad in south directions. The State Highway to Vijapur is also passing in south direction to Mahesana town. This is a town on the Railway line from Ahmadabad to Delhi. A railway line extends from Mahesana to Visnagar in west.

Mahesana is the district headquarters town. It was a Class III town in 1961 with service-*cum*-transport-*cum*-commerce as its main functional category. It was classified as Class II town in 1971 with the functional category service-*cum*-commerce-*cum*-industry. It continues as Class II town in 1981. The population growth rate of SUA during the last decade (1971-81) is 38.64 per cent as against the rate of 49.76 per cent recorded in the previous decade of 1961-71. The growth rate of Mahesana town was 58.39 per cent in 1961-71 decade which is reduced to 41.23 per cent during the current decade (1971-81). The growth rate of total rural components during the current decade (1971-81) is 31.36 per cent which was 29.11 per cent in the previous decade. Among the 13 rural components the growth rate during the decade 1971-81 varies from 9.01 per cent in Heduva Hanument village to 81.97 per cent in Nagalpur village. The next highest rate of 73.18 per cent is found in Palavasana village. It will be observed that in Gilosan village the rate has decreased from 52.90 per cent in 1961-71 decade to 10.13 per cent in 1971-81 decade. Similarly in case of village Heduva Hanumant the decrease in growth rate from 75.13 per cent to 9.01 per cent is observed during the two decades. For the 1991 Census it will have to be examined whether villages of Panchot and Nagalpur require to be upgraded as 'Towns'.

The pattern of growth of the town is nearly in all directions. The ONGC drilling Headquarters and workshop are located at Mahesana town. The Divisional Headquarters of State Road Transport is also located at Mahesana and the town is also important railway junction. It has also the well known Co-operative Dairy known as 'Sagar Dairy'.

(14) **Patan**

The Standard Urban Area of Patan has only one urban unit, namely, Patan town itself and 6 rural components, namely, Matarvadi, Hansapur, Anavada, Samalpati, Gungadipati and Sandesarpati The rural components of Anavada, Samalpati, Gungadipati and Sandaserpati villages were inadevertantly left out in 1971 Standard Urban Area. They are very much within the boundary of the Standard Urban Area. All these four rural units are now included in the Standard Urban Area of 1981.

Patan is a commercial and educational centre. It is well connected by roads. The rail line is not passing through this town. The State Highway is leading to Sidhpur in east, Dessa in north-east and Harij in south-west directions.

It was a Class II town in 1961 with manufacturing as its main economic function followed by moderate service and low trade and transport functions. It was a Class II town in 1971 with industry-*cum*-commerce-*cum*-service as its functional category. It continues to be a Class II town in 1981. The rate of growth of population of Patan Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1971-81) is 24.67 per cent. The rate was 24.85 per cent in the previous decade of 1961-71. The growth rate of Patan town during the current decade of 1971-81 is only 22.75 per cent.

The town is developing towards the east since an industrial zone is proposed to be developed in that area. The river Sarasvati to the north and the lowlying lands and the burial grounds to the west restrict the growth of the town in these directions. The town can grow without any hindrance in the southern direction.

(15) **Ahmadabad**

The Standard Urban Area of Ahmadabad has 33 urban components and 40 rural components and is the biggest Standard Urban Area in the State. Ahmadabad Standard Urban Area spreads over the two districts, viz., Ahmadabad and Gandhinagar districts. The 8 rural components of 1971 Standard Urban Area, namely, Maktampur, Shahwadi, Narol, Sahijpur Bogha (Thakkar Bapanagar), Thaltej, Bodakdev, Ramol (part) and Vatva are now treated as urban components as they are forming the parts of the urban agglomerations. Similarly Vejalpur, Vastrapur, Memnagar, Ghatlodia, Ghodasar, Isanpur and Kali villages which were rural components of 1971 Standard Urban Area are now transferred as urban components in 1981 Standard Urban Area as they are upgraded as towns in 1981 Census. Naroda and Vatva INA fall within the Standard Urban Area boundary and hence are treated as urban units. Similarly the villages Baherampura, Okaf, Badrabad and Sugad which were inadvertantly left out in 1971 Census have now been treated as rural components of the SUA. Danilimda one of the urban components of Ahmadabad Standard Urban Area has now fully merged with the Ahmadabad Municipal Corporation limits.

Ahmadabad is very well connected by roads and rail lines. The city has a very big railway junction. The broad gauge rail line leads to Vadodara in south and onwards to Bombay and Viramgam in west direction onward to Hapa whereas the metre gauge line leads to Mahesana in north direction and onwards to Delhi. The National and State Highway are passing through the city and lead to important towns of the State virtually in all directions. The city is connected with Air lines to Delhi and Bombay.

Ahmadabad was a Class I city in 1961 with manufacturing as its main economic function followed by moderate trade and transport and low service functions. It was also a Class I city in 1971 with industry as its functional category and is a Class I city in 1981. The rate of growth of the Ahmadabad Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1971-81) is 45.88 per cent. The growth rate of total urban components is 45.24 per cent whereas the rate of total rural components is as high as 61.83 per cent during the current decade. The respective percentages of growth rates recorded during the previous decades are 46.02 per cent, and 45.93 per cent.

The growth of Ahmadabad City and Municipal Corporation during the last decade (1971-81) is only 33.90 per cent and 28.24 per cent respectively. However, looking to the increase in population among the urban units it is seen that the expansion of outgrowth areas has taken place during the decade, the highest of 1051.85 per cent growth is observed in Khokhra Mehmedabad followed by Rakhial with 860.40 per cent. Among the rural components of the Standard Urban Area the highest growth rate of 449.34 per cent is recorded in Chandlodia village followed by Singarva village with 135.81 per cent, Okaf with 123.60 per cent and Chenpur village with 111.21 per cent.

Urban development is fast taking place along the railway lines, and the National and State Highways radiating from the city with the result that the fringe towns and villages like Naroda, Sarkhej, Vejalpor, Memnagar, Ghodasar, Isanpur, Odhav, Narol, Kali, Ranip, etc., located along the transportation routes are growing rapidly and have virtually become part of the socio-economic life of the city.

For the 1991 Census it will have to be examined whether the rural components of Chandlodia, Makarba, Sola, Kathwada, Singarva, Vastral, Ramol and Vinzol of Daskroi Taluka and Khoraj, Chandkheda and Motera of Gandhinagar district require to be upgraded as Towns for 1991 Census.

(16) **Anand**

The Standard Urban Area of Anand has three urban components, viz., Anand town, Vallabh Vidyanagar and Vithal Udyognagar INA and ten rural components, namely, (1) Samarkha, (2) Chikhodra, (3) Gamdi, (4) Lambhvel, (5) Bakrol, (6) Vaghasi, (7) Hadgood, (8) Jitodiya, (9) Mogari and (10) Karamsad.

Anand is the taluka headquarters. The town is noted for its cooperative dairy industry. The town is very well connected with roads and railways. The National Highway No. 8 is passing nearby the town which leads to Bombay in south and Nadiad in north directions. The State Highway leads to Umreth in North-East, Borsad in South, Chikhodra in east, Sarsa in south-east and Lambhvel in north-west direction. The town is the railway station on Bombay-Ahmadabad broad gauge line.

It was a Class III town in 1961 with service as its main economic function followed by moderate trade and transport and low industry. It was classified as Class II town in 1971 with service-*cum*-commerce-*cum*-industry as its functional category. The town continues to be in Class II in 1981. It is a trading centre for tobacco and foodgrains. The rate of growth of population of Anand Standard Urban Area during the 1971-81 decade is 35.61 per cent as against the rate of 42.62 per cent recorded during 1961-71 decade. The rate of population growth is 41.89 per cent in Anand town which was 46.21 per cent during the previous decade. The population growth rate of Vallabh Vidyanagar town is reduced from 128.68 per cent in 1961-71 decade to 17.33 per cent during 1971-81 decade. Thus the growth rate of the total urban components has decreased from 58.05 per cent to 39.33 per cent during the period of two decades. The growth rate of total rural components in 1971-81 decade was 31.23 per cent which was only 27.90 per cent in the previous decade. Among the 10 rural components the highest growth rate is recorded in Mogari village with 45.32 per cent followed by Karamsad with 36.12 per cent and Lambhvel village with 35.30 per cent. The lowest of 18.13 per cent is recorded in Vaghasi village. The rate was also the lowest in the same village with 9.71 per cent in the previous decade of 1961-71 as against the highest rate of 51.58 per cent in Gamdi village.

For the 1991 Census it will have to be examined whether the rural villages of Samarhka, Chikhodra, Gamdi, Bakrol, Mogari and Karamsad require to be upgraded as towns for 1991 Census.

Among the major developments which have influenced the growth of the town are the location of an industrial estate, the expansion of co-operative dairy and several small scale industries and the various educational institutions around the town.

(17) **Khambhat**

Khambhat Standard Urban Area consists of only one urban component, viz., Khambhat town and three rural components (1) Kansari, (2) Sakarpur and (3) Metpur villages. Metpur is an additional rural unit which is created as a result of bifurcation of Sakarpur the rural component of 1971 Standard Urban Area.

The town is well connected by roads and railway lines. The State Highway is leading to Nadiad in north-east direction and to Sinjivada in north direction. It also leads to Anand by a railway line also in north-east direction.

The town is a commercial and industrial centre. It was a Class II town in 1961 with manufacturing as its main economic function followed by moderate service and low trade and transport functions. It was class II town in 1971 with industry as its functional category. It continues as Class II town in was class II town in 1971 with industry as its used both in jewellery and in industries. The findings of natural gas has also changed the face of this town which is now an important centre of ONGC.

The rate of growth of population of Khambhat Standard Urban Area during the current decade 1971-81 is 13.98 per cent. The rate was 23.41 per cent during the previous decade (1961-71). The growth rate of Khambhat town in the current decade is only 10.78 per cent. The growth rate of total rural group during the decade 1971-81 is 40.42 per cent. The rate of the same was 46.92 per cent during the previous decade. This rate in both decades is comparatively quite higher than the rate observed in urban areas.

The lowest growth rate of 1.59 per cent is, however, found in Sakarpur village which was bifurcated into two villages after 1971 Census. Kansari village has also recorded a higher rate of 69.80 per cent during the decade. The rate was also the highest in this village with 147.57 per cent during the previous decade (1961-71). For 1991 Census it will have to be examined whether Sakarpur village deserves upgradation as a 'Town'.

The town is developing along the Cambay-Ahmadabad and Khambhat-Petlad roads and along the Khambhat-Petlad-Anand railway line.

(18) **Nadiad**

Nadiad Standard Urban Area is delineated for the first time in 1981 Census. The Standard Urban Area has two urban components, namely, Nadiad City and Vaso town and as many as 40 rural units which are given in the main Table A-5.

The city is well connected by roads and railways. The National Highway No. 8 is also passing very near to the city on way to Kheda as well as to Vadodara and onwards to Bombay. The State Highway is leading to Kapadvanj in north, Thasra in east, Khambhat in South. The city is also very well connected by broad and narrow gauge railways. The city has a big railway junction on the Bombay-Vadodara-Ahmadabad broad gauge railway line. The narrow gauge railway line is leading to Kapadvanj in north and Sojitra in south-east direction.

It was a Class II town in 1961 with industry-*cum*-service as its functional category. It was classified as Class I town in 1971 with industry-*cum*-commerce-*cum*-service as its functional category. It continues to be a Class I city in 1981. The growth rate of Nadiad Standard Urban Area during the last decade of 1971-81 is 25.95 per cent only. It was 27.53 per cent during the previous decade. The growth rate of Nadiad city is 31.79 per cent during the 1971-81 decade which was 37.13 per cent in 1961-71 decade. The population growth rate of Vaso town is very low in both the decades which 12.83 per cent and 10.93 per cent respectively.

The growth rate of total rural components comes to 23.03 per cent during 1971-81 decade. The growth rate among the 40 rural units varies from 1.36 per cent in Tundel village to 58.70 per cent in Bhumel village during the 1971-81 decade. The higher rate of 55.75 per cent is also observed in Keriavi village which was minus 6.32 per cent in 1961-71 decade. In about half of the total villages the growth rate is above the State rural average. In some villages a sharp reduction in the growth rate is also observed, namely, in Tundel village, the rate of 26.97 per cent in 1961-71 has decreased to 1.36 per cent during the 1971-81 decade. It has reduced from 38.90 per cent to 10.63 per cent in Dabhan village and from 75.35 per cent to 32.54 per cent in Salunvanto village during the last two decades. On the other hand the growth rate in Keriavi village has increased from minus 6.32 per cent to 55.75 per cent during the last two decades. For the 1991 Census it will have to be examined whether villages of Mahudha, Dabhan, Tundel, Bamroli, Gutal, Uttarsanda, Chaklasi, Narsanda, Keriavi, Vadtal and Kanjari deserve to be upgraded as towns.

Most of the development activities have taken place along the arterial roads. The city has good chances of growth in future. Many of the district Government offices are situated in this city even though Kheda is the District Headquarters.

(19) **Dohad**

Dohad Standard Urban Area has three urban components, viz., Dohad town, Dohad outgrowth and Freelandgunj and two rural components, namely, Usarvan and Delsar villages.

The town is a taluka headquarter. It is very well connected by roads and railways. The State Highway from the town is leading to Garbada in south and to Kundanpor in south-east direction. It also leads to Banaswara in north and Godhara town in west. The broad gauge railway line passing through the town leads to Ratlam in east and Godhara in west directions. Dohad town is located on the Bombay-Delhi broad gauge line.

It was a Class III town in 1961 with trade and transport as its main economic functions followed by moderate service and low industry. It was a Class II town in 1971 with commerce-*cum*-primary activities-*cum*-service. It continues as a Class II town in 1981. It is a marketing centre for local products like foodgrains, castor seeds, vegetables and other forest products. The rate of growth of population of Dohad Standard Urban Area during 1971-81 decade is 19.51 per cent as against the 36.45 per cent recorded in the previous decade (1961-71). Among the urban components the rate of 24.15 per cent is recorded in Dohad town, 30.00 per cent in Dohad outgrowth and 1.19 per cent in Freelandgunj town during the last decade of 1971-81. The growth rate of total rural components during the decade 1971-81 is 39.33 per cent. Out of two villages Delsar has recorded the rate of 40.93 per cent and Usarvan 38.29 per cent respectively. The respective rates during the previous decade were only 12.30 per cent and 23.92 per cent.

There is a railway workshop in this town. Most of the development activities have taken place along the railway lines and the arterial roads.

(20) **Godhra**

Godhra Standard Urban Area has two urban components, viz., Godhra town and Jafrabad (Part) outgrowth and two rural components, namely, Vavdi Bujarg and Jafrabad villages.

The town is very well connected by roads and railways. The State Highway from Thasra in west and to Dohad in east is passing through the town. The State Highway is also leading to Lunawada in north direction and Kalol and Vadodara in the south direction. The town is also very well connected by both broad and metre gauge rail lines. The broad gauge rail line is passing through the town towards Dohad and onwards to Delhi whereas the metre gauge is leading to Anand in south and Lunawada in north direction.

The town was a Class II town in 1961 Census with service as its main economic function followed by moderate trade and industry. It was a Class II town in 1971 with service-*cum*-industry-*cum*-commerce as its functional category. It continues as Class II town in 1981.

The rate of growth of population of Godhra Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1971-81) is 29.28 per cent as against the growth rate of 27.28 per cent recorded in previous decade of 1961-71. The growth rate of total urban components during the last decade is 28.98 per cent and that of total rural group of Standard Urban Area during the same period is 36.08 per cent. As regards the growth rate among the rural units, the highest growth rate of 106.98 per cent is found in Jafrabad village. Vavdi Bujarg has recorded 11.29 per cent growth during the decade. The major residential areas have developed on the eastern periphery of Godhra town limit along the Godhra-Dohad State Highway towards north and east and near Vavdi Bujarg and Jafrabad villages. The local bus service is also extended upto Vavdi Bujarg village. It is a good marketing centre for many commodities.

(21) **Vadodara**

Vadodara Standard Urban Area has eight urban components and 31 rural components which are given in Table A-5. Some of the rural components of 1971 Standard Urban Area are taken as urban components in 1981 and they are also upgraded as towns in 1981. Such units are Tarsali, Chhanni and Bajva. Ankhol village which was omitted in 1971 in 1981. Such units are Tarsali, Chhanni and Bajjva. Ankhol village which was omitted in 1971 Standard Urban Area has now been added in the 1981 Standard Urban Area. Similarly the villages Gotri. rate is 100 per cent. In Sama village the growth rate Tandalja, Vasna Saiyed, Atladra. Vadsar, Makarpura, Maneja and Jambuva which were rural components of Vadodara Standard Urban Area of 1971 have entirely merged in the statutory boundary of Vadodara Municipal Corporation and therefore deleted from the rural components. Thus the number of rural components has reduced from 41 units in 1971 to 31 in 1981 Standard Urban Area whereas the number of urban components has increased from 4 in 1971 to 8 in 1981 Standard Urban Area.

Vadodara is the administrative headquarters of the district of the same name. The National Highway No. 8 is passing through the city which is leading to Ahmadabad in north and to Bombay in south directions. The city is very well connected by roads virtually in all directions leading to important urban centres of the State. The city has an important railway junction on Bombay-Ahmadabad and Bombay-Delhi broad gauge railway lines.

It is a city of various Educational Institutions as well as an industrial centre noted for its Chemical Industries, Textile Mills and Engineering Industries. It was a Class I city in 1961 with manufacturing as its main economic function followed by moderate service and low trade and transport functions. It was Class I city in 1971 with industry-*cum*-service as its functional category. It is also Class I city in 1981. The rate of growth of population of Vadodara Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1971-81) is 61.74 per cent whereas the growth rate of total urban components is 65.00 per cent. The growth rate of total rural components is 40.76 per cent. Among the 40 rural units the growth rate recorded during the last decade (1971-81) varies from 21.82 per cent in Sama village to 198.02 per cent in Kapurai village. The decrease in growth rate is observed in Bhayli village. The villages Undera, Bapol have recorded growth rate well above 100 per cent whereas in Gorwa village the growth rate is 100 per cent. In Sama village the growth has decreased from 104.64 per cent in 1961-71 decade to 21.82 per cent in 1971-81 decade. whether villages of Sankarda, Anagadh, Ranoli, Dasrath, Koyli and Sevasi require to be upgraded as towns.

Development activities are taking place mainly among the railway lines and National and State Highways with the result that the villages located along the transportation route are growing rapidly and have become a part of the socio-economic life of the city. Among the other developments which have influenced the growth of the city are (i) Establishment of a Fertilizer factory, a Refinery and a Petro-Chemical Complex near the city, (ii) the electrification of broad gauge railway line, (iii) the industrial estate at Nandesari and Makarpura and (iv) expansion of pharmaceutical and glass industries.

(22) **Bharuch**

Bharuch Standard Urban Area consists of 5 urban units, namely, Bharuch City, Kanbivaga, Kasak, Mojampur and Dungri and 6 rural components, viz., Bholav, Maktampor, Dahegam, Kukarvada, Ali and Vejalpur villages. The components, viz., *Dungri (Part) OG*, Kanbivaga (Part) OG, Kasak (Part) OG and Mojampur (Part) OG which were the rural components of 1971 Standard Urban Area have now also been treated as the urban components as they are forming parts of the *Bharuch Urban* Agglomeration.

Bharuch is the administrative headquarters town of the district of the same name. It is very well connected by roads and railway. The State Highway is passing through the city which is leading to Shukaltirth in east, Dahej in west, Jambusar in north direction. The National Highway No. 8 is also passing through the city and is leading to Vadodara in north and Surat in south direction. The city has an important railway junction on Bombay-Ahmadabad broad gauge line. Thus it is well connected by railway and roads to important centres like Ahmadabad, Vadodara, Surat, Anklesvar. The narrow gauge railway leads to Jambusar.

Bharuch was a Class II town in 1961 with service as its main economic function followed by moderate industry and low trade and transport. It is the largest town and a very important industrial-*cum*-commercial centre in the district. It was a Class II town in 1971 with industry-*cum*-service-*cum*-commerce as its functional category. It is classified as Class I town in 1981. The rate of growth of population of Bharuch Standard Urban Area during the decade 1971-81 is 23.32 per cent as against the rate of 26.40 per cent recorded in the previous decade 1961-71. The growth rate of total urban components and total rural components of Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1971-81) is 21.98 per cent and 47.10 per cent respectively. The rates of both the components recorded during the previous decade of 1961-71 was 25.27 per cent and 50.26 per cent respectively. The growth rate of Bholav village which was 167.28 per cent in 1961-71 decade has decreased to 80.61 per cent in 1971-81 decade.

It is an important centre for cotton with a number of ginning and pressing factories. Development activities are taking place in north and north-east direction of the city along the railway line and the National and State Highways and also along the river bank to the south. The river Narmada flows along the southern boundary of the city. Among the large scale projects which have influenced the growth of the town are the electrification of the broad gauge railway track and the setting up of Narmada Valley Fertilizer Factory and several other small scale industries in the Industrial Estate. The construction of a new road, bridge on the Narmada river has also influenced the pattern and direction of growth of the town.

(23) **Surat**

The Standard Urban Area of Surat has 11 urban components, viz., Surat city, Umarwada OG, Udhana, Karanj, Limbayat, Bhestan, Nana Varachha, Umra, Bhedvad, Dindoli, Pandesara INA and five rural components, namely, Dumbhal, Majura, Piplod, Bhatar and Pandesara villages in 1981. In the Standard Urban Area of 1971 there were 3 urban units and 18 rural units. The rural component, namely, Nana Varachha (VP) which was not delineated in 1971 Standard Urban Area has now been treated as urban component as it is forming the part of Surat Urban Agglomeration. Karanj which was the rural component in 1971 Standard Urban Area has been treated as urban component for 1981 Standard Urban Area because the same has been upgraded as town in 1981 Census. Ved, Dabholi, Singanpor, Tunki, Fulpada and Kapadra have also been deleted from the rural components as they have fully merged with the Surat Municipal Corporation.

Surat is very well connected by roads and railway lines. The city is an administrative headquarters of the district of the same name. It is an important railway junction on Bombay-Ahmadabad-Delhi broad gauge railway line. The rail line leads to Bombay in south and to Ahmadabad in north. It also leads to Bhusaval in east direction. The State Highways are passing through the city and leading to Vadodara in north direction, Jahangirabad in north-west, Navsari in south and Dumas in south-west direction.

It was a Class I city in 1961 with manufacturing as its main economic function followed by moderate service and low trade and transport function. It was a Class I city in 1971 with industry as its functional category and in 1981 it continues as a Class I city. It is an important centre of diamond cutting industry, manufacture of textiles from synthetic fibres, rayons and nylons and jari weaving. The rate of growth of population of Surat Standard Urban Area during the current decade (1971-81) is 88.18 per cent. The growth rate of total urban components is 87.40 per cent whereas the rate of total rural components is 199.97 per cent. The growth rate of Surat City is 61.92 per cent. Among the urban units the highest growth rate of 258.44 per cent during the last decade (1971-81) is observed in Udhana town. Among the rural units the highest growth rate of 782.72 per cent is recorded in Majura village and lowest of 16.04 per cent during the same decade is observed in Piplod village. The growth rate in Dumbhal and Pandesara villages during the current decade is 423.64 per cent and 304.66 per cent respectively. For the 1991 Census it will have to be examined whether Dumbhal village is to be upgraded as a town as it is likely to cross 5,000 population in 1991 Census.

The city has grown in all directions. Industrial Developments are taking place to the south of the city between Surat-Navsari State Highway and the broad gauge railway line from Ahmadabad to Bombay towards Bhestan, Udhana and Bhedvad.

(24) **Navsari**

Navsari Standard Urban Area has three urban components, viz., Navsari City, Jalalpore Town, and Vijalpor town and seven rural components, namely, Viraval, Kabilpor, Kaliyawadi, Tighra, Jamalpor, Chovisi and Chhapra villages. Vijalpor village which was the rural component of 1971 Standard Urban Area has been upgraded as town in 1981 Census and is forming the part of Navsari Urban Agglomeration. Hence this rural component is transferred to urban component of Standard Urban Area of 1981.

Navsari is very well connected by roads and railway. In fact it is an important railway junction on Bombay-Ahmadabad-Delhi broad gauge line. It is also connected by National Highway No. 8 towards Ahmadabad in north-east and Vadodara in east-south. The State Highway is also passing through the city and leading towards Valsad in south and Surat in north direction.

It was a Class II town in 1961 with manufacturing as its main economic function followed by moderate service and low trade and transport functions. It was also Class II town in 1971 with industry as its functional category. It is classified as Class I town in 1981. The rate of growth of population of Navsari Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1971-81) is 57.49 per cent. The growth rate of total urban groups of Standard Urban Area is 61.38 per cent and that of rural group is 36.60 per cent. The respective growth rates recorded during the previous decade (1961-71) are 27.48 per cent, 26.76 per cent and 31.47 per cent which are quite lower as compared to the rates of current decade (1971-81). Among the six rural units the highest growth rate during the last decade is observed in Jamalpor village with 119.01 per cent. The lowest of 6.31 per cent is however found in Viraval village. During the previous decade the growth rate varied from 7.29 per cent in Viraval village to 78.45 per cent in Kabilpor village.

Most of the developments have taken place along the Surat-Navsari and Navsari-Gandevi State Highways and the broad gauge railway line. The growth of the city to the north is handicapped by water-logging problems, caused by the Purna river. Favourable natural conditions for developments exist to the south-east of the city, viz., along the Surat-Valsad State Highway. The diamond cutting industry is one of the most important activities of the city.

SUMMARY OF DATA ON STANDARD URBAN AREAS

Sl. No.	Standard Urban Area	Total/Urban/ Rural Components	Area in Km²	Population (1981 Census)	Growth Rate		
					1961-71	1971-81	1961-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jamnagar . . .	Total	N.A.	330,199	42·07	38·54	96·82
		Urban	N.A.	317,362	42·97	39·41	99·33
		Rural	120·74	12,837	25·21	19·87	50·09
2	Dhoraji . . .	Total	N.A.	80,692	23·53	30·03	60·63
		Urban	N.A.	77,716	22·73	29·35	58.76
		Rural	65·66	2,976	53·85	50·53	131·60
3	Gondal . . .	Total	N.A.	66,818	22·77	20·76	48·26
		Urban	N.A.	66,818	22·77	20·76	48·26
		Rural	66·28	..	..	..	..
4	Morvi . . .	Total	77·00	90,943	25·00	25·10	56·37
		Urban	8·62	73,327	21·49	20·26	46·09
		Rural	68·38	17,616	47·13	50·28	121·11
5	Rajkot . . .	Total	173·62	468,279	55·06	49·60	131·96
		Urban	69·00	445,076	54·84	48·06	129·25
		Rural	104·62	23,203	60·52	87·00	200·17
6	Surendranagar . .	Total	N.A.	134,648	28·55	32·98	70·95
		Urban	N.A.	130,602	28·46	34·29	72·51
		Rural	89·29	4,046	30·89	1·05	32·27
7	Bhavnagar . . .	Total	N.A.	339,067	31·68	35·87	78·91
		Urban	N.A.	316,845	31·75	36·28	79·54
		Rural	118·00	22,222	30·79	30·24	70·34
8	Junagadh . . .	Total	N.A.	132,759	28·97	28·34	65·52
		Urban	N.A.	120,416	29·07	25·56	62·07
		Rural	21·74	12,343	27·71	63·59	108·92
9	Patan-Veraval . .	Total	58·14	111,796	27·28	41·62	80·25
		Urban	38·40	105,307	24·09	39·44	73·04
		Rural	19·74	6,489	193·40	89·68	456·52
10	Porbandar . .	Total	102·00	151,795	44·68	26·45	82·96
		Urban	30·06	133,307	42·15	24·90	77·55
		Rural	71·94	18,488	68·83	38·88	134·47
11	Bhuj . . .	Total	N.A.	72,760	32·16	34·19	77·35
		Urban	N.A.	70,211	31·56	32·82	74·74
		Rural	129·46	2,549	60·57	87·43	200·94
12	Kalol . . .	Total	58·60	88,959	49·10	38·69	106·78
		Urban	17·23	69,946	57·55	39·00	118·99
		Rural	41·37	19,013	24·74	37·56	71·58
13	Mahesana . . .	Total	N.A.	97,074	49·76	38·64	107·61
		Urban	N.A.	73,024	58·74	41·21	124·16
		Rural	76·08	24,050	29·11	31·36	69·61
14	Patan	Total	77·57	83,908	24·85	24·67	55·65
		Urban	13·62	79,196	24·19	22·75	52·44
		Rural	63·95	4,712	42·53	69·19	141·15
15	Ahmadabad . . .	Total	N.A.	2,673,118	46·01	45·88	113·01
		Urban	N.A.	2,557,560	46·02	45·24	112·07
		Rural	342·15	115,558	45·93	61·83	136·16

SUMMARY OF DATA ON STANDARD URBAN AREAS—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Standard Urban Area	Total/Urban/ Rural Com-ponents	Area in Km²	Population (1981 Census)	Growth Rate		
					1961-71	1971-81	1961-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	Anand . . .	Total	126·78	187,177	42·62	35·61	93·41
		Urban	24·64	104,032	58·05	39·33	120·22
		Rural	102·14	83,145	27·90	31·23	67·84
17	Khambhat . . .	Total	80·24	79,339	23·41	13·98	40·66
		Urban	69·24	68,791	21·07	10·78	34·12
		Rural	11·00	10·548	46·92	40·42	106·30
18	Nadiad . . .	Total	321·00	353,977	27·53	25·95	60·62
		Urban	40·03	154,463	34·55	29·93	74·81
		Rural	280·97	199,514	22·84	23·03	51·13
19	Dohad . . .	Total	N.A.	85,600	36·45	19·51	63·07
		Urban	N.A.	82,256	37·26	18·83	63·10
		Rural	28·03	3,344	16·62	39·33	62·49
20	Godhra . . .	Total	N.A.	90,215	27·28	29·28	64·55
		Urban	N.A.	86,228	28·15	28·98	65·29
		Rural	14·98	3,987	10·19	36·08	49·94
21	Vadodara . . .	Total	335·56	894,421	52·32	61·74	146·36
		Urban	141·28	789,575	54·50	65·00	154·94
		Rural	194·28	104,846	39·65	40·76	96·57
22	Bharuch . . .	Total	N.A.	120,185	26·40	23·32	55.87
		Urban	N.A.	112,524	25·27	21·98	52.80
		Rural	29·91	7,661	50·26	47·10	121.03
23	Surat . . .	Total	N.A.	934,193	54·83	88·18	191.35
		Urban	N.A.	923,865	55·27	87·40	190.96
		Rural	10·52	10·328	10·21	199·97	230.60
24	Navasari . . .	Total	40·51	149,609	27·48	57·49	100.77
		Urban	21·75	129,266	26·76	61·38	104.57
		Rural	18·76	20,343	31·47	36·60	79.60

TABLE A-5—STANDARD URBAN AREAS

FLY-LEAF

This table provides basic data like civic status, area in Km^2., density, occupied residential houses, number of households and population by sex for total population, houseless population and institutional population for a Standard Urban Area and its components units. It also provides the total population of the last two Censuses for such areas. New Standard Urban Areas are indicated by an asterisk in the table.

The data in this table is presented in the same manner in the sequence of total/urban/rural. The districts are arranged in order of location code numbers. The name of the Standard Urban Area (in Col. 2) if more than one, within the district, are arranged in alphabetical order. The urban components have been arranged in descending order of their 1981 population and out-growths are shown in the same order of population with the roman numbers under the respective towns to which they belong. The rural components are arranged in order of their 1981 location code numbers.

The salient features of the Standard Urban Areas are mentioned below :

(1) The concept of the Standard Urban Area was adopted for the first time in 1971. It envisages a constant statistical spatial reporting unit which was to serve as the basis of urban development planning for the concerned city or town. The Standard Urban Area was defined as the projected growth area of a city or town having 50,000 or more population in 1971, as it would be in 1991. Thus it was a long-term planning area and was to remain as a statistical reporting unit during the three successive Censuses 1971, 1981 and 1991.

(2) There were 20 Standard Urban Areas delineated for the first time in 1971. 4 more Standard Urban Areas, viz., Kalol, Mahesana, Nadiad and Godhra are delineated for the first time in 1981 Census which were inadvertantly left out in 1971 on the ground of their limited growth potential or the population projections made earlier were lower but which exceeded a population of 50,000 in 1971 Census enumeration.

(3) The changes in the boundaries of the Standard Urban Area are kept to the minimum to serve the needs for urban development planning besides functioning as a constant statistical reporting unit.

(4) The Standard Urban Area concept as stipulated in 1971, implied that the Standard Urban Area boundaries, as far as possible, should be kept fixed, i.e., unchanged till 1991. Only in exceptional cases the changes should be made.

(5) The units of the urban agglomerations are accommodated within the Standard Urban Area boundary in a manner as to ensure that the out-growths of the 'town does not fall beyond the Standard Urban Area boundary when the component town is located within the Standard Urban Area boundary. But while delineating the urban agglomerations in connection with 1981 Census one instance has come to notice in the Standard Urban Area frame where Nana Varachha, one of the units of the urban agglomeration, included for the first time in 1981, actually falls beyond the Standard Urban Area boundary of 1971.

(6) In all such cases where the Urban/Rural components are appearing in 1981 frame without any change their 1961 as well as 1971 population are reproduced in Cols. 16 and 17 from the corresponding Table A-V of 1971 without making an adjustment.

(7) Some of the town(s) which were included in the 1971 Standard Urban Area frame have now merged with the core town of the Standard Urban Area. In such cases, the 1961 and 1971 population in the Cols. 16 and 17 appearing in the Table A-V of 1971 are added to the respective towns to which the town(s) have merged before 1981 Census. Such cases in Gujarat are the cases of Danilimbda of Ahmadabad Standard Urban Area and Katargam of Surat Standard Urban Area. Both these urban areas have merged in the core town, viz., Ahmadabd and Surat respectively before 1981 Census. The population of these merged areas for the past Censuses have been included in their core towns in the respective years.

(8) There is no such instance in Gujarat where any town/outgrowth appearing in the 1971 frame of the Standard Urban Area has been dropped because of deurbanisation from the Standard Urban Area frame. In other words there is no such town of 1971 Standard Urban Area frame which is declassified in 1981.

(9) In case of rural components of 1971 Standard Urban Area frame which have been treated as 'urban' components during 1981, the population in such cases has been shown only for 1981 and their population figures of 1961 and 1971 have not been shown because they were not enjoying 'urban' status during 1961-1971.

(10) In case of new Standard Urban Areas added in 1981 and in cases where either urban or rural components were omitted inadvertantly in 1971 Census and included in 1981 Standard Urban Area frame, their respective 1961 and 1971 population has been added in respective columns of the table.

The abbreviations used to denote the civic status of towns are given at the end of the table. In case of towns having no civic status, the Col. 3 of the table is kept blank.

A-5 STANDARD

State/ District	Standared Urban and Component	Areas Unit	Civic Status	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Occupied Residential Houses	Houseslss Population		
							No. of House-holds	Males	Females
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
GUJARAT STATE	**STANDARD URBAN AREA**	**T**	..	**N.A.**	..	**1,393,807**	**9,382**	**21,983**	**13,944**
		U	..	**N.A.**	..	**1,259,803**	**6,782**	**15,230**	**8,464**
		R	..	***2,090·25**	**349**	**134,004**	**2,600**	**6,753**	**5,480**
1. JAMNAGAR	**(1) Jamnagar Standard Urban Area Total**	..		**N.A.**	..	**54 491**	**75**	**175**	**151**
	URBAN COMPONENTS								
	1 Jamnagar			N.A.	..	48,570	48	100	85
	(i) Jamnagar	M		25·90	10,719	45,672	45	97	85
	(ii) Jamnagar OG			N.A.	..	1,494	..	..	..
	(iii) Rly. Coleny OG			N.A.	..	949	3	3	..
	(iv) Vibhapar OG			N.A.	..	373	..	..	..
	(v) Port Area OG			N.A.	..	82	..	..	
	2 Bedi	NP		4·83	2,758	2,008	..	..	..
	3 Navagam Ghed	VP		4·27	2,270	1,764	..	..	..
	Total Urban Group			**N.A.**	..	**52,342**	**48**	**100**	**85**
	RURAL COMPONENTS								
	1 Dhinchda (L.C. No. 1)			12·36 ✓	170	359	..	..	..
	2 Juna Nagna (L.C. No.3)			3·22 ✓	505	265	..	..	..
	3 Nava Nagna (L.C.No.5)			2·13 ✓	1,306	464	27	75	66
	4 Dhunvav (L C. No. 6)			15·74 ✓	208	565	..	..	..
	5 Khara Beraja (L.C. No. 22)			8·46 ✓	55	85	..	..	..
	6 Gordhanpar (L.C.No. 23)			4·93 ✓	127	102	..	..	..
	7 Naghedi (L.C. No. 26)			6·49 ✓	105	107	..	..	..
	8 Kansumara (L.C. No. 27)			9·29 ✓	138	202	..	..	..
	Total Rural Group			****120·74**	**106**	**2,149**	**27**	**75**	**66**
2. RAJKOT	**(2) Dhoraji Standard Urban Area Total**			**N.A.**	..	**13,043**	**214**	**516**	**446**
	URBAN COMPONENTS								
	1 Dhoraji			N.A.	..	12,585	161	400	325
	(i) Dhoraji	M		15·54	4,926	12,400	129	306	240
	(ii) Dhoraji OG			N.A.	..	185	32	94	85
	Total Urban Group			**N.A.**	..	**12,585**	**161**	**400**	**325**
	RURAL COMPONENTS								
	1 Jamnavad (L.C. No. 16)			12·32 ✓	242	458	53	116	121
	Total Rural Group			*****65·66**	**45**	**458**	**53**	**116**	**121**
	(3) Gondal Standard Urban Area Total			**N.A.**	..	**10,860**	**34**	**75**	**69**
	URBAN COMPONENTS								
	1 Gondal			N.A.	..	10,860	34	75	69

*This area of 66.28 Km² of Rural part of Gondal Village has been included in the Total Rural Area figures of the State.

**This includes 51·22 Km² area of Jamnagar out-growth Uninhabited Cultivated area, Vibhapar (6·90 Km²) and also the area of its other out-growths.

***This includes 53·34 Km² area of Dhoraji out-growth Uninhadbited Cultivate area and also the area of its out-growth.

URBAN AREAS

Institutional Population			Total Population (Including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Population During 1961-1981			Standard Urban Areas and Component Unit	State/ District
No. of Households	Males	Females	No. of Households	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	1
2,318	**45,562**	**13,617**	**1,408,874**	**4,135,158**	**3,682,373**	**3,772,431**	**5,354,735**	**7,817,531**	**Standard Total**	**GUJARAT**
2,122	**43,318**	**11,968**	**1,272,063**	**3,751,813**	**3,335,900**	**3,376,195**	**4,828,493**	**7,087,713**	**Urban Area Urban**	**STATE**
196	**2,244**	**1,649**	**136,811**	**383,345**	**346,473**	**396,236**	**526,242**	**7,29,818**	**Rural**	
86	**2,097**	**788**	**54,574**	**172,256**	**157,943**	**167,770 (170,646)**	**238,349 (244,509)**	**330,199**	**(1) Jamnagar Standard Urban Area Total**	**1 JAMNAGAR**
									URBAN COMPONENTS	
84	2,086	785	48,626	153,870	140,474	148,572	214,816	294,344	1 Jamnagar	
72	1,656	773	45,725	144,605	133,010	139,692	199,709	277,615	(i) Jamnagar	
1	92	..	1,494	4,844	3,990	7,730	12,124	8,834	(ii) Jamnagar OG	
..	..	..	952	2,530	2,031	..	2,478	4,561	(iii) Rly. Colony OG	
10	302	12	373	1,609	1,215	..	..	2,824	(iv) Vibhapar OG	
1	36	..	82	282	228	1,150	505	510	(v) Port Area OG	
..	..	..	2,008	6,653	6,670	10,645	12,824	13,323	2 Bedi	
1	6	2	1,764	5,124	4,571	..	..	9,695	3 Navagam Ghed	
85	**2,092**	**787**	**52,398**	**165,647**	**151,715**	**159,217**	**227,640**	**317,362**	**Total Urban Group**	
									RURAL COMPONENTS	
..	..	..	359	1,088	1,011	1,465	1,777	2,099	1 Dhinchda (L.C. No. 1)	
..	..	..	265	851	774	977	1,435	1,625	2 Juna Nagna (L.C. No. 3)	
1	5	1	491	1,444	1,338	2,044	2,269	2,782	3 Nava Nagna (L.C.No. 5)	
..	..	..	565	1,649	1,630	2,240	2,791	3,279	4 Dhunvav (L.C. No. 6)	
..	..	..	85	231	232	356	350	463	5 Khara Beraja (L.C. No. 22)	
..	..	..	102	337	287	140	448	624	6 Gordhanpar (L.C. No. 23)	
..	..	..	107	346	334	342	559	680	7 Naghedi (L.C. No. 26)	
..	..	..	202	663	622	989	1,080	1,285	8 Kansumara (L.C. No. 27)	
1	**5**	**1**	**21,76**	**6,609**	**6,228**	**8,553 (11,429)**	**10,709 (16,879)**	**12,837**	**Total Rural Group**	
21	**484**	**62**	**13,257**	**40,532**	**40,160**	**50,236**	**62,057**	**80,692**	**(2) Dhoraji Standard Urban Area Total**	**2 RAJKOT**
									URBAN COMPONENTS	
21	484	62	12,746	38,845	38,871	48,951	60,080	77,716	1 Dhoraji	
17	454	62	12,529	37,997	38,559	48,951	59,773	76,556	(i) Dhoraji	
4	30	..	217	848	312	..	307	1,160	(ii) Dhoraji OG	
21	**484**	**62**	**12,746**	**38,845**	**38,871**	**48,951**	**60,080**	**77,716**	**Total Urban Group**	
									RURAL COMPONENTS	
..	..	..	511	1,687	1,289	1,285	1,977	2,976	1 Jamnavad (L.C. No. 16)	
..	..	..	**511**	**1,687**	**1,289**	**1,285**	**1,977**	**2,976**	**Total Rural Group**	
16	**551**	**205**	**10,894**	**34,074**	**32,744**	**45,069**	**55,329**	**66,818**	**(3) Gondal Standard Urban Area Total**	
									URBAN COMPONENTS	
16	551	205	10,894	34,074	32,744	45,069	55,329	66,818	1 Gondal	

A–5 STANDARD

State/ District	Standard Urban Areas and Component Unit	Civic Status	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Occupied Residential Houses	Houseless Population		
						No. of Households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(i) Gondal . .	M	7·29	9,067	10,750	34	75	69
	(ii) Gondal OG . .		*N.A.	..	110	..	..	..
	Total Urban Group .		N.A.	..	10,860	34	75	69
	(4) Morvi Standard Urban Area Total . .		**77·00**	**1,181**	**15,167**	**70**	**141**	**110**
	URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1 Morvi. . . .		8·62	8,507	12,418	70	141	110
	Total Urban Group .		**8·62**	**8,507**	**12,418**	**70**	**141**	**110**
	RURAL COMPONENTS							
	1 Madhapar (L.C. No.56)		Area included in Vajepar	..	599	..	..	..
	2 Amreli(L.C.No.57) .		6.15	80	65	..	..	..
	3 Mahendranagar (L.C. No. 58). .		10·82	125	211	..	..	..
	4 Trajpar (L.C. No. 59)		4·67	758	582	..	..	..
	5 Bhadiad (L.C. No. 63)		5·61	358	371	..	..	..
	6 Vajepar (L.C. No. 64)		33·11	151	673	..	..	..
	7 Ravapara (L.C. No. 65)		8·02	176	248	..	..	..
	Total Rural Group .		**68·38**	**258**	**2,749**	..	..	..
	(5) Rajkot Standard Urban Area Total . .		**173.62**	**2,697**	**79,302**	**530**	**1,645**	**1,117**
	URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1 Rajkot	MC	69·00	6,450	75,370	522	1,615	1,094
	Total Urban Group .		**69·00**	**6 450**	**75,370**	**522**	**1,615**	**1,094**
	RURAL COMPONENTS							
	Rajkot Taluka							
	1 Madhapar (L.C.No. 15)		10·02	200	330	..	..	..
	2 Ghanteshwar (L.C. No. 17) . . .		8·23	65	88	..	..	..
	3 Ronki (L.C. No. 18) .		3·56	20	13	..	..	..
	4 Anandpar (L.C. No.34)		10·07	304	527	..	..	..
	5 Raiya (L.C. No. 35) .		15·60	361	982	..	..	..
	6 Nana Mava (L.C. No.41)		6·20	223	246	..	..	..
	7 Thorala (L.C. No. 52)		5·98	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..
	8 Kothariya (L.C. No. 53)		17·86	193	579	..	..	..
	9 Mavdi (L.C. No. 54) .		14·06	333	750	8	30	23
	10 Vavdi (L.C. No. 56) .		6·49	172	185	..	..	..
	Lodhika Taluka							
	11 Kangasiyali (L.C. No. 16)		6·55	196	232	..	..	..
	Total Rural Group .		**104.62**	**222**	**3,932**	**8**	**30**	**23**
3 SURENDRANAGAR	**(6) Surendranagar Standard Urban Area Total . . . .**		**N.A.**	..	**24,349**	**96**	**195**	**121**

URBAN AREAS—*Contd.*

Institutional Population			Total Population (Including Institutional and Houseless Population			Population During 1961-1981			Standard Urban Areas and Component Unit	State/ District
No. of Households	Males	Females	No. of Households	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	12	1
10	480	199	10,784	33,666	32,430	45,069	54,928	66,096	(i) Gondal	
6	71	6	110	408	314	..	401	722	(ii) Gondal OG	
16	**551**	**205**	**10,894**	**34,074**	**32,744**	**45,069**	**55,329**	**66,818**	**Total Urban Group**	
9	**319**	**10**	**15,237**	**46,976**	**43,967**	**58,159**	**72,698**	**90,943**	**(4) Morvi Standard Urban Area Total**	
									URBAN COMPONENTS	
8	316	10	12,488	37,828	35,499	50,192	60,976	73,327	1 Morvi	
8	**316**	**10**	**12,488**	**37,828**	**35,499**	**50,192**	**60,976**	**73,327**	**Total Urban Group**	
									RURAL COMPONENTS	
..	..	..	599	1,965	1,832	2,430	2,541	3,797	1 Madhapar (L.C. No. 56)	
..	..	..	65	241	248	309	407	489	2 Amreli (L.C. No. 57)	
..	..	..	211	716	634	625	810	1,350	3 Mahendranagar (L.C.No. 58)	
..	..	..	582	1,827	1,715	1,149	2,174	3,542	4 Trajpar (L.C. No. 59)	
..	..	..	371	1,065	945	420	844	2,010	5 Bhadiad (L.C. No. 63)	
..	..	..	673	2,607	2,406	2,098	3,980	5,013	6 Vajepar (L.C. No. 64)	
1	3	..	248	727	688	936	966	1,415	7 Ravapara (L.C. No. 65)	
1	**3**	..	**2,749**	**9,148**	**8,468**	**7,967**	**11,722**	**17,616**	**Total Rural Group**	
176	**4,984**	**2,112**	**79,832**	**243,751**	**224,528**	**201,875** (201,603)	**313,020** (312,616)	**468,279**	**(5) Rajkot Standard Urban Area Total**	
									URBAN COMPONENTS	
161	4,539	2,112	75,892	231,218	213,858	194,145	300,612	445,076	1 Rajkot	
161	**4,539**	**2,112**	**75,892**	**231,218**	**213,858**	**194,145**	**300,612**	**445,076**	**Total Urban Group**	
									RURAL COMPONENTS	
									Rajkot Taluka	
4	23	..	330	1,053	951	910	1,332	2,004	1 Madhapar (L.C. No. 15)	
..	..	..	88	267	265	272	404	532	2 Ghanteshwar (L.C. No. 17)	
..	..	..	13	32	38	43	71	70	3 Ronki (L.C.No. 18)	
4	25	..	527	1,632	1,428	1,252	1,932	3,060	4 Anandpar (L.C. No. 34)	
1	75	..	982	3,014	2,620	794	1,505	5,634	5 Raiya (L.C. No. 35)	
2	54	..	246	762	619	500	552	1,381	6 Nana Mava (L.C. No. 41)	
..	..	..		Uninhabited		..	..	..	7 Therala (L.C. No. 52)	
3	52	..	579	1,821	1,619	1,542	2,706	3,440	8 Kothariya (L.C. No. 53)	
1	216	..	758	2,547	2,133	1,391	2,213	4,680	9 Mavdi (L.C. No. 54)	
..	..	..	185	634	482	609	824	1,116	10 Vavdi (L.C. No. 56)	
									Lodhika Taluka	
..	..	..	232	771	515	417	869	1,286	11 Kangasiyali (L.C. No. 16)	
15	**445**	..	**3,940**	**12,533**	**10,670**	**7,730** (7,458)	**12,408** (129,004)	**23,203**	**Total Rural Group**	
41	**1,623**	**1,057**	**24,463**	**69,529**	**65,119**	**78,765**	**101,255**	**134,648**	**(6) Surendranagar Standdard Urban Area Total**	**3 SURENDRA NAGAR**

A-5 STANDARD

State/ District	Standard Urban Areas and Component Unit	Civic status	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Occupied Residential Houses	Houseless Population		
						No. of Households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1 Surendranagar . .		N.A.	..	16,745	96	195	121
	* (i) Surendranagar .	M	14·19	6,316	16,396	71	139	95
	(ii) Dudhrej (Part) OG .		N.A.	..	349	25	56	26
	* 2 Wadhwan .	M	18·41	2,169	6,919	..	..	..
	Total Urban Group .		N.A.	..	**23,664**	**96**	**195**	**121**
	RURAL COMPONENTS							
	1 Dudhrej (L.C. No. 16)	VP	24·40	166	685	..	..	..
	Total Rural Group .		****89·29**	**45**	**685**	..	..	..
4 BHAV-NAGAR	**(7) Bhavnagar Standard Urban Area Total .**	..	N.A.	..	**57,780**	**145**	**296**	**78**
	URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1 Bhavnagar . . .		N.A.	..	53,085	134	284	72
	(i) Bhavnagar . .	M	90·16	3,406	52,803	134	284	72
	(ii) Ruva (Part) OG .		N.A.	..	282		..	..
	2 Vartej . . .	VP	20·46	401	1,320	1	1	..
	Total Urban Group .		**N.A.**	..	**54,405**	**135**	**285**	**72**
	RURAL COMPONENTS							
	1 Nari (L.C. No. 23) .		12·84	538	969	..	..	..
	2 Ruva (L.C. No. 24) .		6·12	228	259	1	1	..
	3 Akwada (L.C. No. 25)		66·26	47	480	..	..	..
	4 Malanka (L.C. No. 26)		5·07	513	408	..	..	..
	5 Tarasamiya (L.C. No. 27)		1·85	1,226	350	..	..	..
	6 Adhewada (L.C. No. 28)		9·94	245	350	9	10	6
	7 Sidsar (L.C. No. 29) .		12·76	212	454	..	..	..
	8 Shampara (L.C. No. 33) (Sidsar)		3·16	255	105	..	..	..
	Total Rural Group		**118·00**	**188**	**3,375**	**10**	**11**	**6**
5 JUNA - GADH	**(8) Junagadh Standard Urban Area Total .**		**N.A.**	..	**22,797**	**89**	**204**	**163**
	URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1 Junagadh . . .		N.A.	..	20,577	89	204	163
	(i) Junagadh . .	M	13·47	8,808	20,271	89	204	163
	(ii) Junagadh OG .		N.A.	..	306	..	..	..
	Total Urban Group .		**N.A.**	..	**20,577**	**89**	**204**	**163**
	RURAL COMPONENTS							
	1 Khamdhrol (L.C. No. 29)		4·67	455	342	..	..	..
	2 Delatpara (L.C. No. 30)		2·14	1,069	428	..	..	..
	3 Joshipura (L.C. No. 31)		3·62	1,435	941	..	..	..
	4 Timbavadi (L.C. No. 34)		4·67	587	509	..	..	..
	Total Rural Group .		**£21·74**	**568**	**2,220**	..	..	..

*Village Ratanpur has been fully merged with Surandraangar and Wadhwan town.

**This includes 64.89 Km² area of Wadhwan non-municipal Uninhabited Cultivated area and also area of out-growth of the Surendaranagar.

£This includes 6.64 Km² area of Junagadh non-municipal Uninhabited cultivated area and also the area of its out-growth.

URBAN AREAS—*Contd.*

Institutional Population			Total Population (Including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Population During 1961-1981			Standard Urban Areas and Component Unit	State District
No. of Households	Males	Females	No. of Households	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	1
									URBAN COMPONENTS	
25	721	255	16,859	47,585	44,185	48,602	66,667	91,770	1 Surendranagar	
21	506	202	16,485	46,372	43,247	48,602	66,667	89,619	*(i) Surendranagar	
4	215	53	374	1,213	938	..	..	2,151	(ii) Dudhrej (Part) OG	
15	757	802	6,919	19,772	19,060	27,104	30,584	38,832	*2 Wadhwan	
40	**1,478**	**1,057**	23,778	**67,357**	**63,245**	**75,706**	**97,251**	**130,603**	**Total Urban Group**	
									RURAL COMPONENTS	
1	145	..	685	2,172	1,874	3,059	4,004	4,046	1 Dudhrej (L.C. No. 16)	
1	**145**	..	**685**	**2,172**	**1,874**	**3,059**	**4,004**	**4,046**	**Total Rural Group**	
67	**2,050**	**658**	**57,936**	**175,831**	**163,236**	**189,519 (197,162)**	**249,559**	**339,067**	**(7) Bhavnagar Standard Urban Area Total**	**4 BHAVNAGAR**
									URBAN COMPONENTS	
67	2,050	658	53,230	160,366	148,276	176,473	225,974	308,642	1 Bhavnagar	
65	2,035	655	52,948	159,552	147,569	176,473	225,358	307,121	(i) Bhavnagar	
2	15	3	282	814	707	..	616	1,521	(ii) Ruva (Part) OG	
..	..	..	1,321	4,117	4,086	..	6,522	82,03	2 Vartej	
67	**2,050**	**658**	**54,551**	**164,483**	**152,362**	**176,473 (184,116)**	**232,496**	**316,845**	**Total Urban Group**	
									RURAL COMPONENTS	
..	..	..	970	3,530	3,384	4,099	5,400	6,914	1 Nari (L.C. No. 23)	
..	..	..	259	705	691	1,053	927	1,396	2 Ruva (L.C. No. 24)	
..	..	..	480	1,606	1,493	1,673	2,076	3,099	3 Akwada (L.C. No.25)	
..	..	..	408	1,305	1,295	1,553	1,904	2,600	4 Malanka (L.C. No. 26)	
..	..	..	350	1,131	1,137	1,342	1,818	2,268	5 Tarasamiya (L.C. No. 27)	
..	..	..	359	1,273	1,159	1,375	1,844	2,432	6 Adhewada (L.C. No. 28)	
..	..	..	454	1,380	1,326	1,479	1,899	2,706	7 Sidsar (L.C. No. 29)	
..	..	..	105	418	389	472	1,195	807	8 Shampara (L.C. No. 33) (Sidsar)	
..	..	..	**33,85**	**11,348**	**10,874**	**13,046**	**17,063**	**22,222**	**Total Rural Group**	
76	**2,260**	**685**	**22,886**	**68,581**	**64,178**	**80,206**	**103,445**	**132,759**	**(8) Junagadh Standard Urban Area Total**	**5 JUNAGADH**
									URBAN COMPONENTS	
72	2,196	685	20,666	62,122	58,294	74,298	95,900	120,416	1 Junagadh	
72	2,196	685	20,360	61,209	57,437	74,298	95,485	118,646	(i) Junagadh	
..	..	..	306	913	857	..	415	1,770	(ii) Junagadh GO	
72	**2,196**	**685**	**20,666**	**62,122**	**58,294**	**74,298**	**95,900**	**120,416**	**Total Urban Group**	
									RURAL COMPONENTS	
..	..	..	342	1,113	1,010	1,163	1,518	2,123	1 Khamdhrol (L.C. No. 29)	
3	29	..	428	1,199	1,088	789	1,137	2,287	2 Dolatpara (L.C. No. 30)	
..	..	..	941	2,717	2,477	2,291	2,952	5,194	3 Joshipura (L. C. No. 31)	
1	35	..	509	1,430	1,309	1,665	1,938	2,739	4 Timbavadi (L.C. No. 34)	
4	**64**	..	**2,220**	**6,459**	**5,884**	**5,908**	**7,545**	**12,343**	**Total Rural Group**	

A–5 STANDARD

State/ District	Standard Urban Areas and Component Unit	Civic Status	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Occupied Residential Houses	Houseless Population		
						No. of Households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(9) Patan Veraval Standard Urban Area Total ...		**58·14**	**1,923**	**16,855**	**155**	**514**	**284**
	URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1 Veraval . . .	M	6·54	13,004	13,010	145	458	262
	2 Patan. . . .	M	31·86	636	2,956	10	56	22
	Total Urban Group .		**38·40**	**2,742**	**15,966**	**155**	**514**	**284**
	RURAL COMPONENTS							
	1 Bhalpara (L.C. No. 45)		5·12	447	332	..	..	..
	2 Patan (Rural) (L.C. No. 101) . .		1·48	2,013	352	..	..	..
	3 Veraval(Rural) (L.C.No. 102) . .		13·14	93	205	..	..	..
	Total Rural Group .		**19·74**	**329**	**889**	..	..	..
	(10) Porbandar Standard Urban Area Total .		**102.00**	**1,488**	**26,690**	**240**	**406**	**219**
	URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1 Porbandar . . .	M	12·30	9,364	20,107	181	231	82
	2 Chhaya . . .	VP	17·76	1,021	3,477	..	..	..
	Total Urban Group .		**30·06**	**4,435**	**23,584**	**181**	**231**	**82**
	RURAL COMPONENTS							
	Porbandar Taluka							
	1 Zavar (L.C. No. 50) .		2·53	370	184	..	..	..
	2 Bokhira (L.C. No. 51)		18·78	552	1,692	47	141	107
	3 Kolikhada (L.C. No. 52)		7·96	175	221	..	..	..
	4 Khapat (L.C. No. 53)		6·94	434	503	12	34	30
	5 Ratanpar (L.C. No. 54)		17·33	48	131	..	..	..
	Ranavav Taluka							
	6 Dharampur (L.C. No. 39)		18·40	106	375	..	..	..
	Total Rural Group .		**71·94**	**257**	**3,106**	**59**	**175**	**137**
6	**KACHCHH (11) Bhuj Standard Urban Area Total . .**		**N.A.**	..	**13,803**	**136**	**271**	**246**
	URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1 Bhuj		N.A.	..	13,246	122	233	206
	(i) Bhuj . . .	M	9·48	7,352	13,154	122	233	206
	(ii) Bhuj OG . .		N.A.	..	92	..	..	..
	Total Urban Group .		N.A.	..	13,246	122	233	206
	RURAL COMPONENTS							
	1 Mirjhapar (L.C. No. 96)		11·17	228	557	14	38	40
	Total Rural Group .		**129·46	**20**	**557**	**14**	**38**	**40**

**This includes 118.29Km² area of Bhuj out-growth Uninhabited Cultivated area and also the area of its out-growth.

URBAN AREAS—*Contd.*

Institutional Population			Total Population (Including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Population During 1961-1981			Standard Urban Areas and Component Unit	State/ District
No. of Households	Males	Females	No. of Households	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	1
33	**284**	**398**	**17,010**	**57,307**	**54,489**	**62,023**	**78,941 (77,042)**	**111,796**	**(9) Patan Veraval Standard Urban Area Total**	
									URBAN COMPONENTS	
10	226	..	13,155	43,832	41,216	*46,930	58,771	85,048	1 Veraval	
22	45	339	2,966	10,094	10,165	13,927	16,749	20,259	2 Patan	
32	**271**	**339**	**16,121**	**53,926**	**51,381**	**60,857**	**75,520**	**105,307**	**Total Urban Group**	
									RURAL COMPONENTS	
..	..	..	332	1,179	1,110	1,166	1,522	2,289	1 Bhalpara (L.C. No. 43)	
..	..	..	352	1,563	1,416	..	1,192	2,979	2 Patan (Rural) (L. C. No. 101)	
1	13	59	205	639	582	..	707	1,221	3 Veraval (Rural) (L. C. No. 102)	
1	**13**	**59**	**889**	**3,381**	**3,108**	**1,166**	**3 421 (1,552)**	**6 489**	**Total Rural Group**	
72	**1,285**	**1,114**	**26,930**	**77,400**	**74 395**	**82,966 (88,396)**	**120,039 (119,342)**	**151,795**	**(10) Porbandar Standard Urban Area Total**	
									URBAN COMPONENTS	
60	1,058	155	20,288	58,792	56,390	75,081	96,881	115,182	1 Porbandar	
3	176	..	3,477	9,566	8,559	..	9,846	18,125	2 Chhaya	
63	**1,234**	**155**	**23,765**	**68,358**	**64,949**	**75,081 (80,842)**	**106,727**	**133,307**	**Total Urban Group**	
									RURAL COMPONENTS	
									Porbandar Taluka	
..	..	..	184	505	432	331	697	937	1 Zavar (L.C. No. 50)	
3	11	959	1,739	4,816	5,550	4,239	6,993	10,366	2 Bokhira (L.C. No. 51)	
..	..	..	221	707	683	714	1,004	1,390	3 Kolikhada (L.C. No. 52)	
..	..	..	515	1,545	1,467	1,558	2,332	3,012	4 Khapat (L.C. No. 53)	
..	..	..	131	433	397	515	759	830	5 Ratanpar (L.C. No. 54)	
									Ranavav Taluka	
6	40	..	375	1,036	917	528	1,527	1,953	6 Dharampur (L.C. No. 39)	
9	**51**	**959**	**3,165**	**9,942**	**9,446**	**7,885 (7,554)**	**13,312 (12,615)**	**18,488**	**Total Rural Group**	
136	**3,019**	**156**	**13,937**	**38,218**	**34,542**	**41,027**	**54,221**	**72,760**	**(11) Bhuj Standard Urban Area Total**	**6 KACHCHH**
									URBAN COMPONENTS	
136	3,019	156	13,365	36,987	33,224	40,180	52,861	70,211	1 Bhuj	
136	3,019	156	13,273	36,727	32,966	40,180	52,177	69,693	(i) Bhuj	
..	..	..	92	260	258	..	684	518	(ii) Bhuj	
136	**3 019**	**156**	**13,365**	**36,987**	**33,224**	**40,180**	**52,861**	**70,211**	**Total Urban Group**	
									RURAL COMPONENTS	
..	..	..	572	1,231	1,318	847	1,360	2,549	1 Mirjhapar (L.C. No. 96)	
..	..	..	**572**	**1,231**	**1,318**	**847**	**1,360**	**2,549**	**Total Rural Group**	

*Population of Veraval Part Area of of 1961 has been included in Veraval Municipality.

A-5 STANDARD

State/ District	Standard Urban Areas and Component Unit	Civic Status	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Occupied Residential Houses	Houseless Population		
						No. of Households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7 MAHESANA	**@(12) Kalol Standard Urban Area Total**		**58·60**	**1,518**	**16,804**	**73**	**131**	**74**
	URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1 Kalol	M	17·23	4,060	13,119	61	104	37
	Total Urban Group		**17·23**	**4,060**	**13,119**	**61**	**104**	**37**
	RURAL COMPONENTS							
	1 Island (L.C. No. 31)		6·98	452	576	..	..	..
	2 Dhamasana (L.C. No. 32)		12·01	321	717	10	23	34
	3 Borisana (L.C. No. 36)		8·62	410	658	..	..	..
	4 Saij (L.C. No. 38)		13·76	615	1,734	2	4	3
	Total Rural Group		**41·37**	**460**	**3,685**	**12**	**27**	**37**
	@(13) Mahesana Standard Urban Area Total		**N.A.**	..	**17,307**	**114**	**261**	**127**
	URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1 Mahesana		N.A.	..	13,084	86	188	71
	(i) Mahesana	M	12·87	5,662	13,068	86	188	71
	(ii) Mahesana OG		N.A.	..	21	..	..	..
	Total Urban Group		**N.A.**	..	**13,089**	**86**	**188**	**71**
	RURAL COMPONENTS							
	1 Panchot (L.C. No. 13)		15.19	456	1,241	..	..	..
	2 Ramosana (L.C. No. 14)		3·43	344	206	..	..	..
	3 Tareti (L.C. No. 15)		4·55	312	254	..	..	..
	4 Tavadia (L.C. No. 16)		3·10	358	177	..	..	..
	5 Chitrodipura (L.C. No. 17)		0·73	1,259	162	..	..	..
	6 Dela (L.C. No. 18)		4.83	300	240	15	38	26
	7 Ucharpi (L.C.No. 19)		2·14	367	137	..	..	..
	8 Nagalpur (L.C. No. 20)		9·89	349	594	..	..	..
	9 Dediasan (L.C. No. 21)		7·29	321	398	..	..	..
	10 Gilosan (L.C. No. 22)		3·70	141	89	..	..	..
	11 Heduva Rajgar (L.C No. 29)		4·63	189	132	10	30	21
	12 Pala Vasna (L.C. No. 30)		3·42	689	455	3	5	9
	13 Heduva Hanumant (L.C. No. 31)		4·38	163	133	..	..	..
	Total Rural Group		***76·08**	**316**	**4,218**	**28**	**73**	**56**
	(14) Patan Standard Urban Area Total		77·57	**1,082**	**14,938**	**48**	**96**	**62**
	URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1 Patan	M	13·62	5,815	14,050	42	84	49
	Total Urban Group		**13·62**	**5,815**	**14,050**	**42**	**84**	**49**
	RURAL COMPONENTS							
	1 Matarvadi (L.C. No. 78)		2·82	120	60	..	..	..
	2 Hansapur (L.C. No. 89)		3·99	386	275	6	12	13

@ SUA treated as such for the first time in 1981 Census.

* This includes 8·80 Km². area of Mahesana out-growth Uninhabited cultivated area and also the area of its out-growth.

URBAN AREAS—*Contd.*

Institutional Population			Total Population (Including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Population During 1961-1981			Standard Urban Area and Component Unit	State/ District
No. of Households	Males	Females	No. of Households	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	1
62	**382**	**72**	**16,900**	**47,019**	**41,940**	**43,021**	**64,143**	**88,959**	**@(12) Kalol Standard Urban Area Total**	**7 MAHESANA**
									URBAN COMPONENTS	
7	119	72	13,193	37,013	32,933	31,940	50,321	69,946	1 Kalol	
7	**119**	**72**	**13,193**	**37,013**	**32,933**	**31,940**	**50,321**	**69,946**	**Total Urban Group**	
									RURAL COMPONENTS	
..	..	..	576	1,633	1,524	2,199	2,603	3,157	1 Isand (L.C. No. 31)	
..	..	..	733	1,925	1,936	2,397	3,192	3,861	2 Dhamasana (L.C. No. 32)	
..	..	..	658	1,842	1,692	2,371	2,938	3,534	3 Borisana (L.C. No. 36)	
55	263	..	1,740	4,606	3,855	4,114	5,089	8,461	4 Saij (L.C. No. 38)	
55	**263**	..	**3,707**	**10,006**	**9,007**	**11,081**	**13,822**	**19,013**	**Total Rural Group**	
36	**273**	**76**	**17,945**	**50,363**	**46,711**	**46,757**	**70,021**	**97,074**	**@(13) Mahesana Standard Urban Area Total**	
									URBAN COMPONENTS	
29	212	72	13,670	38,020	35,004	32,577	51,713	73,024	1 Mahesana	
29	212	72	13,649	37,944	34,928	32,577	51,598	72,872	(i) Mahesana	
..	..	..	21	76	76	..	115	152	(ii) Mahesana OG	
29	**212**	**72**	**13,670**	**38,020**	**35,004**	**32,577**	**51,713**	**73,024**	**Total Urban Group**	
									RURAL COMPONENTS	
..	..	..	1,241	3,488	3,440	4,584	5,917	6,928	1 Panchot (L.C. No. 13)	
..	..	..	206	602	578	619	880	1,180	2 Ramosana (L.C. No. 14)	
..	..	..	254	709	709	887	1,047	1,418	3 Tareti (L.C. No. 15)	
1	4	..	177	582	527	764	935	1,109	4 Tavadia (L.C. No. 16)	
..	..	..	162	465	454	561	697	919	5 Chitrodipura (L.C. No. 17)	
..	..	..	255	741	709	950	1,111	1,450	6 Dela (L.C. No. 18)	
..	..	..	137	410	376	583	701	786	7 Uchirpi (L.C. No. 19)	
4	53	..	623	1,832	1,620	1,414	1,897	3,452	8 Nagalpur (L.C. No. 20)	
1	1	1	398	1,209	1,130	1,491	1,975	2,339	9 Dediasan (L.C. No. 21)	
..	..	..	89	262	260	310	474	522	10 Gilosan (L.C. No. 22)	
..	..	..	142	450	426	540	658	876	11 Heduva Rajgar (L.C. No. 29)	
1	3	3	458	1,229	1,128	1,103	1,361	2,357	12 Pala Vasna (L.C. No. 30)	
..	..	..	133	364	350	374	655	714	13 Heduva Hanumant (L.C. No. 31)	
7	**61**	**4**	**4,275**	**12,343**	**11,707**	**14,180**	**18,308**	**24,050**	**Total Rural Group**	
41	**710**	**64**	**15,002**	**43,350**	**40,553**	**53,907 (52,871)**	**67,304 (66,138)**	**83,903**	**(14) Patan Standard Urban Area Total**	
									URBAN COMPONENTS	
40	700	64	14,109	40,890	38,306	51,953	64,519	79,196	1 Patan	
40	**700**	**64**	**14,109**	**40,890**	**38,306**	**51,953**	**64,519**	**79,196**	**Total Urban Group**	
									RURAL COMPONENTS	
..	..	..	60	167	170	159	385	337	1 Mutarvadi (L.C. No. 78)	
..	..	..	280	793	747	759	1,234	1,540	2 Hansapur (L.C. No. 89)	

A-5 STANDARD

State/ District	Standard Urban Areas and Component Unit	Civic Status	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Occupied Residential Houses	Houseless Population		
						No. of Households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	3 Anavada (L.C. No. 90)		14·22	106	279	..	..	..
	4 Samalpati (L.C. No. 138)		17·13	10	40	..	..	..
	5 Gungadipati (L.C. No. 139)		15·19	62	197	..	..	..
	6 Sandesarpati (L.C. No. 140)		10·60	19	37	..	..	..
	Total Rural Group .		**63·95**	**74**	**888**	**6**	**12**	**13**
8 AHMA-DABAD	**(15) Ahmadabad Standard Urban Area Total** .		**N.A.**	..	**493,131**	**2,218**	**5,053**	**2,721**
	URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1 Ahmadabad . .		N.A.	..	390,581	1,309	2,519	816
	(i) Ahmadabad .	MC	98·15	20,985	369,920	1,195	2,230	614
	*(ii) Bagefirdosh OG .		N.A.	..	4,337	15	33	3
	(iii) Vatva OG . .		N.A.	..	3,176	6	19	17
	*(iv) Rakhial OG .		N.A.	..	3,088	..	..	..
	* (v) Asarva OG .		N.A.	..	2,476	..	..	..
	(vi) Sahijpurbogha (Thakkarbapanagar) OG		N.A.	..	1,489	..	..	..
	(vii) Thaltej OG .		N.A.	..	1,077	93	237	182
	(viii) Ramol (P r) OG		N.A.	..	1,283	..	..	..
	*(ix) Rajpur-Hirpur OG.		N.A.	..	1,019	..	..	..
	(x) Narol OG . .		N.A.	..	910	..	..	..
	(xi) Shahwadi OG .		N.A.	..	657	..	..	..
	(xii) Maktampur OG.		N.A.	..	447	..	..	..
	*(xiii) Khokhra Mehmedabad OG . .		N.A.	..	385	..	..	..
	(xiv) Bodakdev OG .		N.A.	..	317	..	..	..
	2 Sahijpur Bogha . .	NP	5·23	12,491	12,898	..	..	..
	3 Sardarnagar . .	M	2·48	20,213	7,544	6	3	3
	4 Vejalpur . . .	VP	12·35	3,718	9,222	..	..	..
	5 Naroda . . .	NP	8·40	5,316	9,307	5	14	11
	6 Ranip . . .	NP	5·68	6,239	7,268	6	24	6
	7 Odhav . . .	NP	8·23	3,704	7,167	2	5	4
	8 Nikol. . . .	VP	10·20	2,014	4,465	5	18	17
	9 Kali	VP	3·55	5,761	4,200	22	75	34
	10 Ghatlodiya . .	VP	4·41	3,620	3,293	3	10	5
	11 Isanpur . . .	VP	4·52	2,727	2,676	..	..	..
	12 Ghodasar . . .	VP	5·40	2,281	2,830	..	..	..
	13 Ahmadabad Cantonment	Cantt.	5·59	1,924	2,234	..	..	..
	14 Sarkhej . . .	VP	6·39	1,487	1,781	..	..	..
	15 Memnagar . . .	VP	2·10	2,985	1,306	..	..	..
	16 Hansol . . .	VP	5·06	1,218	1,305	33	81	72
	17 Vastrapur . . .	VP	4·22	1,167	1,089	..	..	..
	18 Naroda INA .	INA	2·33	1,552	964	..	..	..
	19 Odhav INA . .	INA	1·20	2,727	742	..	..	..
	20 Vatva INA . .	INA	3·00	123	97	..	..	..
	Total Urban Group .		**N.A.**	..	**470,969**	**1,391**	**2,749**	**968**

*These portions were rural in 1961 but in 1971 they have been treated as urban.

URBAN AREAS—*Contd.*

Institutional Population			Total Population (Including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Population During 1961-1981			Standard Urban Areas and Component Unit	State/ District
No. of Households	Males	Females	No. of Households	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	1
1	10	..	279	789	723	1,036	1,166	1,512	3 Anavada (L.C. No. 90)	
..	..	..	40	98	75	..	..	173	4 Samalpati (L.C. No. 138)	
..	..	..	197	507	438	..	..	945	5 Gungadipati (L. C. No. 139)	
..	..	..	37	106	99	..	..	205	6 Sandesarpati (L.C. No. 140)	
1	**10**	..	**893**	**2,460**	**2,252**	**1,954 (918)**	**2,785 (1,619)**	**4,712**	**Total Rural Group**	
445	**5,501**	**982**	**405,472**	**1,429,455**	**1,243,652**	**1,254,934 (1,311,739)**	**1,832,359 (1,874,425)**	**2,673,118**	**(15) Ahmadabad Standard Urban Area Total**	**8 AHMADABAD**
									URBAN COMPONENTS	
383	4,235	914	393,019	1,154,296	1,004,831	1,149,918	1,612,453	2,159,127	1 Ahmadabad	
370	4,154	930	371,973	1,099,899	959,826	1,149,918	**1,606,165	2,059,725	(i) Ahmadabad	
..	..	..	4,357	10,776	8,557	..	1,568	19,333	(ii) Bagefirdosh OG	
1	28	14	3,399	8,392	7,092	..	..	15,484	(iii) Vatva OG	
5	16	..	3,088	7,857	6,453	..	1,490	14,310	(iv) Rakhial OG	
..	..		2,479	5,926	4,073	..	1,123	9,999	(v) Asarva OG	
..	..	..	1,496	4,890	4,693	..	..	9,583	(vi) Sahijpur Bogha (Thakkarbapanagar) OG	
..	..	..	1,188	3,328	2,840	..	..	6,168	(vii) Thaltej OG	
..	..	..	1,283	3,238	2,758	..	..	5,996	(viii) Ramol (Part) OG	
..	..	..	1,019	2,709	2,448	..	1,945	5,157	(ix) Rajpur-Hirpur OG	
4	11	..	910	2,388	1,894	..	..	4,282	(x) Narol OG	
2	8	..	673	1,840	1,454	..	..	3,294	(xi) Shahwadi OG	
..	..	..	417	1,190	1,060	..	..	2,250	(xii) Maktampur OG	
..	..	..	385	1,007	859	..	162	1,866	(xiii) Khokhra Mahmadabad OG	
1	18	..	317	856	824	..	..	1,680	(xiv) Bodakdev OG	
4	39	7	12,898	35,245	30,082	20,387	32,300	65,327	2 Sahijpur Bogha	
..	..	..	7,550	25,783	24,345	..	39,454	50,128	3 Sardarnagar	
4	94	..	9,222	24,125	21,796	..	..	45,921	4 Vejalpur	
1	69	37	9,312	24,067	20,591	23,570	24,843	44,658	5 Naroda	
1	717	10	7,274	19,425	16,013	5,256	10,482	35,438	6 Ranip	
11	67	..	7,169	17,249	13,239	..	11,174	30,488	7 Odhav	
..	..	..	4,470	11,124	9,419	..	6,785	20,543	8 Nikol	
..	..	..	4,222	11,048	9,404	..	..	20,452	9 Kali	
..	..	..	3,296	8,415	7,548	..	..	15,963	10 Ghatlodiya	
3	7	2	2,676	6,742	5,584	..	..	12,326	11 Isanpur	
..	..	..	2,830	6,765	5,550	..	..	12,315	12 Ghodasar	
1	25	..	2,235	5,177	5,578	6,870	10,816	10,755	13 Ahmadabad Cantonment	
..	..	..	1,781	5,058	4,455	..	8,536	9,503	14 Sarkhej	
1	33	..	1,306	3,330	2,939	..	..	6,269	15 Memnagar	
10	25	..	1,305	3,441	2,724	..	4,107	6,165	16 Hansol	
2	16	..	1,089	2,674	2,250	..	..	4,924	17 Vastrapur	
4	23	..	965	2,176	1,440	..	..	3,616	18 Naroda INA	
2	16	1	742	1,859	1,413	..	..	3,272	19 Odhav INA	
..	..	..	97	204	166	..	..	370	20 Vatva INA	
427	**5,366**	**971**	**473,458**	**1,368,203**	**1,189,357**	**1,205,001 (1,241,440)**	**1,760,950**	**2,557,560**	**Total Urban Group**	

**Includes the population figures 20,621 of Danilimbda now merged in Ahmadabad Municipal Corporation.

A-5 STANDARD

State/ District	Standard Urban Areas and Component Unit	Civic Status	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Occupied Residential Houses	Houseless Population		
						No. of Households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RURAL COMPONENTS							
	Ahmadabad City Taluka							
	1 Chandlodiya (L.C. No. 1)		4·05	2,364	1,937	..	..	..
	2 Kotarpur (L.C. No. 2)		2·48	519	266	..	..	..
	3 Baherampura (L.C. No. 6)		4·50	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Okaf (L.C. No. 8) .		4·09	429	353	..	..	..
	5 Makaraba (L.C. No. 9)		10·94	480	1,070	..	..	..
	6 Gyaspur (L.C. No. 14)		8·26	307	447	..	..	..
	7 Saijpur Gopalpur (L.C. No. 16) .		4·22	432	329	..	..	..
	Daskroi Taluka							
	8 Khodiyar (L.C. No. 3)		4·13	439	351	6	12	9
	9 Tragad (L.C. No. 4) .		3·56	390	280	..	..	..
	10 Chharodi (L.C. No. 5)		2·82	374	189	..	..	..
	11 Jagatpur (L.C. No. 7) .		3·56	333	174	16	49	35
	12 Chenpur (L.C. No. 8).		2·00	952	378	41	93	68
	13 Gota (L.C. No. 9) .		6·01	261	268	..	..	..
	14 Sola (L.C. No. 10) .		9·45	646	637	522	1,477	1,133
	15 Bopal (L.C. No. 16) .		5·65	409	436	..	..	..
	16 Ambli (L.C. No. 17) .		3·58	464	299	..	..	..
	17 Hanspura (L.C. No. 19)		3·01	359	231	..	..	..
	18 Muthiya (L.C. No. 20)		3·82	505	434	..	..	..
	19 Enasan (L.C. No. 21)		4·54	430	371	11	40	31
	20 Bilasiya (L.C. No. 22) .		3·51	368	234	..	..	..
	21 Kathwada (L.C. No. 28)		19·15	401	1,470	16	48	40
	22 Singarva (L.C. No. 35)		3·75	1,770	1,367	13	36	33
	23 Vastral (L.C. No. 36)		11·37	444	985	4	8	8
	24 Ramol (L.C. No. 47)		8·27	563	904	4	7	8
	25 Vinzol (L.C. No. 48) .		8·30	524	939	7	28	23
	26 Fatewadi (L.C. No. 53)		8·80	306	507	..	..	..
	27 Badrabad (L.C. No. 54)		1·94	135	50	..	..	..
	28 Gamdi (L.C. No. 60)		5.12	221	212	11	26	35
	29 Geratpur (L.C. No. 61)		2·40	362	202	..	..	..
	30 Ropda (L.C. No. 62) .		1·17	764	184	..	..	..
	Sanand Taluka							
	31 Sanathal (L.C. No. 42)		15·76	345	1,080	..	..	..
	Gandhinagar Taluka of Gandhinagar District							
	32 Khoraj (L.C. No. 56) .		7·63	560	802	4	11	5
	33 Zundal (L.C. No. 57)		6·69	412	561	10	37	8
	34 Amiyapur (L.C. No. 58)		1·97	485	200	..	..	..
	35 Sugad (L.C. No. 59) .		4·27	290	248	..	..	..
	36 Bhat (L.C. No. 69)		6·95	235	277	29	77	51
	37 Chandkheda (L. C. No. 70) .		10·48	977	1,956	108	277	188

URBAN AREAS—*Contd.*

Institutional Population			Total Population (Including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Population During 1961-1981			Standard Urban Areas and Component Unit	State/ District
No. of Households	Males	Females	No. of Households	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	1
									RURAL COMPONENTS	
									Ahmadabad City Taluka	
1	1	..	1,947	5,097	4,478	1,125	1,743	9,575	1 Chandlodiya (L.C.No.1)	
..	..	..	266	684	603	420	788	1,287	2 Kotarpur (L.C. No.2)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 Baherampura (L.C. No.6)	
..	..	..	353	958	795	..	784	1,753	4 Okaf (L.C. No.8)	
..	..	..	1,070	2,724	2,527	2,291	3,445	5,251	5 Makarba (L.C.No. 9)	
..	..	..	447	1,260	1,279	1,398	2,137	2,539	6 Gyaspur (L.C. No.14)	
..	..	..	329	933	889	677	1,183	1,822	7 Saijpur Gopalpur L.C. No. 16)	
									Daskroi Taluka	
..	..	..	357	934	880	1,259	1,568	1,814	8 Khodiyar (L.C. No. 3)	
..	..	..	280	744	646	727	888	1,390	9 Tragad (L.C. No.4)	
..	..	..	189	574	482	388	714	1,056	10 Chharodi (L.C. No.5)	
..	..	..	190	638	549	560	807	1,187	11 Jagatpur (L.C. No.7)	
..	..	..	419	1,031	872	427	901	1,903	12 Chenpur (L.C. No.8)	
..	..	..	268	805	763	1,235	1,725	1,568	13 Gota (L.C. No.9)	
5	75	5	1,159	3,338	2,769	2,019	3,502	6,107	14 Sola (L.C. No.10)	
..	..	..	436	1,183	1,130	1,556	1,826	2,313	15 Bopal (L.C. No.16)	
..	..	..	299	827	834	1,100	1,391	1,661	16 Ambli (L. C. No. 17)	
..	..	..	231	550	530	518	741	1,080	17 Hansapura (L.C. No. 19)	
..	..	..	434	1,045	886	794	1,237	1,931	18 Muthiya (L.C. No.20)	
..	..	..	382	1,040	914	1,211	1,541	1,954	19 Bnasan (L.C. No.21)	
..	..	..	234	667	623	683	920	1,290	20 Bilasiya (L.C. No.22)	
1	1	..	1,487	4,003	3,667	4,701	6,688	7,670	21 Kathwada (L.C. No.28)	
..	..	..	1,380	3,657	2,981	1,688	2,815	6,638	22 Singarva (L.C. No. 35)	
..	..	..	989	2,649	2,401	2,339	2,900	5,050	23 Vastral (L.C. No. 36)	
..	..	..	922	2,516	2,143	2,340	4,001	4,659	24 Ramol (L.C. No. 47)	
..	..	..	946	2,507	1,844	1,508	2,429	4,351	25 Vinzol (L.C. No. 48)	
..	..	..	507	1,375	1,320	1,269	1,780	2,695	26 Fatewadi (L.C. No. 53)	
..	..	..	50	126	135	120	155	261	27 Badrabad (L.C. No. 54)	
..	..	..	223	599	534	909	1,024	1,133	28 Gamdi (L.C. No. 60)	
..	..	..	202	443	425	504	617	868	29 Geratpur (L.C. No. 61)	
..	..	..	184	465	429	549	645	894	30 Ropda (L.C. No. 62)	
									Sanand Taluka	
..	..	..	1,080	2,917	2,524	2,105	3,072	5,441	31 Sanathal (L.C. No. 42)	
									***Gandhinagar* Taluka of Gandhinagar District**	
..	..	..	806	2,170	2,102	2,132	3,245	4,272	32 Khoraj (L.C. No. 56)	
..	..	..	571	1,431	1,328	1,953	2,621	2,759	33 Zundal (L.C. No. 57)	
..	..	..	200	493	462	723	820	955	34 Amiyapur (LC. No. 58)	
..	..	..	248	611	599	922	1,067	1,240	35 Sugad (L.C. No. 59)	
..	..	..	306	858	776	976	1,228	1,634	36 Bhat (L.C. No. 69)	
..	..	..	2,064	5,431	4,809	2,515	4,196	10,240	37 Chandkheda (L.C. No. 70)	

A-5 STANDARD

State/ District	Standard Urban Areas and Component Unit	Civic status	Area in Km²	Population Per Km²	Number of Occupied Residential Houses	Houseless Population		
						No. of Households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	38 Motera (L.C. No. 71) .		5·14	812	873	21	71	64
	39 Koteshwar (L.C. No. 72)		2·97	286	164	4	7	14
	40 Chiloda (Naroda) (L.C. No. 73) . .		5·01	458	497	..	..	..
	Total Rural Group		*342·15	338	22,162	827	2,304	1,753
9 KHEDA	**(16) Anand Standard Urban Area Total . .**		**126·78**	**1,476**	**34,770**	**563**	**1 447**	**1,131**
	URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1 Anand	M	21·13	3,972	14,807	146	316	211
	2 Vallabh Vidyanagar .	NP	2·30	7,912	3,899	2	8	6
	3 Vithal Udyognagar INA	INA	1·21	1,569	442	14	42	25
	Total Urban Group .		**24·64**	**4,222**	**19,148**	**162**	**366**	**242**
	RURAL COMPONENTS							
	1 Samarkha (L.C. No. 37)		21·27	773	2,955	124	303	248
	2 Chikhodra (L.C. No. 45)		12·74	929	2,235	6	18	5
	3 Gamdi (L.C. No. 46)		5·73	1,571	1,596	55	129	120
	4 Lambhvel (L.C. No. 47)		5·19	640	708	30	85	62
	5 Bakrol (L.C. No. 49) .		18·55	600	2,014	78	217	183
	6 Vaghasi (L.C. No. 50)		5·88	477	559	10	38	27
	7 Hadgood (L.C. No. 58)		4·48	877	680	3	8	5
	8 Jitodiya (L.C. No. 59) .		3·13	868	478	40	141	108
	9 Mogri (L.C. No. 60) .		8·20	740	1,151	47	115	109
	10 Karamsad (L.C. No. 61)		16·97	937	3,246	8	27	22
	Total Rural Group .		102·14	814	15,622	401	1,081	889
	(17) Khambhat Standard Urban Area Total .		80·24	**989**	**13,874**	**20**	**41**	**29**
	URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1 Khambhat . . .		69·24	994	11,949	14	26	15
	Total Urban Group . .		**69·24**	**994**	**11,949**	**14**	**26**	**15**
	RURAL COMPONENTS							
	1 Kansari (L.C. No. 87)		3·18	953	564	5	15	13
	2 Shankarpur (L.C. No. 97)		5·06	1,150	1,062	1	..	1
	3 Metpur (L.C. No. 98).		2·76	616	299	..	..	..
	Total Rural Group .		**11·00**	**959**	**1,925**	**6**	**15**	**14**
	@(18) Nadiad Standard Urban Area Total .		321·00	**1,103**	**65,092**	**827**	**2,026**	**1,644**
	URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1 Nadiad	M	28·48	5,010	25,949	182	349	199
	2 Vaso	NP	11·55	1,019	2,183	30	83	74
	Total Urban Group .		40 03	**3,859**	**28,132**	**212**	**432**	**273**

@ SUA treated as such for the first time in 1981 Census.

*This includes the area of Bagefirdosh (4·35 Km.²), Vatva (15·11 Km²), Rakhial (7·99 Km²), Asarva (8·71 Km²), Narol (5·42 Km²), Thaltej (8·51Km²), Rajpur-Hirpur (7·43 Km²), Sahijpur Bogha (Thakkarbapanagar) (0·10 Km²), Shahwadi (11·94 Km²), Maktampur (1·31 Km²) Khokhra Mehmedabad (4·01 Km²) and Bodakdev (5·42 Km²), Out-growths of Ahmadabad. This also includes 30·53 Km² area of Jodhpur (L.C. No. 107) whose population is included in Vejalpur town. — One of the Urban components of Ahmadabad SUA.

URBAN AREAS—*Contd.*

Institutional Population			Total Population (Including Institutional and Houseless Population			Population During 1961-1981			Standard Urban Areas and Component Unit	State/ District
No. of Households	Males	Females	No. of Households	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	1
11	58	6	894	2,260	1,912	1,715	2,160	4,172	38 Metera (L.C. No. 71)	
..	..	..	168	445	405	481	559	850	39 Koteshwar (L.C. No. 72)	
..	..	..	497	1,245	1,050	1,096	1,546	2,295	40 Chikoda (Narcda) (L.C. No. 73)	
18	**135**	**11**	**23,014**	**61,263**	**54,295**	**48,933 (70,299)**	**71,409 (113,475)**	**115,558**	**Total Rural Group**	
132	**2,240**	**547**	**35,469**	**99,211**	**87,966**	**96,778**	**138,022**	**187,177**	**(16) Anand Standard Urban Area Total**	**9 KHEDA**
									URBAN COMPONENTS	
83	1,405	193	15,139	44,697	39,239	40,458	59,155	83,936	1 Anand	
21	673	135	3,914	9,936	8,261	6,782	15,509	18,197	2 Vallabh Vidyanagar	
..	..	..	456	1,064	835	..	..	1,899	3 Vithal Udhyognagar INA	
104	**2,078**	**328**	**19,509**	**55,697**	**48,335**	**47,240**	**74,664**	**104,032**	**Total Urban Group**	
									RURAL COMPONENTS	
..	..	..	3,086	8,556	7,893	10,702	13,113	16,449	1 Samarkha (L.C. No. 37)	
..	..	..	2,255	6,266	5,575	7,728	9,328	11,841	2 Chikhodra (L.C. No. 45)	
3	96	147	1,633	4,690	4,311	4,467	6,771	9,001	3 Gamdi (L.C. No. 46)	
18	37	33	710	1,743	1,580	2,064	2,456	3,323	4 Lambhvel (L.C. No. 47)	
..	..	..	2,063	5,853	5,272	6,327	8,426	11,125	5 Bakrol (L.C. No. 49)	
..	..	..	569	1,467	1,335	2,162	2,372	2,802	6 Vaghasi (L.C. No. 50)	
..	..	..	680	2,043	1,884	2,216	2,976	3,927	7 Hadgood (L.C. No. 58)	
..	..	..	518	1,438	1,279	1,514	2,065	2,717	8 Jitodiya (L.C. No. 59)	
..	..	..	1,178	3,240	2,824	3,076	4,173	6,064	9 Mogri (L.C. No. 60)	
7	29	39	3,268	8,218	7,678	9,282	11,678	15,896	10 Kramsad (L.C. No. 61)	
28	**162**	**219**	**15,960**	**43,514**	**39,631**	**49,538**	**63,358**	**83,145**	**Total Rural Group**	
19	**154**	**183**	**13,958**	**40,846**	**38,493**	**56,404**	**69,609**	**79,339**	**(17) Khambhat Standard Urban Area Total**	
									URBAN COMPONENTS	
18	145	183	12,010	35,299	33,492	51,291	62,097	68,791	1 Khambhat	
18	**145**	**183**	**12,010**	**35,299**	**33,492**	**51,291**	**62,097**	**68,791**	**Total Urban Group**	
									RURAL COMPONENTS	
..	..	..	569	1,570	1,461	721	1,785	3,031	1 Kansari (L.C. No. 87)	
..	..	..	1,063	3,090	2,728	4,392	5,727	5,818	2 Shankarpur (L.C. No. 97)	
1	9	..	316	887	812	..	..	1,699	3 Matpur (L.C. No. 98)	
1	**9**	..	**1,948**	**5,547**	**5,001**	**5,113**	**7,512**	**10,548**	**Total Rural Group**	
82	**950**	**1,244**	**66,015**	**184,737**	**169,240**	**220,378**	**281,049**	**353,977**	**@(18) Nadiad Standard Urban Area Total**	
									URBAN COMPONENTS	
64	875	976	26,186	74,276	68,413	78,952	108,269	142,689	1 Nadiad	
11	27	23	2,222	6,156	5,618	9,407	10,614	11,774	2 Vaso	
75	**902**	**999**	**28,408**	**80,432**	**74,031**	**88,359**	**118,883**	**154,463**	**Total Urban Group**	

A-5 STANDARD

State/ District	Standard Urban Areas and Component Unit	Civic Status	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Occupied Residential Houses	Houseless Population		
						No. of Households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RURAL COMPONENTS							
	Nadiad Taluka							
	1 Mahudha (L.C. No. 15)		13·81	1,084	2,642	..	..	..
	2 Mangalpur (L.C. No. 33)		3·01	471	235	..	..	..
	3 Navagam (L.C. No. 43)		3·21	505	300	..	..	..
	4 Vina (L.C. No. 44)		8·98	391	635	34	82	72
	5 Mulaj (L.C. No. 45)		3·17	124	55	..	..	..
	6 Dawapura (L.C. No. 48)		5·37	157	175	..	..	..
	7 Erandiyapura (L.C. No. 49)		1·44	148	35	..	..	..
	8 Valla (L.C. No. 50)		3·62	176	123	..	..	..
	9 Hathaj (L.C. No. 51)		11·77	339	664	31	83	89
	10 Bilodara (L.C. No. 60)		6·31	373	438	1	4	1
	11 Manjipura (L.C. No. 61)		2·92	452	229	17	37	26
	12 Kamla (L.C. No. 63)		6·19	349	418	18	46	38
	13 Dabhan (L.C. No. 69)		8·69	696	1,026	72	153	155
	14 Marida (L.C. No. 70)		9·03	486	880	1	1	..
	15 Salun Vanto (L.C. No. 71)		5·92	618	610	2	13	8
	16 Fatehpur (L.C.No. 78)		2·03	766	266	..	..	..
	17 Piplag (L.C. No. 79)		4·87	683	648	1	3	1
	18 Dumral (L.C. No. 80)		4·18	519	400	1	4	..
	19 Tundel (L.C. No. 81)		6·03	560	694	2	7	3
	20 Pij (L.C. No. 82)		17·16	398	1,412	..	..	..
	21 Davda (L.C. No. 83)		4·63	679	558	20	45	50
	22 Bamroli (L.C. No. 84)		4·76	974	906	3	3	3
	23 Piplata (L.C. No. 89)		6·04	951	1,199	9	25	20
	24 Gutal (L.C. No. 90)		3·86	712	458	..	..	..
	25 Uttarsanda (L.C. No. 91)		10·27	921	1,846	21	43	34
	26 Chaklasi (L.C. No. 92)		25·31	1,058	4,736	61	161	162
	27 Bhumel (L.C. No. 93)		5·12	705	603	29	104	82
	28 Narsanda (L.C. No. 94)		9·10	687	1,152	6	13	10
	29 Keriavi (L.C. No. 95)		6·39	672	792	22	67	63
	30 Akhdol (L.C. No. 96)		5·16	871	868	7	30	16
	31 Valetva (L.C. No. 97)		3·51	648	455	..	..	..
	32 Vadtal (L.C. No. 98)		5·50	1,255	1,354	22	72	45
	33 Rajnagar (L.C. No. 99)		3·27	597	349	..	..	..
	34 Kanjri (L.C. No. 100)		10·18	1,045	1,936	22	102	52
	Anand Taluka							
	35 Boriavi (L.C. No. 36)		15·45	913	2,595	78	207	172
	Petlad Taluka							
	36 Bamroli (L.C. No. 11)		3·26	1,184	818	..	..	..
	37 Sanjaya (L.C. No. 12)		2·79	856	440	10	24	22
	38 Padgol (L.C. No. 13)		5·41	783	812	..	..	..
	39 Mahelav (L.C. No. 24)		15·83	648	1,877	39	99	104
	40 Bandhni (L.C. No. 25)		7·42	937	1,321	86	166	143
	Total Rural Group		**280·97**	**710**	**36,960**	**615**	**1,594**	**1,371**

URBAN AREAS—*Contd.*

Institutional Population			Total Population (Including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Population During 1961-1981			Standard Urban Areas Component Unit	State/ District
No. of Households	Males	Females	No. of Households	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	1
									RURAL COMPONENTS	
									Nadiad Taluka	
..	..	..	2,661	7,712	7,262	10,783	12,723	14,974	1 Mahudha (L.C. No. 15)	
..	..	..	235	722	697	1,049	1,212	1,419	2 Mangalpur (L.C. No. 33)	
..	..	..	301	828	794	1,026	1,275	1,622	3 Navagam (L.C. No. 43)	
..	..	..	669	1,879	1,633	2,294	2,855	3,512	4 Vira (L. C. No. 44)	
..	..	..	55	228	164	295	312	392	5 Mulaj (L.C. No. 45)	
..	..	..	175	449	394	724	746	843	6 Dawapura (L.C. No. 48)	
..	..	..	35	105	108	118	146	213	7 Erandiyapura (L.C. No. 49)	
..	..	..	123	333	303	474	498	636	8 Valla (L.C. No. 50)	
..	..	..	703	2,080	1,907	2,773	3,208	3,987	9 Hathaj (L. C. No. 51)	
..	..	..	439	1,228	1,123	1,555	1,877	2,351	10 Bilodara (L.C. No. 60)	
..	..	..	233	703	617	784	1,075	1,320	11 Manjipura (L.C. No. 61)	
..	..	..	436	1,154	1,006	1,190	1,637	2,160	12 Kamla (L.C. No. 63)	
3	23	3	1,101	3,099	2,949	3,936	5,467	6,048	13 Dabhan (L.C. No. 69)	
..	..	..	883	2,334	2,054	3,007	3,787	4,388	14 Marida (L.C. No. 70)	
..	..	..	634	1,905	1,753	1,574	2,760	3,658	15 Salun Vanto (L.C. No. 71)	
..	..	..	266	796	758	1,230	1,452	1,554	16 Fatehpur (L.C. No. 78)	
..	..	..	652	1,766	1,558	2,166	2,354	3,324	17 Piplag (L.C. No. 79)	
..	..	..	400	1,134	1,035	1,710	2,140	2,169	18 Dumral (L.C. No. 80)	
..	..	..	697	1,757	1,618	2,221	2,820	3,375	19 Tundel (L.C. No. 81)	
..	..	..	1,422	3,593	3,232	5,771	6,519	6,825	20 Pij (L.C. No. 82)	
..	..	..	581	1,644	1,499	2,230	2,513	3,143	21 Davda (L.C. No. 83)	
..	..	..	906	2,424	2,211	3,156	4,050	4,635	22 Bamroli (L.C. No. 84)	
..	..	..	1,213	3,011	2,735	4,056	4,672	5,746	23 Piplata (L.C. No. 89)	
..	..	..	458	1,451	1,297	1,787	2,169	2,748	24 Gutal (L.C. No. 90)	
1	1	..	1,869	14,906	4,549	6,935	8,295	9,455	25 Uttarsanda (L.C. No. 91)	
1	5	3	4,830	14,007	12,773	16,729	20,211	26,780	26 Chaklasi (L.C. No. 92)	
..	..	..	623	1,903	1,709	1,798	2,276	3,612	27 Bhumel (L.C. No. 93)	
..	..	..	1,152	3,238	3,018	4,258	5,240	6,256	28 Narsanda (L.C. No. 94)	
..	..	..	815	2,245	2,049	2,943	2,757	4,294	29 Keriavi (L.C. No. 95)	
..	..	..	885	2,399	2,094	3,045	3,691	4,493	30 Akhdol (L.C. No. 96)	
..	..	..	455	1,197	1,077	1,633	2,101	2,274	31 Valetva (L.C. No. 97)	
1	17	..	1,393	3,744	3,160	4,590	5,766	6,904	32 Vadtal (L.C. No. 98)	
..	..	..	349	1,028	923	1,381	1,624	1,951	33 Rajnagar (L.C. No. 99)	
..	..	..	1,955	5,657	4,986	5,514	7,614	10,643	34 Kanjri (L.C. No. 100)	
									Anand Taluka	
..	..	..	2,626	7,311	6,802	8,340	10,960	14,113	35 Boriavi (L.C. No. 36)	
									Petlad Taluka	
..	..	..	822	1,997	1,864	2,587	3,266	3,861	36 Bamroli (L.C. No. 11)	
..	..	..	450	1,245	1,143	1,769	1,950	2,388	37 Sanjaya (L.C. No. 12)	
..	..	..	813	2,212	2,023	2,987	3,716	4,235	38 Padgol (L.C. No. 13)	
1	2	239	1,912	5,265	4,992	6,902	8,608	10,257	39 Mahelav (L.C. No. 24)	
..	..	..	1,380	3,616	3,340	4,699	5,824	6,956	40 Bandhni (L.C. No. 25)	
7	**48**	**245**	**37,607**	**104,305**	**95,209**	**132,019**	**162,166**	**199,514**	**Total Rural Group**	

A-5 STANDARD

State/ District	Standard Urban Area and Component Unit	Civic Status	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Occupied Residential Houses	Houseless Population		
						No. of Households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10 PANCH MAHALS	**(19) Dohad Standard Urban Area Total**		**N.A.**	..	**14,431**	**87**	**139**	**93**
	URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1 Dohad		N.A.	..	10,256	87	139	93
	(i) Dohad	M	6·54	8,449	8,975	87	139	93
	(ii) Dohad OG		N.A.	..	1,281	..	..	..
	2 Freelandganj	NM	2·74	6,580	3,689	..	..	..
	Total Urban Group		**N.A.**	..	**13,945**	**87**	**139**	**93**
	RURAL COMPONENTS							
	1 Usarvan (L.C. No. 33)		4·70	427	285	..	..	..
	2 Delsar (L.C. No. 34)		1·59	840	201	..	..	..
	Total Rural Group		***28·03**	**119**	**486**	..	..	..
	@(20) Godhra Standard Urban Area Total		**N.A.**	..	**15,337**	**51**	**109**	**69**
	URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1 Godhra		N.A.	..	14,633	51	109	69
	(i) Godhra	M	20·16	4,255	14,525	51	109	69
	(ii) Jafrabad (Part) OG		N.A.	..	108	..	..	..
	Total Urban Group		**N.A.**	..	**14,633**	**51**	**109**	**69**
	RURAL COMPONENTS							
	1 Vavdi Bujarg (L.C. No. 113)		8·04	300	446	..	..	..
	2 Jafrabad (L.C. No. 114)		6·94	226	258	..	..	..
	Total Rural Group		**14·98**	**266**	**704**	..	..	..
11 VADODARA	**(21) Vadodara Standard Urban Area Total**		**335·56**	**2,665**	**168,503**	**1,673**	**3,839**	**2,580**
	URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1 Vadodara	MC	108·26	6,784	137,436	1,175	2,666	1,689
	2 Tarsali	VP	6·10	1,706	2,136	..	..	..
	3 Chhani	NP	8·74	1,532	2,582	..	..	..
	4 Bajwa	VP	1·91	4,866	1,886	43	107	71
	5 Jawaharnagar (Gujarat Refinery)	NM	6·95	1,089	1,444	2	25	..
	6 Petro-chemical Complex INA	INA	4·05	1,793	1,706	..	..	..
	7 Fertilizernagar	NM	3·21	1,766	1,203	..	..	..
	8 Nandesari INA	INA	2·06	730	286	..	..	..
	Total Urban Group		**141·28**	**5,589**	**148,679**	**1,220**	**2,799**	**1,760**

* This includes 21·74 Km² area of Dohad out-growth Uninhabited Cultivated area and also the area of its out-growth.

@ SUA treated as such for the first time in 1981 Census.

URBAN AREAS—*Contd.*

Institutional Population			Total Population (Including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Population During 1961-1981			Standard Urban Areas and Component Unit	State/ District
No. of Households	Males	Females	No. of Households	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	1
16	**501**	**49**	**14,532**	**43,681**	**41,919**	**52,492 (58,694)**	**71,624**	**85,600**	**(19) Dohad Standard Urban Area Total**	**10 PANCH MAHALS**
									URBAN COMPONENTS	
9	187	40	10,357	32,384	31,842	**35,483	51,406	64,226	1 Dohad	
7	76	40	9,072	27,878	27,378	**35,483	44,506	55,256	(i) Dohad	
2	111	..	1,285	4,506	4,464	..	6,900	8,970	(ii) Dohad OG	
3	51	9	3,689	9,515	8,515	14,951	17,818	18,030	2 Freelandganj	
12	**238**	**49**	**14,046**	**41,899**	**40,357**	**50,434 (56,636)**	**69,224**	**82,256**	**Total Urban Group**	
									RURAL COMPONENTS	
3	247	..	285	1,121	887	1,293	1,452	2,008	1 Usarvan (L.C. No. 33)	
1	16	..	201	661	675	765	948	1,336	2 Delsar (L. C. No. 34)	
4	**263**	**..**	**486**	**1,782**	**1,562**	**2,058**	**2,400**	**3,344**	**Total Rural Group**	
40	**398**	**161**	**15,587**	**46,771**	**43,444**	**54,826**	**69,783**	**90,215**	**@(20) Godhra Standard Urban Area Total**	
									URBAN COMPONENTS	
12	355	49	14,883	44,732	41,496	52,167	66,853	86,228	1 Godhra	
12	355	49	14,775	44,505	41,279	52,167	66,403	85,784	(i) Godhra	
..	..	..	108	227	217	..	450	444	(ii) Jafrabad (Part) OG	
12	**355**	**49**	**14,883**	**44,732**	**41,496**	**52,167**	**66,853**	**86,228**	**Total Urban Group**	
									RURAL COMPONENTS	
28	43	112	446	1,214	1,202	1,837	2,171	2,416	1 Vavdi Bujarg (L.C. No. 113)	
..	..	..	258	825	746	822	759	1,571	2 Jafrabad (L.C. No. 114)	
28	**43**	**112**	**704**	**2,039**	**1,948**	**2,659**	**2,930**	**3,987**	**Total Rural Group**	
219	**8,001**	**1,349**	**173,631**	**474,294**	**420,127**	**363,054 (400,466)**	**553,012 (575,906)**	**894,421**	**(21) Vadodara Standard Urban Area Total**	**11 VADODARA**
									URBAN COMPONENTS	
201	7,309	1,213	141,848	388,723	345,750	309,716	†467,487	††734,473	1 Vadodara	
..	..	..	2,137	5,545	4,863	..	..	10,408	2 Tarsali	
..	..	..	2,582	7,092	6,301	..	..	13,393	3 Chhani	
2	111	97	1,931	5,139	4,155	..	..	9,294	4 Bajwa	
3	365	..	1,452	4,201	3,371	..	5,710	7,572	5 Jawaharnagar (Gujarat Refinery)	
..	..	..	1,706	3,817	3,446	..	..	7,263	6 Petro-chemical Complex INA	
1	7	..	1,204	2,974	2,694	..	5,327	5,668	7 Fertilizernagar	
..	..	..	337	813	691	..	..	1,504	8 Nandesari INA	
207	**7,792**	**1,310**	**153,197**	**418,304**	**371,271**	**309,716 (324,117)**	**478,524 (467,487)**	**789,575**	**Total Urban Group**	

**Includes Population of Dohad (Rural) which is now included in Dohad Town.

† Makarpura OG of 1971 Census has been merged with its Population 791 in Vadodara Municipal Corporation.

†† Includes Population of (1) Gotri (2) Tandalja (3) Vasna Saiyed (4) Atladra (5) Vadsar (6) Makarpura (7) Maneja and (8) Jambuva villages as they have been fully merged in Vadodara Municipal Corporation Limit.

A–5 STANDARD

State/ District	Standard Urban Areas and Component Unit	Civic Status	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Occupied Residential Houses	Houseless Population		
						No. of Households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RURAL COMPONENTS							
	1 Fajalpur (Sankarda) (L.C. No. 1) .		6·14	456	478	2	3	5
	2 Rayka (L. C. No. 2)		5·95	295	300	..	..	..
	3 Sankarda (L. C. No. 4)		7·34	771	865	105	280	204
	4 Padmala (L.C. No. 7) .		6·95	504	648	21	31	27
	5 Anagadh (L.C. No. 8)		11·37	844	1,459	11	22	25
	6 Raheli (L.C. No. 9) .		6·92	1,075	1,613	29	75	57
	7 Dasharath (L.C. No. 10)		7·65	801	1,114	..	..	..
	8 Ajod (L. C. No. 11) .		4·06	430	309	..	..	..
	9 Karachia (L.C. No. 16)		2·22	2,104	1,170	..	..	..
	10 Dhanora (L.C. No. 17)		3·74	788	584	1	2	..
	11 Koyali (L.C. No. 18)		11·80	795	1,770	34	71	41
	12 Ankodiya (L.C. No. 22)		5·21	483	411	50	120	98
	13 Undera (L.C. No. 23)		4·39	942	784	34	59	56
	14 Karodiya (L. C. No. 24)		2·55	796	393	..	..	..
	15 Vemali (L.C. No. 25) .		2·93	459	225	16	49	28
	16 Harni (L.C. No. 30) .		17·50	184	641	19	46	45
	17 Sama (L.C. No. 31) .		6·30	460	568	14	35	18
	*18 Gorwa (L.C. No. 32)		2·16	11	4	..	..	..
	19 Sevasi (L.C. No. 34) .		6·41	685	785	28	49	41
	20 Bhayli (L.C. No. 38) .		13·87	383	1,020	13	32	29
	21 Sayajipura (L.C.No. 40)		8·58	218	374	..	..	..
	22 Ankhol (L.C. No. 41) .		3·72	201	151	..	..	..
	23 Bapod (L.C. No. 42) .		7·39	255	353	39	71	74
	24 Samiyala (L.C. No. 44)		4·99	681	677	..	..	..
	25 Bil (L.C. No. 45) .		7·49	524	821	7	24	22
	26 Kalali (L.C. No. 46) .		3·98	502	396	17	41	24
	27 Kapurai (L.C. No. 47)		6·18	584	812	7	8	8
	28 Shankarpura (L. C. No. 51) .		3·93	130	96	..	..	..
	29 Talsat (L.C. No. 56) .		2·30	270	116	..	..	..
	30 Maretha (L.C. No. 58)		2·41	489	230	..	..	..
	31 Nandesari (L.C. No. 102)		7·85	461	657	6	22	18
	Total Rural Group .		**194·28**	**540**	**19,824**	**453**	**1,040**	**820**
12 BHARUCH	**(22) Bharuch Standard Urban Area Total . .**		**N.A.**	..	**21,587**	**183**	**348**	**255**
	URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1 Bharuch		N.A.	..	20,189	165	322	236
	(i) Bharuch	M	8·02	13,724	19,650	159	300	220
	(ii) Kanbivaga (Part) OG		N.A.	..	342	6	22	16
	(iii) Kasak (Part) OG		N.A.	..	98	..	..	..
	(iv) Mojampur (Part) OG		N.A.	..	76	..	..	..
	(v) Dungri (Part) OG		N.A.	..	23	..	..	..
	Total Urban Group .		N.A.	..	**20,189**	**165**	**322**	**236**

* Inhabited Portion of Gorwa has been included in the Vadodara Municipal Corporation as such population figures have been included in Vadodara Municipal Corporation.

URBAN AREAS—*Contd.*

Institutional Population			Total Population (Including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Population During 1961-1981			Standard Urban Areas and Component Unit	State/ District
No. of Households	Males	Females	No. of Households	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	1
									RURAL COMPONENTS	
7	54	10	481	1,491	1,308	1,433	1,908	2,799	1 Fajalpur (Sankarda) (L.C. No. 1)	
..	..	..	312	922	836	950	1,373	1,758	2 Rayaka (L.C. No. 2)	
1	44	2	997	3,049	2,608	3,308	4,332	5,657	3 Sankarda (L.C. No. 4)	
..	..	..	669	1,851	1,653	1,876	2,614	3,504	4 Padmala (L.C. No. 7)	
..	..	..	1,512	5,066	4,525	5,136	6,847	9,591	5 Anagadh (L.C. No. 8)	
..	..	..	1,643	4,048	3,391	2,850	4,908	7,439	6 Ranoli (L.C. No. 9)	
..	..	..	1,138	3,171	2,955	2,986	3,930	6,126	7 Dasharath (L.C. No. 10)	
..	..	..	309	905	841	1,005	1,294	1,746	8 Ajod (L.C. No. 11)	
..	..	..	1,170	2,667	2,004	1,936	2,935	4,671	9 Karachia (L.C. No. 16)	
..	..	..	586	1,578	1,368	1,319	1,548	2,946	10 Dhanora (L.C. No. 17)	
..	.	..	1,809	5,091	4,289	5,015	6,629	9,380	11 Koyali (L.C. No. 18)	
..	..	..	463	1,338	1,176	1,472	1,696	2,514	12 Ankodiya (L.C. No. 22)	
..	..	..	818	2,198	1,937	1,461	2,027	4,135	13 Undera (L.C. No. 23)	
..	..	..	424	1,072	957	948	1,534	2,029	14 Karodiya (L.C. No. 24)	
..	..	..	241	706	638	699	1,083	1,344	15 Vemali (L.C. No. 25)	
..	..	..	644	1,704	1,517	1,538	2,092	3,221	16 Harni (L.C. No. 30)	
..	..	..	584	1,543	1,354	1,162	2,378	2,897	17 Sama (L.C. No. 31)	
..	..	..	4	11	13	..	..	24	*18 Gorwa (L.C. No. 32)	
1	72	..	814	2,415	1,977	2,512	3,360	4,392	19 Sevasi (L.C. No. 34)	
..	..	..	1,027	2,714	2,593	5,224	7,156	5,307	20 Bhayli (L.C. No. 38)	
..	..	..	375	987	881	978	1,076	1,868	21 Sayajipura (L.C.No. 40)	
..	..	..	151	406	343	425	579	749	22 Ankhol (L.C. No. 41)	
..	..	..	401	1,005	882	975	884	1,887	23 Bapod (L.C. No.42)	
2	37	27	679	1,829	1,570	1,351	2,424	3,399	24 Samiyala (L.C. No. 44)	
1	2	..	826	2,074	1,853	1,759	2,974	3,927	25 Bil (L.C. No. 45)	
..	..	..	421	1,108	888	891	1,522	1,996	26 Kalali (L.C. No. 46)	
..	..	..	821	1,909	1,700	939	1,211	3,609	27 Kapurai (L.C. No. 47)	
..	..	..	96	264	246	320	401	510	28 Shankarpura (L.C.No. 51)	
..	..	..	116	307	315	265	393	622	29 Talsat (L.C. No. 56)	
..	..	..	240	634	544	426	609	1,178	30 Maretha (L.C.No. 58)	
..	..	..	663	1,927	1,694	2,179	2,771	3,621	31 Nandesari (L.C. No. 102)	
12	**209**	**39**	**20,434**	**55,990**	**48,856**	**53,338 (76,349)**	**74,488 (108,419)**	**104,846**	**Total Rural Group**	
38	**915**	**102**	**21,770**	**62,613**	**57,572**	**77,105**	**97,459**	**120,185**	**(22) Bharuch Standard Urban Area Total**	**12 BHARUCH**
									URBAN COMPONENTS	
37	785	102	20,354	58,566	53,958	73,639	92,251	112,524	1 Bharuch	
37	785	102	19,809	57,258	52,812	73,639	92,251	110,070	(i) Bharuch	
..	..	..	348	844	701	..	..	1,545	(ii) Kanbivaga (Part) OG	
..	..	..	98	200	195	..	..	395	(iii) Kasak (Part) OG	
..	..	..	76	181	157	..	..	338	(iv) Mojampur (Part) OG	
..	..	..	23	83	93	..	..	176	(v) Dungri (Part) OG	
37	**785**	**102**	**20,354**	**58,566**	**53,958**	**73,639**	**92,251**	**112,524**	**Total Urban Group**	

A-5 STANDARD

State/ District	Standard Urban Areas and Component Units	Civic Status	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Occupied Residential Houses	Houseless Population		
						No of Households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RURAL COMPONENTS							
	1 Bhalav (L.C. No. 68) .		3·28	400	256	10	15	13
	2 Maktampor (L.C. No. 74)		0.99	3,277	632	5	5	..
	3 Dahegam (L.C. No. 75)		7·41	219	262	..	..	..
	4 Kukarwada (L.C. No. 93)		5·57	266	248	3	6	6
	5 Ali (L.C. No. 95) .		2·88	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..
	6 Vejalpur (L.C. No. 99)		2·16	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..
	Total Rural Group .		***29·91**	**256**	**1,398**	**18**	**26**	**19**
13 SURAT.	**(23) Surat Standard Urban Area Total . .**		**N.A.**	..	**156,552**	**1,483**	**3,153**	**1,622**
	URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1 Surat . . .		N.A.	..	124,511	1,414	2,992	1,485
	(i) Surat . . .	M.C.	55·68	13,947	124,448	1,414	2,992	1,485
	(ii) Umarwada (Part)	OG	N.A.	..	63	..	..	..
	††2 Udhana . . .	VP	6·80	7,055	10,438	18	25	12
	3 Karanj . . .	VP	1·86	19,633	6,259	10	24	30
	4 Limbayat . . .	VP	1·35	20,697	6,207	..	..	..
	5 Dindoli . . .	VP	7·26	1,259	1,955	..	..	..
	6 Bhestan . . .	VP	6·94	976	1,453	5	14	11
	7 Nana Varachha . .	VP	3·34	1,959	1,188	27	78	67
	†††8 Umra . . .	VP	3·87	1,509	1,141	..	..	..
	9 Bhedvad . . .	VP	1·61	3,318	1,178	..	..	..
	10 Pandesara INA . .	INA	0·96	954	214	2	6	3
	Total Urban Group .		**N.A.**	..	**154,544**	**1,476**	**3,139**	**1,608**
	RURAL COMPONENTS							
	1 Dumbhal (L.C. No. 30)		1·71	2,591	795	..	..	..
	2 Majura (L.C. No. 38) .		1·42	504	130	..	..	..
	3 Piplod (L.C. No. 39) .		2·26	778	311	..	..	..
	4 Bhatar (L.C. No. 49) .		2·30	847	392	7	14	14
	5 Pandesara (L.C. No. 51)		2·83	522	380	..	..	..
	Total Rural Group .		****10·78**	**958**	**2,008**	**7**	**14**	**14**
14 VALSAD	**(24) Navsari Standard Urban Area Total .**		****40·51**	**3,693**	**26,344**	**258**	**290**	**533**
	URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1 Navsari . . .	M	8·52	12,534	18,053	171	730	379
	2 Vijalpor . . .	VP	3·68	3,317	2,421	31	50	53
	3 Jalalpore . . .	VP	9·55	1,075	1,866	..	..	..
	Total Urban Group .		**21·75**	**5,943**	**22,340**	**202**	**780**	**432**

*This includes the area of Dungari (3·04 Km²), Kanbivaga (1·89 Km²), Kasak (2·48 Km²) and Mojampur (0·21 Km²) out-growths of Bharuch.

†† Udhana was Rural in 1961.

†††Village Panas has been amalgamated with Umra. in 1971

**This includes 0·26 Km². area of Umarvada out-growth of Surat.

URBAN AREAS—*Contd.*

Institutional Population			Total Population (Including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Population During 1961-1981			Standard Urban Areas and Component Unit	State/ District
No. of Households	Males	Females	No. of Households	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	1
									RURAL COMPONENTS	
..	..	..	266	712	601	272	727	1,313	1 Bholav (L.C.No. 68)	
..	..	..	637	1,689	1,555	1,078	1,834	3,244	2 Maktampor (L.C. No. 74)	
..	..	..	262	828	797	1,132	1,404	1,625	3 Dahegam (L.C. No. 75)	
1	130	..	251	818	661	984	1,243	1,479	4 Kukarwada (L.C.No. 93)	
..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	5 Ali (L.C. No. 95)	
..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	6 Vejalpur (L.C. No. 99)	
1	**130**	..	**1,416**	**4,047**	**3,614**	**3,466**	**5,208**	**7,661**	**Total Rural Group**	
283	**4,483**	**1,318**	**158,035**	**507,894**	**426,299**	**320,643 (365,520)**	**496,444 (528,063)**	**934,193**	**(23) Surat Standard Urban Area Total**	**13 SURAT**
									URBAN COMPONENTS	
264	4,246	1,318	125,925	418,287	358,589	*317,519	†479,617	776,876	1 Surat	
264	4,246	1,318	125,862	418,114	358,469	317,519	479,617	776,583	(i) Surat	
..	..	..	63	173	120	..	..	293	(ii) Umarwada (Part) OG	
..	..	..	10,456	27,202	20,772	..	13,384	47,974	††2 Udhana	
9	47	..	6,269	22,257	14,260	..	..	36,517	3 Karanj	
1	5	..	6,207	15,449	12,492	..	..	27,941	4 Limbayat	
..	..	..	1,955	5,028	4,115	..	..	9,143	5 Dindoli	
..	..	..	1,458	3,849	2,923	..	..	6,772	6 Bhestan	
..	..	..	1,215	3,474	3,069	..	..	6,543	7 Nana Varachha	
..	..	..	1,141	3,016	2,825	..	..	5,841	†††8 Umra	
..	..	..	1,178	3,013	2,329	..	..	5,342	9 Bhedvad	
8	32	..	216	552	364	..	..	916	10 Pandesara INA	
282	**4,330**	**1,318**	**156,020**	**502,127**	**421,738**	**317,519 (345,675)**	**493,001**	**923,865**	**Total Urban Group**	
									RURAL COMPONENTS	
..	..	..	795	2,409	2,021	544	846	4,430	1 Dumbhal (L.C. No. 30)	
..	..	..	130	375	340	1,500	81	715	2 Majura (L.C. No. 38)	
1	153	..	311	984	774	512	1,515	1,758	3 Piplod (L.C. No. 39)	
..	..	..	399	1,070	878	330	636	1,948	4 Bhatar (L.C. No. 49)	
..	..	..	380	929	548	238	365	1,477	5 Pandesara (L.C. No. 51)	
1	**153**	..	**2,015**	**5,767**	**4,561**	**3,124 (19,845)**	**3,443 (35,062)**	**10,328**	**Total Rural Group**	
172	**2,098**	**225**	**26,602**	**80,458**	**69,151**	**74,517 (72,927)**	**94,993 (92,515)**	**149,609**	**(24) Navsari Standard Urban Area Total**	**14 VALSAD**
									URBAN COMPONENTS	
165	1,576	210	18,224	57,682	49,111	53,600	72,979	106,793	1 Navsari	
1	47	15	2,452	6,394	5,812	..	..	12,206	2 Vijalpor	
5	443	..	1,866	5,710	4,557	9,590	7,122	10,267	3 Jalalpore	
171	**2,066**	**225**	**22,542**	**69,786**	**59,480**	**63,190**	**80,101**	**129,266**	**Total Urban Group**	

* Includes the Population of (1) Navagam (2) Athva (3) Khatodra (4) Anjna (5) Adajan and (6) Rander (Rural & Urban) which have been fully merged with Surat Municipal Corporation.

†Includes Population of (1) Katargam (2) Ved (3) Dabholi (4) Singanpore (5) Tunki (6) Fulpada and (7) Kapadra villages as the have fully merged in Surat Municipal Corporation Limit.

A-5 STANDARD

State/ District	Standared Urban Areas and Component Unit	Civic Status	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Occupied Residential Houses	Houseless Population		
						No. of Households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RURAL COMPONENTS							
	1 Viraval (L.C. No. 60)		5·02	671	641	8	14	11
	2 Kabilpor (L.C. No. 61)		2·54	1,474	738	13	23	26
	3 Kaliyawadi (L.C. No. 77)		0·34	12,726	819	3	3	5
	4 Tighra (L.C. No. 78) .		2·32	433	196	..	..	..
	5 Jamalpor (L.C. No. 79)		1·73	846	312	..	..	..
	6 Chovisi (L. C. No. 80)		3·92	1,097	888	10	21	15
	7 Chhapra (L.C. No. 86)		2·89	783	410	22	61	44
	Total Rural Group .		**18·76**	**1,084**	**4,004**	**56**	**122**	**101**

NOTES :—

(1) While presenting the population data under col. 16 of the table, the 1961 adjusted population figures published in 1971 A-table have been ignored only in those cases which were not treated as urban in 1961.

(2) Data shown within brackets are based on 1971 set up, for further details see the foot notes appended in Table A-5 and statement given in the analytical note to Table A-5 pp 181—190 in this regard.

(3) M = Municipality MC = Municipal Corporation NP = Nagar Panchayat
Cantt. = Cantonment VP = Village Panchayat INA = Industrial Notified Area
N.A. = Not Available. OG = Out Growth

URBAN AREAS—*Concld.*

Institutional Population			Total Population (Including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Population During 1961-1981			Standard Urban Areas Component Unit	Steelate/ District
No. of Households	Males	Females	No. of Households	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	1
									RURAL COMPONENTS	
..	..	..	649	1,723	1,643	2,951	3,166	3,366	1 Viraval (L.C. No. 60)	
..	..	..	751	1,994	1,624	1,035	1,847	3,618	2 Kabilpor (L. C. No. 61)	
..	..	..	822	2,267	2,060	2,150	3,295	4,327	3 Kaliyawadi (L.C. No. 77)	
..	..	..	196	518	487	688	869	1,005	4 Tighra (L.C. No. 78)	
..	..	..	312	781	682	391	668	1,463	5 Jamalpor (L.C. No. 79)	
..	..	..	898	2,194	2,106	2,896	3,439	4,300	6 Chovisi (L.C. No. 80)	
1	32	..	432	1,195	1,069	1,216	1,608	2,264	7 Chhapra (L.C. No. 86)	
1	**32**	..	**4,060**	**10,672**	**9,671**	**11,327 (9,737)**	**14,892 (12,414)**	**20,343**	**Total Rural Group**	

ANNEXURE A (1)

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
HOUSELIST

Page No.....

Name of State/Union Territory..... Code No..... Name of Village/Town.....Code No.....

Name of District..... Code No..... Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet.....Code No.....

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc..... Code No..... Enumerator's Block No.....

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or Local authority or Census No.)	Census house No.	Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)	Household No.	Name of the head of household	Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this Census house and Without premises? If yes, fill Enterprise List	Number of persons normally residing in census household			Is there a physically handicapped persons in the house hold ? If so, indicate number of those who are totally			Remarks
							Males	Females	Total	Blind	Crippled	Dumb	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
Total	XX	(a)	XXX	(a)	XXX	XX							XXX

Signature of Enumerator.....Date..... Signature of Field Supervisor.....Date.....

Signature of Office Compiler.....Date.....

NOTE : (a) Count No. of entries and give total.

Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13.

ANNEXURE A(2)

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST ABSTRACT

Name of State/Union Territory..... Code No..... Name of Village/Town.....Code No.....

Name of District..... Code No..... Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet.....Code No.....

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc..... Code No..... Enumerator's Block No.....

Page No. of houselist	Total No. of Census houses (from Col. 3 of houselist)	Number of Census houses by use						Total No. of house-holds	Total Population			Total No. of handicapped persons		
		Occupied residential Census houses			Vacant Census Houses	Total of Cols.5&6	Census houses put to other uses (Col. 2 minus Col.7)		Males	Females	Total	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
		Wholly residential	Partly residential	Total										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TOTAL														

Signature of Enumerator.....Date.....

Checked and found correct

Signature of Field Supervisor..... Date.....

ANNEXURE A(3)

Page No.....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 (ECONOMIC CENSUS)

ENTERPRISE LIST

1 State/Union Territory..... Code No..... 5. Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet... Code No .....

2 District..... Code No..... 6 Enumerator's Block No. .....

3 Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle, etc..... Code No..... 7 C.D. Block.....Code No.....

4 Village/Town ..... Code No..... 8 Rural/Urban.....Code No. .....

Line number of Houselist Col. 1 of HL)	Census house No.(Col 3 of HL)	Sl. No. of enterprise		Description of activity of enterprise		Classification of enterprise (agri-1, non-agri-2)	Nature of operation (perennial-1, seasonal-2)	Type of ownership*	Social group of owner (SC-1, ST-2, others-3)	Power/fuel used for activity **	Number of persons usually working daily								Remarks
											Non-agricultural enterprises (Code 2 in col. 5)						Agricultural enterprises (Code 1 in col.5)		
											Total (Including Unpaid Workers)			Hired					
		(Col.4 of HL)	(Col. 7 of HL)		Code						Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Total (Including unpaid workers)	Hired	
1	1(i)	2	3	4	4(i)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Total	XX	(a)	(a)	X X	X	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)			(c) ( )			(c) ( )		(c) ( )	XXX

Signature of Enumerator.....date.....

Signature of Supervisor.....date.....

(a) Count number of entries and give total.

(b) Count number of entries with code 1 and give total

(c) Count number of entries and give total in the brackets.

* Type of ownership — Private-1, Cooperative-2, Central Govt.-3, State Govt. -4, local body-5, others-6.

** Power/fuel used for activity — without power-1, electricity-2, coal/softcoke/wood-3, Petrol/diesel-4, gas-5, animal power-6, others-7.

ANNEXURE A(4)

Total No. of Enterprise List Pages.....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 (ECONOMIC CENSUS)

ENTERPRISE LIST ABSTRACT

1. State/Union Territory..... Code No.....
2. District..... Code No.....
3. Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle, etc..... Code No.....
4 Village/Town..... Code No.....
5 Name of No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet .....Code No.....
6 Enumerator's Block No.....Code No.....
7 C.D. Block .....Code No.....
8 Rural/Urban .....Code No.....

Page No. of Enteprise List (EL)	Total No. of Enterprises		Total No. of agricultural Enterprises (Col. 5 of EL)	Total Number of enterprises				Total number of persons including unpaid Workers usually working in non-agricultural enterprises			Total no. of non-agricultural enterprises (figure within brackets of Col. 12 of EL)	Number of hired persons usually working in non-agricultural enterprises			No. of non-agricultural enterprises with hired employment (figure within brackets of Col. 15 of EL)	Total No. of Persons usually working in agricultural enterprises		No. of agriculturalm enterprises with hired employtent figure Within brackes of Col. 17 of EL)
	With premises (Col. 2 of EL)	Without premises (Col. 3 of EL)		Perennial (Col. 6 of EL)	Owned by		Without Power (Col. 9 of EL)	Males (Col.10 of EL)	Females (Col.11 of EL)	Total (Col.12 of EL)		Males (Col.13 of EL)	Females (Col.14 of EL)	Total (Col.15 of EL)		Total including unpaid Workers (Col.16 of EL)	Hired (Col. 17 of EL)	
					Private (Col. 7 of EL)	SC (Col. 8 of EL)												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total																		

Signature of Enumerator. . . . . Date.....

Checked and found correct

Signature of Supervisor. . . . . Date. . . .

ANNEXURE A(5)

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

ABRIDGED HOUSELIST

Identification Particulars

Name of State/Union Territory.....Code No..... Name of Village/Town.....Code No.....

Name of District.....Code No..... Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet.....Code No.....

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block,/Circle, etc.....Code No..... Enumerator's Block No.....

SECTION : 1 : (To be filled only on completion of census enumeration)

(A) Population of Enumerator's Block..... (B) Number of occupied residential houses..... (c) Number of households.....

SECTION : 2 : Houselist particulars : (To be initially copied from the original Houselist)

Sl.No.	Building No.	Census House No.	Purpose for which Census House is used	Household No.	Name of the Head of the Household	Sl. No. of the Household	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

SECTION 2:—*Contd.* Location Code..... Page No. .....

Sl. No.	Building No.	Census House No.	Purpose for which Census House is used	Household No.	Name of the Head of the Household	Sl.No. of the Household	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

SECTION : 2 *Concld.*

Location Code.....

Page No. .....

Sl. No.	Building No.	Census House No.	Purpose for which Census House is used	Household No.	Name of the Head of the Household	Sl. No. of the Household	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Dated Signature of
Charge Office Clerk.....

Checked and found correct
Charge Officer.....

Dated Signature of
Enumerator.....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

ABRIDGED HOUSELIST

Identification Particulars

Name of State/Union Territory.....Code No.....

Name of Village/Town.....Code No.....

Name of District.....Code No.....

Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet.....Code No.....

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/ Circle, etc.....Code, No.....

Enumerator's Block No.....

SECTION : 3 Addenda to Section 2 : (To record census house/households not covered in Section 2 but found by census enumerator during enumeration)

Sl.No.	Building No.	Census House No.	Purpose for which Census House is used	Household No.	Name of the Head of the Household	Sl.No. of the Household	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

SECTION : 3—*Concld.* Location Code..... Page No .....

Sl.No.	Building No.	Census House No.	Purpose for which Census House is used	Household No.	Name of the Head of the Household	Sl. No.of the Household	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Checked and found correct
Supervisor.....

Dated Signature of
Enumerator.....

Annexure A(6)

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 — **HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE** — Book No. — **Confidential**

Part I : Household Particulars — Form No.

Location Code ____ Serial number of household (Col. 7 of abridged houselist) ____ Type of household, whether Institutional or houseless ____

1 Name of head of household ____

2 Religion of the head of household ____

**3. Whether head of household belongs to S.C. or S.T. If scheduled caste write (1)/If scheduled tribe write (2) ____

4. Name of caste/tribe of head of household ____

5. Language mainly spoken in the household ____

6. Does the household live in owned house ? Yes (1)/No (2) ____

7. If 'No' in 6, does the household own a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration ? Yes (1)/No (2) ____

8. Predominant construction material of the house occupied by household :

(a) WALL — Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (1) | Mud (2) | Unburnt bricks (3) | Wood (4) | Burnt bricks (5) | G.I. sheets or other metal sheets (6) | Stone (7) | Cement concrete (8) | Ekra (9) | Others (0) ____

(b) ROOF — Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo (1) | Tiles, slate or shingle (2) | Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets (3) | Asbestos cement sheets (4) | Brick, stone and lime (5) | Stone (6) | Concrete R.B.C. R.C.C. (7) | Others (8) ____

(c) FLOOR — Mud (1) | Wood/planks (2) | Bamboo or logs (3) | Brick, stone and lime (4) | Cement (5) | Mosaic/tiles (6) | Others (7) ____

9. FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO THE HOUSEHOLD

(a) Drinking water supply (i) Source — Well (1) | Tap (2) | Hand pump/tube well (3) | River/canal (4) | Tank (5) | Others (6) ____

(ii) Within premises (1)/Outside premises (2) ____

(b) Electricity Yes (1)/No (2) ____ (c) Toilet (for Urban areas only) Yes (1)/No (2) ____

10. Number of living rooms in occupation of household ____

11. Number of married couples usually living in the household ____

12 Does the household cultivate land ? Yes (1)/No (2) ____ 13. If 'Yes' in 12, category : Owned (1) | Rented (2) | Owned and rented (3) ____

14. If Rented, enter local name of tenancy ____

15 Total population of the household (Total of Col. 2 of part II Population Record) ____

*For institutional write 'I', for houseless write '0'.

**Consult list supplied to you. If not belonging to S.C./S.T., put cross (x) in the box.

Part II : Population

M A L E

Serial No.	Name	Relationship to head (Indicate Serial No. of mother within brackets if present in the household for children upto 10 years)	Sex		Age	Marital status	Name of Scheduled Caste/Tribe, if any		Literacy		Entry in 14 A	
			Male	Female			Caste	Tribe	Lite-rate	Illite-rate	Yes	No
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	(a)	× × ×			×	×	(a)	(a)				

Checked with reference to individual slip

Compiler .....

(a) Enter total after counting number of entries.

Record

	M A L E									F E M A L E													
		Entry in 14B		Entry in 15 A				Whether seeking/ available for work		Name of Scheduled Caste/ Tribe, if any		Literacy		Entry in 14A		Entry in 14B		Entry in 15A				Whether seeking/ available for work	
	Serial No	Yes	No	C	AL	HHI	OW	Yes	No	Caste	Tribe	Lite-rate	Illite-rate	Yes	No	Yes	No	C	AL	HHI	OW	Yes	No
	1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
										(a)	(a)												

Checked and found correct

Supervisor.....

(a) Enter total after counting number of entries

Signature of Enumerator.....

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1 Record location code on each schedule and form, etc.

2 Do not leave any household or person uncovered in your block.

3 Do not forget to enter columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record before starting individual enumeration.

4 Do not forget to make repeated enquiries about young children, newly born babies and visitors not enumerated elsewhere.

5 Enter serial number of mother if present in the household against her son and daughter aged 10 years and below.

6 While making entries for names of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, check names of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes with list supplied to you by your supervisor.

7 Write legibly.

8 Do not do overwriting.

9 Do not hesitate to ask your supervisor if you have doubt on any matter.

10 Do not allow your work of filling up of entries in the Population Record to accumulate. It should be completed for enumeration done at the end of each day's work.

11 Do not misplace or lose any of your forms or papers while performing duties as census enumerator.

12 During revisional round, fill in fresh slips for newly born babies and update the Population Record.

13 Cover households which have shifted to your block after your first visit but before sunrise of **1st March, 1981**, if not enumerated already in some other block.

14 In case of any death in your block before sunrise of **1st March, 1981**, cancel slip of that person if enumerated by you and make necessary corrections in the Population Record also.

15 While ticking for information in columns 8 to 35 in the Population Record, make sure that columns 8 to 21 refer to males and columns 22 to 35 to females.

16 Check totals of columns in the Population Record before posting in working sheets for enumerator's abstract.

ANNEXURE A (7)

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 — **INDIVIDUAL SLIP** (Universal) — **CONFIDENTIAL**

Pad No.....

Slip No.....

Location Code..... ( ) Sl. No. of Household [ ]

1 Name.....

2 Relationship to head.....

3 Male (1)/Female (2).....

4 Age.....

5 Marital status.....

6 Mother tongue.....

7 Two other languages known.....

8 Religion.....

9 Whether S.C. (1) or S.T. (2).....

10 Name of caste/tribe.....

11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2).....

12 Educational attainment.....

13 Attending school/college. Yes(1)/No(2).....

14A Worked any time at all last year ? Yes / No (H ST D R B I O).....

14B If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year ? Yes (1)/No (2).....

15A Main activity last year ? Yes in 14B (C AL HHI OW) / No in 14B (H ST D R B I O).....

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment.....

(ii) Description of work.....

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service.....

(iv) Class of worker.....

15B 14B Yes—Any other work any time last year ? Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)/No / 14B No—Work done any time last year ? (C/AL/HHI OW).....

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment.....

(ii) Description of work.....

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service.....

(iv) Class of worker.....

16 If No in 14A or 14B seeking/available for work ? Yes (1)/No (2).....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 | INDIVIDUAL SLIP (Sample) | CONFIDENTIAL

1 Birth place

(a) Place of birth .....

(b) Rural (1)/Urban (2) .....

(c) District .....

(d) State/Country .....

2 Last residence

(a) Place of last residence .....

(b) Rural (1)/Urban (2) .....

(c) District .....

(d) State/Country .....

3 Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)* .....

4 Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration .....

5 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage .....

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male ☐ Female ☐ Total ☐

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male ☐ Female ☐ Total ☐

6 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during last one year .....

*Employment (1) Education (2) Family moved (3) Marriage (4) others (5)

(For Office Use Only)

H.State	SC	M	Sex

	Lvl	Subject	Div
1			
	Year	Univ.	
2			
3			
4			

Trg.	Year	Durn.	Inst

Stat	Durn.

	Sect	Orgn.	Work
Pr			
Pv			
Fr			

P	Count	Stay	Year

Census of India-1981
Confidential

Location Code

DEGREE HOLDERS AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL SURVEY

(Please see instructions overleaf)

1 Name _____ 2. Date of birth : _____

3 Designation & Address _____

4. Sex* : Male/Female 5. Are you married* Yes/No 6. Scheduled Caste/Tribe* : Yes/No 7. Home State : _____

8 *All Academic and Professional Qualifications*

Degree/Diploma/ Certificate	Subject	Class or Division	Year of Passing	Course Duration	University/Institution/ Professional Body
			19..		
			19..		
			19..		
			19..		

9						
	Training Undergone		Apprentice/others*	19..		Academic/Industrial/ In service*
			Apprentice/others*	19..		Academic/Industrial/ In service*

10 Postgraduate Academic Specialisations : _____

11 Professional Specialisations/Technical Skills through experience : _____

12. Present Status* : Employee/Self Employed/Student/Trainee/Apprentice/Retired/Unemployed trying for job/ Unemployed not trying for job/Others. *13. Duration of present unemployment (if any).....months.*

14	Employ-ment	Organisation		Main activity of the organisation	Nature of Your Work	Year of		Total Salary (Rs. p. m.)	
		Name	Sector*	Enter Serial Number as given overleaf		Joining	Leaving	at entry	last drawn
	Present		Public/Pvt*			19..			
	Previous		Public/Pvt*			19..	19..		
	First		Public/Pvt*			19..	19..		

15. Visits abroad for Study, Training, & Employment (Exclude all other types of visits).

	Purpose	Country	Duration (months)	Year of Return
(i)				19..
(ii)				19..
(iii)				19..

Signature with date.....

*Please tick (✓) appropriate answers in items 4, 5, 6, 9, 12 & 14. For example if female Male/Female ✓

INSTRUCTIONS

1. You may fill up this questionnaire if you possess a Degree in Arts, Humanities, Science, Engineering, Technology or Medicine; Diploma in Engineering, Technology or in any Professional field; or a Certificate from I.T.I.
2. If you are employed or self-employed, please give your office address in item No. 3.
3. Different employments should relate to different organisations served, and not the different jobs held in same organisation in Item No. 14.
4. Total salary in Item No. 14 should include salary and all allowances.
5. **Main Activity of the Organisation (Item No. 14)**

   Serial No. Enter the serial number in the appropriate column in item 14.

   1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing.
   2. Mining & Quarrying.
   3. Manufacturing of Food and Food Products.
   4. Manufacturing of Textiles, Cotton, Clothes, Jute etc.
   5. Manufacturing of Wood, Paper, Leather etc.
   6. Manufacturing of Rubber, Plastics, Petroleum, Coal and related products.
   7. Manufacturing of Chemicals, Chemical Products and Fertilizers.
   8. Manufacturing of non-metallic mineral products like Mica, Glass, Refractories.
   9. Manufacturing of basic metals & alloys.
   10. Manufacturing of metal products excluding engineering and transport equipments.
   11. Manufacturing of machinery, machine tools & parts except electrical machinery.
   12. Manufacturing of electrical machinery and appliances.
   13. Manufacturing of transport equipment & parts.
   14. Other manufacturing industry.
   15. Generation & Distribution of electricity, gas and water.
   16. Construction
   17. Trade and Commerce organisations.
   18. Transport, Storage and Communication organisations.
   19. Financing, Insurance & Real Estates.
   20. Public Administration.
   21. Defence.
   22. Education.
   23. Scientific & Research Services.
   24. Medical and Health Services.
   25. Other Services.
   26. Organisations not classified elsewhere.
6. **Nature of Your Work (Item No. 14)**

   Enter the serial number in the appropriate column in item 14

   1. Teaching
   2. Teaching cum Research
   3. Research
   4. Design & Development
   5. Construction
   6. Industrial Production
   7. Maintenance
   8. Testing /Quality Control
   9. Consultation & Professonal Practice.
   10. Sales & Marketing
   11. Management.
   12. Administration
   13. Others
7. **Please do not write on the "Squadres" [| | |] provided on the left hand side of the Questionnaire.**

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CSIR COMPLEX,
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NEW DELHI.
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FIRST FOLD

THIRD FOLD

SECOND FOLD

ANNEXURE B

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE, INDIVIDUAL SLIP AND POPULATION RECORD

CHAPTER—1

STEPS PRIOR TO ENUMERATION AND FILLING UP OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE, PART-I—HOUSEHOLD PARTICULARS

Population Census is a great national task which we are called upon to undertake every ten years. It provides valuable information about the land and the people at a given point of time. It provides the trends in the population and its various characteristics which are essential for planning. It has become indispensable for effective and efficient public administration besides serving the needs of scholars, businessmen, industrialists, planners, electoral authorities, *etc.* A Census, therefore, has become a regular feature in progressive countries, whatever be their size and political set-up, and it is conducted at regular intervals for fulfilling well-defined objectives.

2. As a census enumerator, you are performing a duty which is of great national importance. The data we provide through the census are very much needed by the public and Government organisations for many aspects of economic and social planning and form the very basis for the delineation of electoral constituencies. You are privileged to be a census enumerator. At the same time, your responsibilities are great. You have to fulfil them with a sense of pride and devotion to duty.

3. For your information, certain provisions of the Census Act, 1948, under which the census is conducted and which gives you the legal authority to canvass the census questionnaire and spells out your responsibilities, are reproduced below.

* * * * *

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

(2) Every person of whom any question is asked under sub-section (1) shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief :

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household, and no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband or of any other person whose name she is forbidden by custom to mention.

* * * *

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

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

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

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

* * * *

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

* * * *

....shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees and in case of a conviction under part (b) shall also be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months.

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

* * * *

4. Please take note of the provisions of Sections 11(1) (a) and (b) which require you to perform your duty as a census officer diligently and to keep the information collected at the census confidential.

5. The Indian Census has a rich tradition and has enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best in the world. It is hoped that you will help in keeping up this good name.

6. You will recall that as a preliminary to the census enumeration, the housenumbering and house-listing operations have been conducted sometime ago. On the basis of the Houselists, enumeration blocks have been carved out, one of which has been allotted to you for enumeration during February—March, 1981. You have also been provided with an Abridged Houselist in the prescribed form (specimen of the form may be seen at Annexe A(5) at page 232 which furnishes the identification particulars of your enumeration block and the details of buildings, census houses, the uses to which census houses are put, household numbers, names of heads of households and the serial number of each household. In addition, in the remarks column certain details like reasons for vacancy, place(s) where houseless persons can be found, *etc.*, have been noted.

7. It is quite likely that you may have been associated with the houselisting operations and you are already familiar with the preparation of Notional Map and Layout Sketch and the concepts and definitions of the terms like building, census house, census household, *etc.*, and the manner in which the Houselist has been prepared. But in order to refresh your memory, these terms are explained below (para 7.1 to 10.2). If you have not been associated with the houselisting operations, please read these instructions carefully more than once.

7.1. The Notional Map, as its very name indicates, is a map which is not drawn to scale. It is prepared for the entire village or urban block and is meant to show the location of each enumeration block within the village or town. Whether it is for a village or an urban block, the Notional Map will have to show the general topographical details of the entire village or urban block. The topographical details which should be indicated on the Notional Map would include permanent features and land marks, such as the village site, well-known roads, hills, rivers, nalas, *etc.*, as also railway lines and similar clearly recognisable features. It is important that the boundaries of panchayats, patwari's circles or *halkas* or hamlets are distinguished, if possible, and the names of hamlets would also be entered wherever known by a particular name. For the purposes of the preparation of Notional Map, you are provided with a separate sheet. In the case of very large villages when there are many blocks, it may be difficult to indicate the outline of the entire village. In such cases, it is sufficient if you show in the Notional Map the block assigned to you.

7.2. Having prepared the Notional Map, you would have to prepare the detailed Layout Sketch of your block. The Layout Sketch is in fact a detailed map of the block assigned to you in which, will be shown the streets and the buildings on the streets. The main purpose of this Layout Sketch is to clearly present the streets in the block and the buildings, so that based on the Layout Sketch, enumeration can be carried out. As in the case of the Notional Map, in the Layout Sketch also, important topographical details should be shown. However, it is not a document which is drawn to a scale. It is a free-hand drawing. In order to be able to draw the Layout Sketch, it would be necessary for you to go round the village or the block assigned to you, so that you become familiar with the area, the way the streets run and the main topographical features. Having gone round the village or block, you should start from one end of the village or block and draw a Sketch. It is important that the dividing lines between one block and another should be clearly demarcated. Such dividing lines, besides following some natural boundaries, wherever possible, should also be indicated by the survey numbers that fall on either side of the dividing line in cadastrally surveyed villages. In villages which are not cadastrally surveyed, the line can be indicated by the name of the owner of the field on either side of the line or by the name of the field, if any.

7.3. In the Layout Sketch, every single building or house should be shown. *Pucca* and *Kutcha* houses must be shown by signs like a square □ for a *Pucca* house and a triangle △ for a *Kutcha* house, further classifying them as wholly or partly residential or wholly non-residential by shading as follows :



Pucca houses, whether wholly or partly residential



Pucca houses, wholly non-residential



Kutcha houses, whether wholly or partly residential



Kutcha houses, wholly non-residential

7.4. It is difficult to give a comprehensive and detailed definition of the terms *Pucca* and *Kutcha* houses to cover different patterns of structures all over the country. The categorisation of the houses as *Pucca* or *Kutcha* for the purpose of depicting them on the Layout Sketches will facilitate their identification. Also as *Kutcha* houses are not likely to be long-lasting, any one referring to the Layout Sketches a few years later, can easily distinguish settlement areas which are likely to have undergone a change. For the purpose of preparation of Layout Sketches a *Pucca* house may be treated as one which has its walls and roof made of the following materials :

Wall material—Burnt bricks, stone (duly packed with lime or cement), cement concrete or timber, Ekra, *etc.*

Roof material—Tiles, G.C.I. (galvanized corrugated iron) sheets, asbestos cement sheets,

R.B.C. (reinforced brick concrete), R.C.C. (reinforced cement concrete) and timber, *etc.*

Houses, the walls and/or roof of which are made of materials other than those mentioned above such as unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, reeds, thatch, loosely packed stone, *etc.*, may be treated as *Kutcha* houses.

NUMBERING OF BUILDINGS AND CENSUS HOUSES

8. When once the location of every building or house is demarcated on the Sketch, it will be a simple matter to decide on numbering the buildings/houses in one series following certain numbers. No hard or fast rule can be laid down as to the direction in which the housenumbers should run, *i.e.*, left to right or in a clockwise order or North-west to South-east and so on. Much depends on the layout. So long as some convenient and intelligible order is followed, it should be alright. The numbers allotted to each house should be marked on the Sketch and with the help of arrow marked at convenient intervals, the direction in which the house numbers run, should be indicated. This is particularly important when streets cut across one another and the housenumbering series along a street get interrupted. It will be of advantage if the numbers are roughly marked in pencil on this Sketch and later verified with the actual state of things on ground to see if the order of numbering given in the Layout Sketch would be convenient or any change is needed, for after all the Sketch is only a rough one and the actual Sketch of buildings on ground may suggest a more convenient order of numbering at some place. Having satisfied yourself that the numbering has gone on right lines, you may ink them.

8.1. In urban areas, very detailed plans showing location of every building or house along every road and street in your block should be clearly prepared. In view of the very large number and close location of houses in urban areas, it may be necessary to have a number of sketches each covering a limited area. A Layout Sketch of your block should be prepared in which all the roads and streets should be clearly indicated and their names also written. Then, each building and house should be located on this Sketch. It will facilitate your work and of others if the wholly non-residential houses are distinguished from the residential houses by hatching, as indicated earlier in this section. Here again, the important permanent buildings such as town hall, large office buildings, court buildings, post office, hostel, school, church, market building, *etc.*, should be indicated on the map.

DEFINITION OF BUILDING, CENSUS HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD

8.2. You have to give numbers to 'Buildings' and 'Census Houses' in all areas. The instructions given hereafter will guide you to determine what a building and a census house are for the purpose of house-listing. A building is a readily distinguishable structure or group of structures which is taken as the unit for housenumbering. The entire building may be deemed one census house or sometimes part of it, as will be explained. The objective is to ultimately number and list out all physical units of constructions which are used for different purposes, residential or otherwise.

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

8.4. Sometimes a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases, though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as a separate building and given a separate number. On the other hand, you may come across cases, particularly in large cities, of multi-storeyed ownership flats. In these cases, while the structure looks like one building, the flats are owned by different persons. In case of such multi-storeyed structures, having a number of flats owned by different persons, the entire structure should be treated as one building and each flat as a separate census house.

8.5. Sometimes in metropolitan cities the local authorities may have considered the flats in a block or in large colonies as separate buildings and numbered them as such. If the housenumbering system of the local authorities is adopted as such, you may treat each such flat as a separate building because this would avoid your having to renumber these.

8.6 If within a large enclosed area there are separate structures owned by different persons then each such structure should be treated as one or more separate buildings. Sometimes there may be a number of structures within an enclosed area or compound owned by an undertaking or company or government which are occupied by their employees. Each such structure should be treated as a separate building. If such buildings have a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrance from a common courtyard or staircase and occupied by different households each such flat or block should be considered as a separate census house.

8.7. Usually a structure will have four walls and a roof. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. For example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided and there will not be any wall as such. Such structures should be treated as buildings and census houses, as the case may be.

8.8. If there is more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person, *e.g.*, the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage, *etc.*, only one building number

should be given for this group and each of the constituent separate structures assigned a sub-number like 1(1), 1(2), 1(3) and so on, provided these structures satisfy the definition of a 'Census House' given hereafter.

8.9 The buildings should be numbered as follows :

(i) If in a village the locality consists of a number of streets, buildings should be numbered continuously. Streets should be taken in uniform order from North-west to South-east. It has been observed that the best way of numbering the buildings is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continue with the serial, stopping finally opposite to where the first number began.

(ii) In a town/city enumeration block, the numbering will have to run along the axis of the street and not in any arbitrary geographical direction.

(iii) International numerals, *i.e.*, 1, 2, 3..... *etc.*, should be used for building numbers.

(iv) A building under construction, the roof of which has been completed should be given a number in the serial.

(v) If a new building either *Pucca* or *Kutcha* is found after the housenumbering has been completed or in the midst of buildings already numbered, it should be given a new number which may bear a sub-number of the adjacent building number, *e.g.*, 10/1.

NOTE : These should not be numbered as 10(1) or 10(2), etc as such numbering would apply to census house within the same building. On the other hand, 10/1 would mean a separate building that has come up after building No. 10.

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

9.1. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area, there are separate buildings owned by different persons, then each such building should be treated as one or more separate buildings. You may come across cases where within an enclosed compound there may be separate buildings owned by an undertaking or company or even government, actually in occupation of different persons. For example, I.O.C. colony where the buildings are owned by the Corporation but these are in occupation of their employees. Each such building should be reckoned as a separate building. But if in any one of these buildings there be flats in occupation of different households, each such flat should be treated as a separate census house.

9.2. It may be difficult to apply the definition of census house strictly in certain cases. For example, in an urban area, a flat has five rooms, each room having direct entrance to the common staircase or courtyard. By definition this has to be treated as five census houses. If all these five rooms are occupied by a single household, it is not realistic to treat them as five census houses. In such a case, singleness of use of these rooms along with the main house should be considered and the entire flat should be treated as one census house. On the other hand, if two independent households occupy these five rooms, the first household living in 3 rooms and the second household occupying 2 rooms, then considering the use, the first three rooms together should be treated as one census house and the remaining rooms as another census house. But if each room is occupied by an independent household, then each such room should be treated as a separate census house.

9.3. In case of hostels, hotels, *etc.*, even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens to a common verandah, staircase, courtyard or a common room, as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel/hotel building should be treated as one census house. But if such hostels/hotels have out-houses or other structures used for different purposes or the same purpose then each such structure attached to the main hostel/hotel should be treated as a separate census house and will be given sub-numbers of the main building. In some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts located in a compound, whether enclosed or unenclosed, is occupied by one household. While the main residence may be located in one hut, other huts may be used for sleeping, as a kitchen, bath room, *baithak*, etc. Though each of the huts is a separate structure, they form a single housing unit and, therefore, have to be treated collectively as a single census house. If some of the huts are used by one household and the others by a second household as residence, then the two groups of huts should be treated as separate census houses. However, if there are also other huts in the compound used for other purposes and not as part of the household's residence such as, cattleshed, workshed, *etc.*, they should be treated as separate census houses.

9.4. It is also possible that a household uses another structure, *e.g.*, a *baithak*, separated from the main residence by some distance or by other structures or by a road. In such cases, it may become necessary to treat that separate structure used as *baithak* as a separate census house.

9.5. It is usual to find in municipal towns and cities that every site, whether built upon or not, is numbered by the municipal authorities on property basis. Such open sites, even if they are enclosed by a compound wall, should not be listed for census purposes. Only cases where a structure with roof has come up should be treated as a census house and listed. But in some areas, the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. For example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided and there will not be any wall as such. Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and census houses and numbered and listed.

9.6. Pump houses, temples and other similar structures must also be numbered and given census house numbers. These are places where people can also live. Obviously, such structures need not be numbered if they are so small that no person can live in them.

9.7. Each census house should be numbered. If a building by itself is a single census house, then the number of the census house will be the same as the building number. But if different parts or constituent units of a building qualify to be treated as separate census houses, each census house should be given a sub-number within brackets after the building number as 10(1), 10(2), *etc.*, or 11(1), 11(2), 11(3), *etc.*

10. **Household :** A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Examples of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, *ashrams, etc.* These are called 'Institutional households'. There may be one member households, 2 member households or multi-member households. For census purposes, each one of these types is regarded as a 'household'.

10.1. If a group of persons who are unrelated to each other live in a census house but do not have their meals from the common kitchen, they would not constitute an institutional household. Each such person should be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether there is a household or not is a common kitchen.

10.2. Each household will be listed according to the instructions that follow and a distinguishing number allotted to each household. As each household will be related to the physical structure of a census house, the household number as such need not be painted on the door of each census house. Only the building and census house number will be painted.

11. You have been provided with a filled in Abridged Houselist form for your enumeration block in which the identification particulars and Section 2 will have been filled. You will notice that Section 2 runs from page 1 through page 14 of the Abridged Houselist booklet and pages 15 and 16 deal with Section 3. Section 1 on page 1 and Section 3 on pages 15 and 16 of the Abridged Houselist will have to be filled in by you as per instructions issued by your superior officers. The general instructions issued in this behalf are reproduced in Appendix I.

12. You will be required to canvass the Household Schedule for each household and Individual Slip containing 16 questions with parts for each individual in your jurisdiction. If you are an enumerator in a sample area 6 additional questions will have to be canvassed. The operations will be carried out in two stages :

(a) Enumeration during the period February 9, 1981 to February 28, 1981, and

(b) Revisional round between March 1, 1981 and March 5, 1981.

These will involve the following steps :

(i) Preparation of Notional Map and Layout Sketch of your enumeration block,

(ii) Updating the Abridged Houselist,

(iii) Filling up of the Household Schedule, Part I—Household Particulars,

(iv) Filling up of the Household Schedule, Part II—Population Record, columns 1 to 7,

(v) Filling up of the Individual Slip for each individual in that household.

(vi) Filling up of columns 8 through 35 of Household Schedule, Part II—Population Record with reference to the entries in Individual Slips filled for each member of that household,

(vii) Revisional round and updating of records,

(viii) Filling up of the enumerator's working sheet for preparing the Enumerator's Abstract,

(ix) Filling up of the Enumerator's Abstract,

(x) Filling up of Section 1 of the Abridged Houselist,

(xi) Handing over all documents to your Supervisor, the documents being the Notional Map, the Layout Sketch, all filled in Household Schedules, all filled in Individual Slips, filled in and updated Abridged Houselist, the working sheets for preparing Enumerator's Abstract, the filled in Enumerator's Abstract and all blank Household Schedule books, Individual Slip pads and other blank forms.

REFERENCE DATE AND ENUMERATION PERIOD

13. The reference date for the 1981 Census will be the sunrise of *March 1, 1981* which implies that the census is expected to provide a snap shot of the population of the country as it exists on the sunrise of *March 1, 1981.* It is obviously not possible to ascertain the particulars of every individual throughout the length and breadth of the country at this fixed point of time. Therefore, the enumeration period has been fixed from February 9 to February 28. Thus, you will have to actually commence your work of enumeration on February 9 and complete the work on February 28, 1981. During this period, you will have to cover your jurisdiction and enumerate all households and every person living in households as will be explained later in this booklet. On the night of February 28, 1981, you will be required to count the houseless households. Thereafter, in order to bring the information upto date with reference to the census moment, which is sunrise of March 1, 1981, you will have to quickly go round your jurisdiction on a re-visit from March 1, to March 5, 1981 and enumerate any fresh arrivals in your jurisdiction who might not have already been enumerated elsewhere and also take account of any births that might have taken place in any of the households after your previous visit and before the

sunrise of the said date, update the Population Record or fill in fresh Household Schedule if a whole household has moved into your area and has not been enumerated elsewhere. Fill in fresh Individual Slips in appropriate cases. As a corollary, you will have also to cancel the Individual Slips relating to persons who may have unfortunately died since your last visit to a household but prior to the sunrise of March 1, 1981. Births or deaths and arrivals of visitors that had taken place after the sunrise of March 1, 1981, need not be taken note of by you.

PREPARATION OF NOTIONAL MAP AND LAYOUT SKETCH

14. You will be required to prepare a Notional Map and Layout Sketch of your enumeration block for which necessary drawing sheets have been supplied to you. The instructions for preparing the Notional Map and Layout Sketch have been given in paragraph 7.1 above. Please go through these instructions carefully and draw the Notional Map and Layout Sketch for your enumeration block.

14.1. While drawing the Layout Sketch you may come across new constructions which have not been reflected in the Abridged Houselist supplied to you. These constructions will have to be shown in the Layout Sketch at the appropriate places and assiged building numbers with oblique strokes. Thus, if a new building either *Pucca* or *Kutcha* is found in the midst of buildings already numbered it should be given a new number which may bear sub-number of the adjacent building number, *e.g.,* 10/1. These new structures should not be numbered as 10(1) or 10(2), etc., as such numbering would apply to census houses within the same building. On the other hand, 10/1 would mean a separate building that has come up between number 10 and building number 11.

UPDATING THE ABRIDGED HOUSELIST

15. As mentioned in paragraph 11 above, you will have been provided with an Abridged Houselist for your enumeration block. In this form the identification particulars and Section 2 will have been filled. The general instructions as to how Section 2 and Section 3 must be updated are reproduced in Appendix I and doubtless you would have been trained in the procedure to do this.

15.1. As you go round your enumeration block carrying out enumeration, you will have to correct Section 2 and fill Section 3 as the case may be, in the Abridged Houselist. Please carry out the corrections in Section 2 and additions in Section 3 of the Abridged Houselist as you go round your block. Do not put this work off because it is essential to ensure that no building, census house or household is missed or not covered and that the present situation is fully reflected in the Abridged Houselist. Please read the instructions given in Appendix I once more.

FILLING UP OF HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

16. The Household Schedule consists of two parts. The first part incorporates the Household Particulars and the second part comprises the Population Record of which columns 1 to 7 should be filled in by you before you take up filling up of the Individual Slips.

16.1. Specimen of the Household Schedule, both Part I and Part II is given at page 237 to 239.

NOTE : Do not make any entries in the dotted boxes.

17. **Part I—Household Particulars :** You will have to record the Book No. and Form No. at the top right hand corner of this form. Book No. is given on the cover page of the Household Schedule book and you have merely to copy this number on each Household Schedule form. The Form No. will run serially from 1 for each book.

Location Code

18. At the top on the left hand side of the schedule you will find Location Code. The Location Code numbers have been allotted to each State, District, Tehsil/Taluk/Police Station/Development Block/Circle or town, village (each separated by oblique stroke) and enumeration block (E.B.) number within brackets. Your Charge Officer or Supervisor would have already indicated to you the complete Location Code number of the rural or urban block assigned to you and noted these particulars on the cover page of the booklet. You should enter on each form the complete Location Code number of your enumeration block, comprising State/District/Tehsil, *etc.* or town/village or ward and enumeration block numbers (within brackets). Please note that the code for town is to be given in Roman numbers while codes for all other units will be given in international numerals.

18.1. Location Code is a device by which every village or town in a Tehsil/Taluk/Police Station/Development Block/Circle of every District in a State/Union Territory is identified by a combination of numbers. The enumeration blocks for villages and towns have also been assigned numbers and these constitute the last element of the Location Code and is recorded in the Location Code within brackets. By a combination of these numbers one can exactly identify the enumeration block within a village or a town. Thus, Code No. 2/10/3/46(138) would mean enumeration block No. 138 falling in village No. 46 in Tehsil No. 3 of District No. 10 in State No. 2. Similarly, Location Code 10/6/II/5(22) would mean enumeration block No. 22 falling in ward No. 5 of town No. II in District No. 6 of State No. 10.

18.2. If you have, by any chance, been put in-charge of more than one rural or urban enumeration block, please make sure that you have *separate books and pads for each rural or urban enumeration block.* Do not use the same book or pad for different enumeration blocks even if blank forms are available in a particular book or pad.

18.3. Please check that the Location Code tallies with the Location Code indicated in the filled in Abridged Houselist supplied to you. If they do not tally, refer the matter immediately to your Supervisor for further instructions.

Serial number of household

19. The serial number of the household as given in column 7 of the Abridged Houselist will have to be

entered in the Household Schedule at the appropriate place. As you will notice, serial number of household has been entered in Section 2 of the Abridged Houselist in a continuous manner. If, however, you come across a household during the course of enumeration, which does not find mention in the Abridged Houselist, you should enter the particulars of this household in Section 3 of the Abridged Houselist as per instructions given in Appendix I. You may come across a new household in the following situations :

(i) A household has moved into a new building which has come up after the houselisting operations;

(ii) A household has moved into an existing building or census house which was not used for residential purposes before;

(iii) A new household has come in by sharing accommodation with other household(s) who were existing at the time of houselisting.

19.1. However, you may come across a new household which has replaced a household listed during the houselisting operations. In such a case, the serial number of the household given in column 7 of the Abridged Houselist need to be changed. You should merely change the name of the head of the household in column 6 in Section 2 and adopt the serial number already entered in column 7 for this new household. Similarly, if the head of household has changed, you have merely to make change in column 6 of the Abridged Houselist and no change in the serial number given in column 7 of the Abridged Houselist is called for. Please do not forget to read the instructions for filling up the Abridged Houselist and updating the same as given in Appendix I *before you start filling up* the Houschold Schedule and the Individual Slip.

Type of household

20. At the top right hand corner, below the Book No. and Form No. of the Household Schedule, you will have to record the type of household, whether institutional or houseless by symbols as per instructions given in the foot note of the form itself. There are three types of households, *viz.,* normal, institutional and houseless. While you are enumerating the members of the household, you will come to know whether the household falls in the category of normal household or institutional household or houseless household. For institutional write 'I' and for houseless households write 'O'. For normal household no entry need be made.

Q. 1 : Name of head of household

21. The head of the household for census purposes is the person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. Thus, the head of the household need not necessarily be the oldest male member but may be a female or even a younger member of either sex. However, you need not enter into an argument about this. You should record as head of the household the name of the person who is actually acknowledged as such.

21.1. In respect of institutional households such as hostels, boarding houses, messes, jails, *etc.,* the warden or the manager or the superintendent, who has administrative responsibility or who, by common consent, is regarded as the head, should be recorded as the head of the household. In such cases, write warden, manager, superintendent, jailer, *etc.,* as the case may be, or write the name of the person if there is no designation. If in a census house, in which there is an institutional household, separate families are also living, then each such family should be treated as a census household and a separate Household Schedule should be filled. In such cases, care should be taken to enter the name of the head of the household and not that of the head of the institution.

Q. 2 : Religion of the head of household

22. You have to record the religion of the head of the household as given by him against this question. While writing the religion, you have to write the abbreviations as follows on the line against this question and *not* in any of the dotted boxes provided at the end of the dotted line against this question :

For Hindus	—	write H
For Muslims	—	write M
For Christians	—	write C
For Sikhs	—	write S
For Buddhists	—	write B
For Jains	—	write J

22.1. For 'others' record actual religion as returned fully. If a person says that he has no religion, it may be recorded accordingly. If a person refuses to state his religion, you may write 'religion not stated'. You should not enter into any argument with the household for filling up this question. You are bound to record faithfully whatever religion is returned by the head of the household. For institutional households, put '×' against this question.

Q. 3 : Whether head of household belongs to S.C. or S.T.

23. You will be supplied with a list of Scheduled Castes (S.C.) and Scheduled Tribes (S.T.) in relation to your State/Union Territory by your Supervisor. While filling up the Household Schedule you will have to ascertain from the head whether he is a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe. If in reply to this question, the answer is in the affirmative, you have to record '1' in the case of a Scheduled Caste or '2' in the case of a Scheduled Tribe in the box provided against this question. If the head returns himself as Scheduled Caste, you have to check his religion. He or she should belong to Hinduism or Sikhism. A person belonging to a Scheduled Caste cannot belong to any other religion. Persons who belong to a religion other than Hinduism and Sikhism will not be treated as a member of any of the Scheduled Castes. But a member of a Scheduled Tribe may belong to any religion. In case of institutional and non-S.C./S.T. head of household, write '×' in the box.

Q. 4 : Name of caste/tribe of head of household

24. If you have recorded '1' or '2' for Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be, against Question 3 you have to enter here the name of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe which finds place in the list provided to you. You have to be careful that only that name of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes should be entered which is given in the list pertaining to your State/Union Territory. If the head returns any other name which does not find a place in the list it is not to be recorded and the head should be told that you are authorised to record only those castes and tribes which are given in your list in relation to the State or Union Territory concerned. It is quite likely that at this point the head might return the name of the caste or tribe which finds mention in your list. If, however, the head returns any other name which does not find place in the list it should not be recorded and the entry in Question 3, if any, in the box should be corrected accordingly. In case the head replies that he does not belong to S.C. or S.T., you have to put '×' on the line and *not* in the box against this question. For institutional and non-S.C./S.T. households, write '×' on the line.

Q. 5 : Language mainly spoken in the household

25. You have to ascertain from the head of the household about the language which is mainly spoken in the household. You have to record the answer faithfully as returned. There may be cases where one or two persons of the household may be speaking other languages also, but the language to be recorded here is the one which is spoken mostly by the members of the household among themselves. The language spoken in the household should not be confused with the mother tongue of each individual member of the household. For institutional households put '×' on the line. Do not enter anything in the dotted boxes against this question.

Q. 6 : Does the household live in owned house?

26. If a household is occupying a census house owned by itself and is not paying anything to anybody in the form of rent, then the household may be considered as living in owned house. This should be recorded by putting '1' in the box provided against this question. A household living in a flat or a house taken on 'ownership' basis on payment of instalments, should be regarded as living in its own house, notwithstanding the fact that all instalments have not been paid.

26.1. If the household lives in a rented house or in the house which is not owned, write '2' in the box. A housing unit is rented if rent is paid or contracted for, by the occupants in cash or in kind. Where an owner permits a household to live in a house, rent free, even then the household should be treated as living in a rented house, as for example, rent free accommodation provided to employees by Government, Institutions, Companies, *etc.* In such cases, the answer would be 'No' and you should write '2' in the box. For institutional and houseless households, put a cross (×) in the box.

Q. 7 : If 'No' in 6, does the household own a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration?

27. If you have recorded '2' in the box for Question 6, *i.e.,* the household does not live in its owned house then you have to ask this question. You have to enquire whether that particular household owns a house of its own or a house site elsewhere in the place of enumeration, *i.e.,* elsewhere in the village or town of enumeration. If the answer to the question is in the affirmative, *i.e.,* 'Yes', you have to record '1' in the box provided against this question. If the answer is in the negative, *i.e.,* 'No' and the head of the household replies that this household does not have a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration you have to indicate it by recording '2' in the box provided. It is obvious that this question is not applicable to institutional and houseless households because you will have to put a cross (×) against Question 6 for such households.

Q. 8 : Predominant construction material of the house occupied by household

28. This question has been divided into three parts, *i.e.,* (a) material of wall ; (b) material of roof; (c) material of floor. For your convenience the description of the predominant construction material has been indicated within rectangles under each item, *i.e.,* wall, roof and floor. A numerical code for a group of materials has been indicated. What you have to do is to enquire about the material and enter the appropriate code in the box provided with reference to the description given within the rectangles for each of the materials of wall, roof and floor respectively. This question is not applicable to institutional and houseless households. In the case of such households put a cross (×) in the box.

(a) Material of wall

29. For material of wall, 10 codes have been provided which are indicated in the schedule itself. In order to determine the material of wall you have to take into account the material out of which the major portions of the walls of the house are made and then select the appropriate code. The code thus selected should be entered in the box provided against this question.

(b) Material of roof

30. For material of roof, 8 codes have been provided. These are indicated in the schedule itself. For determining the material of the roof, you have to take into account the material out of which the outer roof exposed to the weather and *not* the ceiling, is made, *i.e.,* tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete, wood, mud, *etc.* If the roof is mainly made of bricks and stone and has a mud plaster, cement plaster or lime plaster exposed to the sky, the material of roof in such cases will not be mud, cement or lime but it will be bricks, stone, *etc.,* which constitute the fabric of the roof. In multi-storeyed buildings the intervening floor will constitute the roof of the lower floor. After ascertaining the material of the roof you have to give the suitable numerical code in the box provided against this question.

(c) Material of floor

31. For material of floor. 7 codes have been provided as indicated in the schedule itself. For the material of floor you have again to take the major portion of material out of which the floor of the house is made. For example, if in a house only the drawing room has mosaic floor while all other rooms and corridors have just cement flooring, the material of floor to be recorded here will be 'cement', *i.e.*, code 5. Again, if a house has tiled floor in the bath room and all other rooms have cement floor the material of floor will again be 'cement'. For multi-storeyed buildings the floor of the upper storeys will be determined in the usual manner as discussed above. It may be noted that the material of the roof of the intervening floors of multi-storeyed buildings does not automatically become the material of floor of the upper storeys. The floor material of the upper storey could be different from the fabric of the roof for the lower storey. For example, in a two storeyed building, the roof of the ground floor could be RCC while the floor material of the first floor could be mosaic.

31.1. It is again emphasised that while recording the materials of wall, roof and floor you have only to give the code number in the box provided against this question and *not* description.

Q. 9 : Facilities available to the household

32. This question is divided into three parts, *i.e.*, drinking water supply, electricity and toilet. The latter is meant for urban areas only. This question is not applicable to institutional and houseless households. In the case of such households put a cross (×) in the boxes.

(a) Drinking water supply

33. This question relating to drinking water supply has been divided into two sub-parts. The first sub-part deals with the source of drinking water supply. The sources have been put within blocks along with international numerical code against each. You have to enter the appropriate numerical code in the box provided.

33.1. If a household gets drinking water from two or more sources throughout the year, the source availed of during the greater part of the year should be recorded. After recording the numerical code in the box, proceed further for recording the answer of the sub-part (ii) of the same question, namely, whether the drinking water supply is within the premises or outside premises. If the water supply is available within the premises write '1' in the box provided. If the water supply is not available within the premises, write '2' in the box provided.

33.2. You may have a problem in determining whether water supply is available within the premises or not. Local conditions vary tremendously in this country. We may have a well, a hand pump or tube well within the house or even the backyard of the house opening to a river or canal. In all such cases, if within the house site the source of water is located, we may take it that drinking water supply is available within the premises. Otherwise it is not available within the premises.

(b) Electricity

34. If electricity is available to the household, enter '1' in the box; if it is not available record '2' in the box. It should be noted that we are concerned with the availability of electricity to the household as distinct from actual use of electricity by the household. The household may or may not be using electricity at the time of the visit but the fact that it is available is what we are interested in.

(c) Toilet (for urban areas only)

35. This question is to be canvassed for urban areas only. If toilet facilities are available to the household within the premises of the house, write '1' in the box, otherwise record '2'.

Q. 10 : Number of living rooms in occupation of household

36. A room should have four walls with a doorway with a roof over head and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, *i.e.*, it should have a length of not less than 2 metres and a breadth of atleast 1½ metres, and 2 metres in height. A room, however, which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking, *etc.*, should be regarded as a room. An unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattleshed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located, which are not normally usable for living or sleeping are excluded from the definition of a living room for the purpose of this question.

36.1. One is likely to come across conical shaped hut or tent in which human-beings reside. In such improvised accommodation, there will be no four walls to a room and therefore, the above definition would not strictly apply to such types of accommodation. In such cases, the tent or conical hut, *etc.*, may by itself be construed to be a room.

36.2. In certain parts of the country, particularly in rural areas, the pattern of housing may present some problems. For example, a household may be in occupation of several huts put to different uses such as main residence, sitting room, store and even for sleeping at night. By strict application of the definition each one will be reckoned as a census house, but this does not reflect the real situation. While huts used as store or cattleshed pose no problems, those used as sleeping rooms beyond the main residence, should be counted as rooms rather than separate census houses.

36.3. If a garage is used by a servant and he lives in it as a separate household, it should be reckoned as a room available to the servant's household. If the servant is considered as a member of the household then the garage room should be reckoned as an additional room of the household. Write the number of rooms available to household in the box provided.

36.4. A living room which is shared by more than one households will not be counted for any of them. In other words, only living room exclusively in possession of the household will be counted. For example, if two households share a single living

room and therefore neither has a living room exclusively, write "No regular room" in the line and also enter "O" in the box in the Household Schedule of each of the households. If two households have a living room each but in addition also share a common living room, then common room will not be counted for either of the households. This question is not applicable to institutional and houseless households. In the case of such households put a cross (×) in the box.

Q. 11 : Number of married couples usually living in the household

37. Enter the number of married couples usually living in the household in the box provided against this question. Count those couples who are usually living together in the household even if one of the spouses is temporarily absent and therefore not included as part of that household for the purpose of enumeration in Part II. You may take into consideration such persons for arriving at the number of couples.

37.1. This question must be canvassed for houseless households also. However, in the case of institutional households, put a cross (×) in the box.

Q. 12 : Does the household cultivate land?

38. Enquire if the household is cultivating land or not. If the household cultivates land, enter '1' in the box provided, otherwise record '2' in the box. For determining whether a household is cultivating land or not, it would be necessary to ascertain if one or more persons in the household are engaged in cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation. Encroachers who cultivate land encroached upon, will be regarded as cultivating household for the purpose of this question. If the household has a visitor who cultivates land elsewhere, it cannot be deemed that the household as such is a cultivating household. For the purpose of this question either the head of the household or one of the usual members of the family should be cultivating land. This need not be the main activity. The land may be either owned or taken on rent in cash or kind. The size of land cultivated is irrelevant. The land cultivated need not be in the place of enumeration. It may be anywhere.

38.1. A household whose members merely work on somebody else's land for wages should not be treated as a cultivating household.

38.2. Please note that cultivation is reckoned as such on the basis of the growing of certain crops only. In other words, a household will be considered as cultivating land if the household is engaged in growing the following crops only :

(i) Cereal and millet crops : Paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, gram, *etc.*

(ii) Pulses : Arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, *etc.*

(iii) Fibre crops : Raw cotton, jute, mesta, sunhemp and kindred fibre crops.

(iv) Oil seeds : Sesamum, ground-nut, rape, mustard, lineseed, castor, *etc*

(v) Cash crops : Sugarcane.

38.3. The growing of the following crops *will not be considered as cultivation :*

(i) Plantation crops : Tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, pepper, cardamom, *etc.*

(ii) Edible-nuts (other than ground-nut) : Walnut, almond, cashewnut, *etc.*

(iii) **Fruits :** Bananas, apples, grapes, mangoes, oranges, *etc.*

(iv) Coconut.

(v) Ganja, cinchona, opium and medicinal plants.

(vi) Betel-nuts (areca).

(vii) Flowers.

(viii) Roots and tubers, chillies and spices (other than pepper and cardamom).

(ix) Vegetables.

(x) Other crops not specifically included under cultivation.

38.4 This question must be canvassed in the case of houseless households also. However, in the case of institutional households, put a cross (×) in the box.

Q. 13 : If 'Yes' in 12, category

39. If you have noted code '1' against Question 12, *i.e.*, the household is cultivating land, enquire whether the land is owned, rented or partly owned and partly rented. If it is owned record code '1', if it is entirely rented record code '2' and if it is partly owned and partly rented record code '3'. Enter the appropriate code in the box. Encroached land will be treated as 'rented', because it does not belong to the person cultivating it.

Q. 14 : If Rented, enter local name of tenancy

40. If in Question 13 you have recorded 2 or 3, *i.e.*, the household cultivates rented land either wholly or in combination with owned land, ask the local name of the tenancy. This local name should be recorded fully. For example, a household may be cultivating land taken on mortgage. It is known by different names in different parts of the country, like *sudbharna, etc.* Again, a household may be cultivating land as a 'share cropper' and the tenancy is known by different names in different parts of the country, like *Batai, tehai, bargadar, etc.* You may also come across cases where the household cultivates land taken on cash rent locally known in some parts of the country as *Lagan Par, etc.* You have to record the local name of the tenancy in all such cases. If a household cultivates different parcels of rented land under different systems of tenancy, record here the local name of tenancy relating to the largest parcel of such rented land.

Q. 15 : Total population of the household

41. Enter the total population of the household in the box provided. This should be done after you fill up columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record. Total of entries in column 2 of the Population Record should be copied here.

CHAPTER II

FILLING UP OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE, PART II—POPULATION RECORD—COLUMNS 1 TO 7

42. Part II of Household Schedule gives the format of the Population Record. There are altogether 35 columns in this form. You have already been told that columns 1 to 7 of this form should be filled up first before you take up the enumeration of the individual members of the household. It must be re-emphasised that it is absolutely necessary to fill up columns 1 to 7 of this form after you have filled in Part I of the Household Schedule and before you take up individual enumeration of the members of the household. This will mainly help you in counting all members of the household, missing none, and in recording age of the individuals more precisely.

43. The next question that arises is as to who are the persons to be enumerated in the household. In other words, it is necessary to know who are the persons who are eligible for enumeration. Generally speaking, persons who are present in the household during the entire period of enumeration or who are known to be usual residents of the household and have stayed there for part of the enumeration period or who are expected to return before the February 28, 1981 are eligible to be enumerated as members of the household concerned. So also, visitors who may be present in the household which is being enumerated by you and who have been away from their place of usual residence during the entire enumeration period will also be treated as residents of the household.

43.1. Thus, when you visit a household for the purpose of enumeration, you will enumerate the following persons :

(i) All those who normally stay and are present in that household during the entire period of enumeration, *i.e.*, from February 9 to February 28, 1981 (both days inclusive);

(ii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and had actually stayed during a part of the enumeration period (February 9-28, 1981) but are not present at the time of your visit;

(iii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and are not present at the time of your visit but are expected to return before February 28, 1981; and

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

43.2. Please note that if a person has been away from his normal or usual place of residence throughout the enumeration period, he will not be eligible for enumeration as a member of the household in which he is a normal resident. He will be enumerated wherever he is actually found during the enumeration period. Similarly, a person who would have normally resided at another place but has been absent from that place for the entire enumeration period, will be enumerated by you if he is found in any household in your jurisdiction as a visitor. Such persons should, however, be cautioned that they should not get themselves enumerated again, in case they move from this place.

Col. 1 : Serial No.

44. This column relates to serial number and hardly calls for any explanation. However, in entering the members of the household in the Population Record it would be better if some system is followed. After entering the name and other particulars of the head of the household (columns 1-7), you should cover the near relations such as wife or husband of the head of the household, sons and daughters, each son's wife and children, each daughter's husband and children, then other relations such as brothers, sisters, mother, father, *etc.*, of the head of the household, then domestic servants, visitors, boarders if any, *etc.* Please see that all these persons must form part of the household and must be entitled to be enumerated in terms of the eligibility criteria spelt out in the various paragraphs. Such a system of listing and entering of particulars in the Population Record will ensure that omissions are avoided, particularly of small children. It will also help in cross-checking replies regarding age.

44.1. ONE WORD OF CAUTION—You must ask probing questions regarding relations such as unmarried sisters, parents, domestic servants and children. Otherwise, the head of the household may not indicate that there are such persons as members of the household. *Please make repeated enquiries about infants and very young children because they are often liable to be left out of the count.*

Col. 2 : Name

45. Again, this question hardly calls for any explanation. The name of the person enumerated, starting with the head of the household, should be entered here. At this point you may please recall the provisions of Section 8(2) of the Census Act reproduced in paragraph 3.

45.1. Do not insist on the name of the female member of the household if the respondent does not volunteer to give it. Similarly, do not insist on a

female respondent giving the name of her husband or of any other relation if by custom she is forbidden to do so. In the case of infants also some times the name may not be forthcoming. In all such cases it should suffice if in this column, you write so and so's wife or sister or mother or father or son or daughter as the case may be. It needs hardly any re-emphasis that the members of the household should be enumerated and entered in a systematic order as discussed above. In the case of an institutional household, there may be a non-resident 'Head'. He is not eligible to be enumerated as a member of this household.

45.2. Household Schedule form which contains Population Record would have been supplied to you in sufficient quantity. For each household you have to fill one form. Even if a form has been filled in for a one member household and there is enough space to enter particulars of another household you should not make further use of the form. You should take up a fresh form for each household. However, if in a large household there are more persons than what the Population Record form can accommodate, you should continue the entries on the next form, but do not forget to write the word "continued" on the top of the next Household Schedule and Populaion Record which you are using. The word "continued" should be written in capital letters and re-write the Location Code and Serial No. of the household in the second Household Schedule form also. Other entries in Part I of the second Hosehold Schedule form need not be filled in such cases.

Col. 3 : Relationship to head (Indicate Serial No. of mother within brackets if present in the household for children upto 10 years)

46. In this column you will have to record the relationship to head in full. In the case of the head write 'Head'. For others write the full relationship. Do not use words like 'nephew', 'niece' or 'uncle', 'aunt' but state whether borther's or sister's son or daughter (for nephew or niece) or father's or mother's brother, father's or mothers's sister's husband (for uncle), or father's or mother's sister or father's or mother's brothers's wife (for aunt). Son or daughter will include adopted son or adopted daughter or step son/daughter. For brother-in-law, write wife's brother or sister's husband as the case may be. For grandson, write son's son or daughter's son as the case may be. In the case of visitors, boarders or domestic servants/cooks, *etc.*, who are enumerated as members of the household, write visitor, boarder or domestic servant/cook, as the case may be. In the case of an institutional household, however, all the members of the household should be treated as unrelated. It is possible that in a hostel, the resident superintendent's son or daughter also happens to be a boarder, while the superintendent himself/herself is the head. Even here the relationship of his/her son/daughter should be recorded as unrelated, because it is an institutional household.

46.1. In the case of children of age 10 years and below, please enquire if the mother of the child is present in the household, *i.e.*, she is eligible for enumeration in this household and you have entered her name in column 2 of the Population Record and other particulars in columns 3 to 7. In such a case, please note serial number of the mother (column 1 gives her serial number) against the child's name in column 3 after 'relationship to head' within brackets. For purpose of this question, step mother or adopted mother will not be reckoned.

46.2. However, there may be cases, where the mother though alive has not been enumerated in this household because she was not present during the enumeration period and hence, not eligible to be enumerated here. Please note that in such cases, no attempt should be made to record her name here for the purpose of this question.

46.3. The following illustration will help you in understanding the instructions better :

Sl. No.	Name	Relationship to head	Sex		Age	Marital Status
			M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Smt. ABC	Head		√	53	W
2.	Shri DEF	Son	√		32	M
3.	Smt. GHI	Sons' wife		√	25	M
4.	Shri JKL and so on	Son's son (3)	√		5	NM

Cols. 4 & 5 : Sex

47. For males, put tick (√) in column 4 and for females put tick (√) in column 5 against the particular person. For eunuchs and hermaphrodites, put tick (√) under column 4. Verify with reference to the name and relationship to head recorded under columns 2 and 3 respectively that you have noted the sex correctly. It is obvious that there cannot be a tick in both columns 4 and 5 in the same line.

Col. 6 : Age

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

48.1. In respect of infants who might not have completed one year by the day of enumeration, their age in completed years must be shown as '0', as they have not yet completed one year of age. As has been stated earlier make sure that infants even if one day old are invariably enumerated. You should not enter the age in months. The age of an infant who has not yet completed one year should invariably be noted as '0' only.

48.2. Age is one of the most important items of demographic data and you should ascertain the age with greatest care. Many persons, particularly in the rural areas often times do not give their age

correctly. They should be assisted to state the correct age by stimulating their memory with reference to any historical event, *etc.*, well-known in the area. Sometimes the age can be ascertained with reference to the age of another person of a known age, who may be living in the same household or in the neighbouring household or that of a well known person of the village such as Headman of the village. A person can then easily say whether he was older or younger than such a person and by how many years. This will help you to record the age more precisely.

49. The advantage of recording all eligible members of the household in the Population Record columns 1 to 7 first should now be obvious to you. For, you will have an opportunity of checking the consistency of the age reported for each member of the household in relationship to the age of other members. In case of any doubt you can certainly check back with the respondent and ascertain correct age which should be recorded here.

50. Please recall the instructions which have been given under column 3—Relationship to head. You are required to indicate against the name of a child of age 10 years and below the serial number of the mother in brackets in column 3. When you find that the age of any child whose details you are entering in the Population Record is 10 years or below, please go back to column 3 to make sure that you have entered the serial number of the mother in brackets against the name of such a child, provided of course that the mother has also been enumerated as part of this household.

Col. 7 : Martial status

51. In answering this question use the following abbreviations :

NM : Never married;

M : Currently married;

W : Widowed;

S : Separated or Divorced.

51.1. The entry is to be made in the manner indicated below.

(a) For a person who has never been married at any time before, write 'NM'.

(b) For a person currently married, whether for the first or another time and whose marriage is subsisting at the time of enumeration with the spouse living, write 'M'. Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for the persons in stable *de facto* union. Even if a marriage is disputed in the locality, write 'M' if the person concerned says he or she is married or is in stable *de facto* union.

(c) For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not been married again, write 'W'.

(d) For a person who has separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again or who has been divorced either by decree of a law court or by an accepted social or religious custom but who has not re-married, write 'S'.

(e) For an independent woman return her marital status as declared by her.

51.2. This question must be answered for all persons irrespective of age. For very young children, though we may know that they are not married, the appropriate abbreviation must be entered.

51.3. 'M' is the abbreviation for 'currently married'. The word 'currently' does not mean 'rencently'. It only means 'at present'. For example, a man may be 80 years old and may have been married 50 years ago, if his wife is still alive and the marriage subsists, they are 'currently married'.

51.4. The only conditions for the marital status to be reckoned as 'currently married' are that the man and woman are both alive and that their marriage subsists, *i.e.*, they are not divorced or separated. Please note that we are not concerned with the legality of a union.

52. Having filled in Part I—Household Particulars and columns 1 to 7 of Part II—Population Record, you are now set for taking up individual enumeration of all the members of the household listed in column 2 of the Population Record. Column 8 to column 35 of the Population Record are to be entered with reference to the entires made in the Individual Slip. The instructions for making the entries in column 8 to column 35 are given later, after the instructions on the Individual Slip (Paragraph 163 to 179).

CHAPTER III

FILLING UP OF THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP (UNIVERSAL)

53. In paragraph 12 of this booklet, you have been told that you will be required to canvass the Household Schedule for each household and an Individual Slip, containing 16 questions with parts, for each individual in the household enumerated in your jurisdiction. If you are an enumerator in a sample area, 6 additional questions will have to be canvassed. The operations will be carried out in two stages, (a) enumeration during the period February 9, 1981 to February 28, 1981, and (b) revisional round between March 1, 1981 and March 5, 1981. You have also been told in paragraph 13 that the reference date for the 1981 Census will be the sunrise of March 1, 1981. In the same paragraph, instructions have been given as to how the revisional round should be conducted.

54. In paragraph 43 of this booklet, you have been told as to who are the persons to be enumerated in a particular household of your jurisdiction. The instructions are briefly recapitulated below.

"Generally speaking, persons who are present in the household during the entire period of enumeration or who are known to be usual residents of the household and have stayed there for part of the enumeration period or who are expected to return before the February 28, 1981 are eligible to be enumerated as members of the household concerned. So also, visitors who may be present in the household which is being enumerated by you and who have been away from their place of usual residence during the entire enumeration period will also be treated as residents of the household.

Thus, when you visit a household for the purpose of enumeration, you will enumerate the following persons :

(i) All those who normally stay and are present in that household during the entire period of enumeration, *i.e.*, from February 9 to February 28, 1981 (both days inclusive) ;

(ii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and had actually stayed during a part of the enumeration period (February 9—28, 1981) but are not present at the time of your visit ;

(iii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and are not present at the time of your visit but are expected to return before February 28, 1981 ; and

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

Please note that if a person has been away from his normal or usual place of residence throughout the enumeration period, he will not be eligible for enumeration as a member of the household in which he is a normal resident. He will be enumerated wherever he is actually found during the enumeration period. Similarly, a person who would have normally resided at another place but has been absent from that place for the entire enumeration period, will be enumerated by you if he is found in any household in your jurisdiction as a visitor. Such persons should, however, be cautioned that they should not get themselves enumerated again, in case they move from this place."

55. In paragraph 42 of the booklet you have been told that columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record (Part II of the Household Schedule) should be filled up first before you take up the enumeration of the individual particulars of the household. In paragraphs 44 to 51, you have been told how columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record are to be filled. The concepts and definitions associated with each column have also been explained at appropriate places. You are now set for taking up the individual enumeration of all the members of the household listed in column 2 of the Population Record.

56. You will be required to fill up an Individual Slip (Universal) for each member of the household. If you are an enumerator of a sample block or you have been asked to canvass the sample questions also in your block, you will have to canvass the relevant questions contained in the Sample Slip which will be found on the reverse of the Individual Slip (Universal) for each person. The instructions for filling up the Individual Slip (Universal) are given hereafter. Those for filling up the Sample Slip will be given at the end of the instructions of the Individual Slip (Universal).

INDIVIDUAL SLIP (UNIVERSAL)

57. A specimen of the Individual Slip (Universal) is given on page 241. Please note that this document is marked 'Confidential' which means that the particulars entered in this slip will have to be treated as confidential. Your attention at this stage is invited to the relevant provisions of the Census Act, 1948 reproduced under paragraph 3 of this booklet.

Pad No. and Slip No.

58. On the right hand top corner of the slip will be found Pad No. and Slip No. You will have to note the Pad No. on each slip of the pad. The Pad No. will have been indicated on the cover page of the pad supplied to you by your Charge Officer/ Supervisor. The Slip Nos. for each pad will run from 1 to 50 or 1 to 25, as the case may be. In some pads, the actual number of Individual Slips may, by mistake in binding, be a little more or little less. The last serial number in such pads will, therefore, vary accordingly. The idea is that every slip should be allotted the Pad No. already assigned by your Charge Officer as well as the distinct serial number on each slip in a sequence starting from 1.

Location Code

58.1. You will have to note the Location Code on each slip, as per instructions given in paragraph 18 of this booklet. Your Charge Officer or Supervisor would have already indicated to you the complete Location Code of the rural or urban block assigned to you and noted these particulars on the cover page of the pad. The Location Code consists of five elements, namely, State/Union Territory code, District code, Tehsil/ Taluk/PS/Development Block/ Circle or Town code, village or the ward code (each separated by oblique stroke) and enumeration block (EB) number within brackets. It is possible that the State, District and Charge code (Tehsil, *etc.*, or Town) would have been rubber-stamped on each slip of the pads supplied to you. In such cases, you will have to enter the remaining two elements. namely, village or ward and EB code. If, however, no such rubber-stamping has been done, you will have to write the full Location Code consisting of the aforesaid five elements, as given by your Charge Officer or Supervisor, on each Individual Slip. It is advisable to note the Location Code on each slip at home before starting actual enumeration, so that you do not waste your valuable time in the field in filling up the Location Code. Please note that the code for town is to be given in Roman numbers, while codes for all other units will be given in international numerals. For example, Location Code 2/10/3/46(138) would mean enumeration block no. 138 falling in village No. 46 in Tehsil No. 3 of District No. 10 in State No. 2. Similarly, Location Code 10/6/II/5(22) would mean enumeration block No. 22 falling in ward No. 5 of Town No. II in District No. 6 of State No. 10.

58.2. If by any chance, you have been put in charge of more than one enumeration block, *please make sure that you have separate pads for each enumeration block.* Do not use the same pad for different enumeration blocks even if blank forms are available in a particular pad.

58.3. Please note that the Location Code tallies with the Location Code indicated in the filled in Abridged Houselist and the Household Schedule on the basis of which you are enumerating the individuals in a particular household.

Sl. No. of Household

59. The serial number of the household as given in column 7 of the Abridged Houselist supplied to you will have been entered by you in the Household Schedule at the appropriate place. This number has to be entered on each slip of the members in relation to a particular household. It would be worthwhile your recalling the instructions given under paragraph 19 of this booklet at this stage.

Q. 1 : Name

60. This question hardly calls for any explanation. It is obvious that the name of each member of the household will have to be filled against this question on different slips. At this point, you will be well advised to recall the instructions in paragraphs 44-45.

61. *Please remember that you have to fill in one Individual Slip for each member of the household recorded in column 2 of the Population Record. Please also remember to fill the slips relating to the members of the household in the sequence in which the names of the members of the household have been entered in column 2 of the Population Record.*

Q. 2 : Relationship to head

62. It will be noticed that enough space has been provided for writing the relationship to head. You should record the relationship to head in full. The instructions in this regard are given in paragraph 46 of this booklet, which may be read for refreshing your memory. In the case of the head of the household, write "Head". Please do not write anything in the dotted boxes.

Q. 3 : Male (1)/Female (2)

63. For male, write '1' and for female, write '2' in the box provided against this question. For eunuchs and hermaphrodites, write '1' in the box. Verify with reference to the name and relationship to head recorded under columns 2 and 3 respectively of the Population Record that you have noted the sex correctly.

Q. 4 : Age

64. Record the age of the person in total years completed last birth-day in the rectangle provided against this question. The age should be recorded in international numerals. Very often, there is a tendency on the part of individuals to return 'years running' rather than 'years completed'. Make sure that only the actual number of years completed is recorded. In respect of infants who might not have completed one year by the day of enumeration, their age in completed years must be shown as '0' as they have not yet completed one year of age. Make sure that infants even if one day old are invariably enumerated. You should not enter the age in months. The age of an infant who has not yet completed one year should invariably be noted as '0' only. It will be useful to recall the instructions in paragraphs 48 to 50 of this booklet in this connection.

Q. 5 : Marital status

65. Instructions given under paragraph 51 of the booklet may be followed. You will have to use the following abbreviations in answering this question :

For never-married, write	'NM'
For currently married, write	'M'
For widowed, write	'W'
For separated or divorced, write	'S'

65.1. The entry as above will have to be made on the line and *not* in the dotted box.

NOTE : The entries in questions 1 to 5 correspond to the entries in columns 2 to 7 of the Population Record and you will be well advised to make a tally of the entries as and when you are filling-up an Individual Slip for each of the numbers entered in column 9 of the Population Record.

Q. 6 : Mother tongue

66. Mother tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother should be recorded. In case of doubt, the language mainly spoken in the household may be recorded.

66.1. Record mother tongue in full, whatever be the name of the language returned by the respondent and *do not use abbreviations.* Please note the following :

(a) You are not expected to determine if the language returned by a person is a dialect of another language,

(b) You should not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother tongue,

(c) You are bound to record the language as return- by the person as his mother tongue and you should not enter into any argument with him/her and try to record any language other than what is returned, and

(d) If you have reasons to suspect that in any area due to any organised movement, the mother tongue is not being truthfully returned, you should record the mother tongue as *actually* returned by the respondent and make a report to your supervisory officers for verification. *You are not authorised to make any correction on your own.*

66.2. The mother tongue as returned by the respondent should be recorded in full on the lines. You should *not* write any thing in the four dotted boxes provided against this question.

66.3. At this point, you may please recall the definition of a household as given in paragraph 10 of this booklet. Since a household may consist of persons related by blood or of unrelated persons or a mix of both, it is absolutely necessary to ask of every person about his mother tongue because the mother tongue of each member of a household need not necessarily be the same—these may be different for different persons in the household.

Q. 7 : Two other languages known

67. You have recorded the mother tongue in Question 6. Enquire whether the person knows any other languages, Indian or foreign, and write languages returned by him/her on the lines and *not* in the dotted boxes, against this question. In case he/she does not know any language apart from his/her mother tongue, put '×' on the line against this question.

67.1. The number of languages recorded under this question should not be more than *two.* These languages should be other than the mother tongue of the person enumerated and these should be recorded one after the other in the order in which the person speaks and understands them best and can use with understanding in communicating with others. The person need not necessarily be able to read and write these languages. It is enough if he/she has a working knowledge of these two languages to enable him/her to converse in those languages with understanding. Please do not write anything in the dotted boxes.

Q. 8 : Religion

68. In answering this question, use the following abbreviations :

For Hindus,	write 'H'
For Muslims,	write 'M'
For Christians,	write 'C'
For Sikhs,	write 'S'
For Buddhists,	write 'B'
For Jains,	write 'J'

For the others, record the actual religion as returned fully.

68.1. If the person says that he has no religion this answer may be recorded accordingly. Do not mistake religion for caste which will not be recorded here. You should also not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother tongue. Do not write any thing in the dotted boxes, but write on the line.

Q. 9 : Whether S.C. (1)/S.T. (2)

69. You have been furnished with a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in relation to your State/Union Territory. Ascertain if the person enumerated belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and if he does, write '1' for Scheduled Caste and '2' for Scheduled Tribe in the box provided against this question. For a person who is not a member of any Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, put '×' in the box.

69.1 If the person belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe returns his/her caste or tribe by a synonym or generic name of a caste or a tribe, it should be reckoned as Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe only if the name finds place in the list furnished to you. Similarly, if the answer to this question is in general terms, like Harijan/Girijan or Achhut/Adivasi, you should not reckon the person enumerated as belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be. In such a case, you should ascertain the name of the caste/tribe fully and if that name finds place in your list, you should reckon the person as belonging to Sche-

duled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be. If a person is negligent and insists on calling himself/herself merely 'Harijan' or 'Achhut' or 'Adivasi' or 'Girijan', as the case may be, or repeats the synonym or generic name of a caste or tribe please tell him/her that this description is not adequate for census purposes and persuade him/her to give the actual name of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. This may bring out the actual name of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be, and record '1' or '2' in the box as may be applicable. If the person merely claims to be a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, but says that he/she does not belong to any of the notified communities applicable to the area, as reflected in the list supplied to you, he/she will not be reckoned as belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

69.2. Scheduled Castes can belong to Hindu or Sikh religion. If a person belongs to S.C., he/she will be either 'H' or 'S' in the answer to Question 8 : Religion. Scheduled Tribes can belong to any religion.

Q. 10 : Name of caste/tribe

70. For the person recorded as a Scheduled Caste, *i.e.*, code '1' in the box against Question 9, write the name of the caste in full on the lines and *not* in the dotted boxes. For those for whom code '2' (that is S.T.) is recorded in the box against Question 9, write the name of the tribe in full on the lines and *not* in the dotted boxes.

70.1. Please check that the name of caste/tribe, as the case may be, appears in the list of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes supplied to you by your Charge Officer or Supervisor.

70.2. For those persons for whom '×' has been recorded against Question 9 there will be no entry in Question 10 and you should put a cross on the line.

Q. 11 : Literate (1)/Illiterate (2)

71. **Definition of a literate :** A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate. A person who can merely read but cannot write, is not literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

71.1. For a person who is literate, *i.e.*, who can both read and write with understanding in any language write '1' in the box provided against this question. If there is any doubt about a person's ability to read or write, the test that may be applied for reading is his/her ability to read any portion of the printed matter in the Enumerator's Instruction Booklet (provided the person is familiar with the language used in the booklet) and similarly, for writing, he/she should be able to write a simple letter. Ability merely to sign one's name is not adequate to qualify a person as being able to write with understanding. If a person claims to be literate in some other language with which the enumerator is not acquainted, the respondent's word has to be taken as correct. Other members of the household may also be able to testify to the literacy of the person enumerated.

71.2. For a person who is illiterate, *i.e.*, who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language, write '2' in the box against this question. All children of the age of 4 years or less should be treated as illiterate even if the child is going to a school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

Q. 12 : Educational attainment

72. This question will be asked of only those who are literate and for whom '1' has been recorded against Question 11. For a person who is illiterate and for whom '2' has been recorded in the answer to Question 11, there is no question of ascertaining the educational attainment even if he/she had at some stage attended school and passed a standard and had relapsed into illiteracy. In such a case, you should put a dash (—). We are insisting that a dash (—) should be put if there is no educational attainment and *not* a cross (×), because we want to avoid confusion with 10th standard which a cross may signify. You will have to ascertain and record the highest educational level attained by a person for literates, *i.e.*, for whom '1' is recorded in answer to Question 11.

72.1. For a person who is still studying in a particular class, the highest educational level attained by him/her will be one that he/she has actually passed and *not* the one in which he/she is studying. For example, a person studying in 1st year B.A. should be recorded as only 'PUC' or 'Higher Secondary', as the case may be. Similarly, for a person studying, say, in the 4th year of M.B.B.S., his/her educational attainment should be 3rd year of M.B.B.S. which is the highest level he/she has actually attained. You must record the actual standard passed such as, III standard, VIII standard, 1st year B. Com., *etc.* However, if a person merely says that he/she has passed primary, middle, matriculation, school final, secondary or other definite levels, record him/her as such.

72.2. The highest educational level attained by the person enumerated should be recorded. When a person holds both general and technical qualifications both of which are of equivalent level or of varying levels such as B.Sc. (Zoology) and M.B.B.S. or B.A. (Maths.) and B.E. (Bachelor of Engineering), both the technical and general qualifications should be recorded against this question. In the case of pass courses, indicate the degree only.

72.3. In recording the educational level of a graduate or a post-graduate, the major subject such as B.Sc. (Maths.), M.A. (Economics), M.Sc. (Botany), B.Sc. (Agriculture), *etc.*, should be noted. You should not use abbreviations which are not in common use. In such cases, the degree or diploma should be spelt out fully. For example, M.A. (Hindi) and Diploma in Library Science or M.A. (Soc.) and Diploma in Labour Relations. Adequate space has been provided in the slip and you are urged to record the qualification accurately and in sufficient detail. This information is vital for manpower planning and should receive your careful attention.

73. Whenever you come across graduates or post-graduates as also those with a technical diploma or degree and those with certificates from the Industrial Training Institutes (ITI), you will have to issue to such persons 'Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedule' and ask the person(s) concerned to fill the schedule which will be collected by you during your revisional round between March 1 to 5, 1981. You will be supplied with adequate number of Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules and you are urged to issue as many schedules as there might be graduates or post-graduates or technical diploma or degree holders in the household that you have enumerated. This information will be readily available when you have ascertained information regarding educational attainment against Question 12 of the Individual Slip. While issuing the Degree Holder and Technical Personnal Schedule for each eligible person in the household, you should note the Location Code on the schedule while issuing it. You should put a tick (√) against Question 12 of the person concerned for whom a Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedule has been issued. You will be required to furnish a statement giving the number of blank schedules issued to you, number of schedules issued to eligible persons, number of filled in schedules collected by you and number of blank schedules returned by you to your Supervisor. Therefore, it is necessary that you identify the persons with the help of a tick (√) against Question 12 of the person concerned for whom a schedule has been issued in order to give an accurate count of schedules issued to eligible persons. During your revisional round between March 1 and 5, 1981 about which instructions are given in this booklet, you must please collect all the filled in Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules issued by you to the members of the households in your jurisdiction and hand them over to your Supervisor. While collecting the Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedule, you must put a reverse stroke (\ ) on the tick (√) against Question 12 of the individual concerned for whom you have put the tick, while issuing the schedule. When you do this, the marking will appear as (4) to signify that the filled in schedule in respect of that individual has been collected. If, however, any particular individual in a household says that he has not been able to find time to fill in the schedule, you may please request him to do so immediately and post it at the nearest post office or letter box. The individual may be told that he has to fold the form, paste and post it. No postage will be required as this will be paid by the addressee.

Q. 13: Attending school/college, Yes (1)/No (2)

74. After you have recorded the answer to Question 12, you have further to ask whether the person whom you are enumerating is attending any school or college. If the answer is 'Yes', you have to record '1' in the box provided against this question. If the answer is 'No', you should record '2' in the box. *Please note that illiterates (code 2 against Question 11) can be found attending school.* Therefore, this question should be asked of all persons, including elderly men and women.

74.1. In recording answers to this question you are not required to ascertain whether the school/college being attended by the person enumerated is a recognised or unrecognised institution. The choice should be left to the respondent as to whether the person is attending school/college. Thus, if a person is receiving education through a correspondence course or attending some vocational course or attending the Adult Education Programme and returns himself as attending school/college, he/she will be entered as such and code '1' will be recorded in the box against this question.

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

75. In the 1981 Census we intend collecting information regarding the economic activity of the people in great detail so that those who use these data have the type of information they want. The economic questions consist of three parts, namely :

I Q. 14A Worked any time at all last year ? $\frac{\text{Yes}}{\text{No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)}}$

Q. 14B If Yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last Year ? Yes (1)/No (2)

II Q. 15A Main activity last Year ? $\frac{\text{Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)}}{\text{No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)}}$

Q. 15B $\frac{\text{14B Yes—Any other work any time last year ?}}{\text{14B No—Work done any time last year ?}}$ $\frac{\text{Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)/}}{\text{(C/AL/HHI/OW)}}$

III Q. 16 If No in 14A or 14B seeking/avaliable for work? Yes (1)No (2)

75.1. These questions must be canvassed for every person, irrespective of age or sex. *Every person must be asked Question 14A, including the very young or very old and the answer to this question must be filled in.* The other questions will have to be filled in the case of those to whom they are applicable. The instructions for filling these questions follow.

75.2. These questions are meant to get details of the work done by the people with reference to last year. We may, therefore, first consider what is meant by 'work' and what the 'reference period' is.

Definition of work

76. Work may be defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

Reference period

77. In all the questions, the reference period is the one year preceding the date of enumeration. Certain types of work such as agriculture, household industry like, *gur* making, *etc.*, are carried on either throughout the year or only during certain seasons or parts of the year, depending on the local circumstances. In such cases what we are concerned with is the broad time-span of the agricultural seasons preceding the enumeration.

Explanation

78. There should be no confusion regarding these questions. What we are trying to find out is the number of workers and since workers can be full-time workers or seasonal workers or marginal workers, it is necessary to collect data that will give us the correct picture. This is what Questions 14A and 14B and Questions 15A and 15B seek to do. The detailed explanation and instructions for each of these questions are given separately but it will be useful if we look at these together to understand their purpose better.

78.1. Question 14A seeks to find out if a person has done any work at all during the last year or whether he or she did not work at all and if it is the latter, how the person spent his/her time as a non-worker. Then Question 14B seeks to find out who among the persons returning 'Yes' in Question 14A had worked for the major part of the year. By major part of the year, it is intended to find out how many had worked for 183 days or more or in other words, worked for 6 months or more. Those who have worked for 183 days or more, will answer 'Yes' for Question 14B. For them code '1' has to be recorded in the box. But those who have worked for less than six months or 183 days will say 'No', and for them code '2' is to be recorded in the box for this question. Question 15A seeks to elicit information on the main activity of the workers in Question 14B, *i.e.*, those for whom '1' has been recorded in the box. It will also elicit information about the main activity of the 'marginal workers' covered in Question 14B, *i.e.*, those who have returned 'No' and for whom '2' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B.

78.2. The person may have worked for six months or 183 days or more in more than one activity. For example, he/she may have worked for 3 months in cultivation, one month in *gur* making and 3 months as an agricultural labourer. In Question 15A, he/she is required to indicate which of these three activities according to him/her was his/her main activity, *i.e.*, in which capacity he/she spent more time. In the instant case since the person has spent three months each in cultivation and as agricultural labourer the choice as to which of these two would be his/her main activity should be left to him/her. Those who have returned 'No' for Question 14B, *i.e*,. those who have worked for less than six months or 183 days during the last year and for whom code '2' has been recorded in the box, will have to state whether according to them, they were engaged mainly in household duties, or as student, or dependent or as retired person, rentier, or beggar or inmates of institutions, and if not in any of these categories, the person(s) should be put under 'Others' in Question 15A.

78.3. In Question 15B, details of secondary work or marginal work are sought to be obtained. Those who have worked for the major part of the year, *i.e.*, those for whom '1' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B, may have had secondary work and this should be entered in Question 15B. Those who have not worked for the major part of the year and for whom code '2' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B, must have done some marginal work and these details will be entered in Question 15B. It is important that probing questions are asked to elicit correct information in this question.

78.4. In Question 16, it is proposed to ask all persons returning 'No' in Question 14A, *i.e.* H/ST/D/R/B/I/O in Question 14A or 'No' in Question 14B, *i.e.*, code '2' in Question 14B, whether he or she has been seeking work or is available for work.

78.5. It will thus be seen that these questions on economic aspects have been so designed as to identify all the workers, regular or seasonal, and non-workers with reference to the activities during the last one year prior to the date of enumeration. It is very important to remember that the period referred to in Questions 14A, 14B, 15A and 15B is one year preceding the enumeration. Thus, if in some areas, a person has been a cultivator or an agricultural labourer, or has worked in an industry, *etc.*, only in one season, *i.e.*, less than 6 months/183 days, he/she is not to be treated as a worker for Question 14B. His/her economic activity will be reflected in Question 15B. Thus, all those returning 'Yes' in Question 14A must be netted as 'Yes' in Question 14B or in Question 15B or both.

79. Certain important points that need special emphasis are the following and these should be kept in mind :

(i) A person who normally works but has been absent from work during the reference period on account of illness, holiday, temporary closure, strike, *etc.*, must be treated as engaged in the work he/she would otherwise have been doing but for his/her temporary absence.

(ii) Persons under training such as apprentices, with or without stipends or wages, should be treated as workers.

(iii) A person who has merely been offered work but has not actually joined yet, should not be treated as engaged in this work.

(iv) A man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing one's own household duties or a boy or a girl who is primarily a student, even if such a person helps in the family economic activity but not as a full time worker should not be treated as a worker for Question 14B. even though he or she may be recorded as 'Yes' in Question 14A. On the other hand, if a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity for major part of the year but at the same time does also attend to some household chores or attends a night school, *etc.*, he or she would be treated basically as a worker for Question 14B and categorised suitably in Question 15A.

(v) A person, who merely receives an income, such as a rent receiver or a pensioner who does not have to work for receiving the income, will not be treated as economically active unless the person is also engaged for some part of the year in some economic activity. Similarly, beggars,

pensioners, receivers of agricultural or non-agricultural royalty or of rents or dividends 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.

(vi) An adult woman who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources should not be considered as working for purpose of this question. If, however, in addition to her household work she engages herself in work, such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or in domestic services for wages for others or minding cattle for wages or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes or grass, *etc.*, or any other work like cultivation, *etc.*, she should be treated as working under Question 14A.

(vii) A man or a woman who is doing household duties may be producing or making something *only* for the domestic consumption of the household and not for sale. Such a person is not a worker, even though from his or her point of view the activity is productive.

(viii) For an undertrial prisoner enumerated in a jail, he/she should be recorded for the work he/she was doing before he/she was apprehended. Similarly, for a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution he/she should be recorded for the kind of work he/she was doing before he/she 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. A question arises as to what should be deemed to be long-term. For census purposes, inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions if detained for 6 months or more should be recorded as 'I'.

(ix) A full-time public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a full-time political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his/her party will be recorded as a worker and entered accordingly. Such persons will include members of Parliament, State Legislatures, Local authorities, *etc.*

80. Each of the economic questions can now be considered in detail. *Please study these instructions carefully. It will help if you read the general introduction given above and those that follow more than once so that the concepts and the scope of the questions are familiar to you.*

Q. 14A : Worked any time at all last year?

Yes
No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

81. This question is intended to divide the population into two broad streams on the basis of a liberal definition of work. The reference period is one year. This question is expected to net all workers irrespective of the amount of time they have spent on work. In other words, this question will find out the number of all workers which will include full-time workers, part-time workers, marginal workers and even workers whose contribution would otherwise be considered insignificant.

82. The reference period is one year and this includes the agricultural seasons also. A person may have worked as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer throughout the year or in some season such as only *kharif* or *rabi,* or only for a few days. In all these cases this person has worked at some time in the year and the answer to this question should be 'Yes'. 'Yes' should be written on the line and *not* in the dotted box. One may have been a cultivator, an agricultural labourer, or engaged in a household industry or any other work. The definitions of these terms are given later, but the important point is that we are determining the fact that one has done some work some time during the last one year.

83. Obviously, probing questions will have to be asked specially in the case of those who are not regular workers. *It is particularly important to ask such probing questions regarding the work done at any time last year or any of the seasons in the reference period in the case of women and children in the rural areas.* Women and children in the rural areas work in the fields in the sowing, harvesting or other seasons and this may be on their own land or as labourers on someone else's land. This is usually seasonal work only, while they run the house and do all the household work. Unless questions are asked about such work, the usual answer may be that they do only household work.

84. It must be remembered that a man or a woman who is doing only household duties or making something only for domestic consumption (and *not* for sale) is not doing any work in census terminology. It is true that a housewife may be working harder than the other in the home because she has to cook, look after the children, run the house, *etc.*, but for the purposes of census she is not a worker.

85. In this question every worker (even marginal workers) will be identified and in their cases the answer will be 'Yes'. You must enquire regarding each person that you enumerate, whether he or she has worked any time at all during the last year. Even if the person has worked only for a few days, you have to record him/her as 'Yes', against this question.

86. If the individual has not worked at all during the last year, the answer will be 'No'. Then ascertain how he or she spent his or her time and record 'H' or 'ST' or 'D' or 'R' or 'B' or 'I' or 'O', as the case may be, below the line against this question.

87. In Question 14A, we are trying to find out whether a person has worked any time or has been a non-worker throughout. If he or she is a non-worker throughout, the category has also to be ascertained which is as follows :

(i) Household duties	—	H
(ii) Students	—	ST
(iii) Dependents	—	D

(iv) Retired persons or rentiers -- R

(v) Beggars, *etc.* -- B

(vi) Inmates of institutions -- I

(vii) Other non-workers -- O

The symbols which should be used to indicate these categories are also shown above against each category.

88. The definitions of the seven categories of non-workers are given in the following paragraphs.

Household duties—H

88.1. This covers all persons who are engaged in unpaid home duties and who do no other work or have not done any work at all during the last one year. Such persons should be entered as 'H'.

88.2. If a person who normally attends to household duties is also engaged in some economic activity, then he or she is a worker for the purposes of Question 14A and not a non-worker. For example, a housewife may help in family cultivation or agriculture or make and sell cowdung cakes at odd times, or prepare *papad, achar, etc.* and sell them. She is a worker and should be recorded as 'Yes' in Question 14A though she is mainly a housewife. On the other hand, a woman may be working in a factory or office or as a labourer or cultivator and may also be attending to household duties. Such a person is of course a worker and will be categorised appropriately in Question 15A later, and she will be recorded as 'Yes' in Question 14A.

88.3. It will be necessary for you to ask probing questions, particularly in the case of women, to find out if they have any economic activity, even if it is marginal, apart from household duties. If they have, they would be workers for the purposes of Question 14A, but the fact that they are mainly engaged in household duties will be reflected in Questions 14B and 15A as we will see later.

Students—ST

89. This will cover all full-time students and children attending school. For student, write 'ST'.

89.1. If a student participates is some economically productive work, say by helping sometimes as an unpaid family worker in family cultivation, or in houshold industry, trade or business, such student should be treated as a worker for the purposes of Question 14A *and not as a student.* In such cases, even though such a person is no doubt mainly a student, he or she is a worker for the purposes of Question 14A. The fact that such a person is mainly a student, will be reflected in Questions 14B and 15A, as we shall see later.

89.2. Please note that a person has to be a full-time student for being classified as 'ST' in Question 14A. For example, a person who is mainly attending to household duties but taking a correspondence course or attending part-time classes will not be classified as 'ST' but would be 'H' in Question 14A.

89.3. Please do not presume that a person does not do any work because he is a student. It is very important to ask probing questions from students so as to get marginal workers.

89.4. Please note that in most houses, the daughters help in the household work though they are studying full-time. In such cases, we are more interested in finding out if they are students and for this purpose you must ask if such girls are students or not. If they are, they should be recorded as 'ST' and *not* as 'H'.

Dependents—D

90. This category includes all dependents such as infants or children *not* attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age.

90.1. Dependents will include even able-bodied persons who cannot be categorised in any other category of non-worker but are dependent on others. However, if such a person who is dependent on others for subsistence is seeking work, he or she should be categorised as 'O'.

90.2. If a girl or an old woman attends to household duties she should be categorised as 'H' rather than 'D'. As you are aware, many persons may be dependents in the general sense of the word but are also doing household work, studying or looking for work. In such cases, they should be entered as 'H', 'ST' or 'O' as the case may be, and *not* as 'D'. It is, therefore, necessary for you to ask whether a person who is said to be a dependent is studying or looking for work, *etc.,* and if so, catgorise him or her accordingly rather than as 'D'. Such persons would particularly include unemployed daughters, sisters, brothers, *etc.*

Retired persons or Rentiers—R

91. A person who has retired from service and is doing no other work, *i.e.,* not employed again in some full-time work or not engaged in some other work such as cultivation, business, trade, *etc.* or a person who is a rentier or living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend, or any other person of independent means for securing which he/she does not have to work, will come under this category. 'R' should be noted for a person coming under this category in the space provided.

91.1. However, in such cases also a careful probe is necessary. A retired person may be drawing pension and be doing some work, as for example, a retired engineer may be working as a contractor. In such cases, he/she is a worker and should be entered as such.

Beggars, etc.—B

92. This will cover beggars, vagrants or cases such as persons without indication of source of income and those with unspecified sources of subsistence who are not engaged in any economically productive work.

92.1. For such persons, 'B' should be written in the space provided.

Inmates of institutions—I

93. This will cover convicts in jails or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution, even if such persons are compelled to do some work such as carpentry, carpet weaving, vegetable growing, *etc.*, in such institutions. But an undertrial prisoner enumerated in a jail should be recorded for the work he/she was doing before he/she was apprehended. Similarly, a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution should be recorded for the kind of work he/she was doing before he/she was admitted into the hospital or institution. But for a long-term undertrial prisoner or 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. A person will be considered as "long-term" if he or she is in such an institution for 6 months or more.

Other non-workers—O

94. This will include all non-workers who may not come under any of the above *six categories* but who are looking for work. They should be noted as 'O' in the space provided. A boy or girl who has completed education or has stopped studying and is looking for work will come under this category. A person who is merely spending his/her time at home as a dependent and is not doing any work and is not seeking any work will come under 'D' rather than 'O'. A person irrespective of age and whether educated or not, if he or she reports that he or she is not engaged in any other activity *but is seeking work* will come under this category.

94.1. It must be noted that this category includes only those who do not fall into any of the other categories of non-workers discussed earlier. There may be cases of students who may be seeking work and quite prepared to give up studies if they got a job. Such persons are students (ST) for Question 14A. The fact that they are seeking jobs will be reflected in Question 16. Thus, category 'O' need not necessarily represent all those who are seeking work.

Q. 14B : If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year? Yes (1)/No (2)

95. As mentioned earlier, through Question 14A you have classified all people into two broad streams of workers and non-workers. In doing so, workers would include all those who have worked irrespective of the quantum of their contribution to the economy. Even marginal workers are categorised as workers in Question 14A.

95.1. Having found out that the person had worked any time at all during the last year (Yes in 14A), you have now to ascertain whether the person worked for the major part of last year. By major part of last year, is meant that the person had worked for 183 days or more, or in other words worked for six months or more. If the answer to this question is in the affirmative you should record '1' in the box against Question 14B. If the person has worked for less than six months or 183 days during the last year, you should record '2' for that person in this question.

95.2. A person may have worked in different capacities during last year. For example, he/she may have worked as a daily wage labourer for 4 months, as an agricultural labourer for 1 month and as a cultivator for 2 months. There could even be breaks in between the different types of work performed by him/her. In computing whether the person worked for major part of the year, you should reckon all the three spells of economic activity and if it satisfies the concept of work for major part of the year, treat him/her as 'Yes' for Question 14B and record '1' in the box. Similarly if the total period of work falls short of six months or 183 days, treat him/her as 'No' and record '2' in the box for that person.

Q. 15A : Main activity last year?

Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)

No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

96. In Question 14B you would have ascertained whether a person had worked for major part of the year or not. Now in Question 15A, you will be required to ascertain his or her main activity during last year. That is to say how he or she engaged himself or herself mostly. Main activity of a person who was engaged in more than one activity will be recokoned in terms of time disposition. For example, if a person has worked as a daily wage labourer for 4 months, as an agricultural labourer for 1 month and as cultivator for 2 months and for him/her, you have recorded '1' in the box against Question 14B, you should ascertain how he or she daily wage labourer for Question 15A and you will record 'OW' on the line (and *not* in the box), since he/she spent more time in this activity than as a cultivator or agricultural labourer. Similarly, for a person for whom you have recorded '2' in the box in Question 14B, you should ascertain how he or she spent his/her time mostly as a non-worker and record the appropriate symbol below the line in the space provided and *not* in the box.

97. The main activity of workers is classified into four categories, *viz.*, cultivator, agricultural labourer, household industry, and other work. These terms are explained below.

Cultivator

98. 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 cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes supervision or direction cultivation.

98.1. A person who has given out his/her 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 cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both (agricultural labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

98.2. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, *etc.*,

and other crops such as sugarcane, ground-nuts, tapioca, *etc.*, and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton, *etc.*, and *does not* include fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves or working of plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations. For a person who is a cultivator, write 'C' in the space provided.

Agricultural labourer

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

99.1. For a person who returns his/her economic activity as agricultural labourer, write 'AL' in the space provided.

Important

100. For certain reasons, the growing of certain crops is not considered as agriculture. If a person is engaged in the growing of such crops he or she will *not* be considered as a cultivator or agricultural labourer.

100.1. You must remember that a person can be classified as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer *only on the basis of the crops grown.* The growing of the following crops is considered as cultivation. Therefore, a person who grows these crops or who works on land on which these crops are grown can be classified either as a cultivator or an agricultural labourer as the case may be.

(i) **Cereal and millet crops** : Paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, gram, *etc.*

(ii) **Pulses** : Arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, *etc.*

(iii) **Fibre crops** : Raw cotton, jute, mesta, sunhemp and kindred fibre crops.

(iv) **Oil seeds** : Sesamum, ground-nut, rape, mustard, linseed, castor, *etc.*

(v) **Cach crops** : Sugarcane.

The growing of the following crops *will not be considered as cultivation* :

(i) **Plantation crops** : Tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, pepper, cardamom, *etc.*

(ii) **Edible nuts (other than ground-nut)** : Walnut, almond, cashewnut, *etc.*

(iii) **Fruits** : Bananas, apples grapes, mangoes, oranges, *etc.*

(iv) Coconut.

(v) Ganja, cinchona, opium and medicinal plants.

(vi) Betal-nuts (areca).

(vii) Flowers.

(viii) Roots and tubers, chillies and spices (other than pepper and cardamom)

(ix) Vegetables.

(x) Other crops not specifically included under cultivation.

101. Please remember that you must use the abbreviations given in the instructions, namely, 'C' or 'AL'. It will be evident that you will have to ask a specific question regarding the crops grown in all cases where one merely says he/she is a cultivator or an agricultural labourer.

Household Industry

102. For a person who returns his/her main activity as engaged in some production, processing, servicing or repair of articles or goods such as handloom weaving, dyeing, carpentry, *bidi* rolling, pottery manufcture, bicycle repairing, blacksmithy, tailoring, *etc.*, it has to be ascertained if it is a household industry, and if so, it should be indicated by the abbreviation 'HHI' in the space provided.

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

102.2. There may be an industry which is being run by a large joint family of more than 10 persons and where power is used or more than 20 persons where power is not used. In such cases, though only family members are involved, this will not be treated as 'HHI'. Thus, the meaning of the term 'run on the scale of a registered factory' refers to such cases even if these are not registered as such.

102.3. The main criterion of a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household. This criterion will apply in urban areas too. Even if the industry is not actually located at home in rural areas there is greater possibility of the members of the household participating even if it is located anywhere within the village limits. In the urban areas where organised industry takes greater prominence, the Household Industry should be confined to the precincts of the house where the participants live. In urban areas even if the members of the household by themselves run an industry but at a place away from the precincts of their home, it will not be considered a Household Industry. It should be located within the precincts of the house where the members live in the case of urban areas.

102.4. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include professions such as a Pleader or Doctor or Barber, Musician, Dancer, Waterman, *Dhobi*, Astrologer, *etc.*, or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of the household. A list of a few typical Household Industries is appended to these instructions at Appendix II.

102.5. Sometimes it is likely that the person who may not be working in his/her own Household Industry may be working in another Household Industry. You should, therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his/her own Household Industry is working in any other Household Industry and record as per instructions given above.

102.6. As mentioned earlier, a Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing, or making and selling of goods. However, a household can be engaged in certain other activities collectively but these may not qualify for being considered as Household Industries.

102.7. Certain activities even though conducted by members of the same household will not constitute a Household Industry. These are indicated below and therefore the members of the family working in such industries will be classified as 'OW' and *not* 'HHI'.

(i) Plantation work.

(ii) Livestock maintenance and production such as cattle, goats, sheep breeding, poultry farms, bee-keeping, rearing of silk worm and production of cocoons and *raw silk*, production of milk, eggs, honey, wax, bones, *etc.*

(iii) Hunting, trapping and selling of the catch.

(iv) Forestry and logging : log, fuel, charcoal production, gathering and selling of fodder and other forest produce, *etc.*

(v) Fishing including rearing of fish, collection of pearls, shells, sea products, *etc.*

(vi) Mining and quarrying.

102.8. In our country Household Industry is a very important part of our economy. We must get accurate data regarding those engaged in 'HHI'. You must carefully read these instructions and understand them. The main points are again indicated below.

'HHI' stands for worker in Household Industry. The main characteristics of the Household Industry are the following :

(a) One or more members of the household must participate. Participation by hired labour must be minimum.

(b) The activity should relate to some production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods.

(c) The goods produced should not be for consumption by the household itself but shou'd be wholly or partly for sale.

(d) In an urban area the industry must be carried on *in the precincts of the house in which the household lives.* In the rural areas, the industry may be anywhere within the limits of the village.

(e) The activity should not be on the scale of a Registered Factory.

(f) Professions such as those practised by Pleader, Doctor, Barber, Musician, Dancer, *Dhobi*, Astrologer, *etc.*, will not be 'HHI'.

Other workers

103. All workers, *i.e.*, those who have been engaged in some economic activity during the last one year, who are not cultivators or agricultural labourers or in Household Industry, are 'Other Workers'—'OW'. The type of workers that come under this category of 'OW' include factory workers, plantation workers, those in trade, commerce, business, transport, mining, construction, political or social work, all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, priests, entertainment artists, *etc.* In effect, all those who work in any field of economic activity other than cultivator, agricultural labourer or household industry, are 'Other Workers'. They will be entered as 'OW'.

103.1. You will recall that it was mentioned that the growing of certain crops is not agriculture. Please see paragraph 100.1. Those engaged in this activity would have to be classified as 'OW'.

Q. 15A : Further explanation

104. In Question 15A we are trying to find out what a person's main activity is. You will see that if a person is recorded as a worker in Question 14A but has not worked for the major part of the year, the answer in Question 14B would be 'No', *i.e.*, for him/her you would have recorded '2' in the box against Question 14B. In such a case, you must find out what such a person has been doing mostly. He or she may have mainly been doing household duties, or studying, or being a dependent or rentier or beggar or lodged in an institution or may fall under the category 'O' described earlier. In any case, even for these persons, we are interested in finding out their work details, though this may not be what they were mostly doing. The work details will be obtained through Question 15B, as we will see later where the marginal or secondary work of a person is netted.

104.1. Question 15A gives information about all workers on the basis of what they have been doing mostly.

104.2. If in reply to Question 14A a person has said that he/she has worked any time at all in the last one year (or season) you would have entered him or her as 'Yes' against Question 14A. What you have now to do is to find out if this is what this person did or does mostly, *i.e.*, whether it is his or her main work, on which the greater part of *his/her time is spent.* You do this in Question 14B, where you ascertain whether the person has worked for major part of the year, *i.e.*, for six months or 183 days or more or less than six months or 183 days. In the latter case you have recorded code '2' in the box against Question 14B. At this stage you may recall the instructions given under Question 15A (Paragraph 96) where it has been stated that the person may have been engaged in more than one activity and for the purposes of Question 15A, his/her main activity has been identified. In such a case his/her secondary work will be reflected in

Question 15B, as we will see later. Similarly, such persons who are identified as non-workers for their main activity in Question 15A as H/ST/D/R/B/I/O will give details of their marginal work (on the basis of which they were recorded as 'Yes' in Question 14A) will be reflected in Question 15B.

104.3. What is meant by main activity or the work that a person has been doing mostly can be easily understood from the following examples :

(a) A person is a cultivator (C) but during the non-agricultural season works as a construction worker or as a *hamali* (OW). He/she is a cultivator mainly and next 'other worker'. He/she should be recorded as 'C' in Question 15A and 'OW' in Question 15B.

(b) A housewife (H), is generally engaged in running her household but works on the family land during the sowing or harvesting season (C). She is mainly engaged in household duties and should be recorded as 'H' for Question 15A and as 'C' for Question 15B. In this example, if she works as an agricultural labourer or in a Household Industry, she would be 'AL' or 'HHI', as the case may be, for Question 15-B.

(c) A person may be mainly an agricultural labourer (AL) but may have worked in a Khandsari sugar factory during the lean season (OW). He would be 'AL' for Question 15A and 'OW' for Question 15B.

(d) A student (ST) may be working for a few hours in a shop to earn some money for fees, *etc.* (OW). He/she is mainly 'ST' for Question 15A and 'OW' for Question 15B.

(e) A person who is mainly a cultivator (C) also keeps cows and sells the milk. He/she would be entered as 'C' in Question 15A and 'OW' in Question 15B.

These examples will help you to understand the concepts better.

105. In the case of those who are mainly engaged in Household Industry (HHI) or as other workers (OW), certain details should be collected regarding name of establishment, description of work, nature of industry, trade, profession or service, and class of worker. These details will have to be filled in Question 15A(i) to 15A(iv).

105.1. As you will see from the question itself, these parts are applicable to persons for whom you have recorded 'HHI' or 'OW' against Question 15A. If the economic activity has been shown as 'C' or 'AL' against Question 15A, there is no need to fill in the sub-sections (i) to (iv) of this question. Similarly, if an individual has been recorded as 'No' against Question 14B, *i.e.*, code '2' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B and H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, as the case may be, has been recorded in Question 15A, sub-sections (i) to (iv) will not apply. In such cases a cross ( ) may be put on each of the lines against these sub-sections.

Q. 15A (i) : Name of establishement

106. Record here the name of the factory, firm, workshop, business house, company, shop, office, *etc.* In respect of public offices you should clearly indicate whether they are Central or State Government or local body offices, *etc.* If the establishment does not have any definite name such as, in the case of a household industry, like hand pounding of rice, *gur* making, handloom weaving, potter's house, blacksmithy, *etc.*, enter the proprietor's name and the type of shop so that if necessary a link can be established between the various sub-sections of this question. For example, instead of 'No particular name' the entry could read as 'Babulal's Paint shop', *etc.* For defence and other similar personnel as may be indicated to you, put a cross (×) on the line.

Q. 15A (ii) : Description of work

107. Under this question, the description of the actual work, *i.e.*, the occupation that the person enumerated is doing is to be recorded irrespective of the type of industry, trade, profession or service that he/she may be working in and which is to be recorded under sub-section (iii) of Question 15A.

107.1. His/her actual work or occupation should always be given in sufficient detail. If, for example, a person is merely recorded as 'clerk' with no other details, it will be impossible to properly categorise him/her by the type of work he/she does. He/she may be a clerk attending to correspondence or bookkeeping or accounting. Similarly, if a person were merely to be recorded as a technician, it will not help to determine what type of technician/mechanic he/she is, whether computer-technician or a meter-mechanic or a locomotive-mechanic, *etc.* The description of the actual work done by a person should be ascertained in adequate detail and recorded against this question. Similarly, in a trading establishment there could be a proprietor, cashier, book-keeper, salesman, *etc.*

107.2. It is necessary to describe the actual occupation adequately. It is not enough to say that one is a Government official. Whether one is a Bill-clerk or Section Officer, Tehsildar, Police Chowkidar or Research Officer, *etc.*, has to be spelt out. There may be Assistant Directors, Deputy Directors, *etc.*, doing different functions. It is necessary to describe the occupation adequately in their case for proper classification, *e.g.*, Assistant Director (Agriculture), Assistant Director (Soil Conservation), Senior Research Officer (Vital Statistics), Deputy Director (Health), Sub-Inspector (Excise), Treasury Officer, Village Officer (Revenue), Panchayat Secretary, Malaria Control Officer, Traffic Inspector (Transport Department), *etc.*

107.3. To guide you in answering Question 15A (ii), the type of particulars that need to be ascertained in respect of a few typical occupations are given in Appendix III.

107.4. Appendix III is by no means exhaustive. This just helps in bringing home the need to ascertain the full details of the particulars of work performed by an individual for being recorded against Question 15A(ii).

107.5. It has been found in the past that a very large number of persons are recorded merely as 'general labourers'. It is necessary to make a probe and find out in which type of work the person is mostly engaged as a labourer, such as road mazdoor, a loader or an unloader in a market, a construction labourer, *etc.*

107.6. For those in defence and similar service, it is enough if it is merely noted as 'Service'. Other details need not be given. For other Government Servants full details must be given and the description of the work should be as detailed as possible.

Q. 15A (iii) : Nature of industry, trade or service

108. The answer to this question will have to be given in detail to enable proper classification of the sector of economy in which the person is working. The sector of economy in which a person works may relate to (i) Plantation, Forestry, Fishing, Livestock, *etc.*, (ii) Mining and/or Quarrying, (iii) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairing (iv) Construction, (v) Electricity, Gas or Water Supply, (vi) Transport and Communications, (vii) Trade and Commerce, (viii) Professions and Services. In order to enable us to classify a person properly, full details of the nature of the industry, trade, profession or service should be given. Please avoid vague answers. Full details of the type of industry, trade, profession or service in which the person is engaged will have to be recorded here. It is not enough to say 'plantation' or 'livestock'. You should say whether it is tea plantation or banana plantation or sheep rearing or cattle breeding. Similarly, it is not enough to say 'manufacturing'. You should say whether it is manufacturing of cotton textile in handloom or manufacturing *khadi* textile or manufacturing silk textile. Likewise mere 'trade' is not enough. It should be recorded as wholesale trading in food grains or pulses or retail trading in spices or grocery and so on. For defence and similar personnel, write 'Service'.

108.1. To help you to appreciate the details that may have to be furnished to classify the economic activity appropriately, illustrative description of various economic activities are furnished in Appendix IV, categorised under certain broad classifications. It should, however, be noted that the list in Appendix IV is by no means exhaustive. You must describe the nature of industry, profession, trade or service or whatever it is, in as detailed a manner as possible. In the case of industries, the articles which are produced or serviced or processed should be given. In the case of service, please describe fully the nature of the service to which the person belongs, except in the case of defence or similar other personnel.

Important

109. There need be no confusion as to the scope of Questions 15A(*ii*) and 15A(*iii*). Question 15A(iii) would represent the nature of industry, trade, profession or service, *i.e.*, the sector of economy in which a person is engaged in work and Question 15A(ii) represents the occupation or the actual work the person performs in the industry, trade, profession or service in which he/she is engaged. Thus, for example, if the answer to Question 15A(iii) is 'cotton textile manufacture in mill', the answer to Question 15A(ii) could be 'chemical engineer' or 'bill clerk' or 'accountant' or 'labourer' or 'truck driver' or the 'managing director' of that industry and so on. Similarly, in Question 15A(iii) the nature of service may be some department of State Government Service and in Question 15A(ii) the description of work may be 'bill clerk' or 'accountant, 'director of the department', 'jeep driver' in the department, *etc.* Again against Question 15A(iii) the answer may be 'private medical practice' and in Question 15A(ii) 'orthopaedic surgeon', or 'nurse' or a 'sweeper', *etc.*, working in that private medical practitioner's nursing home. The sample answers furnished in Appendix V at the end of this booklet, the Industrial and Occupational classifications in Appendices IV and III and the instructions given by your Supervisor and other Census Officers will help you to clear any doubts you may have regarding the scope of the questions relating to nature of industry, trade, profession or service covered by Question 15A(iii) and the description of actual work of the individual enumerated covered by Question 15A (ii).

Q. 15A(iv) : Class of worker

110. For a person who is :

(i) an Employee, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in Question 15A(ii), write.....ER

(ii) an Employer, that is, who does his work described in Question 15A(ii) under 'Others' for wages or salary in cash or kind, write. ....EE

(iii) a Single Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Question 15A (ii) without employing others except casually, and without the help of other members of the family except casually and a participant in work as member of co-operative, write.....SW

(iv) a Family Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Question 15A (ii) in a family enterprise along with other members of the family without wages or salary in cash or kind, write..... FW.

Explanation

110.1. An Employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to get the work mentioned in his/her case in Question 15A(*ii*) performed. That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his/her own personal work but also for giving work to others for carrying out the activity mentioned in Question 15A(*iii*). Please note that a person who employs domestic servants for household duties is not an employer. So also, a person who has subordinates under him/her in an office where he/she himself/herself is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he/she has the power to appoint another person in his/her office on behalf of his/her own employer. A head of department or a local manager of a company may have the power to appoint people, but they are themselves employees of someone else, in this case, government or the main office of the company, and cannot, therefore, be an employer. A government servant irrespective of the post he/she holds is an 'employee'.

110.2. 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. Please note that a cook or domestic servant engaged by someone is an employee. The fact that his master may himself/herself be an employee is irrelevant.

110.3. A Single Worker is a person who works by himself/herself. He/She is not employed by any one else and in his/her turn does not employ anybody else. This definition of a Single Worker will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producer's cooperative. Each one of the partners or members of such producer's cooperatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'. Political workers and social workers are to be treated as 'SW'.

110.4. A Family Worker is a member who works without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business, trade or service. For example, the working members in a family of *dhobies* where they all participate and each does not receive wages separately, will be family workers. There may be family workers in industry, trade or professions as well. Family workers must be related by ties of blood or marriage but such workers can belong to different households. Thus, what is important is that such workers must necessarily be related even though they may be living in different households. The family workers may or may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work or the business carried on either by the person or head of the household or other relative.

110.5. *Please note the following important cases :*

(a) In the case of persons engaged in Household Industry, *i.e.,* in the case of persons for whom the answer to Question 15A is 'HHI', there will be three classes of workers generally, *viz.,* Family Worker, Single Worker and Employee. There may not be a formal 'Employer'. Household Industry by its very definition is conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and/or other members of the household, the role of hired workers being secondary. If the head along with the members of the household is working in a Household Industry employing hired workers, the head and other members who are working should be treated as 'Family Workers'. If the head alone is working with the occasional assistance of hired worker(s), whose role should be secondary as indicated above, he/she should be treated as a 'Single Worker', although one might argue that in effect he/she becomes an employer. The hired workers are of course employees.

(b) Members of the household who help solely in household duties, *i.e.,* economically non-productive work, should not be treated as Family Workers. In fact, they are not workers.

(c) Members of a producer's cooperative society who have no other occupation or work except this, should be categorised as Single Worker—SW.

(d) In the case of partnership in which all the partners are related, treat them as Family Workers—FW. The partnership firm may or may not employ others, but this will not change the category of the partners. They would be 'FW'.

(e) In the case of a partnership firm in which some of the partners are not related, treat all the partners, including those that may be related, as Single Worker—SW. The firm may or may not employ others, but this will not change the category of the partenrs. They will all be 'SW'.

(f) Full-time political workers and social workers should be treated as 'SW'.

(g) Doctors and lawyers who do not employ any person should be treated as 'SW'. One may come across doctors and lawyers employing certain persons on a regular basis in the doctor's dispensary or clinic or in the lawyer's office or chamber. In this case the doctor or lawyer would become an 'Employer' and so 'ER' should be recorded. However, sometimes lawyers have been found to take the help of clerks who remain attached to them on a regular basis but without being formally employed on wages. The clerk usually earns his remuneration independently from the lawyer's clients. In such a case, both the lawyer and the clerk should be treated as Single Workers—SW.

111. Some illustrations for filling the Question 15A are given in Appendix V.

Q. 15B

14B Yes—Any other work any time last year? Yes/14B No—Work done any time last year? (C/AL/HHI/OW)/No.

(C/AL/HHI/OW)

112. You will recall that in Question 14A you have identified all those who have done any work at all in the last one year. In Question 14B, you must have categorised them either 'Yes', *i.e.,* code '1' or 'No', *i.e.,* code '2'. In Question 15A you have divided these persons on the basis of what they have been mostly doing. It is quite possible that those who have been categorised as 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' in Question 15A, based on the type of work they have been doing mostly, may have done some other work in addition to what they have been doing mostly. Similarly, a person who is mostly doing household duties, or is mainly a student, or mainly a dependent or a rentier or a begger or belongs to the categories of 'I' and 'O' must have done some work at some time during the last one year. This is the information we are trying to get in Question 15B.

112.1. Please note the way in which Question 15B has been worded. This question deals with two separate situations. The first relates to those persons who have worked for the major part of last year and may or may not have some other secondary work. The second part relates to persons who have worked

at any time in the last year, but not for the major part of the year. In the case of those who have worked in the major part last year, you would have entered code '1' in Question 14B and you would have categorised them as 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' in Question 15A. Such persons may or may not have had secondary work in addition to their main work. If, on inquiry, you find that such a person has had any other work any time last year, you would have to enter on the line, 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW', depending upon the type of work and score out the answer 'No' printed on the line.

112.2. If a person who has worked any time last year, but has not worked for the major part of the last year, you would have recorded code '2' in Question 14B and in Question 15A you would have categorised such a person as 'H' or 'ST' or 'D' or 'R' or 'B' or 'I' or 'O'. Such a person must have done some work any time last year and this is the work which we are trying to catch in Question 15B so far as such a person is concerned. For such a person after inquiry, you will have to enter the appropriate category, *viz.*, 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' below the line in Question 15B.

112.3. This question is meant to elicit information on the secondary or marginal work which a person might have done any time at all during the last one year, apart from the main work or other activity which will have come out in Question 15A. It is obvious that, irrespective of whether the answer is 'Yes' or 'No', *i.e.*, code '1' or '2' in Question 14B, there could be an answer in Question 15B because a full-time worker may have done some other work or a person who is essentially a non-worker, though he/she has not done any work over the major part of the last year, might also have done some work occasionally. This, therefore, should give us details of secondary and marginal work in respect of both workers and those who are mainly non-workers.

112.4. This question should be asked of every person who has returned 'Yes' against Question 14A. *It is re-emphasised that all those who have answered 'Yes' against Question 14A and for whom you have recorded 'Yes' or 'No', i.e., code '1' or '2' in Question 14B, this Question 15B should be asked without fail.* In answer to this question of the individual says 'Yes' then you should find out the type of work and categorise him or her as 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' as the case may be. These abbreviations refer to Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry, and Other Workers and have been fully explained earlier in the instructions under Question 15A in paragraphs 98 to 103. You may refer to these again before recording the appropriate category on the line. It is sufficient if you write the category on the line. If the respondent gives reply in the negative it should be indicated by the word 'No' on the line. Please do not make any entry in the dotted box.

112.5. Ask of each person if, besides what he/she had already returned as his/her main activity against Question 15A, he/she participated in any other work or did any work any time last year. A number of unpaid family workers participating in household enterprises who might have returned themselves mainly as 'H' or 'ST' or 'R' under Question 15A will be netted here for their involvement in such economic activity. Mere rendering of service for one's own home or production of goods for purely domestic consumption are not to be treated as economic activity. For example, a servant who works as a cook in his or her employer's home for wages will be considered economically active but, a housewife even if she may work much more than a paid servant in having to cook for the family or looking after the household will not be treated as economically active for the purposes of this classification. Similarly, women who may produce cloth on a loom at home for domestic consumption will not be treated as economically active unless at least a part of the product is sold. A boy who is categorised as a student under Question 15A, can have a marginal work, say, cultivation if he helped the head of the household in the family cultivation during some parts of the season. But if a girl student, who is shown as 'ST' under Question 15A also helped in weaving cloth purely for domestic consumption on a loom at home, or helped in attending to household chores, she will not be treated as having any marginal work.

112.6. Any other work or secondary work will be reckoned only if the person is engaged in some economically productive work, even if marginal, in addition to whatever is his/her activity under Question 15A. If a person whose economic activity is shown, as a clerk in a government office or a teacher, also attends to some cultivation even by way of direction or supervision or undertakes some tuition, this will be shown as 'any other work any time last year' under Question 15B. A person's main activity may be cultivation and his secondary work may be money lending, Again, main activity may be agricultural labourer and secondary work could be sugar factory labourer or *vice versa.*

112.7. After it is established that the person is doing some work and he or she has been recorded accordingly in Question 15B in any of the categories of C, AL, HHI, OW, you have to proceed further and fill up the details of sub-sections of Question 15B(i) to (iv) in respect of entries 'HHI' or 'OW' only. The instructions for filling up the details in these sub-sections will be the same as given under Question 15A and are explained in detail in paragraphs 106 to 110. For those who are recorded as 'C' or 'AL' or for whom you have entered 'No' in Question 15B, you have to put a '×' against these sub-sections on the line.

113. A few illustrations showing specimen entries are appended at Appendix VII and some illustrations for recording answers against Questions 15A and 15B are given in Appendix VI. You are advised to study these instructions and illustrations before starting actual enumeration and also consult these and the instructions whenever you are in doubt during field operations about what to record as the answers.

Important

114. It must particularly be noted that if there is an entry 'No', *i.e.*, code '2' in Question 14B and

H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, as the case may be, in Question 15A, there must be an entry in Question 15B and this *cannot be blank or cross* (×). This is because a person who has worked any time at all last year, and has been entered as 'Yes' in Question 14A, must be reflected somewhere. Since the person has not worked in major part of the year as reflected by code '2' in Question 14B and also H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, as the case may be, in Question 15A, the work done by him/her and netted in Question 14A, must therefore, be reflected in Question 15B. Again, a person who has worked in major part of the year and for whom code '1' has been recorded in Question 14B, you may have recorded as 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' for his main activity in Question 15A. It is quite possible that he/she may have done some other work, though not on the scale of main activity. This secondary work should also be reflected in Question 15B. You will thus appreciate that probing questions are essential and you must ask questions again and again to find out if a person has had some secondary work and marginal work in the case of those for whom code '2' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B and record the same in Question 15B.

114.1. It would follow that if the answer to Question 14A is 'No', *i.e.* you have recorded H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, as the case may be, there will be a cross (×) on the lines against each of the Questions 14B, 15A including sub-sections and 15B including sub-sections.

Q. 16: If No in 14A or 14B seeking/available for work? Yes (1)/No (2)

115. This question is intended to elicit some information on the number of unemployed. If an individual has replied that he/she has not worked at all last year or during the major part of last year under Question 14A or 14B respectively and you have recorded 'No' against either of these two questions you have to ask from him or her whether he or she is seeking work or available for work? This question should be asked of all persons for whom you have recorded H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, as the case may be, either in Question 14A or in Question 15A. Seeking work means that the person may have got himself/herself registered in the employment exchanges or he/she may be applying for jobs or he/she may have made other efforts for a job, such as looking into the newspaper advertisements with a view to applying for a job, the intention being in suitable cases, this person will offer himself/herself as a candidate. It may be remembered that seeking work is more applicable in urban areas where there are facilities of employment exchanges and greater awareness about availability of jobs. In rural areas, there may be no facilities of employment exchanges. The person may be available for work but not actually seeking work either because of lack of knowledge of work being available or absence of employment exchanges.

115.1. As mentioned earlier, we are mainly interested in obtaining information on the unemployed. You may come across people who already held jobs or do not normally want to take up employment but may give you such general answers that they would not mind taking up work if the salary is attractive enough. We are not interested in such persons since they obviously are already employed or are not really job seekers. You will have to make a probe to get the facts. However, generally speaking, if in answer to this question, a person says that he is seeking or is available for work, you must enter code '1' in the box.

115.2. If the person replies that he/she is seeking or available for work, you have to record '1' in the box provided. In case his/her reply is 'No' you have to record '2' in the box.

115.3. Is should be remembered that if the answer to Question 14B is 'Yes' and you have recorded '1' in the box against this Question and in Question 15A you have recorded C/AL/HHI/OW, as the case may be, Question 16 is not applicable. You should put a cross (×) on the line against this question and *not* in the box.

Summary

116. It would be useful to summarise the main points with regard to the economic questions, *i.e.*, Questions 14A, 14B, 15A, 15B and 16. These are indicated below :

(i) In Question 14A we are finding out if a person has worked any time at all last year. The word 'year' includes all the seasons for agricultural and associated activities. Even marginal workers must be covered by this question.

(ii) If the answer to Question 14A is 'No', then categorise as H/ST/D/R/B/I/O.

(iii) The work on the basis of which 'Yes' is recorded in Question 14A may be the main work of a person or what he/she has done or does mostly. If so, 'Yes', *i.e.*, code '1' in Question 14B and C/AL/HHI/OW, in Question 15A would have been recorded. If this person is not doing this work mostly 'No', *i.e.*, code '2' in Question 14B and H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, in Question 15A would have been recorded. These details are recorded in Question 15A.

(iv) Secondary work or the marginal work of those recorded as C/AL/HHI/OW or as H/ST/D/R/B/I/O respectivcly in Question 15A is obtained through Question 15B.

(v) Note that if a person has been entered as 'Yes' in Question 14A, 'No', *i.e.*, code '2' in Question 14B, *there must be an entry such as C/AL/HHI/OW, in Question 15B.*

(vi) Question 16 is to be asked of all those for whom 'No' has been written in Question 14A or code '2' in Question 14B.

(vii) Details of name of establishment, industry, occupation and class of worker, in Questions 15A and 15B need be entered only for 'HHI' and 'OW'.

Important

117. You must read the explanations and instructions on the economic questions very carefully.

Questions 14A, 14B, 15A and 15B should be canvassed together, otherwise, the full and correct answers will not be available and you may have to make corrections. For example, if a lady is asked whether she is working, the usual answer is that she is working, because household work is naturally considered as work by her. It is only if you ask further questions as to what she mostly does that her marginal work, if any, will come out and you will get a correct picture of the facts. *It is advisable to ask questions covering Questions 14A, 14B, 15A and 15B together and then fill up the details.*

118. Certain situations would call for some explanation so that the enumerator is clear in his/her mind regarding classifying such activities. A few typical cases are indicated below :

(a) If a sweet-meat maker, *i.e.,* a *Halwai* makes sweets and sells them also, this would be manufacturing and can be a 'HHI' too in appropriate cases.

(b) If a *Halwai* only sells sweets, having brought them from some other place, he would be carrying on a trade and this would *not* be an industry.

(c) In many cases there are what are called tea shops, *dhabas, chat* shops, *etc.,* where eatables are prepared and sold. For example, in a *dhaba,* substantial meals such as *chapaties, dal, etc.,* are prepared and sold. This will not be an industry. It will be classified as service, namely, running eating place. Therefore, even if a household carried on this activity it will not be classified as 'HHI', but only as 'OW'.

(d) In many places, there are persons who keep small electrical or hand-mixers or fruit crushers and crush fruits to sell the juice. In such cases since the juice is produced for consumption on the spot and is not bottled as such for sale, such units are carrying on trade and *not* manufacturing. Therefore, even if a household carries on this business this would not be 'HHI', but 'OW'. On the other hand, if there are manufacturing units, whether big or small, which bottle juice and sell it as bottled, this would be manufacturing and should be classified as industry.

(e) Tailoring is an industry and a household that carries on tailoring on household industry basis can be 'HHI'.

(f) There may be cases of a person who sells cloth and also provides tailoring services. In such cases, the person may be asked which activity he considers more important, *i.e.,* the one on which he spends more time. If he says that he considers selling of cloth is more important then he is carrying on a trade. On the other hand, if the tailoring business is more important to him than the sale of cloth, such a person should then be considered as manufacturing. If a household carries on a business of this kind, this household will be considered as 'HHI' or non-HHI depending on whether the household is involved mainly in trade or manufacturing and taking into consideration the definition of 'HHI'.

119. Having filled in the Individual Slip, you may find it rewarding to go through all the entries. This will enable you to cross check the information, and gaps, if any, can be filled in then and there. This will obviate the need to visit the household again to collect the missing information.

120. As stated in paragraph 56 you will be required to fill up Individual Slip (Universal) for all members of the household. During the course of your day's work you will have covered a large number of households and filled in the requisite number of Individual Slips. After completing the day's work, you must fill in columns 8 to 35 of the Population Record of the concerned household, in Part II of the Household Schedule. Please do not allow this work to accumulate. Instructions for filling up columns 8 to 35 of the Population Record will be found in Chapter VI (Paragraphs 163—180). This will afford another opportunity to you to detect errors or gaps in the information collected, which you can conveniently collect by re-visiting the household(s).

CHAPTER IV

FILLING UP OF THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP (SAMPLE)

121. As stated in paragraph 53, if you are an enumerator in a sample area, six additional questions as appearing in the Sample Individual Slip (specimen appearing on page 242). will have to be canvassed by you for each individual. The Sample Individual Slip will, however, be canvassed in all areas of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh UT, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi UT, Goa, Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Pondicherry, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal. In the remaining states, this slip will be canvassed in sample blocks only but will include all the households in the sample block.

122. The Sample Slip contains six questions with sub-parts, dealing with migration and fertility. These questions appear on the reverse of the Universal Individual Slip. The instructions for filling up the Universal Individual Slip are given in paragraphs 53-120. You will be required to canvass the Universal Individual Slip for every person in your block, irrespective of the age or sex, and then canvass the sample questions appearing on the reverse of the Individual Slip for each person in the household. It is obvious that the fertility questions will be applicable to women only, as will be explained at the appropriate place.

123. It is important for you to remember that both the slips should be canvassed for every person in your block, *i.e.*, in every block of the 19 States and Union Territories mentioned above and the sample blocks of the remaining states. The term "Universal Slip" means that the questions in this slip will be canvassed in all the blocks in the country, while the term "Sample Slip" means that the questions in this slip will be asked only in the specified blocks, as stated above in addition to those in the Universal Slip, except in the 19 States and Union Territories where it will be canvassed everywhere.

Q. 1 : Birth place

124. Certain details regarding the place in which the person enumerated was born are to be collected and entered in the sub-parts of this question. For defence and similar personnel as may be indicated to you, this question and its sub-parts are not applicable. The explanation and instructions as to how the four sub-parts are to be filled are as follows :

Q. 1 (a) : Place of birth

125. Write 'PL' for person born in the village or town where he/she is being enumerated. Where 'PL' is noted against this question put '×' against sub-parts (b), (c) and (d).

125.1. For those born outside the village or town of enumeration write the actual name of the place against sub-part (a) and fill the other details against sub-parts (b), (c) and (d).

125.2. In indicating the birth place, only the full name of town or village would have to be indicated and not hamlet or mohalla/ward names. The name of a ward/hamlet should not be entered but the name of the town/village to which it belongs should be entered.

Q. 1 (b) : Rural (1)/Urban (2)

126. For those born outside the village or town of enumeration ascertain if the place of birth is a village or town at present. To enable a person to determine whether the place is a town or a village, he/she may be required to indicate the status of the place of birth in comparison with a known town in the neighbourhood of the place of enumeration. You may mention some important urban characteristics to enable the person to make out if the place of his/her birth is rural or urban, *e.g.*, existence of a local administrative body, industrial townships declared as towns, *etc.*

For a person born in a village, write '1' in the box.

For a person born in a town/city, write '2' in the box.

For a person born in a foreign country, put '×' in the box against this sub-part and also against sub-part (c) on the line.

126.1. If all efforts to classify the place of birth as rural/urban fail, write 'not known' on the line.

Q. 1 (c) : District

127. For a person born outside the village or town of enumeration but within the district of enumeration, write 'D' on the line.

127.1. For a person born in another district of the State of enumeration, or in a district in some other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district.

127.2. If the person cannot name the district, write 'not known'.

Q. 1 (d) : State/Country

128. For persons born within the State of enumeration, write '×' against this sub-part on the line. Make sure that the earlier entries made in sub-parts (a), (b) and (c) are consistent with such an answer ; that 'PL' might have already been written against

sub-part (a) or 'D' is written against sub-part (c) or any other district of the State of enumeration is mentioned against sub-part (c).

128.1. For persons born outside the State of enumeration but within the country, write the name of the State/Union Territory where born.

128.2. For those born outside India, note merely the name of the country and there is no need to enter the name of the constituent state of the foreign country. Where a person cannot name the country, the name of the continent may be noted.

128.3. For a person born on the high seas, record 'born at sea', against this sub-part and put '×' against sub-parts (a), (b) and (c).

128.4. If a person was born in a train, boat or bus or aircraft, *etc.,* within the country, write the particulars in sub-parts (a), (b) and (c) with reference to the administrative territory where the event occurred or was registered.

Q. 2 : Last residence

129. The answer to this question will have to be filled in respect of every person if he/she had another place of normal residence irrespective of his/her place of birth, before he/she came to the present place where he/she is enumerated. Even if a person was born at the place of enumeration but because of his/her work or for studies, *etc.,* he/she had shifted subsequently to another village or town and had come back again to the place of enumeration, he/she should be deemed to have had another place of residence prior to his/her enumeration here. For defence and similar personnel, this question is not applicable.

129.1. The immediate previous village or town of residence is relevant only if he/she had been outside the village or town of enumeration and not simply in another house or locality in the same place. For example, if a person born in one part of Bombay City is found residing in another part of Bombay at the time of enumeration, the changes of residence should not be treated as change of place of residence because both the areas are within the same city of Bombay. Similarly, a person born in hamlet 1 of village Rampur and found in hamlet 2 of the same village at the time of enumeration, should not be deemed to have had another place of residence than the village where he/she is enumerated. Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from place to place purely on tour or pilgrimage or for temporary business purposes, he/she should not be deemed to have had another residence different from the place where he/she or his/her family normally resides. In the case of a person who is enumerated elsewhere than in his normal place of residence because of eligibility criteria laid down in paragraphs 54-56, the place of his immediate previous normal residence will be recorded as the place of last residence. Similarly, if a person is enumerated at a place other than his place of birth and if he had no other place of normal residence before coming to the place of enumeration, the place of birth would be the place of last residence.

129.2. It would not be possible to specify the duration of stay which will qualify for reckoning last residence. The circumstances of each case would have to be taken into consideration, in deciding whether a person has had a last residence or not. For example, an officer who has been transferred for a short period, must be considered as moving from his/her place of previous posting which would become his/her place of last residence, irrespective of his/her stay in the new posting. However, temporary movement like women moving into a hospital for delivery, a person moving into a hospital for treatment, etc., at a place other than their usual residence, will be ignored and these places will not be treated as the last residence. In the case of a child born in a hospital into which the mother has moved temporarily for delivery which is different from the usual place of residence of the mother, the place where the hospital is, will be treated as the place of last residence for the child, though the place where the hospital is will not be the place of the last residence of the mother.

Q. 2 (a) : Place of last residence

130. For a person who has been in the village or town of enumeration continuously since birth (except for shifting to other places outside the village or town of enumeration for a purely temporary stay), write 'PL' against sub-part (a) and put '×' against sub-parts (b), (c) and (d). But for a person who had his last previous residence at any place outside the village or town of enumeration (irrespective of his place of birth), write the actual name of the village or town or his actual previous residence against this sub-part (a) and fill the other details against sub-parts (b), (c) and (d).

Q. 2 (b) : Rural (1) Urban (2)

131. For a person who had previously resided outside the place of enumeration, ascertain if the place of last previous residence is rural or urban and record the answer. For a person whose last previous residence is a town/city, write '2' in the box, and for 'Rural', write '1'. For a person who last resided in a foreign country, write '×'.

131.1. For a person whose immediate previous residence cannot be classified, write 'not known'.

131.2. Rural or urban status has to be determined with reference to the status existing at the time of enumeration.

Q. 2 (c) : District

132. For a person who had previously resided in another place, i.e., for whom 'PL' is not written against sub-part (a), you have to fill in this sub-part after enquiry.

132.1. For a person who previously resided in another village or town within the district of enumeration, write 'D'.

132.2. For a person who previously resided in another district of the State/Union Territory of enumeration or in a district in any other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district, If he/she cannot name the district, write 'not known'.

132.3. For a person whose last previous residence was outside India, write '..' against this sub-part.

Q. 2 (d) : State/Country

133. For a person whose last previous residence was outside the village or town of enumeration but within the State or Union Territory of enumeration, write '×' against this sub-part but if it was outside the State or Union Territory of enumeration but within the country, write the name of the State/Union Territory.

133.1 For a person whose last previous residence was outside the country, write the name of the country and if name of the country is not forthcoming, write the name of the continent.

Q. 3 : Reasons for migration from place of last residence

134. The question will be asked in the case of a person for whom information has been recorded in Question 2, i.e., last residence. However, please note that this question will not be canvassed in the case of those for whom you may have written **'PL'** against place of last residence. This is because they have had no place of last residence. In all the other cases you must find out the reasons for migration from the place of last residence and note the reasons by entering the appropriate code. The codes which must be entered for the various reasons for migration are as follows :

(a) Employment	1
(b) Education	2
(c) Family moved	3
(d) Marriage	4
(e) Others	5

134.1 These codes have been printed at the bottom of the Sample Slip. You must enter a code depending on the reasons for migration in the box against this question. For defence and similar personnel as may be indicated to you by the Director of Census Operations, this question will also not apply, since you will not have canvassed the Questions 1 and 2 of the Sample Slip.

135. A person will have moved for employment in the following cases given on next page :

(a) If he or she has moved in search of a job or hoping to get a job.

(b) Because he/she has got a job and has moved to take up the job.

(c) Having already got a job, he/she has moved because of a transfer, even if this is on promotion.

135.1. If a person has moved for any of these reasons, note code '1' in the box.

136. A person can be said to have moved for educational purposes if he or she had moved to the place of enumeration from his/her place of last residence for joining a school/college or any other type of educational institution either for the first time or for continuing his/her studies. However, please note that if this particular person has moved along with his/her family because the entire family has moved due to any reason, you must note that this person has not moved for educational purposes. In such a case the right code to be entered will be code '3', namely, 'Family moved'.

137. The reason 'Family moved' code '3' will refer to cases where the entire family moves. Such cases will come up if the head of the household or the person on whom the family is dependent has moved due to any reason such as transfer, *etc.* There are cases where one or more members of the family move along with the person who has moved in search of employment or education or for a particular While the person who has moved for a particular reason will be assigned the appropriate code, the other members who moved along with that person will be assigned code '3', *i.e.,* 'Family moved'.

138. If a person has moved consequent on getting married, assign code '4' for that person.

139. Code '5' 'Others' will include all other reasons for migration not covered by employment, education, family moved or marriage. This may include cases like movement due to retirement, movement for economic reasons such as setting up of shops, starting of a business, *etc.*

140. It is important to note that the reasons for migration are being noted for each person separately since in any case you will have to fill up Sample Individual Slip for each person separately. Therefore, in the same household, there may be cases where the reasons for migration are different for different members of the household. For example, if the head of the household is promoted and transferred, in his/her slip against Question 3 you will have to assign code '1' because his/her movement is consequent on employment, while the spouse and other dependents should be assigned code '3' because the family moves. There are also cases, particularly from the rural areas to urban areas, where a boy or a girl moves to a town or city for higher studies and in order to look after him or her an elderly person also moves. In such a case, in the case of the person who moves for higher studies the reasons for migration will be 'Education' code '2' while in the case of the elderly person, the reason will be 'Others' code '5'. If in case the entire family has moved along with the student, for all the other members of the family you will have to assign code '3' 'Family moved'. It is, therefore, necessary for you to make careful enquiries and not to get confused with the different reasons which may be applicable to different persons of the same household.

141. In particular, please note that you must make detailed enquiries in the case of any unrelated members of the household, such as cook, servant, *etc.* In their cases, their movement from the place of last residence may have been due to employment. Similarly, in the case of those members of the household who are rather distantly related to the head of the household, you must also make such detailed enquiries.

142. It must be remembered that the reason 'Family moved', code '3', can only come up in cases where some other member of the family has moved

for any of the other reasons mentioned in the Sample Slip. The members of the family moved because either the head of the household or the person on whom the family depends has moved because of employment or for any other reason.

143. Please note that in the case of every person who has come into India from any other country as a result of partition or has been repatriated, the reasons for migration will be noted as 'Others', code '5' and not any other code.

Q. 4 : Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration

144. Note here the period in completed years of the continuous residence in the village or town where the person is being enumerated. This will appply even to a person born at the place of enumeration. But this question does not apply to defence and similiar personnel.

144.1. If he/she had left this village or town and had lived elsewhere for sometime, *i.e.,* in Question 2 another place of last residence is reported and has come back to this village or town, then the duration of residence to be noted against this question is the period of the *latest continuous residence.* But if a person had been away on a temporary visit or tour, *etc.,* that should not be taken as a break in the period of his/her continuous residence here.

144.2. If the person was born at the place of enumeration and also had no other place of last residence, *i.e.,* 'PL' has been noted in Question 2(a), then '×' may be put against Question 4 in the box.

144.3. For a person whose duration of continuous residence at the place of enumeration is less than 1 year, write '0' in the box.

Q. 5 : For all ever-married women only

145. This question will be asked in the case of all ever-married women. It will not be asked for a woman who has never been married. Please note that the term 'ever-married' does not necessarily mean 'currently married'. The 'ever-married' would include all women who may be currently married, the widowed, the separated and the divorced. This question, in other words, will be asked of all women except those who are 'Never Married'. For all women for whom 'M' or 'W' or 'S' is entered in Question 5 of the Universal Slip, this question will be asked. In the case of women who are 'NM' in Question 5 of the Universal Slip, put '×' in all parts of this question.

Q. 5 (a) : Age at marriage

146. You should ascertain the age at which the woman, whom you are enumerating, was married and record that age in completed years. If a woman has ben married more than once, the age at which she got married for the first time should be recorded.

Q. 5 (b) : Number of children surviving at present

147. In this question, you will have to find out how many of the children born are still surviving, *i.e.,* at the time of enumeration.

147.1. Please note that the children need not necessarily be staying with the mother, *i.e.,* the woman you are enumerating. They may be elsewhere due to any reason. What is important is whether they are alive, not where they live. They may be any where, even outside the country. The important point is the number alive.

147.2. Having ascertained this number, enter the details by sex and total in the boxes provided.

147.3. If there are no male or female children surviving at the time of enumeration, write '0' in the appropriate box or boxes.

Q. 5 (c) : Number of children ever born alive

148. You should ascertain the total number of children that the woman you are enumerating gave birth to form the time she got married. If married, more than once, all the children born to her should be ascertained.

148.1. The number of children born would include all children born alive, even if later unfortunately any child died. Many persons, specially older people may only count children living with them. It is, therefore, essential to enquire about the number of children living at home, those living elsewhere and also those who were born alive but who are unfortunately not alive now. Even if the child died within a few hours of his/her birth, he/she should be included in the count. Still births, *i.e.,* children born dead should not be included in counting this number of children ever born. You will have to ask politely but appropriate questions for getting this information.

148.2. You should ensure that all live births are ascertained irrespective of whether the children are alive now.

148.3. It is our experience that the birth of a child may not be reported readily if the child is not actually living at the time of enumeration. The children who are born but may have died before the enumeration may not be indicated by the respondent unless you make detailed enquiries. This would be particularly true in the case of children who may have died as infants. There is, therefore, need for a detailed probe to ensure that you get the correct number.

148.4. Ascertain the number of children ever born alive by sex and write the figures in international numerals in the boxes provided. Also give the total in the box provided.

148.5. If the woman reports that she has had no male or female children born alive, write, '0' in the appropriate box or boxes.

Q. 6 : For currently married women only

149. This question has to be answered in respect of all currently married women only, *i.e.,* all women whose marital status is shown as 'M' against Question 5 of the Universal Slip. For all others, a cross (×) may be put against this question on the line.

Any child born alive during last one year

150. You should ascertain if the currently married woman, whom you are enumerating, gave birth to a child in the last one year prior to the date

of enumeration. If the respondent is not able to reckon one year, you can find out if a child was born alive in 1980 to the woman you are enumerating on or after any of the festival indicated to you by the Director of Census Operations. Only if the child was born alive, and even if the child had died soon after birth, the answer should be 'Yes', to this question. *Still birth, i.e., a child which is born dead should not be taken into account for this purpose.* So while you should make sure that every case of birth of a child born alive, even if it is not alive on the date of enumeration, is reported, you should not reckon it if the child was born lifeless.

150.1. It is common experience that the birth of the child may not be reported readily if the child is not actually surviving at the time of enumeration. Infant deaths are still high in the country. There is a chance of a number of such cases being missed unless specifically questioned about. It is necessary to record all live births even if the child had died soon thereafter or had not survived to the day of enumeration. Therefore, where the initial answer to this question is 'No', you should ask a specific question if there has been a case of a child having been born alive in the last one year and later dying before the enumeration date. This is a delicate question and should be asked with tact in a manner not to offend the sentiments of the respondent. Where a currently married woman first answers that she had no child born in the last one year, you may perhaps question her as follows :

"It has been found in some houses that a child was born and had died soon after or a few days or months later and such cases had not been reported. It is my hope that there are no such cases here. Am I right ?"

150.2. This may bring in the required response. If she reports 'No' then you can be sure that no birth has been missed. You have to make sure that any live birth that has occurred to the currently married woman in the last one year is netted whether the child is surviving till the date of enumeration or not. A similar probe to eliminate still births may also be necessary. For example, when the answer is 'Yes' under this question, you might ask if the child is here in the house. If the answer is 'Yes', no further question is needed. If 'No', you might ask where the child has gone. The answer may be 'dead' or that it has gone elsewhere. If dead, then you might ask when the child died and this will bring out the fact whether or not it was a still birth. If the answer is 'Yes', then enter 'Yes' in the space below the question; if the answer is 'No' enter 'No' in the space. Do not write in the dotted box.

150.3. In a case where the woman has had twins or multiple births, please write 2, 3, *etc.*, next to 'Yes' as the case may be, thus 'Yes' (2) or 'Yes' (3).

* * * * * *

NOTE : You may find on your revisional round from March 1 to March 5, 1981 that a child is born to a currently married woman in a household after your last visit but before the sunrise of **March 1, 1981.** You will have to take this into account and correct the answers against Question 6 accordingly. You must enquire specifically, if any such birth has taken place. While ignoring still births all other births where the child was born alive even if it did not survive long should be taken into account.

CHAPTER V

ENUMERATION OF HOUSELESS POPULATION AND REVISIONAL ROUND

152. The enumeration of the houseless population will have to be carried out in all blocks irrespective of whether you are only incharge of a universal block or incharge of a sample block. This is because the houseless can be found in any place and they should not be omitted.

153. The Revisional Round, the instructions for which are part of this chapter, must be carried out for all blocks irrespective of whether it is a universal or sample block. This is because the revisional round is an extremely important and essential step in the total process of enumeration and it is only after the revisional round is over that the correct population figures will be available. Therefore, do not neglect to carry out the revisional round of the block which you are enumerating.

ENUMERATION OF THE HOUSELESS

154. As stated earlier in paragraph 13 of this booklet, you will be required to enumerate the houseless population in your enumeration block(s) on the night of February 28, 1981. In order to do this, it would be necessary for you to complete the enumeration of all the persons in all the households living in census houses in your jurisdiction between February 9 and February 28, 1981. During this period, you will have taken note of the possible places where houseless population is likely to live, such as on the roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under staircases, or in the open, temple, mandaps, platforms and the like. On the night of February 28/March 1, 1981, but before sunrise of March 1, 1981, you will have to quickly cover all such houseless households and enumerate them. If there is likely to be a very large number of houseless persons in your jurisdiction whom you may not be able to enumerate singlehanded in one night, you should report to your Supervisor in advance, so that one or more extra enumerators can be deputed to assist you in the one-night enumeration of such houseless persons. You should keep particular watch on the large settlements of nomadic population who are likely to camp on the outskirts of the village. These people will have to be covered on the night of February 28, 1981. You should of course make sure that these persons have not been enumerated elsewhere.

155. At this point, please read the instructions about updating and filling up of the Abridged Houselist. You will be required to enter the details of the houseless households in Section 3 of the Abridged Houselist in the manner described therein. Also please recall the instructions given in paragraph 20 of this booklet where you have been told that for houseless households, you should record 'O' in bold letters. In giving the Serial number of the household, you will have to indicate the Serial number of the household with a prefix 'O' separated by a dash (—), as explained in the instructions.

156. Please remember that Household Schedule will be filled for each houseless household in the manner explained in paragraphs 1 to 52 of this booklet. Thereafter, you will have to fill up the Universal Individual Slip for each member of the household, as per instructions given in paragraphs 53—120. If you happen to be an enumerator for a sample block or the enumerator in any of the 19 States and Union Territories mentioned in paragraph 121 you will be required to fill in Questions 1 to 6 of the Sample Slip also, for each individual, as per instructions given in paragraphs 121 to 151. Thereafter, you will be required to fill in columns 8 to 35 of the Population Record (Part II of the Household Schedule), as per instructions given later.

REVISIONAL ROUND

157. You have been told under paragraph 12 and paragraph 13 of this booklet that in the next five days, *i.e.*, from March 1, 1981 to March 5, 1981, you will have to revisit all the households in your jurisdiction and record any new births that had taken place after your last visit, but before the sunrise of March 1, 1981 and any visitor(s) that had moved into the household and who had been away from his/her/their place of normal residence throughout the enumeration period, *i.e.*, from February 9, 1981 to February 28, 1981, or an entire household that has moved into your jurisdiction during this period and which has not been enumerated anywhere before. At this point, you may recall the instructions given in paragraph 43 of this booklet where instructions about persons eligible to be enumerated in a particular household have been given.

158. It is important to remember the following in this connection :

(1) If you are enumerating a new household in your block during the revisional round, please recall the instructions given in paragraph 19 about Serial number of household and updating and filling up of Abridged Houselist.

(2) In respect of every new birth, you should make sure that you give the correct Location Code including the Serial number of household, fill up an Individual Slip and make necessary entries in Part II of the Householeld Schedule concerned. Also correct the entry in Question 6 of the Sample Slip (if applicable in your case, *i.e.*, you are an enumerator in a sample block or in any of the 19 States and Union Territories mentioned earlier) pertaining to the mother of the

child whom you are enumerating during the revisional round. Please make sure that the birth has taken place before the sunrise of March 1, 1981.

(3) You will have to ascertain if any death had unfortunately taken place in any of the households since your last visit and the sunrise of March 1, 1981 and cancel the Individual Slip of the dead person writing boldly across it as 'died'. Please remember to make necessary correction in Part II of the Household Schedule concerned.

159. If you have exhausted the entire Population Record for recording the particulars of any household and it becomes necessary to record a new birth or visitor, then you will fill in another Household Schedule containing Population Record form in continuation of that Household Schedule, taking care that the Location Code and other particulars are noted in the second Household Schedule form properly. In such a case, please write on the top right hand corner of the fresh Household Schedule 'continued' and note the Book and Form number of the connected Household Schedule. Similarly, on the connected Schedule note the word 'continued' and give the Book and Form number of the additional Household Schedule form.

160. Changes made in the Population Record like additions for new births or recording of visitors or deletion of entry in respect of deaths, should be done neatly and consequential changes in the total should be made. It is this final total that must be entered in Question 15 of Part I of the Household Schedule.

161. You are now set for taking up the desk work at home in connection with the census enumeration that you have just completed. These are, as you will recall from paragraph 12 of this booklet, (1) filling up of the enumerator's Working Sheet for preparing the Enumerator's Abstract, (2) filling up of the Enumerator's Abstract, (3) filling up of Section 1 of the Abridged Houselist and (4) handing over all documents to your Supervisor, the documents being the Notional Map, the Layout Sketch, all filled in Household Schedule books, all filled in Individual Slip pads (Universal and Sample, where applicable), filled in and updated Abridged Houselist, the Working Sheets for preparing the Enumerator's Abstract, the filled in Enumerator's Abstract and all blank Household Schedule books, Individual Slip pads and other blank forms.

162. In addition, you have to collect the filled in Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules from the households and individuals for whom you had issued these schedules vide instructions given in paragraph 73. You have to hand over the filled in schedules to your Supervisor. You will also be required to return the blank Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules remaining surplus with you together with a statement giving an account of the number of blank forms given to you, number of forms issued to eligible persons in the households, number of filled in schedules collected and number of blank forms returned to the Supervisor.

CHAPTER VI

FILLING UP OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE, PART II—POPULATION RECORD—COLUMNS 8 TO 35

163. As mentioned in the instructions relating to the filling up of columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record (Part II of the Household Schedule), columns 8 to 35 of the Population Record have to be entered with reference to the entries in the Individual Slip. For each member of the household, you will have filled up an Iindividual Slip. You will be required to copy out or to enter the relevant particulars from the Individual Slip in the line relating to that person in columns 8 to column 35 of the Population Record. The following instructions tell you how to do this.

164. Please note that you should not allow this work to fall into arrears. You must fill up these columns in the case of those households whom you have enumerated each day at the end of the day itself. This would save you a lot of trouble and will also ensure that there are no errors.

165. It would be noticed that columns 8 to 21 relate to males and columns 22 to 35 relate to females. Column 1 placed between columns 13 and 14 is a mere copy of column 1 already entered by you. This is repeated on page 3 of the Household Schedule to facilitate your work, by obviating the need to trace back the entries for columns 14 onwards to column 1 on page 2. The instructions that follow will indicate how the entries from the Individual Slip should be carried over to the appropriate columns (8 to 35) of the Population Record separately for males and females.

Cols. 8 & 22 : Name of Scheduled Caste

166. For each person recorded in column 2 of the Population Record, check whether in the corresponding Individual Slip (Universal), '1' is recorded in the box against Question 9. If so, copy out the name of the Scheduled Caste written against Question 10 of the Individual Slip in column 8 if the person is a male or in column 22 if the person is a female on the corresponding line. Please do not make any mistake in copying out the correct spelling.

Cols. 9 & 23 : Name of Scheduled Tribe

167. As in the previous paragraph, for these columns also, you will have to check from the corresponding Individual Slip of the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record if code '2' is recorded in the box against Question 9. If so, the name of the Schedule Tribe written against Question 10 of the Individual Slip should be copied in column 9 of the Population Record for males and in column 23 for females.

167.1. *It must be noted that if there is a cross (×) against Q. 9 of the Individual Slip for the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record, the corresponding columns 8 and 22 and 9 and 23 of the Population Record should be left blank.*

Cols. 10 & 24 : Literate

168. For the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record, check from the corresponding Individual Slip whether '1' is recorded in the box against Question 11. If so, put a tick(√) under column 10 for males or a tick (√) mark under column 24 for females in the corresponding line.

Cols. 11 & 25 : Illiterate

169. As in the previous paragraph, check if '2' is recorded in the box against Question 11 of the Individual Slip for the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record and if so, give tick (√) mark under column 11 for males or tick (√) mark under column 25 for females in the corresponding line.

Cols. 12 & 26 : Entry in Q. 14A of Individual Slip 'Yes'

170. For the person entered in column 2, check whether 'Yes' is recorded against Question 14A of the corresponding Individual Slip. If the person is a male, put tick (√) under column 12 and if female, put tick (√) under column 26.

Cols. 13 & 27 : Entry in Q. 14A of Individual Slip 'No'

171. As in the preceding paragraph, check if 'No', *i.e.*, 'H' or 'ST' or 'D' or 'R' or 'B' or 'I' or 'O' is entered against Question 14A of the Individual Slip for the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record. If so and if the person is a male, put a tick (√) under column 13 and if female, put a (√) under column 27.

Cols. 14 & 28 : Entry in Q. 14B of Individual Slip 'Yes'

172. For the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record, check against Question 14B of the corresponding Individual Slip if '1' is entered in the box. If so, put a tick (√) under column 14 for male, but if the person is a female, put the tick (√) under column 28 in the corresponding line.

Cols. 15 & 29 : Entry in Q. 14B of Individual Slip 'No'

173. Check if '2' is recorded in the box against Question 14B of the Individual Slip in respect of the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record. If so, put tick (√) under column 15 in the case of male, but if the person is a female, put the tick (√) under column 29 in the corresponding line.

Cols. 16 & 30 : Entry in Q. 15A of Individual Slip 'C'

174. For the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record, check if 'C' is recorded against Question 15A of the corresponding Individual Slip and if so, put the tick (√) under column 16 if male, and if the person is a female, put the tick (√) under column 30 of the corresponding line.

Cols. 17 & 31, 18 & 32, 19 & 33 : Entry in Q. 15A of Individual Slip 'AL'/'HHI'/'OW'

175. As in the previous paragraph, check from Question 15A of the Individual Slip relating to the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record whether 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' is entered for the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record. If so, a tick (√) should be put under the appropriate column 17 or 18 or 19, as the case may be, in case the person is a male and under column 31 or 32 or 33, as the case may be, if the person is a female.

Cols. 20 & 34 : Whether seeking/available for work 'Yes'

176. For the person recorded in column 2 of the Population Record, check from the corresponding Individual Slip whether '1' is entered in the box against Question 16. If so, put a tick (√) under column 20 in the case of male, but if the person is a female, the tick (√) should be put under column 34.

Cols. 21 & 35 : Whether seeking/available for work 'No'

177. As in the previous paragraph, check if '2' is recorded in the box against Question 16 of the Individual Slip for the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record. If so, put a tick ( ) under column 21 in the case of a male and if female, put the tick (√) under column 35.

178. *Please note that there cannot be a tick (√) on the same line in columns 8 and 22, column 9 and column 23, column 10 and column 24, column 11 and column 25, column 12 and column 26, column 13 and column 27, column 14 and column 28, column 15 and column 29, column 16 and column 30, column 17 and column 31, column 18 and column 32, column 19 and column 33, column 20 and column 34, and column 21 and column 35 just as there cannot be a tick (√) on the same line in columns 4 and 5 of the Population Record.*

178.1. *Similarly, there cannot be a tick (√) on the same line in both columns 10 and 11, 12 and 13, 14 and 15, 20 and 21, 24 and 25, 26 and and 27, 28 and 29, and 34 and 35. It will be obvious from the form itself that there cannot be a tick (√) on the same line in more than one of the columns 16, 17, 18, 19 and 30, 31, 32, 33.*

179. Having entered these particulars in columns 8 to 35 for all the persons enumerated in the household, you will have to strike the totals. Instructions for striking totals for columns 2, 8, 9, 22 and 23 are given in the foot-note of the form itself. However, this is recapitulated for your facility. Count the number of entries in column 2 and enter the figure against the total for this column. You will notice that the last serial number would tally with the total given under column 2. Similarly, for striking totals for columns 8, 9, 22, and 23, count the number of entries under each column and enter the figure in the relevant rectangle against the total. In striking totals for columns 4, 5, 10 to 21, and 24 to 35, there should be no difficulty. You have marely to count the ticks (√) under different columns and enter the total in the cell provided for writing the total.

180. Having struck the totals, your job in respect of this Household Schedule form is over and you should sign at the bottom right hand corner and give date also. At this point, you must please remember that Question 15 of Part I of the Household Schedule, *i.e.*, total population of the household will have to be filled after you have derived the total of column 2 of Part II of Population Record taking into account the extra forms you may have used in the case of large households.

CHAPTER VII

FILLING UP OF THE ENUMERATOR'S WORKING SHEET AND THE ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT

181. The specimen form of the Working Sheet for preparing the Enumerator's Abstract is given on the pages 286-287. This form will be supplied to you in sufficient quantities. You will be required to use separate form(s) for Normal Households, Institutional households and Houseless households. On these you will have to strike totals for Normal households, Institutional households and Houseless households separately. Thereafter, on the last page of the sheet(s) relating to the Normal households, you will have to carry over the totals relating to Institutional households and Houseless households to strike a grand total for each of the columns of the Working Sheet except for column 2. The total for column 2 will have to be derived by counting the entries and *not* just totalling the figures. At the end of your revisional round, you will have all the filled in Household Schedule books comprising Normal households, Institutional households and Houseless households. For the Institutional households and Houseless households, you will have indicated 'I' and 'O' respectively at the right hand corner of the first page of the Household Schedule. You will now be required to take the Household Schedule books and fill up the Working Sheet for preparing Enumerator's Abstract. The Working Sheet for preparing Enumerator's Abstract has 33 columns, of which columns 6 to 19 relate to 'males' and columns 20 to 33 relate to 'females'. The arrangement generally follows the pattern of Part II—Population Record of the Household Schedule, which you have filled in during the course of your enumeration. You will be required to deal with Normal households, Institutional households and Houseless households in separate sheets, while filling up the Working Sheet from the entries given in Part II—Population Record of the Household Schedule. Each line in the Working Sheet will contain the totals for one household.

Page No.

182. On right hand top corner of the form, you will have to indicate page number. The page number will run continuously for each type of household. That is to say, for Normal households, the page number of the Working Sheet will start from 1, for Institutional households again the page number will start from 1 and similarly for Houseless households, the page number will start from 1.

182.1. You will have to arrange your filled in Household Schedule books in ascending order of the book numbers. You should take up the first book and pick up a form of Working sheet for entering the details. If you are dealing with a schedule relating to a Normal household, you should enter details in the Working Sheet relating to 'Normal household'. During the course of your work, if you come across a schedule relating to an 'Institutional household', please do not forget to pick up a fresh Working Sheet and enter relevant details in that sheet after assigning the page number and other details separately. Similarly, when you come across a 'Houseless household', please pick up a fresh Working Sheet and enter the details in that sheet.

Location Code

183. Location Code of your enumeration block should be copied from Part I of the Household Schedule and written here. This will have five elements, *viz.*, State code, District code, Tehsil/Taluka/PS/Development Block/Circle or Town code, Village or Ward code and the Enumeration Block number within brackets. Location Code should be repeated on every page of the Working Sheets.

Number of households by type

184. It will be noticed that the same form is being supplied for entering details in respect of Normal/Institutional/Houseless households. At the right hand top, three types of households have been indicated. You will have to score out the entry which is not applicable. For example, if you are dealing with Normal households, please score out the entries 'Institutional' and 'Houseless'. Again, if you are dealing with 'Institutional households', please score out

the entries 'Normal' and 'Houseless'. Similarly, when you deal with Houseless households, score out 'Normal' and 'Institutional'. If you are using more than one page for a particular type of household, please do not forget to score out inapplicable types on each sheet, as indicated here.

184.1. For recording the number of households by type separately for Normal households, Institutional households and Houseless households, you will have to count the number of entries given in column 2 (Serial No. of household) of the working sheet relating to each type of household and enter the figure here. For example, for determining the number of Normal households, you will count the number of entries in column 2 of the set of working sheets dealing with Normal households and enter the figure on the first page of the set dealing with Normal households. Similar procedure will have to be followed for entering the number of Institutional households and Houseless households in the appropriate Working Sheets.

Name of Enumerator

185. This hardly calls for any explanation. You will be required to write your name here.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

WORKING SHEET FOR PREPARING ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT

(To be compiled from Household Schedule Part II: Population Record)

Page No. .....

Normal .....

Institutional ... .

Number of households by type* Houseless..... . . . ..

Location code .....Name of Enumerator .....

Line No.	Sl. No. of household	Persons (Col. 2)	Males (Col. 4)	Females (Col. 5)	MALE											
					S.C. (Col. 8)	S.T. (Col. 9)	Literates (Col. 10)	Illiterates (Col. 11)	'Yes' in 14A (Col. 12)	'No' in 14A (Col. 13)	'Yes' in 14B (Col. 14)	'No' in 14B (Col. 15)	Entry in Q. 15A			
													C (Col. 16)	AL (Col. 17)	HHI (Col. 18)	OW (Col. 19)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9																
0																
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9																
0																
Total	@															

Checked and found correct

Signature of Circle Supervisor. .....

Date.....

@Count number of entries and give total

Column numbers shown within brackets refer to column numbers of Part II: Population Record

			FEMALE													
Line No.	'Yes' in 16 (Col. 20)	'No' in 16 (Col. 21)	S.C. (Col. 22)	S.T. (Col. 23)	Literates (Col. 24)	Illitera-tes (Col. 25)	'Yes' in 14A (Col. 26)	'No' in 14A (Col. 27)	'Yes' in 14B (Col. 28)	'No' in 14B (Col. 29)	Entry in Q. 15A				'Yes' in 16 (Col. 34)	'No' in 16 (Col. 35)
											C (Col. 30)	AL (Col. 31)	HHI (Col. 32)	OW (Col. 33)		
4	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9																
0																
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9																
0																
Total																

*Strike out whichever is not applicable

Signature of Enumerator.....

Date.....

Col. 1 : Line No.

186. As in the Houselist form, which some of you may have handled in 1980 for Houselisting operations, here also, line numbers are being provided. The lines have been numbered as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0 and repeated likewise. The idea is to reduce your scriptory work, so that when you go to the 10th line, you put 1 at the 10th place to make the line number read as 10. Similarly, write, 1 in the 10th place on the next line to read as 11 and so on. You should not change the printed line number in case you have to score out a line owing to mistakes committed in copying. The last line number will incidentaly give you the total number of households of a particular type entered in the Working Sheet which should tally with the total of entries in column 2 which you are required to enter at the right hand top corner of the form under 'Number of households by type', but if you have scored out any line owing to some mistake in copying, then this tally cannot be achieved.

Col. 2 : Sl. No. of household

187. This number will be copied from the top of the Household Schedule form you are dealing with.

Cols. 3 to 5 : Persons, males and females

188. In these columns, enter total of columns 2, 4 and 5 respectively as struck by you in the concerned Population Record (Part II of the Household Schedule).

Cols. 6 to 33 of the Working Sheets

189. The column headings are self-explanatory. Under each column, the column number of the Population Record, *i.e.*, Part II of the Household Schedule has been indicated within brackets. You have merely to take the total of the relevant column of the Population Record and post it under the appropriate column of the working sheet in respect of a particular household. Please note that as in the Population Record, the male and female sections are separate in the working sheet also for ease of copying.

Total

190. A separate line has been provided for entering the total. Total for columns 3 to 33 are straight forward totals. Total for column 2 will have to be derived by counting the entries, as indicated in the foot-note.

190.1. It is expected that you will be using more than one Working Sheet for Normal households. Therefore, you will have to derive the 'totals' for all the columns pertaining to the Working Sheets of Normal households on the last page. Identify this line (*i.e*, total) by writing 'Normal' in column 2 meaning thereby that these totals relate to Normal households.

190.2. Having struck totals for all columns relating to Normal households, Institutional households and Houseless households separately, you have to carry over the totals relating to Institutional households and Houseless households on to the last page of the sheets pertaining to 'Normal households' and strike grand total. For doing so, please write 'Institutional' against the concerned line in column 2 of the Working Sheet and 'Houseless' against the concerned line (in column 2 of the Working Sheet) and then strike the 'grand total' and write 'Grand total' in column 2. If, however, there be no space on the last page of the working sheet(s) relating to Normal households for striking these totals, you may use a separate sheet for this purpose and attach it to the set of Working Sheets relating to Normal households.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT FORM

191. A specimen of the Enumerator's Abstract form is given on the next page. The instructions are given hereafter.

Location Code

192. The Location Code, as noted in the Working Sheet and in all your other documents, consisting of the five elements, namely, State, District, Tehsil/Taluka/PS/Development Block/Circle or Town, Village or Ward and Enumeration Block number within brackets, should be given here.

Name of Enumerator

193. You should write your name here.

Total number of occupied residential houses

194. You have merely to copy the figures noted in sub-section B of Section 1 of the Abridged Houselist.

Number of Normal households

195. You will recall that you have noted the number of households by type on the right-hand top corner of the first page of the working sheets relating to Normal households. You have to take this figure for Normal Households and post it here.

Number of Institutional households

196. You will again recall that you have noted the number of households by type on the right-hand top corner of the first page of the Working Sheets relating to Institutional households. You have to take this figure for Institutional households and post it here.

Number of Houseless households

197. As in the case of number of Institutional households, you have to take the figure pertaining to Houseless Households from the right-hand top corner of the Working Sheet for number of households by type and post it here.

NOTE : Please put a cross (×) against the items 'Number of Institutional households' and 'Number of Houseless households', as the case may be, if there are no such households in your enumeration block.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT

(To be compiled from working sheet for Enumerator's Abstract)

Location Code.....No. of normal households .....

Name of Enumerator .....No. of institutional households .....

Total No. of Occupied No. of houseless households .....

Residential houses .....Total No. of households ....

Sl. No.	Particulars	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Population inclusive of population shown against serial Nos. 16 & 17, (Total of cols. 3, 4 & 5 of grand total line in the last page of working sheets for *normal* households)			
2.	Scheduled Caste (grand total of cols, 6 & 20)			
3.	Scheduled Tribe (grand total of cols. 7 & 21)			
4.	Literate (grand total of cols. 8 & 22)			
5.	Illiterate (grand total of cols. 9 & 23)			
6.	'Yes' in 14A (grand total of cols. 10 & 24)			
7.	'No' in 14A (grand total of cols. 11& 25)			
8.	'Yes' in 14B (grand total of cols. 12 & 26)			
9.	'No' in 14B (grand total of cols. 13 & 27)			
10.	'C' in 15A (grand total of cols. 14 & 28)			
11.	'AL' in 15A (grand total to cols. 15 & 29)			
12.	'HHI' in 15A (grand total of cols. 16 & 30)			
13.	'OW' in 15A (grand total of cols. 17 & 31)			
14.	'Yes' in 16 (grand total of cols. 18 & 32)			
15.	'No' in 16 (grand total of cols. 19 & 33)			
16.	Institutional population (Total of institutional line cols. 3, 4 & 5 in last page of working sheet for *normal* households)			
17.	Houseless population (Total of Houseless line cols. 3,4 & 5 in last page of working sheet for *normal* households)			

Checked and found correct

Signature of Supervisor .....Signature of Enumerator .....

Date..... ..... Date .....

Note : Columns mentioned under col. 2 within brackets are columns of working sheet from which data have to be posted.

Total Number of households

198. On the right hand top, you have noted the number of Normal households, Institutional households and Houseless households separately. You have merely to add them up and enter the figure here. As a quick check for accuracy, you may refer to sub section C of Section 1 of the Abridged Houselist where you have noted the number of households and these two figures should tally.

Cols. 1 to 5

199. The next section deals with 17 items and 5 columns. The particulars are given under column 2 and the column numbers of the Working Sheet to which the particulars relate have been indicated within brackets in each case. For particulars noted against Sl. Nos. 1 to 15, you have to take the relevant figures of the columns indicated within brackets and post them under the appropriate columns 3, 4 and 5 of this form. The figures will be found on the last page of the Working Sheet dealing with Normal households against the line representing 'Grand total'.

Sl. No. 1 : Population inclusive of population shown against Sl. Nos. 16 and 17 of the form

200. In columns 3, 4 and 5 of the Enumerator's Abstract form, you will have to give the grand totals of columns 3, 4 and 5 as derived on the last page of the Working Sheet dealing with Normal households and where you have struck total for all entries in respect of Normal households, Institutional households and Houseless households. These figures will be inclusive of the population figures reflected under columns 3, 4 and 5 against Sl. Nos. 16 and 17 of this form.

Sl. Nos. 2 to 15

201. These items hardly call for any explanation. The column numbers are indicated within brackets against each. You have merely to take the appropriate figure from the line representing 'Grand total' on the last page of the Working Sheet dealing with Normal households and post the appropriate figure under columns 4 and 5, as the case may be, and derive total in column 3.

Sl. No. 16 : Institutional households

202. On the last page of the Working Sheet dealing with Normal households, you have entered the total in respect of the Institutional households. You have to take the figures of columns 3, 4 and 5 of the line in the Working Sheet representing the 'Institutional households' and enter the same in columns 3, 4 and 5 of the Enumerator's Abstract form.

Sl. No. 17 : Houseless population

203. Here again, you have to look to the last page of the Working Sheet dealing with Normal households and take the figures given in columns 3, 4 and 5 of the line representing Houseless households and post them in columns 3, 4 and 5 of the Enumerator's Abstract form.

Please note that the Institutional population and Houseless population indicated against Sl. Nos. 16 and 17 are included in the total population of your enumeration block shown against Sl. No. 1.

204. It is needless to add that you should check the entries carefully and after satisfying yourself that everything is in order, you should sign the filled in Working Sheets and Enumerator's Abstract form. If you have, by any chance, been put incharge of more than one enumeration block, please remember that you will have to prepare separate sets of Working Sheets and Enumerator's Abstract for each of the enumeration blocks assigned to you.

205. You have now to arrange all your records which would be the following :

(1) Notional Map,

(2) Layout Sketch,

(3) Filled in and updated Abridged Houselist which you have updated as per instructions given in paragraph 155,

(4) Filled in Household Schedule books,

(5) Filled in Individual Slip pads,

(6) Working Sheets for Enumerator's Abstract in three sets tagged together,

(7) The Enumerator's Abstract form,

(8) Filled in Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules,

(9) Statement showing the number of Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules received, issued, filled in schedules collected and blank schedules returned (appendix viii),

(10) Blank forms, Household Schedule books and Individual Slip pads referred to above.

(11) Blank Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules.

206. You are now required to hand over all the documents with an inventory which should contain the Book No. of Household Schedules and Pad Nos. of Individual Slips, to your Supervisor. Having done so, you have completed your job in so far as the 1981 Census operation is concerned and you can reasonably take pride in having performed a national task well.

APPENDIX I

PRINCIPLES OF HOUSE NUMBERING

Building :

"Building" is generally a single structure but sometimes made up of more than one component units, which is used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences), or establishments such as shops, workshops, factories, etc., or as godowns, store, cattle sheds etc., or in combination with any of these such as shop-cum-residence or workshop-cum-residence, etc.

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

3. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person, e.g., the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage, etc., only one building number should be given for this group and each of the constituent separate structure assigned a sub-number like 1/1, 1/2, 1/3 and so on provided these structures satisfy the definition of a 'Census House' given hereafter.

4. The buildings should be numbered as follows :

(i) If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets in a village, should be numbered continuously. Streets should be taken in uniform order from North-East to South-West. It has been observed that the best way of numbering the buildings is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial stopping finally opposite to where the first number began.

(ii) In a town/city, enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any pre-conceived geographical direction like North-East, etc.

(iii) Arabic numerals (e.g., 1, 2, 3,.....) should be used for building numbers.

(iv) A building under construction which is likely to be completed within about a year's time should also be given a number in the serial.

(v) If a new building either Pucca or Kachha is found after the house numbering has been completed or in the midst of buildings already numbered, it should be given a new number which may bear an alphabetical sub-number of the adjacent building number, e.g., 10/A.....

NOTE : These should not be numbered as 10/1 or 10/2, etc., as such numbering would apply to census houses within the same building. On the other hand 10A would mean a separate building that has come up after building No. 10.

Census House No. :

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

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

7. Each Census house should be numbered. If a building by itself is a single Census house, then the number of the Census house is the same as the building number. But if different parts or constituent units of a building qualify to be treated as separate Census houses, each Census house should be given a sub-number within brackets to the building number as 10/1, 10/2, etc. or 11/1, 11/2, 11/3 etc.

8. The order in which Census houses within a building are to be numbered should be continuous, preferably clock-wise or in any convenient manner if it is difficult to do it clock-wise.

9. The definition of Census house may sometimes be difficult of application in its literal sense in the context of varying patterns of structures and their usage. For example, in Cities and towns, one does come across a situation when a flat in the occupation of one household as residence may be made up four rooms or so and all the rooms may have direct entrance from a common courtyard, or a stair-case. In terms of the definition of a Census house each of these rooms having entrances from the common stair-case, etc., may qualify to be treated as Census houses. But it does not realistically reflect the situation of the number of houses. In

such case, 'singleness' of use of these rooms along with the main house by the household should be taken into account and the entire flat comprising four rooms should be treated as one Census house only and assigned one number. If on the other hand each one of these rooms had been separately occupied by independent households and if each portion had separate main entrance then each will be justified to be treated as a separate Census house. In a hostel building even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens on to a common verandah or stair-case as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel building may have to be treated as one Census house only. In some parts of the country in the rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a single household occupies a group of huts within an enclosed fence which has one main entrance. Each of the apparently separated structures is an integral part of the housing unit as such. In such cases it may be more realistic to treat the group as one Census house. Care should be taken to ascertain if only one household occupies such a unit or shared by more than one household. Thus the definition of a Census house will have to be applied having due regard to the actual situation in such exceptional cases.

10. It is usual to find in municipal towns/cities that every site whether built upon or not are numbered by the municipal authorities on property basis. Such open sites even if they are enclosed by a compound wall should not be listed for Census purposes. Only where a structure with four walls and a roof has come up should it be treated as a Census house and listed. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that for example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided and there may not be any wall as such. Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and houses numbered and listed.

Household No. :

A Household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. It may be made up of related or unrelated persons. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employers and taking his food there is to be considered as a member of the master's household. A hotel where a number of unrelated persons live together is an institutional household. So is a jail.

11. There may be one or more households in a Census house, if there are more than one household, each of them should be given a separate identifying number. This can be done by using the alphabets as (a), (b), (c) etc. affixed to the Census house number. For example if building No. 2 is also a Census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2 (a), 2 (b) and 2 (c). If building number 4 has two Census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4/1 and 4/2. If within these houses there are respectively 3 and 2 households then they will be numbered 4/1 (a), 4/1 (b), 4/1 (c) and 4/2 (a) and 4/2 (b) respectively. If however, building No. 3 is also a Census house and has only one household the number to be entered will be 3.

APPENDIX II

LIST OF A FEW TYPICAL INDUSTRIES THAT CAN BE CONDUCTED ON A HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BASIS

Foodstuffs

Production of flour by village chakkis or flour mills; milling or dehusking of paddy; grinding of chillies, turmeric, *etc.;* production of gur, khandsari, boora, *etc.;* production of pickles, chutney, jams, *etc.;* processing of cashewnuts; making of dried vegetables; manufacture of sweetmeats and bakery products; production of butter, ghee, *etc.;* slaughtering and preservation of meat and fish; fish curing, *etc.;* oil pressing ghani.

Beverages

Manufacture of country liquor, toddy; production of soda water, ice, ice cream, sharbats, *etc.;* processing of coffee, *etc.*

Tobacco Products

Manufacture of bidi, cigars, cherroots, tobacco, snuff, *etc.*

Textile Cotton

Cotton ginning, carding, pressing and baling, spinning, *etc.;* dyeing and bleaching of cloth; weaving in handlooms or powerlooms or manufacture of khadi; cloth printing; making of fishing nets, mosquito nets, cotton thread, rope, twine, *etc.*

Textile Jute, Wool or Silk

Similar type of production or processing as mentioned under Textile Cotton but pertaining to the material concerned.

Textile Miscellaneous

Making of durries, carpets, hosiery, embroidery work; lace garland making; manufacture of chrochet headgear; making of newar, bed covers, (curtains, pillow, pillow cases, *etc.*); making of mattress, quilt (*rezai*), *etc.;* making of namda felt, coconut fibre for upholstery; making of brushes, brooms, *etc.,* from coconut fibres; coir spinning; manufacture and repair of umbrellas; manufacture of dolls and toys (rags and cotton), *etc.*

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products

Sawing and planing of wood, manufacture of wooden furniture, structural goods like beams, door and window frames, *etc.,* wooden agricultural implements and their repair, wooden lacquerware, wooden toys, wood carving, sawdust and plaster figure making, inlay work; match splinters, plywood and veneers, *etc.;* making palm leaf mats, fans, umbrellas, *etc.,* baskets and broomsticks, caning of chairs; making of chicks and khas khas tatties; making of cart wheels, wooden sandals, *etc.*

Paper and Paper Products

Manufacture of pulp and paper by hand; making of envelopes, paper made articles, card board boxes, paper flower, paper kites, toys, *etc.*

Printing and Publishing

Printing works, lithography, block-making, book binding, *etc.*

Leather and Leather Products

Flaying and processing of hides and skins; making leather footwear, wearing apparel of leather and fur; repair of shoes or other leather products.

Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products

Vulcanising tyres and tubes; manufacture of chappals from torn tyres and other rubber footwear; manufacture of rubber products from natural and synthetic rubber.

Chemicals and Chemical Products

Making of bricks, roofing tiles, sanitary fittings, manufacture of ayurvedic medicines, soap, plastic facture of matches, fireworks, perfumes, cosmetics products, celluloid goods; manufacture of ink, candles boot polish, *etc.*

Non-metallic Mineral Products—other than Petroleum and Coal

Making of bricks, roofing tiles, sanitary fittings, cement statues, stone or marble carvings, manufacture of stone structurals, stone dressing and stone crushing, mica splitting and manufacture of other mica products; making of earthenware and pottery, crockery, glass beads and bangles, earthen toys; manufacture of glass products, *etc.*

Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment

Manufacture of iron arms and weapons and their service and repair, iron and steel furniture, brass, bell-metal utensils, aluminium utensils, tin utensils, copper utensils, *etc.;* nickeling and electroplating, blacksmithy; manufacture and repair of agricultural implements such as plough-share, *etc.;* making and repairing of locks and trunks, cutlery; manufacture of scales, weights and measures and foundry industry, *etc.*

Machinery (all kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment

Manufacture of small machine tools and parts; repairing and servicing of fans, radios, domestic electrical appliances, *etc.*

Transport Equipment

Repairing and servicing of automobiles; manufacture of cycle parts, rickshaw parts, boats and barges; manufacture of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles such as bullock carts, wheel barrow, *etc.*

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Repair of spectacles, photographic equipment; goldsmithy, silver filigree industry; gold covering work, bidriware; repair of musical instruments, fountain pens; making of cowdung cakes, manufacture of sports goods; repairing of petromax lights; making of buttons and beads from conchshell and horn goods.

APPENDIX III

CLASSIFIED LIST OF OCCUPATIONS *i.e.*, DESCRIPTION OF WORK

(Questions 15A and 15B)

Professional, Technical and Related Workers

(Do not merely say an Engineer, Doctor, Teacher, *etc.*, in describing the work of an individual but furnish more precise particulars as given below.) Indicate clearly in respect of engineers to what branch they belong such as civil, mechanical, electrical, metallurgical, mining, *etc.* In respect of physicians, state if they are allopathic, ayurvedic, homoeopathic, *etc.* Physiologists and dentists, *etc.*, should be recorded. As regards teachers, state if they are university teachers, secondary school, middle school, primary school or kindergarten teachers. There are various other types of chemists, physicists, archaeologists, nurses, pharmacists, health technicians, jurists, social scientists such as economists, statisticians, geographers, historians, anthropologists, *etc.*, as also artists, writers, painters, sculptors, actors, *etc.*, draughtsmen, laboratory assistants, librarians, ordained religious workers, astrologers, *etc.*, who will have to be recorded with particulars of their work.

Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

(Do not merely say Government Officer, an officer in a private firm or concern but give further particulars.) They may be in Government service or under a local body or in a business firm, manufacturing establishment or a catering establishment or a transport company and so on. Their full description should be recorded such as for example, Secretary to the Government of India, District Collector, Municipal Commissioner, Executive Officer of a Panchayat, Director of a firm, Manager of a business concern, Proprietor and Manager of a hotel, elected and legislative officials, aircrafts and ships officers, *etc.*

Clerical Workers

(Do not merely denote the work of a person as clerk or office worker but furnish further particulars.) State clearly the type of work done such as, cashier, accountant, stenographer, typist, computing clerk, key punch operator, office assistant, guard, brakeman, traffic controller, railway ticket inspector, postman, telephone/teleprinter/wireless operator, record keeper, despatcher, *etc.*, office workers would also include peons, daftries, *etc.*

Sale Workers

(Do not merely say a worker in a shop but give details.) It should be clearly recorded whether the proprietor of a business concern engages himself in wholesale or retail trade. Salesman or shop assistants, agents of insurance, brokers in share, auctioners, commercial, travellers, hawkers and street vendors, money lenders, pawn brokers, *etc.*, will also be covered.

Service Workers

(There are all types of service workers such as those engaged as domestic servants or in personal services or in police service or watch and ward, *etc.* Give precise particulars.) Hotel and restaurant keepers, house-keepers, matrons, and stewards (domestic and institutional), cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers (domestic and institutional) maids and related house-keeping service workers, building care-takers, sweepers, cleaners, and related workers, launderers, dry cleaners and pressers, hair dressers, beauticians and related workers, protection service workers, such as watchmen, chowkidars, gate keepers, *etc.*, other service workers.

Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers. etc. and related workers

Deep sea fishermen, inland river water fishermen, shell gatherers, forest rangers, charcoal burners, forest product gatherers, plantation managers, farm machine operators, gardeners, toddy tappers, rubber tappers, hunters, bird trappers, *etc.*, will be covered.

Production and other related workers, Transport equipment Operators and Labourers

(This may cover a very large variety of craftsmen and operators, *etc.*, whose work will have to be given in adequate detail.) Examples : minerals, quarrymen, well drillers, cotton ginners, spinners, dyers, knitters, lace makers, carpet makers, *etc.*, tailors, cutters, hat makers, embroiderers, shoe makers or repairers ; saddle makers, leather cutters, *etc.*, blacksmiths furnacemen, moulders, *etc.*, cart builders, wheel wrights, cabinet makers, *etc.*, stone cutters, bricklayers, masons, hut builders, thatchers, well diggers, *etc.*, jewellers, goldsmiths, watch and clock makers or repairers, welders and plate cutters, sheet metal workers, machine tool operators, electricians, electrical and electronic wire fitters, radio mechanic, electric linemen, cable jointers, carpenters, joiners, sawers, *etc.*, printing type machine operators, proof readers, photo-litho operators, book binders, potters, moulders, firemen, kilnmen, blowers and makers of glass, millers, bakers, confectioners, sweetmeat makers, food canners, coffee or tea planters, tobacco curers, graders and blenders of tobacco, bidi or cigar makers, snuff or zarda makers, tyre builders, crane or hoist operators, loaders and unloaders, *etc.*

APPENDIX IV

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing

(Do not merely say plantation or fishing, *etc.*, but indicate the appropriate details as given here.)

Plantation Crops

Indicate the type of plantation such as tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, edible nuts, fruits, ganja, betel nuts, *etc.*

Livestock Production

Indicate what kind of livestock is reared such as goats, sheeps, horses, pigs, ducks, bees, silk worm, *etc.* Production of wool, raw silk, *etc.*, are also covered in this.

Agricultural Services

Indicate what type of agricultural service, *e.g.*, pest destroying, spraying, operation of irrigation system, animal shearing and livestock services (other than veterinary services), grading agricultural and livestock products, soil conservation, soil testing, *etc.*

Hunting

Indicate hunting, trapping and game propagation for commercial purpose only.

Forestry and Logging

Apart from planting and conservation of forests, felling and cutting of trees, *etc.*, this would cover production of fuel, gathering of fodder, gums, resins, lac, *etc.*

Fishing

Sea, coastal and inland water fishing, pisciculture, collection of pearls, conches, shells, sponges, *etc.*

Mining and Quarrying

(Do not merely say mining or quarrying but indicate further details.) Indicate what is mined such as coal, lignite, crude petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, manganese, gold, silver, copper ore, quarrying of stones, clay and sand pits, precious and semi-precious stones, mica, gypsum, *etc.*

Manufacturing and Repair

(Do not merely say engaged in a factory, but indicate what the manufacturing is concerned with as detailed here.)

Manufacture of Food Products

Slaughtering, preparation and preservation of meat, dairy products; caning and preservation of fruits and vegetables; fish, grain mill products; bakery products; sugar; bora; common salt; edible oils including vanaspati; processing of tea or coffee; manufacture of ice; animal feeds, starch, *etc.*

Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products

Rectifying and blending of spirits, wine industries ; country liquor and toddy, carbonated water industries, bidi, cigar, cigarette, zerda, snuff, *etc.*

Manufacture of Cotton Textiles

Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling; spinning weaving, and finishing of cotton in textile mills; printing; dyeing and bleaching of cotton textiles; cotton spinning other than in mills (charkha); khadi production; weaving, *etc.* in handloom and power-looms, *etc.*

Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles

Wool cleaning, baling and pressing; weaving and finishing in mills and other than in mills, dyeing and bleaching; printing of silk, synthetic textiles, *etc.*

Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textiles

Spinning and pressing and baling of jute and mesta; dyeing; printing and bleaching of jute textiles and manufacture of jute bags are also covered in this.

Manufacture of Textile products

(Including wearing apparel other than footwear) knitting mills, manufacture of all types of threads; cordage, ropes, *etc.;* embroidery; carpets; rain coats; hats; made up textile goods (except garments), oil cloth, tarpaulin; coir and coir products, linoleum, padding, wadding, *etc.*, are also covered in this.

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Furniture and Fixtures

Manufacture of veneer, plywood and their products; sawing and planning of wood, wooden and cane boxes, crates, drums, barrels, *etc.* beams, posts, doors and windows, wooden industrial goods like blocks, handles; *etc.*, cork products; wooden, bamboo and cane furniture and fixture, *etc.*

Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries

Manufacture of pulp; paper, paper boards and news-prints; container and paper boxes; printing and publishing of newspapers; periodicals, books, *etc.*, engraving, block making, book binding, *etc.*

Leather and Fur Products

Tanning, currying, *etc.*, of leather; footwear (excluding repair); coats, gloves, currying, dyeing, *etc.*, of fur, fur and skin rugs, *etc.*

Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products

Tyre and tube industries; footwear made of vulcanized or moulded rubber; rubber and plastic products; petroleum refineries; production of coaltar in coke ovens, *etc.*

Chemical and Chemical Products

Manufacture of chemicals such as acids, alkalis, gases, *etc.*, fertilizers and pesticides; paints, varnishes, drugs and medicines; perfumes, cosmetics, lotions; synthetic resins, *etc.*, explosive and ammunition and fireworks, *etc.*

Non-metallic Mineral Products

Structural clay products; glass and glass products; earthen ware and eathen pottery; china ware and porcelain ware, cement, lime and plaster; asbestos, cement, *etc.*

Basic Metal and Alloys Industries

Iron and steel industries; casting foundries; ferroalloys; copper, brass, zinc and brass manufacturing, *etc.*

Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment

Metal cans from tin-plate, sheets metal, barrels, drums, pails, safe, *etc.;* structural metal products; metal furniture and fixture; hand tools; utensils, cutlery, *etc.*

Machinery, Machine tools and Parts except Electrical Machinery

Agricultural machinery, cranes; road rollers; boilers, diesel engine; refrigerators, air conditioners, *etc.*

Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and Parts

Electrical motors, generators, tranformers, insulated wires and cables; dry and wet batteries; radio, television, *etc.;* X-ray apparatus; electric computors, *etc.*

Transport Equipments and Parts

Ship building and repairing locomotives and parts; Railway wagons; coaches, *etc.*, rail road equipments; motor vehicles; bicycles; aircrafts; push-carts and hand-carts, *etc.*

Other Manufacturing Industries

Do not say other manufacturing industries but write clearly what is being manufactured like manufacture of medical, surgical and scientific equipments; photographic and optical goods; watches; minting of coins; musical instruments, *etc.*

Electricity, Gas and Water

Indicate if generation and transmission of electric energy or distribution is involved, *e.g.*, manufacture of gas in gas works and its distribution; water supply, *i.e.*, collection, purification and distribution of water, *etc.*

Construction

(Do not merely say engaged in construction but give further particulars. Clear details of the type of construction and maintenance such as buildings, road, railways, telegraph, telephone, water ways and water reservoirs, hydro electric projects, industrial plants, activities allied to construction such as plumbing, heating and air conditioning installation, setting of tiles, marble, brick, *etc.* construction of electrical installation *etc.*, should be given.)

Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels

Food, Textiles, Live Animals, Beverages and Intoxicants

Indicate clearly that the wholesale trade is done in cereals, pulses; foodstuff; textiles and textile products, *e.g.*, garments, shirtings, *etc.*, beverages intoxicants like wines, opium, ganja, tobacco, *etc.;* wholesale trade in animals, straw and fodder is also covered in this.

Fuel, Light, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics and Glass

Wholesale trade in medicines, chemicals, fuel lighting products; toilets; porcelain, glass utensil, crockery, *etc.*

All types of Machinery, Equipment, including Transport and Electrical Equipment

Agricultural and industrial machinery, *e.g.*, harvesters, threshers, *etc.;* electrical machinery; transport equipments, *etc.*

Miscellaneous Manufacturing

Wholesale trade in furniture, rubber and rubber products, building materials; clocks, *etc.;* eye-glasses, *etc.;* medical and surgical instruments; precious metals, stones and jewellery, *etc.*

Retail Trade in food and food articles, beverages, tobacco and intoxicants

Indicate clearly that the retail trade is carried in grocery, vegetable, fruit selling, meat, poultry, bakery products, dairy products, pan, bidi, aerated water, *etc.*

Retail Trade in Textiles

Do not merely say engaged in retail trade in textile, but indicate clearly what the retail trade is concerned with. Dealers in textile (non ready-made), ready-made garments, are some examples.

Retail Trade in Others

Indicate clearly what kind of retail trade it is, like medical shops, booksellers, building material *etc.*

Restaurants and Hotels

Restaurants cafes and other eating places, hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places.

Transport, Storage and Communication

(Do not merely say engaged in land, water, air transport but give further particulars.) Indicate what kind of transport such as railways, tramways, motor buses, bullock carts, ekka, tonga, *etc.;* ocean and coastal water, inland water transport, air transport, services rendered to transport such as packing, crating, travel agencies, *etc.* It also includes storage, warehousing, communication such as postal, telegraph, wireless, telephone, *etc.*

Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services

Indicate clearly whether services belong to banking; credit institutions other than banks, *e.g.,* loan societies, agricultural credit institutions, *etc.,* money lenders, financiers, *etc.* provident services, insurance carriers life, fire marine accident, health, *etc.* It also includes business services, *e.g.,* purchase and sale agents and brokers; auctioneering; accounting; data processing, engineering; advertising services, *etc.;* legal services rendered by advocates, barristers, pleaders, *etc.*

Community, Social and Personal Services

It should be clearly indicated whether service belongs to public administration, union government, state government, police service, quasi-government bodies, sanitary services, education, scientific and research, *etc.*

Personal Services

Do not mercly say engaged in personal service but indicate clearly whether it is domestic service, services relating to laundaries, cleaning and dyeing plants, hair dressing, photographic studios, international and other extra territorial bodies, *etc.*

ANNEXURE C

THE CENSUS ACT 1948

ACT NO. 37 of 1948

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR CERTAIN MATTERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE TAKING OF CENSUS

[3*rd September,* 1948]

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the taking of Census in [1][* * *] India or any part thereof whenever necessary or desirable and to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such Census;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

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

[2](2) It extends to the whole of India [3][* * *]

Rule of construction respecting enactmens not extending to Jammu and Kashmir.

Any reference in this Act to the Indian Penal Code [45 of 1860] or the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 [1 of 1872] shall, in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, be construed as a reference to the corresponding enactment in force in that State.

Central Government to take Census.

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

Appointment of Census staff.

4. (1) The Central Government may, appoint a Census Commissioner to supervise the taking of the census throughout, the area in which the Census is intended to be taken, and Directors of Census Operations[5] to supervise the taking of the Census within the several States.

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

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

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

Status of Census authorities as public servants.

5. The Census Commissioner, all directors of Census Operations[5] and all Census officers shall be deeemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code [45 of 1860].

Discharge of duties of Census-officers in certain cases.

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

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

(b) every person (except a pilot or harbourmaster) having charge or control of a vessel,

(c) every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformetory or lock-up or of any public, charitable, religious or educational institution,

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

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

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

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

(2) All the provisions of this Act relating to census officers shall apply, so far as may be, to all persons while performing such duties under this section, and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which under this section he is directed to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code [45 of 1860].

Power to call upon certain persons to give assistance.

7. The District Magistrate, or such authority as the State Government may appoint in this

1. The words the Provinces and Acceding States were rep. by the A. O. 1950.
2. Subs. *ibid.*, for the former sub-section.
3. The words except the State of "Jammu and Kashmir", omitted by Act 22 of 1959, S. 2.
4. Ins. by s. 3 *ibid.* The original s. 2 was omitted by Act 36 of 1957, s. 2 and sch.
5. Subs. for the words "Superintendents of Census Operations" by Sec. 3 of The Repealing and Amending Act, 1974, (Act. No. 56 of 1974).

behalf for any local area, may, by written order which shall have effect throughout the extent of his district or of such local area, as the case may be, call upon—

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

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

(c) all officers and members of staff of any factory, firm or establishment,

to give such assistance as shall be specified in the order towards the taking of a census of the persons who are, at the time of the taking of the census, on the lands of such owners, occupiers, tenure-holders, farmers and assignees, or in the premises of factories, firms and other establishments, or within the areas for which such local authorities are established, as the case may be, and the persons to whom an order under this section is directed shall be bound to obey it and shall, while acting in pursuance of such order, be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code [45 of 1860].

Asking of questions and obligation to answer.

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

(2) Every person of whom any question is asked under sub-section (1) shall be legally bound to answer such questions to the best of his knowledge or belief :

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household, and no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband or of any other person whose name she is forbidden by custom to mention.

Occupier to permit access and fixing of numbers.

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

Occupier or manager to fill up schedule

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

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

Penalties.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sanction required for prosecution

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

Operation of other laws not barred.

13. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act.

Provided that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with the previous sanction referred to in section 12.

Jurisdiction

14. No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the second class [1]* * * shall try, whether under this Act or under any other law, any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act.

Records of census not open to inspection nor admissible in evidence.

15. No person shall have a right to inspect any book, register or record made by a census officer in the discharge of his duty as such, or any schedule delivered under section 10, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Evidence Act 1872, (1 of 1872) no entry in any such book, register, record or schedule shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding whatsoever or in any criminal proceeding other than a prosecution under this Act or any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act.

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

16. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule with respect to the mode in which a census is to be taken in any municipality, the municipal authority, in consultation with the Director of Census Operations[2] or with such other authority as the State Govrnment may authorize in this behalf, shall, at the time appointed for the taking of any census cause the census of the municipality to be taken wholly or in part by any method authorised by or under this Act.

Grant of Statistical abstracts.

17. The Census Commissioner or any Director of Census Operations[2] or such person as the State Government may authorise in this behalf may, if he so thinks fit, at the request and cost (to be determined by him) of any local authority or person, cause abstracts to be prepared and supplied containing any such statistical information as can be derived from the census returns for[3] (India or any State), as the case may be, being information which is not contained in any published report and which in his opinion it is reasonable for that authority or person to require.

Power to make rules.

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

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

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1. The words "or in a Part B State, A Magistrate corresponding to a Magistrate of the second class" Ins. by Act 51 of 1950, S. 4 omitted by the Adaptiont of Laws (No. 3) order, 1956.

2. Subs. for the words "Superintendent of Census Operations" by Sec. 3 of The Repealing and Amending Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974).

3. Subs. by the A. O. 1950, for 'the Provinces of India or the Province".

ANNEXURED

RESULTS OF POST ENUMERATION CHECK

The results of Post Enumeration Check were presented zonewise by the Registrar General, India, New Delhi. The zones are as follows :

Southern Zone	:	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu
Eastern Zone	:	Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal
Central Zone	:	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
Western Zone	:	Maharashtra and Gujarat
Northern Zone	:	Delhi, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan

Gujarat had been included in the Western Zone. The results are as under :

(1) There was net under count in the Census.

(2) The net omission rate is 17.95 persons per thousand with PRSE (Percentage Relative Standard Error) of 4.69. The net omission rates for males/females were 17.10 and 15.85 per thousand respectively and do not differ significantly. The rural/urban differences are, however, significant. In the rural areas, the net omission rate is 15.0 per thousand, while in urban areas it is 27.6 per thousand.

The table below gives the net omission rates zonewise.

Net omission rate per 1000 *enumerated persons India and Zones*

Zone	Males	Females	Persons
Southern . .	15·55	14·71	15·14
Eastern . .	11·52	11·95	11·72
Central . .	22·66	28·64	25·50
Western .	17·01	16·95	17·03
Northern .	19·70	23·20	21·81
INDIA .	17·10	18·88	17.95

The omission rate is the highest in the Central Zone (25.50 per thousand) followed by the North Zone (21.81 per thousand). The West Zone rate is closer to the All India rates. In both the South and East Zones the omission rates are lower than the All India rates.

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