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OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

Director of Census Operations

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FOREWORD

Modern census has become an indispensable instrument of policy and development planning. It needs hardly be stressed that a census is not mere counting of heads. It is a kind of stock-taking as it were, of the nation's human wealth. Census aims to present a complete picture of man in his social, cultural and economic setting.

Recognising its role of having to serve the needs of the planner, policy maker, administrator and the academician, the census organisation from time to time arranges discussions with the main data users and seeks guidance in planning its operations. However, for a further and more realistic appreciation of the data thrown up by the census on various aspects of the life of the community, it has been realised that more and more empirical studies would require to be undertaken in order to "invest the dry bones of statistics with flesh and blood accounts of social structure and social change." This requirement was kept in view even while planning the 1961 Census. The studies undertaken as ancillary to it and particularly the socio-economic survey of five hundred and odd villages throughout the country provided an insight into the meaning of the statistical data in terms of real life situations.

India is, no doubt, predominantly rural. But it will not be long before the country achieve a break through in the process of urbanisation. With the increasing tempo of economic and industrial development of the country large scale urbanisation is bound to come. Urbanization has become *sine pua non* of progress. Urban centres are undoubtedly the centres of dissemination of knowledge, new ideas, technical skills and so on. This influences the life around till more and more areas get urbanised. India is at this interesting transitional stage and the census organisation thought it fit to undertake studies to get a deeper insight in to the growth of small towns which are likely to play and important role in the life and economy of the community in the near future. The 1971 Census has programmed to compile a separate Town Directory giving certain basic data pertaining to each town in the country. This is proposed to be supplemented by fairly detailed accounts of about 200 towns selected for study all over the country which may help to understand the intensity and direction of the socio-economic

forces generated by urbanisation as also affecting the process of urbanisation and its impact on the rural neighbourhood.

There is also a special operational need of the census, which requires urban studies to be taken up. There is a point of view in some countries that the presentation of the census data in terms of rural-unban dichotomy is unrealistic. There are, on the one hand, rural areas with urban ways of life; on the other, there are pockets in urban areas with folk ways and rural vestiges. Perhaps in India there is still some clear cut distinction between the rural and urban areas which is, however, gradually eroding. The proposed studies are expected to indicate how much rural the urban areas are and how much urban the rural areas are.

In December 1967, a seminar was organised to examine the different aspects of urban studies, with the participation of a galaxy of Town Planners, Anthropologists, Sociologists, Geographers, Economists, Demographers, etc. On the suggestion of the seminar an Advisory Committee was set up and in consultation with the same, the following criteria for selection of towns for special studies were laid down.

Size : While the larger proportion of the towns selected for special studies should be small towns of the population size of about 20,000 or less, a number of medium size towns, with population of upto one lakh each and a number of cities with population of more than one lakh each, should also be studied.

Demographic features : While selecting the towns the following demographic features also should be kept in view.

(a) Growth rate–towns with (i) high growth rate, (ii) low growth rate and (iii) negative growth rate.

(b) Density of population–towns with (i) high density of population, (ii) medium density of population and (iii) low density of population.

(c) Age– (i) old historical towns which are still growing, (ii) old declining towns and (iii) new towns, should be represented.

Functional types : The sample should include towns representing each of the functional types as follows : (a) service, (b) mining or plantation, (c) craft (traditional), (d) manufacturing (non–traditional), (e) construction, (f) trade and commerce, (g) transport.

Location : The following locational factors are also to be kept in view while selecting the towns.

(a) Topography and natural environment : (i) mountainous, (ii) plain dry, (iii) plain humid, (iv) hilly, (v) coastal.

(b) Climate : (i) hot weather and high rainfall, (ii) hot weather and low rainfall, (iii) temperate weather and high rainfall, (iv) temperate weather and low rainfall, (v) cold weather and high rainfall, (vi) cold weather and low rainfall.

(c) Growth pattern of the region : (i) areas of dynamism, where industries and services are coming up rapidly and heavy immigration is taking place, (ii) prospective areas or areas rich in resources and likely to develop in near future, (iii) problem areas i. e. areas lagging behind in technological development and services and areas from where heavy migration takes place.

(d) Growth history . (i) areas which were having vigorous economic and cultural life in the past, stagnated for sometime and are again showing signs of revival, (ii) areas which have continuous history of vigorous economic and cultural life.

(e) Metropolitan areas : (i) towns within areas of influence of metropolitan centres, (a) within a distance of 16 kms. from the same, (b) beyond a distance of 16 kms. from the same upto a distance of 64 kms., (ii) towns outside areas of influence of metropolitan centres.

Nature of relation with other towns : A few satellite towns, constituents of conurbation and sub-urban towns.

Concentration of ethnic or religious group, caste or community : Towns with preponderance of an ethnic or religious group, such as, Scheduled Tribes, Muslims or Christians or Anglo-Indians or a single Hindu Caste, Tibetan refugees, refugees from other areas, etc.

Towns influenced by other social and cultural phenomena : Towns, such as, temple towns, health resorts, etc. also to be kept in view.

It is obvious that if the towns were to be selected with reference to each of the criteria in isolation, the number of towns to be studied would have been much more than 200, which would be much beyond the operational capacity of the census organisation, for such purposes. Hence towns with maximum clustering of the different criteria were preferred at the time of the selection on an all India basis, at the same time ensuring that the various characteristics are represented in one town or the other as finally selected for the study.

This study will cover, among other things, the (a) growth history of towns including the infrastructure of growth and basic and non-basic economy and concomitant changes in the economy and social relations of the region, (b) growth history of the various servicing institutions in the towns in response to the different factors of change and the concomitant changes in the pattern of distribution of community, power and prestige, (c) frequency and pattern of inter-action among the different segments of the population, (d) nature and intensity of linkages with other towns of the region on the one hand and the rural hinterland on the other, (e) persistence of the values of traditional society and percolation of technological values of modern civilization in the social complex of the towns and (f) other ancillary matters.

A. CHANDRA SEKHAR,
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PREFACE

There is a continuous increase in the number of persons living in the urban areas throughout the world. In developed countries majority of persons now live in urban areas where as in developing contries there is a continuous migration from rural to urban areas. According to one of the projections made by the United Nations, the population of the world in 2000 A.D. would be of the order of 6,515 millions of which more than half (3,329 millions) would be living in urban areas. In more developed regions this proportion would be more than 80 per cent of the total, whereas in the less developed areas it would be in the region of 40 per cent. On examination of the history of urbanisation in India it would be seen that during the last two decades the number of persons living in urban areas has gone up from 624 lakhs in 1951 to 789 lakhs in 1961 and 1,090 lakhs in 1971. The urban population now forms 19.91 per cent of the total population of the country according to 1971 Census. Looking to the figures of urbanisation in Gujarat it would appear that the urban population of Gujarat which was 44.27 lakhs in 1951 Census had gone upto 53.17 lakhs in 1961 Census and during 1971 Census it rested at 74.26 lakhs. This forms 28.08 per cent of the total population of the State which ranks third in the country as regards the proportion of the people living in urban areas is concerned, the first two being Maharashtra with 31.17 per cent and Tamil Nadu with 30.26 per cent.

It would be evident from this that more emphasis will have to be laid on research projects relating to urban areas. The continuous flow of rural dwellers to urban areas is bound to create a series of complex problems relating to housing, civic amenities, transport and communications, cultural and recreational activities, education, etc. Fortunately for us the information collected through the decennial population censuses is available separately for urban and rural areas of the country. But this alone is not enough. It has now become necessary to undertake special studies of small towns in order to observe the lines on which they are growing with a view to understand the forces which advance or retard their growth. The analysis of the data with regard to even a few such selected small towns would pinpoint the factors of which we should take care to avoid tardy growth and

help us take steps to ensure a balanced development in which amenities of every kind would be available which would fulfil the normal expectations of the men and women living in that area. It is for this reason that the Registrar General has said in his Foreword that —

> " Urban centres are undoubtedly the centres of dissemination of knowledge, new ideas, technical skills and so on. This influences the life around till more and more areas get urbanised. India is at this interesting transitional stage and the Census Organisation thought fit to undertake studies to get a deeper insight into the growth of small towns which are likely to play an important role in the life and economy of the community in the near future."

This is the proper time for the country to study the various problems which are being created by this incessant urbanisation and to understand the intensity and direction of socio-economic forces generated by it and its impact on the rural hinterland. About 200 small towns have been selected for such studies all over the country. About a dozen such small towns have been selected for similar studies in Gujarat.

The present volume on Sanand town is the first in the series of the State. It was, as a matter of fact, selected as a pilot project. The various schedules designed for this pilot study have, therefore, been tentative or experimental in nature. Experience gained through this pilot study has helped us in improving the design and scope and has been helpful in finalising the concepts and definitions adopted for various items covered in the survey for future studies. Sanand would, therefore, lack the finer sophistication which would be found in later studies undertaken by us. However, it would give an interesting picture of the town as prevailing at the time of survey.

The study of the report would show that this small town has a history of its own, as even during the first Census of the country taken during 1872 it was declared as a town. It has a century old post office, railway station and a municipal office. However, it had remained stagnant upto 1941, whereafter its population has increased rapidly. But the town has not developed an industrial

core which alone could perhaps generate self economic growth. It is still dependent for its economy on the surrounding rural hinterland. The economic development of the town very much depends upon the development of its surrounding areas. Being so near to Ahmadabad City, it has not been able to escape the impact of this metropolis. It is closely linked with the city and a large number of buses play daily to and from Sanand. The strong social economic, commercial and cultural ties with the city would be evident from the report. The town offers ancillary scope for development of various small scale industries which can feed the requirements of industrial plants of the metropolis.

In short, the socio-economic structure of the town has more or less retained its traditional frame and the shift from the traditional to the modern has been rather slow. The impact of the metropolitan city of Ahmadabad does not seem to have been sufficient to change either the economic or the physical structure of the town in any substential manner. There are only a limited number of industrial establishments in the town and almost all of them are agro-based and have traditional structure. There are no labour unions or associations which safeguard the interests of industrial labourers and other workers in the town. There has been no development of modern type of labour capital relations. The economic resources of the town have not developed beyond the age-old frame. The town lacks modern market centres and the growth of modern commercial or trading centres has not taken place as yet. A large section of society inhabiting the town still depends on primary sector of economy and various communities of the town still follow their traditional vocations. The town is changing very slowly and its impact on the surrounding rural areas is extremely limited.

C. C. DOCTOR

Director of Census Operations,
Gujarat.

AHMADABAD,
9th October, 1973.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I·1 LOCATION

Sanand is a small town in Ahmadabad District, the population of which at the 1971 Census was returned at 18,985. Lying on 22°-59′ North Latitude and 72°-25′ East Longitude, it is situated 23·55 kms. west of Ahmadabad City, the former capital of the State and its chief industrial city. The population of the city itself is 1,591,832. It was the capital of Gujarat since the formation of the State on 1st May, 1960 following bifurcation of the composite bilingual State of Bombay. With effect from 1st June, 1970 the capital was shifted to Gandhinagar, a new capital township constructed by the State Government, 36 kms. north of the city. The altitude of Sanand town is 60·238 metres above mean sea level and the total geographical area covered under its revenue limits is 9,980 acres and 11 gunthas (i.e., 4041·22 hectares).

The town enjoys excellent communication facilities, thanks to its strategic location with reference to large urban centres and communication trunk routes. In addition to the State Highway No. 8 on which the town lies it also enjoys good road linkage with other urban centres in the region, particularly Viramgam, Surendranagar and Rajkot. The Viramgam-Bombay broad gauge railway line also passes via Sanand, thus linking the town with important centres along the route.

The town is the Headquarters of Sanand Taluka which covers 67 villages. Various taluka level administrative offices such as those of the Mamlatdar, the Taluka Development Officer and the Police Sub-Inspector are located in the town. It also has a Post and Telegraph Office and a Telephone Exchange. A Nagar Panchayat administers the town and has been doing so since its establishment under the Panchayat Raj*.

* Panchayat Raj was introduced in Gujarat State from 1st April, 1963. The Panchayat Act envisages three tiers in the organisation, namely Gram/Nagar Panchayat, Taluka Panchayat and District Panchayat. All local areas with population below 10,000 were to be treated as Gram Panchayat, while those with a population ranging from 10,000 to 20,000 were lifted to the status of Nagar Panchayat. Accordingly, Sanand acquired the status of Nagar Panchayat in view of its population according to the 1961 Census.

The district level offices having jurisdiction over Sanand are located at Ahmadabad, which is the district headquarters while the revenue sub-divisional office is located at Dholka, an old town. Dholka lies 41·8 kms. south of Sanand and, like Sanand, it is also a small town with a population of 35,520. A revenue sub-divisional office is known to have been located at Sanand in the past*.

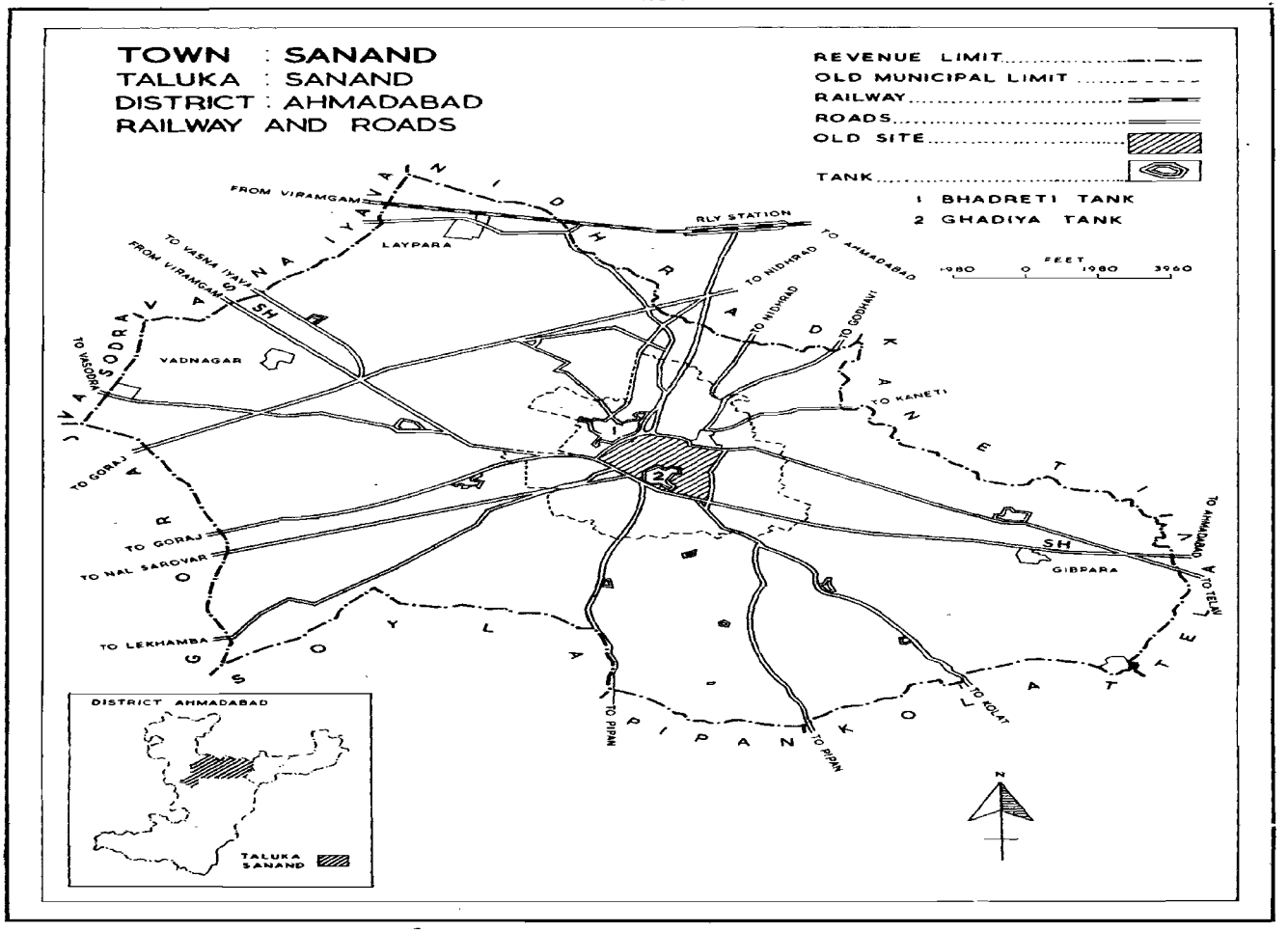
The other important urban centres near Sanand are Bavla and Viramgam. Bavla is a growing industrial town, known for its rapidly developing cotton ginning industry and commerce in agricultural commodities. Viramgam, like Sanand, is a Taluka Headquarters and one of the oldest towns of the district with a population of 43,790. Map No. 1 shows the location of Sanand town in the district with reference to the other administrative units of the district.

I·2 IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS

Sanand is one of the oldest towns of the State and has enjoyed urban status since as early as 1872. It was recognised as a town in the Census of 1872, when it had a population of 7,229 persons. It is also known to have had a well organised local administration as early as almost a century ago. Available records indicate that a municipality was established in the town in 1885. However, it has not shown any significant growth and development over the years has been slow. It has been a stagnant town upto about 1941 and it is only after 1940 that the population has shown an upward trend. Growth and development in terms of economic activity have similarly remained stagnant and it is only after Independence that a few industrial units and co-operative institutions have come up in the town. Thereafter industrial growth has made little progress. Commerce in agricultural commodities has, however, progressed apace. The strategic location of the town with reference to the rural hinterland and the proximity of urban centres has a good deal to do with this. The town produces cotton, tobacco, paddy and wheat as its main crops and the marketable surplus of the rural hinterland surrounding Sanand is usually sold here. With the progressive improvement in the agricultural sector and the progressive rise in production, commerce in agricultural commodities was bound to grow. Over the last two decades communication facilities have also rapidly improved. Likewise the location of

* General Statistics of India by G. H. Khandekar, Poona, September 1894, pp. 304.

MAP No 1


TOWN : SANAND
TALUKA : SANAND
DISTRICT : AHMADABAD
RAILWAY AND ROADS
REVENUE LIMIT
OLD MUNICIPAL LIMIT
RAILWAY
ROADS
OLD SITE
TANK
1 BHADRETI TANK
2 GHADIYA TANK
FEET
1980 0 1980 3960
FROM VIRAMGAM
TO VASNA IYAVA
FROM VIRAMGAM
SANAND-VIRAMGAM SH
LAYPARA
RLY STATION
TO AHMADABAD
TO NIDHRAD
TO NIDHRAD
TO GODHAVI
SANAND-KANETI SH
TO KANETI
VADNAGAR
TO VASODRA
TO GORAJ
TO GORAJ
TO NAL SAROVAR
TO LEKHAMBA
GORAJ-SOYLA ROAD
SOYLA-PIPAN ROAD
TO PIPAN
TO PIPAN
GIBPARA
SH
TO AHMADABAD
TO TELAV
TELAV-KOLAT ROAD
TO KOLAT
N
DISTRICT AHMADABAD
TALUKA SANAND

various institutions in the town has also added to its growing importance. The existence of administrative offices at Sanand has already been mentioned earlier. A co-operative market yard has also come up. Nevertheless, the rate of growth has been disappointing considering the advantageous features that have favoured Sanand. Bavla, for example, has recorded far greater economic growth even though it does not enjoy many of the amenities which are available to Sanand. There is great scope for the development of ancillary small industries and fuller exploitation of the infrastructure already in existence. As it is, however, the few institutions located in the town seem to be the main hub of activity and there seems to be very little else of import in the economic life of the town save the trade in agricultural commodities.

I·3 TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

As stated earlier, the town occupies a physical area of 4,041·22 hectares according to the local revenue records. The ex-municipal limits in 1961 covered an area of 320 acres as against 9,666 acres and 11 gunthas of the non-municipal area. With the implementation of the Gujarat Panchayat Act, the Sanand Municipality was converted into a Nagar Panchayat as on 1-4-1963 and the revenue area of the town until then not vested in the Municipality came to be vested in the Nagar Panchayat, thus making the revenue and the Municipal limits of the town co-terminus. In the process two hamlets (namely, Gibpara and Laypara) situated away from the main town also came to be brought under the jurisdiction of the Nagar Panchayat. The Nagar Panchayat, however, is still to extend numerous facilities to its two hamlets which even today, despite their inclusion within the Nagar Panchayat, retain an entirely rural structure. The entire area under the jurisdiction of the Nagar Panchayat is comprised of plain land with no hills or any other such features in the vicinity. The town site is similarly a flat land, though the area near the temple of Hajari Mata is on a slightly higher elevation than its surrounding areas. The soil of the taluka is rich alluvial.

Rainfall in the area is restricted to the monsoon from June to September, and winter rains are rare. Normally, annual rainfall varies from 20 to 25 inches (i. e. 508 mm. to 635 mm.). Table I in the Appendix gives details of monthwise rainfall at Sanand from 1961 to 1968. The following statement shows details of annual rainfall at Sanand during the last decade.

STATEMENT 1

Annual Rainfall at Sanand

In mms.

Year	Number of rainy days	Rainfall	Year	Number of rainy days	Rainfall
1	2	3	1	2	3
1961	41	703.1	1966	26	687.0
1962	37	740.2	1967	44	788.3
1963	40	713.1	1968	18	229.2
1964	34	685.0	1969	30	242.06
1965	23	526.0	1970	46	907.05

It would be seen from the above statement that the number of rainy days in the various years and the amount of precipitation shows considerable variation.

The cycle of seasons in the area is the same as obtaining in the region as a whole. There is a short winter season from December to February, followed by a brief spring before the onset of the summer which lasts upto about the middle of June by which time the monsoon normally arrives in this region. The monsoon itself continues from about mid-June to normally early September followed by what can be described as an autumnal season before the onset of winter in December. Sometimes a combination of light precipitation and high summer temperature has led to scarcity seasons such as those in 1965, 1968 and 1969. It will be seen from the above statement that precipitation at Sanand has varied over the years from 229·2 mms. in 1968 to 907·05 mms. in 1970 and the number of rainy days per year from 18 in 1968 to 46 in 1970. While the monthwise variation in the maximum and the minimum temperatures obtaining at Sanand may be found in Table II in the Appendix, the overall annual variations in the maximum and minimum temperatures in the last 10 years are tabulated below.

STATEMENT 2

Maximum and Minimum Temperature at Sanand

In Centigrade

Year	Month	Maximum	Month	Minimum
1	2	3	4	5
1960	May	45.0	January	9.4
1961	April, June	45.0	February	5.6
1962	May	45.0	December	10.0

STATEMENT 2-*Contd.*

In Centigrade

Year	Month	Maximum	Month	Minimum
1	2	3	4	5
1963	May	45.0	January	5.6
1964	April, May	43.3	December	7.2
1965	May	44.7	December	8.3
1966	May	43.9	December	7.2
1967	May	43.3	January	15.6
1968	April, May	45.0	January	9.4
1969	April	47.0	December & January	16.0

As will be seen from the above table, temperatures at Sanand vary from 43°C to 47°C in the summers and 5.3°C to 16°C in the winters. It can therefore be said that the town experiences climatic extremes, characteristic of the region as a whole.

As regards natural bodies of water, small tanks are located on the periphery on the town site. Of these, the Bhadreti tank covers an area of 10.10 hectares and the Laxman, Ghadiya and Amba tanks cover an area of 3.89 hectares, 5.85 hectares and 1.79 hectares respectively. The river closest to the town is the Sabarmati which is at a distance of 16 kms. east of the town. The Sabarmati is the main river flowing through Ahmadabad District. It originates in the north-east, near the extremity of the Aravali ranges and runs south-west over a course of 322 kms. before reaching the sea at the Gulf of Cambay. The river finds a mention in the *Padma Purana*, where also it is referred to as Sabarmati. The sea nearest to Sanand is the Arabian Sea, which is 177 kms. from the town. In view of the absence of any significant bodies of water near the town and the wide fluctuation in the amount of precipitation from year to year, it can be said that the area is a dry one. It is also devoid of forests or any such natural vegitation on any significant scale. The townsip is surrounded by agricultural fields growing mainly tobacco, cotton and paddy. It is, however, well-off as regards sub-soil water. The surrounding villages of the region are likewise happily placed as regards water facility. The taluka has a few tube-wells sunk by the Government for the purpose of irrigation. A few of the villages are also covered by the Fatehwadi Canal which was constructed to facilitate irrigation of land in Dascroi, Dholka and Sanand Talukas. This canal is 12.9 kms.

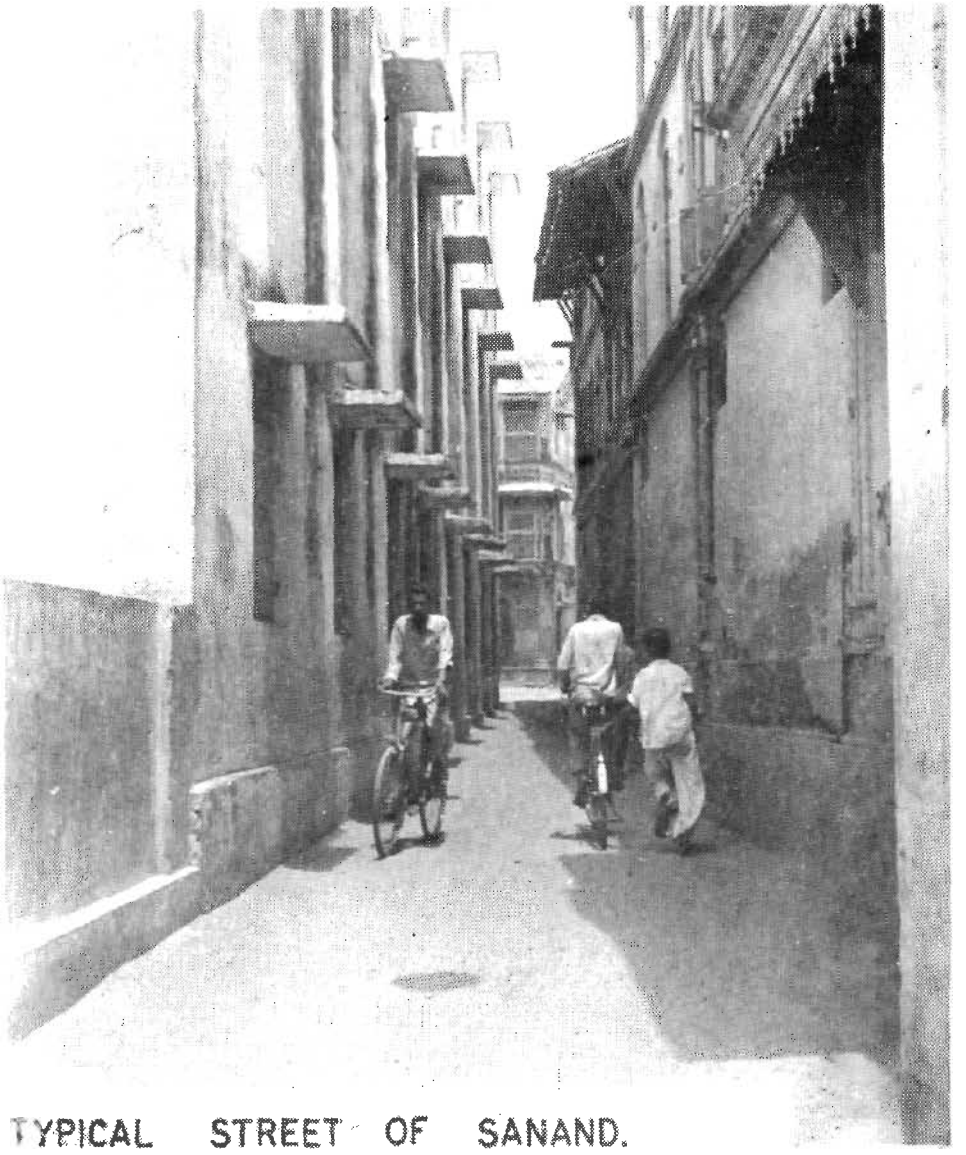
in length and has subsidiary channels together totalling about 20·9 kms. in length and depends on the Sabarmati river for its supplies of water. The canal originates from the Sabarmati river near Fatehwadi village.

The township also reflects the overall regional pattern as regards fauna. Domestic animals such as cows, buffaloes, sheep, goats and donkeys are reared for various purposes. Table III in the Appendix shows the livestock population of the town according to the last livestock census. There is no wild life to speak of in the areas surrounding the town apart from the common birds that inhabit the region. The town is, however, only 40 kms. from Nal Sarovar* which is a large body of shallow water spread over an area of 129·5 sq. kms. and the home of several species of both native and migratory wild birds. It is a tourist attraction and is extremely popular with residents of nearby urban centres.

I.4 MORPHOLOGY OF SANAND TOWN

The history of Sanand seems to be lost in antiquity. Neither the actual date of the first establishment of the town nor any stages in its morphological evolution are known and, in fact, there is a total absence of any definite data as to the first establishment and subsequent growth of the town until quite recent times. What is known, however, is that the town is indeed very old. It is believed that the present site where the temple of Hajari Mata stands today was originally the centre of the ancient town and a Kansarawad (locality of bell-metal smiths) was located there. Some archealogical remains

* Nal Sarovar is located in the southern part of Viramgam Taluka and occupies an area of about 129.5 sq. kms. The depth of the water is seldom more than 1.8 metres and its maximum length and breadth are 32.2 and 6.4 kms. respectively. The water is brackish and becomes increasingly so as the hot season progresses. The borders of the lake are fringed with thick reeds and high growing grasses. Numerous migrant species flock to this lake during the winter season from foreign climates, particularly Siberia and Central Asia. Is is believed that about 60 migrant species congregate on this lake during the winter season and stay to feed and rear their young before starting on the return trek. The State Government has constructed a Holiday Home at the lake for visitors and boating facilities are available for those who wish to cruise on the lake for pleasure or for watching bird life. Shooting on the lake is prohibited but some poaching by the residents of bordering villages does go on and is difficult to check.



TYPICAL STREET OF SANAND.



EXISTING INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ON STATION ROAD.

of this first site are said to have been found but no codified data is available to confirm any findings or serve as a basis for any conclusions. It is suggested that there were changes after the original founding of the town but the precise nature of these is not known. The central location point of the present town as it developed through a period of time is said to be near the Darbargadh (palace of the ex-rulers of Sanand). Early census records show that Sanand had a population of 7,229 in 1872. It is at least clear from census data dating back to that period that the town enjoyed urban status as early as 1872. In the process of growing it has developed in a circular or radial pattern and there has been an almost equal amount of growth on all sides radiating from the centre. It was the headquarters of the Mamlatdar and the Chief Local Police Official almost a century ago and such Government and other semi-public and private institutions have since multiplied considerably in number. Housing has similarly increased over the years but the inhabitants seldom chose to construct outside the already crowded built-up areas. The fresh building sites that were therefore available to the growing population and the increasing number of institutions that came to the town were thus naturally limited. Fresh building work was, however, squeezed in wherever possible and the unplanned growth of building activity in the town has given it a congested appearance, while early records have spoken of the town's general uncleanliness which remains to this day. Building activity is now growing outwards from the State Transport bus terminus and on both sides of the State Highway. Ginning factories and a market yard have come up on the internal road leading to the Station. No residential buildings of any significance are to be found in the railway station area which is about 4·8 kms. from the main town site. High schools, the Bhagini Samaj, an artificial insemination centre, the vaterinary dispensary and a housing colony have come up along the State Highway in recent years.

I.5 POPULATION AND SETTLEMENT PATTERN

At the 1961 Census Sanand had a population of 14,315 persons of which 7,462 were males and 6,853 were females. At the 1971 Census the population has grown to 18,985 consisting of 9,949 males and 9,036 females, marking an overall increase of 32·62 per cent. Data tabulated below as regards the population of the town from 1901 to 1971 would show the extent of stagnation affecting the town till about 1941 upto which time there was no significant growth in the size of

the population. In fact, during the 1901-1911 decade the population had declined by about 4.5 per cent. The increase in population thereafter was slow. It is only after 1941 that the increase in population was of any substantial significance. The following table shows the trend of population growth which marks an upward trend consistant after 1941 and continuing upto the latest Census in 1971.

STATEMENT 3

Growth of Population—Sanand Town

Year	Population	Percentage of increase
1	2	3
1901	6,783	..
1911	6,473	— 4.56
1921	6,962	+ 7.54
1931	7,319	+ 5.13
1941	8,773	+ 19.32
1951	10,623	+ 21.64
1961	14,315	+ 34.75
1971	18,985	+ 32.62

The composite statement below showing the number of households and population in 1961 and 1971 reflects both the growth in the population in the past decade as well as the increase in housing activity. The town was divided into five wards for the purpose of 1961 Census. These did not include the non-municipal area which was separately accounted for. For the purpose of the 1971 Census, the town has been divided into five wards as before but this time including the extended limits of the town after the 1961 Census.

STATEMENT 4

Households and Population by Wards, 1961

	Number of households		Population		Percentage to total population	
Ward	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	627	632	2,966	3,399	20.72	17.90
II	447	805	2,059	4,561	14.38	24.02
III	664	674	3,385	3,560	23.65	18.75
IV	730	790	3,357	3,876	23.45	20.42
V	297	701	1,480	3,589	10.34	18.91
Non-municipal area	220	..	1,068	..	7.46	..
Total	**3,002**	**3,602**	**14,315**	**18,985**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Further examination of the distribution of the population in the various wards by communities based on the information obtained from houselisting operations shows that the majority of tbe people in the town are Hindus from communities such as Kadva Patidar, Rajput, Mochi, Thakarda and Jain Baniya. As would be seen from Statement No. 5 below, Patidar households are to be found located in all the wards, while the Rajputs are mainly in ward No. II and the majority of Jain households are to be found in ward Nos. IV and V. Vaghari households are concentrated in ward No. III.

STATEMENT 5

Households and Population by Wards (1970 Houselisting)

Ward	Total number of residential houses	Population			Percentage to total population	Principle communities
		Males	Females	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	608	1,801	1,698	3,499	18.31	Patidar (106), Bhoi (90), Mochi (83), Brahmin (45), Jain (45), Marwadi (35), Muslim (20) and Others.
II	775	2,284	2,101	4,385	22.95	Patidar (210), Bhangi (270), Jain (103), Brahmin (50) and Others.
III	658	1,841	1,803	3,644	19.07	Rajput (360), Vaghari (152), Rabari (40) and Others.
IV	795	2,095	1,955	4,050	21.20	Jain (205), Patidar (130), Rajput (100), Suthar (80) and Others.
V	669	1,851	1,677	3,528	18.47	Jain (179), Patidar (247), Muslim (75) and Others.
Total	**3,505**	**9,872**	**9,234**	**19,106**	**100.00**	

Figures in the brackets show total number of households of the community.

The distribution of households by communities in the various wards throws an interesting light on the subject of place of residence. As would be seen from Statement No. 8 hereafter, communities like Patidar and the Jain are fairly evenly distributed, whereas the Rajput habitations are concentrated in a few adjacent blocks. Similarly Bhangi households are also concentrated in a few adjacent blocks of ward No. II and Vaghari in ward No. III. The other communities show an

even more marked tendency to congregate in distinct community areas. Table IV in the Appendix which gives details of all the blocks in the various wards and the distribution of each of the various communities of the towns in these blocks shows that the population displays a general tendency of grouping together according to caste associations. Map No. 2 illustrates the point. As if to further emphasise this, the residential localities or neighbourhoods are even named according to predominant castes living therein. About 23 caste groups have been found to be residing in the town. They occupy households and account for proportions of the total households as tabulated in the following statement.

STATEMENT 6

Households by Communities

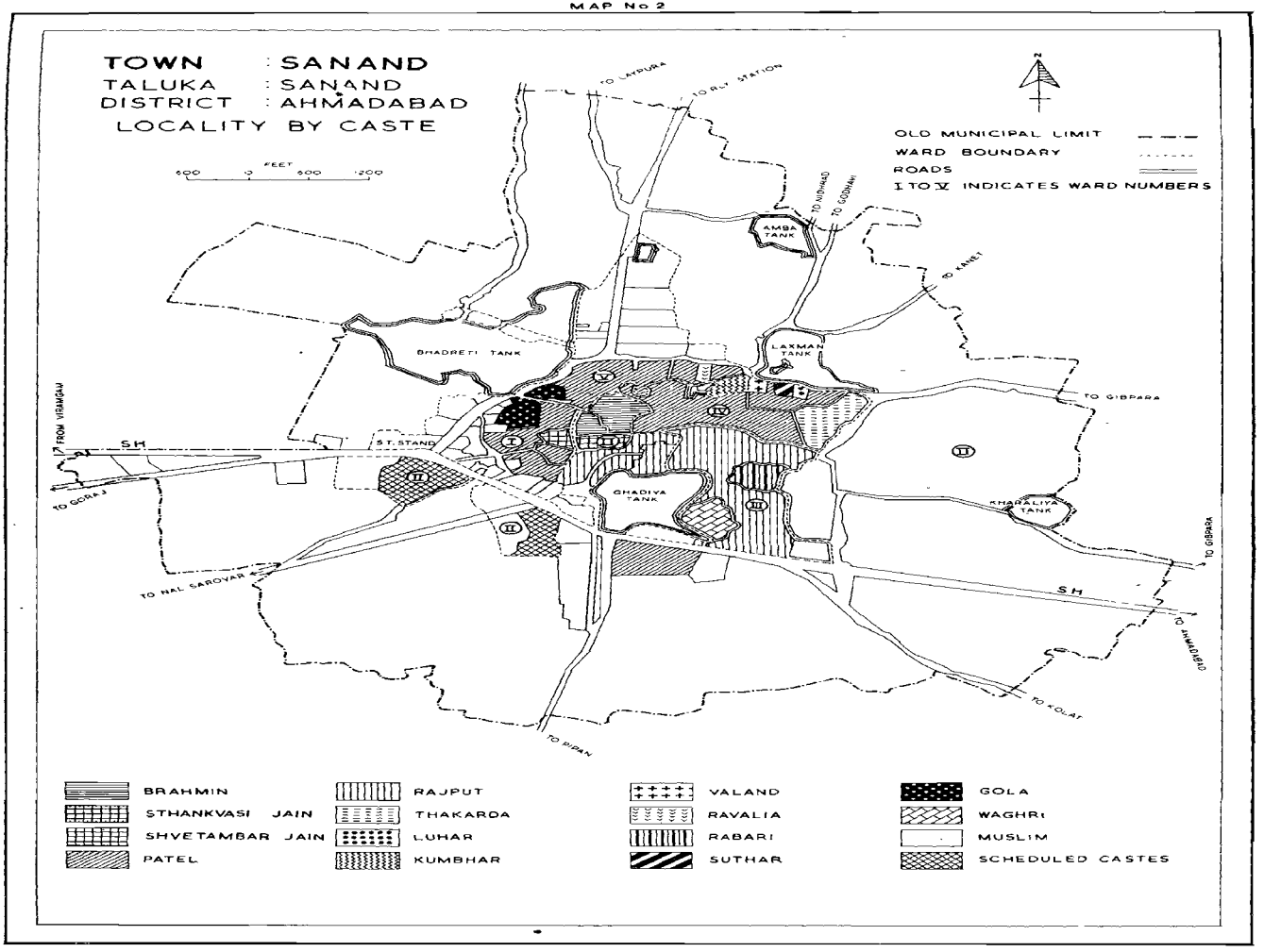
Name of the caste/ community	Approximate number of households	Percentage to total	Name of the caste/ community	Approximate number of households	Percentage to total
1	2	3	1	2	3
Patidar	693	18.4	Rabari	55	1.5
Jain Bania	567	15.0	Valand	40	1.1
Rajput	460	12.2	Marwadi	35	0.9
Scheduled Castes	275	7.3	Ghanchi	27	0.7
Vaghari	152	4.0	Bhatia	25	0.7
Brahmin	135	3.6	Od	20	0.4
Prajapati (Kumbhar)	100	2.6	Luhar	15	0.4
			Bajania	14	0.4
Muslim	95	2.5	Darji	10	0.3
Suthar	92	2.4	Khavas	10	0.3
Bhoi	90	2.4	Other communities not Specified	633	16.8
Mochi	83	2.2			
Gola	75	2.0			
Thakarda(Thakore)	68	1.8	Total	3,769	100.0

It would be seen from the table above that the Patidar, Jain Bania and Rajput communities are the majority communities in the town. Bhangi, a notified Scheduled Caste, also claim a large number of households in the town.

I·6 COMMUNICATION

Sanand is in a happy position as regards communication facilities as has been mentioned earlier. It falls in the way of a large number

MAP No 2


TOWN : SANAND
TALUKA : SANAND
DISTRICT : AHMADABAD
LOCALITY BY CASTE
FEET
OLD MUNICIPAL LIMIT
WARD BOUNDARY
ROADS
I TO V INDICATES WARD NUMBERS
TO LAPUDA
TO RLY STATION
TO VIRAMGAM
TO GODHANI
TO KANET
AMBA TANK
BHADRETI TANK
LAXMAN TANK
TO GIRDARA
FROM VIRAMGAM
SH
ST. STAND
TO GORAJ
GHADIYA TANK
AMBALIYA TANK
TO NAL SAROVAR
TO AHMADABAD
TO KOLAT
TO PIPAN
BRAHMIN
STHANKVASI JAIN
SHVETAMBAR JAIN
PATEL
RAJPUT
THAKARDA
LUHAR
KUMBHAR
VALAND
RAVALIA
RABARI
SUTHAR
GOLA
WAGHRI
MUSLIM
SCHEDULED CASTES

of bus routes to and from Ahmadabad. The frequency with which transport buses ply through the town can be well appreciated from the fact that there are as many as 27 buses travelling from Sanand to Ahmadabad daily. The town is also well connected by rail with Viramgam and by road with Bavla and Dholka towns. The communications network linking Sanand with its hinterland is also extensive. Ten bus services to the hinterland originate from Sanand, and there are also a number of services connecting Ahmadabad with the hinterland of Sanand and passing through Sanand. The town receives a large number of visitors as it is the administrative headquarters of the taluka and also the location of a large number of institutions serving the public at large. Table Nos. 39 and 40 in the Appendix show routes originating and passing through the town.

As has already been stated earlier, Sanand is a railway station on the Viramgam–Bombay broad gauge section of the Western Railway. The station was established in 1865 and is 4·8 kms. away from the main town and outside its revenue limits. While no train originates from Sanand itself, two local trains and three mail trains halt enroute at Sanand in both the upward and downward directions. The local population takes full advantage of these services for long journeys but prefer road transport for journeys over short distances.

The airport closest to Sanand is at Ahmadabad, while, as already stated earlier, there is no sea or river traffic in or around Sanand.

The availability of postal facilities in the town goes back to more than century. Now the services of a telegraph office and a telephone exchange are also available to the local population. There are 96 telephone connections in the town.

I·7 FUNCTIONAL AREAS

Sanand is a small town and it is not easy to divide it into functional areas in view of its compactness and the history of its growth. The township has tended to develop radially in all directions with a commercial zone at its centre where the cloth, timber and grain markets are located. An examination of the housing pattern as reflected by the census maps prepared for the houselisting shows that blocks 5, 6, 8 and 9 of Ward No. I and blocks 1 and 3 of Ward No. II are predominantly commercial. On the other hand, the entire

area under Ward Nos. III and IV is largely residential though there is also a sprinkling of non-residential establishments catering to the day to day needs of the householders. Ward No. V accommodates most of the registered industrial units of the town. As would be seen from Table No. 7 in the Appendix, the largest number of establishments are located in Ward No. I followed by Ward Nos. V and II. Map No. 3 shows division of the town by functional areas. Industrial growth has tended to concentrate itself on the outskirts of the town and more particularly on the road leading to the railway station. A few ginning presses have come up while banks and administrative offices are to be found on both sides of the State Highway as well as near the State Transport bus stand.

An idea of how the town does not lend itself easily to convenient divisions by functional categories may be had from data thrown up by houselisting operations conducted in February 1970, prior to the main census. Under the scheme of the operations, the town was first divided into wards with blocks each of 100 to 125 census houses. Notional maps were then prepared showing the location and number of each of the houses within a block with a view to enumerating structures and determining their use. The division of Sanand town into wards and blocks as well as the break-up of the census houses according to use is tabulated below.

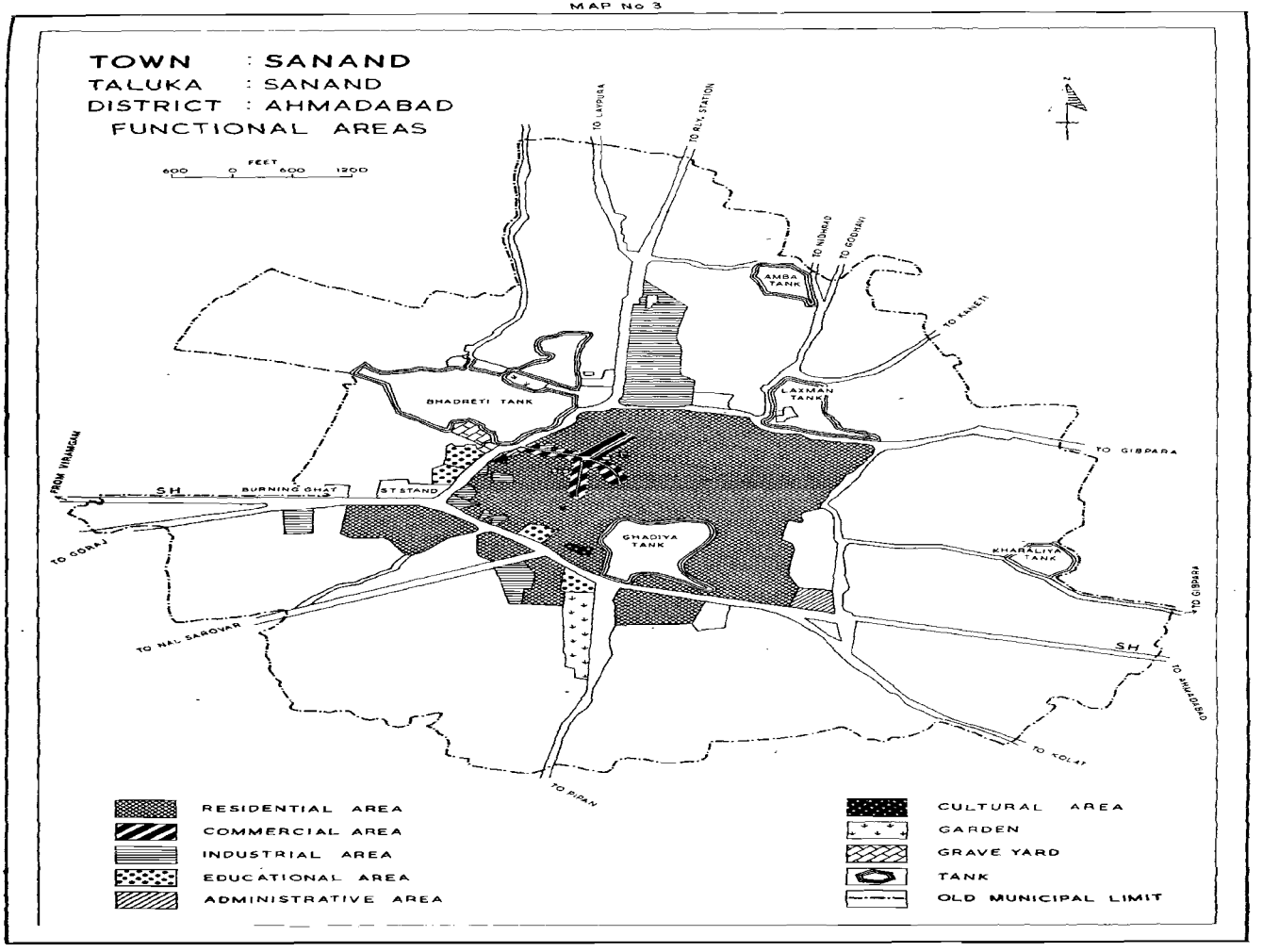
STATEMENT 7

Distribution of Census Houses by Category of Use

Ward No.	Number of blocks in the ward	Total number of census houses used as			Total number of census houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Total number of census houses
		Only residence	Shop/work-shop-cum-residence	Other than residence		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	9	608	20	445	100	1,173
II	10	775	8	374	157	1,314
III	7	658	2	178	65	903
IV	8	795	13	196	55	1,059
V	10	669	2	418	124	1,213

The above statement shows that the development of the town has not been by functional categories and a mixture of houses put to

MAP No 3


TOWN : SANAND
TALUKA : SANAND
DISTRICT : AHMADABAD
FUNCTIONAL AREAS
FEET
600 0 600 1200
TO LAVERA
TO R.S.Y. STATION
TO NIDHROL
TO DOKANI
TO KANETI
AMBA TANK
LAXMAN TANK
BHADRETI TANK
TO GIRPARA
FROM VIRAMGAM
S H
BURNING GHAT
ST STAND
TO GORAJ
GHADIYA TANK
KHARALIYA TANK
TO NAL SAROVAR
S H
TO AHMEDABAD
TO KOLAT
TO PIPAN
RESIDENTIAL AREA
COMMERCIAL AREA
INDUSTRIAL AREA
EDUCATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
CULTURAL AREA
GARDEN
GRAVE YARD
TANK
OLD MUNICIPAL LIMIT

various uses may be found in all the wards. However, it can be generally observed that Ward Nos. I, II and V are the main locations of residential housing. Nevertheless commercial establishments may also be found in Ward Nos. I and II and industrial units in Ward No. V. Non-residential and non-industrial units in Ward No. III are comprised mainly of Government and semi-Government establishments as well as banks.

I.8 SETTLEMENT PATTERN OF DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES

Reference to this aspect has already been made in Para I.5 above while discussing the population and its settlement pattern. The concentration of communities by blocks is, however, tabulated below.

STATEMENT 8

Concentration of Communities in Census Blocks

Castes	Wards				
	I	II	III	IV	V
1	2	3	4	5	6
(1) Patidar	2,3,6	2,3,4,5,6	..	3,6,7,8	4,6,8,9
(2) Jain Bania	6	1,2	6	1,2,4	2,3,4
(3) Rajput	..	..	1,2,3,4,6	4,5	..
(4) Scheduled Castes	..	7,8,9	..	8	..
(5) Vaghari	..	..	5,6,7	..	..
(6) Prajapati	..	..	..	5	7
(7) Muslim	1	..	..	..	10
(8) Suthar	..	3	..	7,8	..
(9) Bhoi	2,9	..	..	..	..
(10) Mochi	3,4,6	..	..	..	..
(11) Gola	4	..	..	..	1
(12) Thakarda	..	..	5	6	..
(13) Rabari	..	..	3	5	..
(14) Valand	..	5	..	3	..
(15) Bramin	7	6,7	1	2,4	..

I.9 IMPORTANT PUBLIC PLACES

Sanand has historically been a small town and no historical significance of any kind has been attached to it. The palace of the former ruler is the only important public place of any historical importance. It is about 400 years old and has been in use as the residence of the rulers of Sanand. There are also a few Hindu temples among which that of Hajari Mata is notable for its age. It is believed

that this temple was constructed about 800 years ago. The various other temples (mainly the Ramji Mandir, Swaminarayan temple, Nilkanth Mahadev temple, Siddhnath Mahadev temple, Ambaji temple) are also frequently visited by Hindus. Two small public parks may also be found in the town, one of which is located near the Hajari Mata temple and the other near Shankar wadi.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY AND GROWTH OF THE TOWN

II.1 HISTORY

Sanand is an old historical town but no details concerning its origins are known apart from those available from story and legend. There is no record throwing light on the town's first establishment at its present site. One legend has it that the former village site of the town was near the present day Hajari Mata temple located at the western end of the town. It is believed that originally this temple was the focal point of the first settlement and the rest of the town had grown up around it. Another legend would on the other hand have us believe that Arjuna the great Pandava of Mahabharat fame once used the place which is today the site of Sanand town as a resting spot after retrieving some cows belonging to King Virat of the then Viratnagar, now known as Dholka. His name is also associated with the Banganga, a local river nearly 16 kms. from Sanand where Arjuna caused water to flow from the ground to slake the thirst of the cows by striking an arrow into the ground. The belief is also held that he fought the Kauravas at Godhavi village not far from the present Sanand town. After all these various labours he is believed to have used the location site of the present day Sanand as a pleasureable resting place and it is from that that the place came to be called as Sanand meaning "with pleasure". Yet another story states that the word Sanand is derived from "Sanadi" meaning "alienated." The original Sanand village is believed to have been an alienated village under the Ahmadabad Sultans and it is from that status that its present day name is thought to derive. Lastly, the name of the town is linked up with that of a dancing girl name Sendi but the relevance of the link is not known.

In more recent historical time Sanand was known to have been seat of the Vaghela rulers of the Koth house descended from the adopted son of King Karan Vaghela the last of the Hindu ruler of Gujarat before the arrival of Allauddin Khilji as the master of the region.

The Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency for 1879 has the following in respect of Sanand town : "Sanand, north latitude 22°59′, east longitude 72°25′, a town with a population in 1872, of

7,229 souls, the hadquarters of the Sanand sub-division, is situated sixteen miles west of Ahmedabad and two miles south of the Sanand station on the Wadhwan railway. Though formerly one of the headquarters of the ancient house of Koth, it contains no buildings or historical remains of any interest. Owing to the resistance of its Shravak residents to all attempts to clean the town, its general appearance is mean and filthy. Since the opening of the railway its trade has increased, the tonnage of goods rising from 469 in 1872 to 3,185 in 1877, and the number of passengers from 36,500 to 50,304. The town has a post office and a dispensary. Outside the town on the Ahmedabad road, handsome offices for the Mamlatdar and Chief Constable have lately been built, and on the station road, is a new and ornamental rest house, dharmashala".*

It should be clear from the account that the earliest history of the township is not traceable but that, in any case, the town is a very old one. The earliest written records available date back to only 1872 at which period the town was apparently fairly well established and seems to have enjoyed some local importance in the region. The general state of uncleanliness mentioned in the Gazetteer cited above still persists to this date.

II.2 GROWTH OF POPULATION OF SANAND

The following table reproduces the population figures of Sanand town for decadal periods from 1872.

STATEMENT 9

Population of Sanand Town by Sex since 1872

Year	Total population	Population		Percentage variation of population
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
1872	7,229	3,733	3,496	..
1881	6,984	3,407	3,577	— 3.389
1891	7,785	3,769	4,016	+ 11.469
1901	6,783	3,297	3,486	— 12.87
1911	6,474	3,138	3,336	— 4.555
1921	6,962	3,590	3,372	+ 7.537
1931	7,319	3,790	3,529	+ 5.127
1941	8,733	4,492	4,241	+ 19.319
1951	10,623	6,472	5,151	+ 21.642
1961	14,315	7,462	6,853	+ 34.754
1971	18,985	9,949	9,036	+ 32.62

* Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Volume IV, Ahmedabad, 1879, p. 353.

It will be apparent from the above figures that the population of the town declined during 1872 to 1881 by about 3·4 per cent while it increased by 11·5 per cent during the decade 1881 to 1891. The population again shows a downward trend in the succeeding two decades but reverts to a growing pattern from 1921 onwards. The growth rate upto 1941 has, however, been small and it is only after 1941 that the growth rate registers any substantial increase over a period of time.

The following statement shows the religious composition of Sanand town as recorded at previous censuses.

STATEMENT 10

Population by Religion since 1881 to 1911

Year	Hindus			Muslims			Jains		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1881	5,463	2,735	2,728	299	152	147	1,212	514	698
1891	6,120	3,051	3,063	259	134	125	1,401	576	825
1911	5,240	2,576	2,664	184	96	88	1,041	463	578

Christians			Parsis			Others			Total		
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	1	..	..	..	..	9	5	4	6,984	3,407	3,577
..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	7,785	3,769	4,016
4	2	2	..	..	..	5	1	4	6,474	3,138	3,336

It will be seen from the above figures that Hindus and Jains constitute the bulk of the population of the town. This predominance of Hindus and Jains continues up to the present time.

The 1881 Census recorded the area of the town site as 144 acres and the density of the population as 48 persons per acre. By 1961 the area of the town site had increased to 320 acres and the density per acre had declined from 48 to 44·7 persons. The increase in area between the two years mentioned above was to the order of 122·22 per cent whereas the increase in population was to the order of 98·02 per cent.

The history of the settlement of the various communities that may be found in the town is as illusive as that of the town itself. However, it seems that Vaghela Rajputs, Patels and Jains were among the earlier settlers of the town. Field inquiry on a sample basis shows that out of 211 sample households 140 households are native households and 71 are migrant households. 13 of the latter category of households traced their origin to urban areas and the rest to rural ones. Statement No. 11 below shows the break-up of the sample households according to place of origin.

STATEMENT 11

Sample Households by Native Village/Town etc.

Name of Area	Number of House-holds	Number of households originating from								
		Same Town	Same Taluka	Same District		Same State		Other State		Out of the Country
				R	U	R	U	R	U	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ward I	39	15	1	8	1	10	1	3	..	..
Ward II	30	23	1	..	1	3	2	..	..	..
Ward III	44	39	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..
Ward IV	48	26	2	5	..	..	..	9+2	4	..
Ward V	22	16	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Non-municipal area	13	11	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
New area	15	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Total	**211**	**140**	**9**	**16**	**2**	**19**	**4**	**14**	**5**	**2**

R = Rural Area
U = Urban Area

CHAPTER III

AMENITIES AND SERVICES IN THE TOWN

III.1 GOVERNMENT AND SEMI-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

As has been stated earlier Sanand town is the Taluka headquarters of Sanand Taluka of Ahmadabad District and various Government, semi-Government and private offices and institutions are located here. The following table would give some indication as to the number of various types of institutions that are located in the town, their year of establishment and their functions in brief and the number of employees employed by each. It will be seen that in addition to the normal administrative offices that may be found in any taluka headquarters, the town has also offices belonging to the Central Excise, Irrigation, Electricity, Oil and Natural Gas, State Transport and Agriculture Departments. The Sanand Nagar Panchayat which was a municipality till its conversion in 1963 into a Nagar Panchayat is the single largest local institutional employer followed respectively by the State Transport Office and Irrigation Office. The Mamlatdar's Office, Post Office, The Central Excise Office and the Telephone Department are comparatively small scale employers. It is interesting to note that the Mamlatdar's Office and the Railway Station were established in 1867 and 1865 respectively while the Post Office dates back to 1871 and the Police Sub-Inspector's Office to 1882. The first known civic administration of the town dates back to 1884. The other offices are of a comparatively recent origin but are well on the way to being established institutions. The table below also shows the nature of facilities and amenities available to the town over a long period of time since 1865.

STATEMENT 12

Government and Semi-Government Offices in the Town

	Name of office	Year of establi-shment	Number of emplo-yees	Functions in brief
	1	2	3	4
1	Mamlatdar's Office	1867	24	Revenue Administration of Sanand Taluka
2	Post Office	1871	13	Post and Telegraph Communication

STATEMENT 12–*Contd.*

	Name of office	Year of establi-shment	Number of emplo-yees	Functions in brief
	1	2	3	4
3	Police Sub-Inspector's Office	1882	47	Maintenance of Law and Order
4	Railway Station Master's Office	1865	34	Railway Communication
5	Central Excise Office	1943	11	Collection of Excise on Tobacco
6	Fatehwadi Canel Sub-division Office	1959	75	Supply of Water for Irrigation
7	Telephone Exchange	1958	9	Telephone Communication
8	Gujarat Electricity Board Office	1958	24	Supply of Electricity
9	Oil and Natural Gas Commission's Office	1962	19	Drilling for Oil
10	State Transport Office	1949	95	Transport service in Sanand Sub-division
11	Taluka Development Office	1960	30	Development activities in the Taluka
12	Sanand Nagar Panchayat Office	1884*	110	Town Administration
13	Agriculture Produce Market Office	1943	6	Regulation of Agriculture Market

* It was a municipality till its conversion into Nagar Panchayat in 1963.

III·2 MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

Civic administration in the town dates back to 1884 in which year the first civic body was set up on the 1st of April. Following the introduction of Panchayat Raj on 1–4–1963 the Sanand Municipality was converted into a Nagar Panchayat in view of its population size at that time. At present the local body has 17 elected members of whom two are returned for seats reserved for women and two others for seats reserved for members of Scheduled Castes.

The functions of the Panchayat are carried out by paid executives. Decisions on matters of policy are, however, the domain of the elected body. The Chairman of the Nagar Panchayat attends office and guides the normal administration. For the sake of administrative convenience the functions of the body are parcelled out to five different branches having jurisdiction over and responsibility for subjects connected with (1) sanitation, (2) octroi, (3) medicine and health, (4) education and (5) general administration. At the time of the field survey the Nagar Panchayat was carrying out its work

through seven committees each respectively handling the subjects of (1) sanitation and health, (2) octroi, (3) dispensaries, (4) schools, (5) production, (6) co-operation and welfare and (7) standing committee.

Elections for elective offices of the Nagar Panchayat are held every four years although the legislation on the subject provides for an extension of the period of a Nagar Panchayat's existence by one year should the State Government deem it necessary to do so. The Chairman of the Nagar Panchayat is elected from amongst the elected members of the body and he holds office for two years.

III·3 BUDGET

Statement 13 below reproduces figures on income and expenditure of the Nagar Panchayat for the year 1968–69.

STATEMENT 13

Income and Expenditure of Nagar Panchayat, 1968–69

Source	Income	Item	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
Through Taxes	341,785 (48.53)	General Administration	185,670 (26.55)
Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation	295,540 (41.96)	Public Safety	35,922 (5.14)
Government grant	60,748 (8.63)	Public Health and Convenience	48,565 (6.94)
Loan	..	Public works	201,320 (28.78)
Advances	4,448 (0.63)	Public instructions	124,725 (17.84)
Other sources	1,779 (0.25)	Others	103,168 (14.75)
Total	**704,300 (100.00)**	**Total**	**699,370 (100.00)**

Figures in bracket show percentage to the total.

It will be seen from the following table that the income of the Nagar Panchayat in 1966–67 and 1967–68 was Rs. 4·35 lakhs and Rs. 5·59 lakhs respectively. This shot up considerably in 1968–69 to Rs. 7·04 lakhs. Nearly 50% of the income is derived from local taxation while municipal property yields income to the tune of about Rs. 3 lakhs. As regards expenditure the Nagar Panchayat spent Rs. 3·76 lakhs out of its income in 1966–67 and Rs. 4·34 lakhs and

Rs. 6.99 lakhs in 1967-68 and 1968-1969 respectively. A good deal of the expenditure is on public works while general administration absorbs a sizeable amount of the resources also. A more detailed look at municipal income and expenditure may be had from the following data which tabulates income and expenditure for the nine years from 1958-59 to 1968-69.

STATEMENT 14

Income and Expenditure of Sanand Nagar Panchayat

(In Lakh Rupees)

Year	Income	Expenditure	Year	Income	Expenditure
1	2	3	1	2	3
1958-59	1.93	2.58	1963-64	3.67	3.78
1959-60	2.27	1.80	1966-67	4.35	3.76
1960-61	2.23	3.14	1967-68	5.59	4.34
1961-62	2.81	3.01	1968-69	7.04	6.99
1962-63	3.22	3.76			

The above data will show that both income and expenditure have progressively increased in all the years except 1959-60 when the expenditure has decreased from its level in the preceding year. In the ten years between 1958-59 and 1968-69 the income has gone up by Rs. 5·11 lakhs and the expenditure by Rs. 4·41 lakhs. The figures are a definite indication that the conversion of the municipality into a Nagar Panchayat has had no adverse effect on municipal finances.

III·4 WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the town is managed by the Nagar Panchayat. The principal source of drinking water supply is an artisan bore of 883 ft. depth drilled by the Nagar Panchayat. An underground tank of 1·50 lakh gallons capacity has also been constructed for the storage of water. The water is pumped for supply by a centrifugal pump with a capacity of 30,000 gallons and is conducted through 1000 ft. length of 6″ diameter pipe line. Piped water facility is available throughout the town except the hamlets of Gibpara and Laypara. Galvanised pipes of 3,000 ft. length and diameters varying from 2″ to 4″ are provided for conveying domestic water supply to about 500 residential units and five public taps. In addition to residential units 30 industrial plants and 20 offices in the town are also provided with piped water supply. Water is supplied according to regulated

hours and is available for about six hours from 5 A.M. to 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. to 5 P.M. The average total daily supply is to the order of about 2·25 lakh gallons. The system of water meters has not been introduced by the Nagar Panchayat.

III·5 SEWERAGE

The town is devoid of underground drainage facility. About 6,132 meters length of open drainage has been constructed for the disposal of waste water. This does not fully meet with the requirements of the entire town and there is a shortage of at least 1,838 meters length of open drainage before the full requirements of the town can be met. The waste water drainage system empties itself into the village tank. Special staff has been provided for keeping drains clean. Available drainage facilities are not fully adequate to meet the requirements of the town and, as a consequence, there is a certain amount of flooding during the rains when the available drains are not enough to clear the volume of water.

The position as regards sanitation is even more acute. This can be imagined from the fact that about 3,700 houses in the town are devoid of such basic a need as latrine. Only a few private houses in the town have attached latrines. To cope with the sanitary needs of the local population the Nagar Panchayat has constructed some public latrines but this is by no means an adequate solution of the overall problem. In all there are only 105 private latrines and 223 public latrines in the town. Most of them are service latrines. Night soil is removed as head load or by hand barrows or through tractor-tanker. In the subsequent inquiry made in June '73, it has been found out that the method of disposal of night soil as head load has been rooted out after 1968-69 under the scheme of "Bhangi Kashta Mukti Yojana." Water pumping set system and tracter-tankers are introduced fully. The Nagar Panchayat employs 35 conservancy staff of which 15 are females and for 13 of whom the Panchayat has provided quarters.

No rules are yet (upto June 1973) framed by the Nagar Panchayat for the construction of latrines of different types. Also no rules are framed for the conversion of service latrines to water-borne types.

III·6 ELECTRICITY

Electricity supply has been available in the town since 1946. At present the Sanand Electricity Company manages the supply of electricity

in the town. Power is supplied from the Dhuvaran Thermal Power Station, and the supply is available throughout the town though only 1,281 buildings have connections for the supply. This represents a meagre 32 per cent of the total buildings in the town. Apparently a large number of residents cannot yet afford to avail of the facility. There are 1,281 connections for domestic lighting and 60 connections for domestic uses other than lighting. The industrial connections number 43 while commercial connections for lighting purposes number 474. Street lighting is provided through 490 points throughout the town. The norm governing distance between lighting points for the purpose of street lighting is 150 ft. A total of 53,651 units of power worth Rs. 16,331 were consumed in 1967-68. A comprehensive view may be had from the following statement as regards the number of connections, units consumed and rate per unit.

STATEMENT 15

Consumption of Electricity, 1967-68

Type of establishment	Number of connections	Units consumed	Rate per unit (Ps.)
1	2	3	4
Domestic			
(a) Lighting	1,281	169,096	44
(b) Power	60	7,634	25
Industrial	43	189,770	25
Irrigation	25	150 HP	..
Other establishment	1	4,251	44
Commercial			
(a) Lighting	474	74,481	44
(b) Power	21	12,148	25
Road lighting	1	53,651	31
Others (Water Works)	4	27,086	25

III-7 FIRE BRIGADE

No fire fighting services are maintained in the town and in the case of need the services of the fire brigrde at Ahmadabad have to be obtained.

III-8 MEDICAL FACILITIES

The Nagar Panchayat Dispensary, the Viswavatsalya Aushadhalaya and Sheth C. K. Hospital are the only medical institutions in the

town. There are six doctors and one Vaidya in the town. Statement No. 16 below shows the number of beds, indoor and out-door patients treated and medical staff employed in the medical institutions in the town. The dispensary run by the Nagar Panchayat has a staff of one doctor, a compounder and a dresser. It has eight beds for indoor patients and in 1967-68 treated 46 indoor patients and 18,533 out-door patients. The Viswavatsalya Aushadhalaya is run by a charitable institution and has 17 beds and is staffed with two doctors, two nurses, one dresser and one maid. During 1967-68 this institution treated 463 indoor patients and 25,951 out-door patients. One Maternity and Child Health Centre run by the Medical Department of the State is also attached to the Nagar Panchayat dispensary and is looked after by a nurse. Details of patients classified by categories of diseases treated by the Nagar Panchayat Dispensary are shown in Statement No. 17. The analysis of diseases shows that Curyzea Pyrexia, diseases of the Respiratory System and of the eye rank high among the diseases treated by the Nagar Panchayat dispensary. The incidence of bites of animals and reptiles is quite significant.

There is one Family Planning Sub-Centre functioning in the town. It was temporarily closed a fortnight before the canvassing of the Town Schedule for this monograph. The Family Planning Sub-Centre carried out 27 Vasectomy and 42 Tubectomy operations during 1967-68. Contraceptive devices were availed of by 18 females and 50 males.

STATEMENT 16

Details of Medical Institutions, 1967-68

Type	Number	No. of beds	No. of out-door patients during 1967-68	No. of indoor patients during 1967-68	No. of doctors	No. of nurses	No. of medical social workers	No. of para medical staff	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nagar Panchayat Dispensary	1	8	18,533	46	1	..	..	1 Compounder	
Viswavatsalya Aushadhalaya	1	17	25,951	463	2	..	..	3 Midwives	
Sheth C. K. Hospital	1	16	12,000	290	1	1	..	1 Compounder 1 Dresser	

STATEMENT 17

Diseases Treated in Nagar Panchayat Dispensary, 1967-68

Disease	Number treated	Disease	Number treated
1	2	1	2
Amoebic dysentry	210	T.B.	86
Diarrhoea	608	Other forms of T. B.	61
Enteric fever	148	Pyrexia	2,182
Curyzea	6,565	Ankylostomiasis	3
Mumps	29	Scabbies	722
Meningoccocal infection	1	Others	23
Pneumonia	74	Bites of animals and reptiles	112
Relapsing fever	1		
Rheumatic fever	33	Intoxication	36

STATEMENT 18

Family Planning Sub-Centre

Type of institution	Number	Type of services	Number of persons who availed of the services as at Col. 3 during 1967-68
1	2	3	4
Family Planning Sub-Centre	1	Supply of contraceptives	68

III-9 VETERINARY SERVICES

The town has a single veterinary dispensary and is administered by the Taluka Panchayat. The dispensary treated 988 animals during 1967-68 out of which 197 mortalities were recorded. Further details on the subject may be found in the following statement.

STATEMENT 19

Animals Treated, 1967-68

Animal	Disease	Number treated	Number ended in mortality	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Bovine	Surra	140	74	Data regarding cases of contagious diseases only has been recorded.
Equine	Surra	13	4	
Bovine	Pest	107	76	
Bovine	H. S. (Horse Sickness)	55	43	
Bovine	Foot and mouth disease	671	..	
Bovine	Damangue fever (ephemeral fever)	2	..	
	Total	**988**	**197**	

A brief account of each of the medical institutions covered under the field surveys conducted for this monograph follows.

(i) Sheth C.K. Hospital

The Sheth C. K. Hospital was established about 30 years ago. It serves the needs of the people of Sanand as well as those of surrounding villages. The hospital functions daily from 8-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 P.M. to 5-30 P.M. On an average, about 150 to 200 patients visit the hospital daily for medical aid. The institution is staffed with 10 persons, including the doctor who holds an M.B.B.S. degree. Data regarding the staff of the hospital are tabulated below.

STATEMENT 20

Staff of Sheth C. K. Hospital

Category	Qualification	Age	Sex
1	2	3	4
Doctor	M.B.B.S	33	Male
Nurse	Nursing course	28	Female
Dresser	7th Std.	28	Male
Accountant	S.S.C.	28	Male
Compounder	S.S.C.	28	Male
Clerk	S.S.C.	22	Male
Clerk	10th Std.	23	Male
Watchman	7th Std.	25	Male
Sweeper	Illiterate	30	Female
Aya	Illiterate	40	Female

The hospital is housed in a pucca building constructed in 1963. The present value of the building is estimated to be about Rs. 80,000. The financial resources of the hospital are dependent entirely upon fees and donations.

There are 16 beds in the hospital for indoor patients.

(ii) Nagar Panchayat Dispensary

The Nagar Panchayat Dispensary in Sanand was established in 1928. It caters to the needs of the people of Sanand town as well as surrounding villages. The dispensary functions daily from 8 A.M. to 12 Noon and 4 P.M. to 6 P.M.

The dispensary is staffed with 6 employees besides four honorary doctors. Details of staff are tabulated in the following statement.

STATEMENT 21

Staff of Nagar Panchayat Dispensary

Category	Qualification	Age	Caste	Religion	Sex
1	2	3	4	5	6
Medical Officer	M.B.B.S.	42	Muslim	Islam	Male
Compounder	R.F. (Bom.)	42	Brahmin	Hindu	Male
Dresser	S.S.C.	27	Muslim	Islam	Male
Peon	Illiterate	35	Thakarda	Hindu	Male
Sweeper	Vernacular Final, i. e., Primary	30	Scheduled Caste	Hindu	Male
Waterwoman	Illiterate	28	Thakarda	Hindu	Female
Honorary Doctors	(i) M.R.C.P.	40	Patel	Hindu	Male
	(ii) F.R.C.S.	40	Patel	Hindu	Male
	(iii) M.D.D.C.H.	39	Brahmin	Hindu	Male
	(iv) M.D.	32	Muslim	Islam	Female

The dispensary is housed in a building constructed about 200 years ago. The present value of the building is estimated at Rs.35,000.

For indoor patients there are 8 beds in the dispensary of which 4 beds are reserved exclusively for female patients. During 1967–68 18,579 out-door patients were treated at the dispensary of whom 11,719 were males and 6,814 were females. Only 46 indoor patients were treated during the same year.

(iii) Viswavatsalya Aushadhalaya and Maternity Home

The Viswavatsalya Aushadhalaya was established in 1944. It caters to the needs of the town dwellers. Patients from the surrounding villages also utilize the services of this institution. It functions daily from 9–00 A.M. to 12–00 Noon and 4–00 P.M. to 6–00 P.M.

The institution is staffed with eight workers details concerning whom are tabulated below.

STATEMENT 22

Staff of Viswavatsalya Aushadhalaya, 1967–68

Category	Qualification	Religion	Caste	Age	Sex
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chief Member in Medical Body	L.C.P.S.	Hindu	Patel	54	M
Medical Practitioner	M.B.B.S.	Hindu	Brahmin	28	M
Maternity Attendant	..	Hindu	Patel	30	F
Compounder	Pharmacist	Hindu	Patel	39	M

STATEMENT 22–*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Dresser	..	Hindu	Patel	34	M
Driver	Lic. of Driving	Hindu	Brahmin	30	M
Aya	Trained	Hindu	Brahmin	35	F
Sweeper	..	Hindu	Bhangi	40	F

The institution is managed by a committee of leading citizens of the town.

The building of the institution and quarters of the staff were constructed 50 years ago. There are 17 beds in the institution. The patients have to arrange for their own meals. The charge per day per bed is Re. 1.

During 1967-68 3,852 out-door patients were treated at this institution of which 54 per cent were male patients. The annual income from various sources during that year was Rs. 60,000 and the expenditure was Rs. 55,370.

III-10 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

There are four Nursery Schools in the town [(i) Rishi Bal Mandir, (ii) Unnati Bal Mandir, (iii) Sanskar Bal Mandir and (iv) Pragati Vidya Mandir] where about 424 children are enrolled for pre-primary education. Particulars of these institutions are tabulated in the statement below.

STATEMENT 23

Pre-Primary Schools in Sanand

Name of the school	Year of establi-shment	Total number of pupils	Number of teachers		
			Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rishi Bal Mandir	1947	189	..	7	7
Unnati Bal Mandir	1963	86	1	1	2
Pragati Vidya Mandir	1961	49	1	1	2
Sanskar Bal Mandir	1960	118	..	5	5

The first nursery school in the town was established in 1947 and three more have come up since 1960.

There are five primary schools in the town of which Kumar Shala No. 1 situated near Ghundia tank and Kumar Shala No. 2 situated near the boring, are for boys. The two girls' schools are situated near the Nagar Panchayat Office and the fifth, Sanskar Prathamic Shala, provides co-education. The total number of students enrolled

in these primary schools numbered 2,612. Enrolment of girls was found to be less than those of boys in these institutions.

STATEMENT 23A

Students and Teachers in Primary Schools

	Name of school	Number of pupils			Number of teachers		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Males	Females	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kumar Shala No. 1 & 2	1,455	..	1,455	20	14	34
2	Kanya Shala No. 1 & 2	..	744	744	..	25	25
3	Sanskar Prathamic Shala	219	194	413	3	7	10

There are three higher secondary schools of which two (The New Era High School and The Sheth C.K. High School) have co-education and the third is exclusively for girls. The New Era High School is near the cinema and the Sheth C.K. High School is near the S.T. Stand. The Girls' High School is on the State Highway. The tabulated data below shows the number of students and teachers in these institutions.

STATEMENT 24

Students and Teachers in Secondary Schools

	Name of school	Number of pupils			Number of teachers		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Males	Females	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	New Era High School	284	59	343	11	..	11
2	Sheth C. K. High School	707	139	846	26	1	27
3	Girls' High School	..	162	162	2	6	8
	Total	**991**	**360**	**1,351**	**39**	**7**	**46**

At the time of survey 1,351 students were availing of the facilities of secondary education. Out of these 360 were girls and 991 were boys. The figures clearly indicate that the number of girl students availing of the facility for high school education is not encouraging. Even though a separate high school for girls is available at the town, only 162 girls took benefit of it. The figures indicate that the town dwellers do not yet seem fully conscious of the need and benefits of female education.

THE BHAGINI SAMAJ

The Bhagini Samaj is a welfare institution which offers to teach separated and widowed women and girls from poor families upto

the S.S.C. level while at the same time making available accommodation. About 80 women were taking advantage of this institution at the time of the survey. The Bhagini Samaj is a good example of the development of welfare activity in the town.

No colleges are to be found in Sanand. But college-going students have no problem in this regard as higher education is available in Ahmadabad which is extremely well connected with Sanand both by road and rail and has facilities for higher education at both graduate and post-graduate levels in arts, commerce, law, engineering, medicine and various other technical and specialized disciplines.

The following account contains a brief narration on each of the educational institutions discussed above.

(i) Rishi Bal Mandir

This pre-primary institution was established on 28th November, 1947. It is managed by an Education Board of five members and is housed in an owned pucca building constructed in 1960 and presently valued at Rs. 25,000. Classes are conducted between 11-30 A.M. and 5-00 P.M. on all days except Sunday which is observed as a holiday and on Saturday when the classes are taken during the morning from 7-30 A.M. to 11-30 A.M. There is a usual long vacation from April to June.

There are 180 children enrolled in the institution of whom 140 are caste Hindus, 16 are Harijans (S.C.), 19 Jains and 5 Muslims. Their ages range from 2 years to 5 years. Harijan children are not charged any fees, and those from economically backward classes are given half freeships.

The teachers are Montessori trained and the institution is equipped with various aids suitable for child education. The expenses of the institution are met out of receipts from fees and donations. The monthly income of the institution from fees is Rs. 325 but the monthly recurring expenditure, on the other hand, is Rs. 650.

Besides teaching, extra-curricular activities such as drama, picnics and touring are also occasionally arranged.

(ii) Unnati Bal Mandir

At present this institution is housed in a pucca rented building constructed in 1967 and presently worth Rs. 5,000. Classes are

conducted daily from 11-30 A. M. to 4-00 P. M. except on Saturdays when the classes work during morning hours from 7-30 A. M. to 10-30 A. M. Sunday is a weekly holiday.

86 children are enrolled in the institution of whom 6 are Muslim and the rest are Hindu. Their ages range from 3 years to 5 years. The majority of the children are from the Patel, Rajput and Luhar castes. No concessions in the matter of fees are extended.

The income of the institution is derived from fees and donations. The monthly income from fees is Rs. 350 whereas the monthly expenditure comes to Rs. 500.

Children are tought according to the Montessori method in the Gujarati language. Extra activities like touring, picnics, drama, etc., are also occasionally arranged. The Headmaster is a Jain educated upto the S. S. C. level while the other teacher is Montessori trained.

(iii) The Pragati Vidya Mandir

The Pragati Vidya Mandir, a pre-primary institution, was established in 1961. The institution is housed in a pucca rented building built in 1961 and currently valued as worth Rs. 10,000.

Classes are taken from 12-00 Noon to 4-00 P.M. daily. In 1968, 40 children ranging in age from 3 years to 5 years were on the rolls of the school. Of these 10 were Jains and the rest Hindus. Fees are the only source of income and Rs. 400 by way of fees are realised monthly. The monthly expenditure is Rs. 300. Two teachers are employed, one of whom has read only upto the 3rd Standard and the other upto the 7th Standard. The medium of instruction is Gujarati. The usual extra-curricular activities are also occasionally arranged.

(iv) Sanskar Bal Mandir

The Sanskar Bal Mandir is housed in a pucca rented building constructed in 1960 and presently worth Rs. 7,500. It functions throughout the year except during the summer vacation in May. The working hours are from 11-00 A. M. to 4-00 P. M. during all months except April and June when the classes are taken from 7-30 A. M. to 10-00 A. M.

The ages of the enrolled children range from two and a half to five years. Six tutors are employed, four of whom are Montessori trained.

The income of the institution is derived from fees and grants. An amount of Rs. 6,859 was received during 1967-68 from fees, Rs. 500 by way of Government grants, Rs. 300 from the Taluka Panchayat and Rs. 101 from the Nagar Panchayat. The monthly expenditure comes to Rs. 850. Instruction is imparted by the Montessori method.

In all 118 children are enrolled in the institution of whom 99 are caste Hindus, 17 are Jains, one is Muslim, and one is Christian. Their ages range from two and a half to five years.

(v) Kumar Shala No. 1

This primary institution managed by the District Panchayat is housed in a pucca building constructed in 1967 and presently valued at Rs. 75,000.

Classes are conducted on all days except Sundays from 10-30A.M. to 5-15 P. M. On Saturdays, however, classes are taken during morning hours from 7-30 A. M. to 11-30 A. M.

There are 580 children enrolled in the institution of whom 490 are caste Hindus, 15 Muslims, 10 Jains and 65 Harijans. Three hundred and seven students are in the age-group 7-11 and 273 are more than 11 years old. The break-up of students among the various classes from Standard I to VII is tabulated below.

Standard	Number of Students
1	2
I	148
II	75
III	83
IV	66
V	70
VI	80
VII	58
	Total 580

There are 17 teachers in the school who are either S. S. C. or P.T.C. Besides teaching, extra-curricular activities are also occasionally arranged.

(vi) Kumar Shala No. 2

Kumar Shala No. 2 was established in 1965 and is managed by the District Panchayat. It is presently housed in a pucca building

owned by the District Panchayat. It was constructed in 1964-65 and its present value is estimated at Rs. 60,000.

Instruction is imparted on all days of the week (except the weekly holiday on Sunday) from 11-30 A. M. to 5-10 P. M. but working hours in the months of April and May are from 7-30 A. M. to 11-30 A. M.

There are 875 students enrolled for the seven classes that are taught in the school. They come from Sanand as well as from surrounding villages. Out of total of 875 students, 782 are Hindus, 23 Muslims, 33 Jains and 36 from economically backward classes. Four hundred and sixty nine of them range in age from 7 to 11 years, and 406 are above 11 years of age. The distribution of students by classes is tabulated below.

Standard	Number of Students
1	2
I	311
II	129
III	141
IV	124
V	94
VI	48
VII	28
Total	**875**

The medium of instruction is Gujarati and instruction is imparted entirely free of cost. Besides teaching, extra-curricular activities like touring, drama, etc., are also occasionally arranged. The staff consists of 16 teachers besides the Headmaster.

(vii) Sanskar Prathamik Shala

The Sanskar Prathamik Shala was established in 1959. The institute functions from 11-00 A.M. to 5-15 P.M. throughout the year except on Saturdays and during the months of April and June when the working hours are from 7-00 A.M. to 11-30 A.M.

The institution is housed in a rented pucca building which was constructed in 1959 and which is presently valued at Rs. 60,000. The institution also gets an annual Government grant of Rs. 8,015. The expenditure in 1967-68 was Rs. 19,646. Students from Sanand as well as from the surrounding villages derive benefit from the

institution. They are mainly from the Hindu, Muslim and Jain communities. Out of the total of 413 students, 137 are from economically backward classes.

The medium of instruction is Gujarati. Besides teaching, the usual extra-curricular activities are also organized.

(viii) Girls' High School

The Girls' High School was established in 1962 and provides secondary education to the students from the town as well as from nearby areas. Teaching hours are from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. except in the months of April and June, when the timings are from 7-30 A.M. to 12-00 Noon. The summer vacation falls in May. The school is run by the Bhagini Samaj and is housed in a rented pucca building constructed in 1962 at a cost of Rs. 100,000.

The annual income of this school during the year of the survey was Rs. 23,805 of which Rs. 5,420 were received from fees and Rs. 18,385 from Government grants and donations. The annual expenditure was Rs. 37,961. The income given above does not include the opening balance carried forward from the preceding year.

Secondary education is imparted from Standard VIII to Standard XI. There are 162 students enrolled in the school of whom 99 are caste Hindus, 3 Muslims, 5 Jains, one Christian and 54 Harijans. The medium of instruction is Gujarati. Besides teaching, extra-curricular activities like touring, drama, exhibitions, etc., are organized.

The distribution of students by age-groups in the various classes is as follows.

STATEMENT 25

Number of Students by Age-groups in Girls' High School

Standard	Age-group	Number of Students
1	2	3
VIII	14 to 19	50
IX	14 to 19	57
	20 to 24	2
X	14 to 19	31
	20 to 24	3
XI	14 to 19	19
	Total	**162**

The teaching staff consists of nine members, most of whom are post-graduates.

(ix) Sheth C.K. High School

This institution was established in 1948. It is housed in a pucca building built in 1946 and now worth Rs. 200,000 and presently owned by the Nagar Panchayat. The institution functions from 11-00 A.M. to 5-10 P.M. on all working days of the year except Saturday and during the months of April and June when the working hours are from 7-30 A.M. to 11-30 A.M.

The annual income of this school during the year of this survey was Rs. 107,000 of which Rs. 44,000 were received from fees, Rs. 46,000 from Government grants and Rs. 17,000 from the Nagar Panchayat.

The annual expenditure came to Rs. 114,000 of which 99,000 was spent on salaries of staff, Rs. 3,500 on provident fund and Rs. 11,500 as miscellaneous expenditure. The income stated above does not include the opening balance carried forward from the preceding year.

Instruction is imparted in the school from Standards V to XI. There are 846 students on the roll, of whom 681 are Hindus, 40 Muslims, 123 Jains and 2 Christians. The break-up of students by age-groups is tabulated below.

Age-group	Number of students	Age-group	Number of students
1	2	1	2
9 — 10	8	17 + — 18	86
10 + — 11	32	18 + — 19	68
11 + — 12	44	19 + — 20	34
12 + — 13	57	20 + — 21	15
13 + — 14	75	21 + — 22	5
14 + — 15	92	22 + — 23	2
15 + — 16	129	23 + — 24	3
16 + — 17	108		

Two hundred and eighty students were availing of instruction free of cost. The break-up of these by their class affiliation is tabulated below.

Hindu, Jain and Muslim	34
Harijan, Bhangi	125
Nomadic Tribes	2
Denotified Communities	3
Economically Backward Classes (Annual Income of parents below Rs. 1,200)	116

In addition to students receiving instruction free of cost there were others who did so at half the normal full cost. Of these 99 were Hindus and Jains and 16 others, the annual income of whose parents or guardian was Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,800.

The medium of instruction is Gujarati. Besides teaching, extra-curricular activities such as drama, music, debating and touring are also arranged by different student organisations such as the Science Club, Arts Section, etc.

There are seven office workers, of whom 5 are Hindus and 2 Jains. Their reading varies from VII to X Standards. The teaching staff consists of 27 members, most of whom are educated upto the post-graduate level.

CHAPTER IV

TOWN ECONOMY

IV·1 ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE TOWN

It has been observed earlier that Sanand has enjoyed urban status as early as 1872. Population data examined earlier has shown that up to 1941 the town registered no significant growth as regards population but showed an upward trend thereafter. It has also been seen that the industrial growth of the town has belied expectation created by the otherwise excellent infra-structure and locational advantages enjoyed by the town. Basic resources to support a growing economy have remained unexploited and underdeveloped. The economy of the town remains dependant on the economic potential of the surrounding areas. Seasonal agro-based industries are about the only ones to have made their existence felt. There is a fair amount of cotton ginning and husking of paddy done in the town. There is, however, little else by way of industrial development though an industrial establishment manufacturing hose-pipe and a few saw mills have also come up in the town. But there is no basic industry which can provide any firm and sound industrial base to the economy of the town. The State policy regarding decentralisation of industries seems to have had no consequence on Sanand itself. The reason may well be that the proximity of Ahmadabad City to the hinterland upon which Sanand itself is dependent diverts almost all industrial investment to the city which is served by a far superior infra-structure than Sanand. The scope for developing agro-based industries beyond a certain optimum level is necessarily limited. Larger urban centres in the close proximity of Sanand tend to attract the investment in industrial growth and development which might otherwise have come to Sanand. This may offer some explanation as to why the little that exists of industries in the town is by and large traditional and conservative. Apart from the agro-based industries and some of the others mentioned earlier there are a few workshops dealing in leather work, smithy and carpentry. Perhaps the town's sole claim to regional industrial fame is based on its production of foot-wear.

Mainly, however, the economy of the town is based on commerce in agricultural crops. Wheat, paddy, cotton and tobacco are the principal crops grown in its rural hinterland. Agriculturists in the surrounding villages dispose of their marketable surplus to traders

in Sanand. Trade in agricultural product has been given an impetus with the establishment of a marketing yard in Sanand under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act. The yard was established in 1943 since when the sale and disposal of cotton, paddy, wheat, *jowar*, *bajri*, *mug*, *math*, *tuver* and *urd* is regulated and has necessarily to be disposed off through the marketing yard. The value of transaction relating to these regulated commodities disposed off through the agency of the marketing yard during the four years 1965–66 to 1968–69 was Rs. 308·37, 310, 483·67 and 321·57 lakhs respectively. The value of the trade in agricultural goods carried on through the agency of the marketing yard during these four years is a good index to the extent to which the economy of the town rests on commerce in agricultural goods.

There is also a sound base providing for co-operative finance. There is an urban co-operative bank in the town to meet the financial needs of the citizens. There is also a Multi-purpose Co-operative Society and Taluka Co-operative Purchase and Sale Union both based in Sanand.

A study of the industrial establishments in the town shows that most of them function seasonally and provide employment for a few months in a year. This necessarily leaves an employment vacuum for the labour force available which is not filled by any other avenues of employment. The figures from the 1971 Census reveal that 31 per cent of the male population of the town is employed in the agricultural sector either as cultivator or agricultural labourer.

Perhaps the most revealing index to the nature of economic activity in the town is to be had from the break-up of the population into industrial categories which shows that 18·58 per cent of the population is engaged in other services, 16·37 per cent in manufacturing and 20·87 per cent in trade and commerce thus accouting for the bulk of the working population. A complete detailed break-up of the population by industrial category is tabulated below.

STATEMENT 26

Classification of Workers, 1961 and 1971

Industrial category	1961			1971		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I Cultivation	505	18	523	657	28	685
	(13.35)	(1.16)	(9.81)	(13.96)	(7.69)	(13.51)

STATEMENT 26–*Contd.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
II	Agricultural Labour	203 (5.37)	102 (6.58)	305 (5.72)	802 (17.04)	123 (33.79)	925 (18.25)
III	Livestock, Forestry, Hunting, etc.	12 (0.32)	3 (0.20)	15 (0.28)	132 (2.81)	1 (0.28)	133 (2.62)
IV	Mining and Quarrying	(Not separately classified in 1961)			13 (0.28)	..	13 (0.26)
V(a)	Household Industry	229 (6.05)	946 (60.99)	1,175 (22.03)	135 (2.87)	5 (1.37)	140 (2.76)
V(b)	Manufacturing	596 (15.76)	81 (5.22)	677 (12.70)	785 (16.68)	45 (12.36)	830 (16.37)
VI	Construction	58 (1.53)	3 (0.19)	61 (1.14)	131 (2.78)	8 (2.20)	139 (2.74)
VII	Trade and Commerce	899 (23.77)	24 (1.55)	923 (17.31)	1,047 (22.24)	11 (3.02)	1,058 (20.87)
VIII	Transport	118 (3.12)	..	118 (2.21)	204 (4.34)	1 (0.28)	205 (4.04)
IX	Other Services	1,162 (30.73)	374 (24.11)	1,536 (28.80)	800 (17.00)	142 (39.01)	942 (18.58)
	Total	**3,782 (100.00)**	**1,551 (100.00)**	**5,333 (100.00)**	**4,706 (100.00)**	**364 (100.00)**	**5,070 (100.00)**

Figures in brackets indicate the percentage to the total.

It would be seen from the above statement that the bulk of the population is accounted for by the agricultural, household industries, manufacturing, trade and commerce and other services sectors of the economy. The break-up by sex for the 1961 Census shows that 15·53 per cent of the population is engaged in the agricultural sector of which 9·81 per cent is accounted for by cultivation and the remainder by agricultural labour. The participation of the female population in cultivation is limited to 1·16 per cent of the female population as against 13·35 per cent of the male population. Females, however, predominate in agricultural labour where 6·58 per cent of the female population is engaged as against 5·37 per cent of the male population. Similarly female participation predominates in household industries which engages 22·03 per cent of the total population and 60·99 per cent of the female population and 6·05 per cent of the male population. In manufacturing which engages 12·70 per cent of the population, male participation is predominant with 15·76 per cent of the male population engaged in that sector and 5·22 per cent of the female population so engaged. A similar pattern may be found in respect of trade and commerce

where 17·31 per cent of the total population is engaged, comprising of 23·77 per cent of the male population and 1·55 per cent of the female population. The difference between male and female participation in other services is not so extreme. This sector accounts for 28·80 per cent of the total population comprised of 30·73 per cent of the male population and 24·11 per cent of the female population.

The data on economic activity for the 1961 and 1971 Censuses is not comparable owing to conceptual difference in the two censuses. However, the latest position as obtaining after the 1971 Census may be examined with advantage. Cultivation including agricultural labour accounts for 31.76 per cent of the total population. Male participation is predominant in cultivation which engaged 13.96 per cent of the male population and 7.69 per cent of the female population. The trend is reverse in the case of agricultural labour which is manned by 33.79 per cent of the female population as against 17.04 per cent of the male population. A larger bulk of the population is engaged in agricultural labour than in cultivation, the two sectors accounting for 18.25 per cent and 13.51 per cent of the total population respectively. The figure of those engaged in manufacturing has gone up from 12.70 per cent in 1961 to 16.37 per cent in 1971 while that for household industry has greatly declined from 22.03 per cent in 1961 to 2·70 per cent in 1971. As against 60.99 per cent and 6.05 per cent of the female and male population respectively engaged in household industry in 1961 only 1.37 per cent and 2.87 per cent respectively are so engaged in 1971. Participation in trade and commerce has gone up from 17.31 per cent in 1961 to 20.87 per cent in 1971 while that in other services has declined from 28.80 per cent in 1961 to 18.58 per cent in 1971. Male participation in trade and commerce during 1961 to 1971 has declined from 23.77 per cent to 22.24 per cent while female participation has increased from 1.55 per cent to 3.02 per cent. A similar trend is reflected in the case of other services where male participation has declined from 30.72 per cent in 1961 to 17.00 per cent in 1971 and female participation has increased from 24.11 per cent to 39.01 per cent in the corresponding year. The latest picture to emerge is that the maximum percentage of the population (20.87 per cent) is engaged in trade and commerce followed closely by other services (18.58 per cent), agricultural labour (18.25 per cent), manufacturing (16.37 per cent) and cultivation (13.51 per cent). The largest single bulk of the population is still dependent

on the primary sector including agricultural labour and livestock, fishing, hunting, forestry, etc. There is a steep decline in participation in household industry. The latest figure in respect of trade and commerce and other services reflects the influence of local markets as well as various institutions and administrative offices on the local employment market. The importance of local trading centres has already been referred to earlier.

Taking the above subject one step further the livelihood pattern as obtaining in the 1951 Census may also be examined with advantage. The break-up of the local population in 1951 by industrial categories is tabulated below.

STATEMENT 27

Livelihood Pattern, 1951 Census

Category	Persons	Percentage to total
1	2	3
1 Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents	2,005	18.87
2 Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents	918	8.64
3 Cultivating labourers and their dependents	1,315	12.38
4 Non-cultivating owners of land, agriculture rent receivers and their dependents	281	2.65
(i) Total Agricultural Classes	*4,519*	*42.54*
5 Production other than cultivation	1,416	13.33
6 Commerce	1,632	15.36
7 Transport	141	1.33
8 Other services and miscellaneous sources	2,915	27.44
(ii) Total Non-Agricultural Classes	*6,104*	*57.46*
Total (i) + (ii)	**10,623**	**100.00**

It would be seen from the above table that 42·54 per cent of the total population was dependent on the agricultural sector in 1951 as against 15·81 in 1961 and 34·38 in 1971. The figure for transport in that year was 1·33 per cent as against 2·21 per cent in 1961 and 4·04 per cent in 1971. The validity of comparison is, however, limited in view of conceptual difference during the three censuses and data in respect of other activities offers no meaningful comparison. It may, however, be observed that other services and commerce have continued to play an important role in the economic life of the town.

ever since 1951. An encouraging trend was also noticeable in respect of production other than cultivation where the figure for 1951 was 13.33 per cent of the total population as against 34.73 per cent in 1961 and 19.13 per cent in 1971. The above comparison, however, must be viewed within the framework of conceptual differences referred to earlier.

Proceeding next specifically to persons in the 211 households selected and canvassed for the purpose of the present survey it was found that out of the 1,222 persons living in these sample households only 315 or 25.71 per cent were workers whereas the remainder were non-workers. Two hundred and ninety males out of 636 in the selected sample were workers giving a percentage of 45.6 as against 54.4 per cent of the males who were non-workers. As regards the female population 95.7 per cent were found to be non-workers. Female participation in economic activity at the time of the survey was, therefore, found to be extremely low. The distribution of workers by broad age-groups indicated that only 2.2 per cent of the total workers were below 14 years of age; about 45 per cent were in the age-group 15-44 and 42.54 per cent were in the age-group 35-59. A significant proportion of the aged apparently continues to be economically active even upto fairly advanced age and 10.5 per cent of the workers in the selected sample were above 60 years of age. The break-up of the working population in the selected sample by broad age-groups is tabulated below.

STATEMENT 28

Workers by Age-group

Age-group	Population			Workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0 - 14	503 (41.16)	279 (43.87)	223 (38.05)	7 (2.22)	7 (2.41)	..
15 - 34	381 (31.18)	194 (30.59)	188 (32.08)	141 (44.76)	132 (45.52)	9 (36.00)
35 - 59	267 (21.85)	128 (20.13)	139 (23.72)	134 (42.54)	124 (42.76)	10 (40.00)
60 +	71 (5.81)	35 (5.50)	36 (6.15)	33 (10.48)	27 (9.31)	6 (24.00)
Total	**1,222 (100.00)**	**636 (100.00)**	**586 (100.00)**	**315 (100.00)**	**290 (100.00)**	**25 (100.00)**

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

A further break-up of the workers of the selected sample shows that 39.62 per cent are accounted for by the primary sector and 23.96 per cent by trade and commerce and 29.39 per cent by other services. The number of those engaged in household industry and in manufacturing other than household industry was insignificant by comparison and was returned as 8 and 7 respectively. The detailed break-up of the selected samples by industrial classification is tabulated below.

STATEMENT 29

Industrial Classification of Workers in Sample Households

Industrial category	Total workers			Percentage to total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cultivation	97	4	101	33.68	16.00	32.27
Agricultural Labour	11	5	16	3.82	20.00	5.11
Livestock, Forestry, etc.	4	3	7	1.38	12.00	2.24
Household Industry	8	..	8	2.78	..	2.55
Manufacturing	7	..	7	2.43	..	2.24
Construction	2	..	2	0.69	..	0.64
Trade and Commerce	74	1	75	25.70	4.00	23.96
Transport	5	..	5	1.74	..	1.60
Other Services	80	12	92	27.78	48.00	29.39
Total	**288**	**25**	**313**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

The above figures by and large conform to the overall pattern reflected in the three censuses in that agriculture, trade and commerce and other services provide for the bulk of the economic activity in the town.

Examination of the distribution of workers by caste and industrial categories may provide some reflection of the socio-economic fabric of the town. An enquiry in this regard revealed that the bulk of the cultivators came from the Patidar and Rajput castes. On the other hand the majority of the workers returned as agricultural labourers belong to the Scheduled Castes or other economically backward communities. Trade and commerce was dominated by the Bania caste in which business is a traditional occupation, but some Rajput and Patidar households were also found to be engaged in this sector. In the field of other services which include Government and semi-Government and private institutions, professions, etc., there is no single

caste which is dominant and all shades of communities including Scheduled Castes and other backward communities are represented. The break-up of workers by industrial classification and caste is tabulated in the following statement.

STATEMENT 30

Industrial Classification of Workers by Caste

	Patel		Brahmin		Thakarda		Bania		Rajput	
Category of workers	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cultivation	49	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	26	..
Agricultural Labour	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1
Livestock, Forestry, etc.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Industry	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Construction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Trade and Commerce	8	..	1	..	1	..	29	..	13	..
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Other Services	14	..	9	2	4	..	8	..	14	..
Total	**77**	**1**	**10**	**2**	**12**	..	**39**	..	**57**	**1**

	Rabari		Luhar		Gosai		Vaghri		Soni	
Category of workers	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Cultivation	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Livestock, Forestry, etc.	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Industry	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Construction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trade and Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Other Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	..	..
Total	**5**	**3**	**1**	..	..	..	**12**	**2**	**5**	..

	Christian		Prajapati		Muslim		Gola		Bhoi	
Category of workers	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Cultivation	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	3	3
Agricultural Labour	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Livestock, Forestry, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT 30-*Contd.*

1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Household Industry	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Construction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trade and Commerce	1	..	1	1	..	..	5	..	..	..
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Services	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Total	**1**	..	**1**	**1**	**10**	**1**	**5**	..	**6**	**4**

	Mochi		Koli Patel		Darji		Valand		Suthar	
Category of workers	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Cultivation	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Agricultural Labour	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Livestock, Forestry, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Industry	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trade and Commerce	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Services	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**4**	..	**4**	**2**	**3**	..	**1**	..	**1**	..

	Scheduled Caste		Others		Total	
Category of workers	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	42	43	44	45	46	47
Cultivation	..	..	1	..	97	4
Agricultural Labour	..	..	7	1	11	5
Livestock, Forestry, etc.	..	..	..	..	4	3
Household Industry	..	..	..	..	8	..
Manufacturing	..	..	..	..	7	..
Construction	..	..	..	..	2	..
Trade and Commerce	..	..	9	..	74	1
Transport	..	..	2	..	5	..
Other Services	10	6	5	1	80	12
Total	**10**	**6**	**24**	**2**	**288**	**25**

It would be apparent from the discussions so far relating to economic activity that despite the town being an urban centre, it still has a significant number of its people dependant upon their

livelihood on the primary sector. The town thus has a larger rural component then is normal in urban centres. The urban characteristic of female participation in economic activities in the tertiary sector of the economy is less significant than can be expected. It may be that employment opportunities in the town are limited; but the sample survey shows that there has been little change in the basic structure of the economy and the town retains a sizeable rural character.

IV.2 AGRICULTURE

It has been noticed earlier that 42.54 per cent of the population of the town in 1951 was dependent on the agricultural sector for its livelihood which declined to 15.53 per cent in 1961 and rose once again to 31.76 per cent in 1971. The latest level of dependence on agriculture for livelihood is high by any standards applicable to an urban centre. Considered over a period of the past three decades the figures emphasise the role that agriculture continues to play in the economy of the town. The sample study of 211 households also indicated that 37.38 per cent of the total workers in the sample households were dependent for livelihood on cultivation and agricultural labour. The total number of land-holders in the town in 1968 was 1,307 and owned in all 8,593 acres and 30 gunthas of land (40 gunthas make an acre). The average size of holding would, therefore, be computed at about 6.5 acres. The actual position as regards size of holdings may be found in the following table which gives the break-up of the land-holders by size groups of land-holdings.

STATEMENT 31

Number of Khatedars by Area Possessed (Area in Acres)

Year	Less than 1 acre	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1961	225	106	103	145	109	91	84	82
	(18.80)	(8.85)	(8.60)	(12.11)	(9.11)	(7.60)	(7.02)	(6.85)
1965	225	106	103	145	109	91	84	82
	(18.80)	(8.85)	(8.60)	(12.11)	(9.11)	(7.60)	(7.02)	(6.85)
1969	290	156	140	162	122	111	92	89
	(20.58)	(11.06)	(9.93)	(11.49)	(8.65)	(7.87)	(6.52)	(6.31)

STATEMENT 31–*Contd.*

Year	10 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 40	More than 40	Total
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1961	98	44	33	35	25	17	1,197
	(8.19)	(3.68)	(2.76)	(2.92)	(2.09)	(1.42)	(100.00)
1965	98	44	33	35	25	17	1,197
	(8.19)	(3.68)	(2.76)	(2.92)	(2.09)	(1.42)	(100.00)
1969	106	54	30	26	22	10	1,410
	(7.52)	(3.83)	(2.13)	(1.84)	(1.56)	(0.71)	(100.00)

The above figures show that the number of *Khatedars* (land-holders) with holdings of less than one acre have increased from 225 in 1961 to 290 in 1969. There are similar corresponding increases in respect of the other households owning lands below 20 acres. Those holdings less than 5 acres of land number 870 and constitute more than 50 per cent of the total *Khatedars. Khatedars* holding more than 20 acres constitute a meagre 12.5 per cent of the total *Khatedars.*

It would next be worthwhile to examine the question of land utilisation. Data on the subject relevant to the year 1969 is tabulated in the following statement.

STATEMENT 32

Land Utilisation—Sanand Town

Sl. No.	Classification of area	1969 (Acres-Gunthas)
1	2	3
1	Total geographical area by village papers	9,985-16
2	Forest	..
3	Barren and uncultivable land	617-8
4	Land put to non-agricultural use	12-10
5	Cultivable waste	74-38
6	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	667-4
7	Land under miscellaneous trees, crops, groves not included in area sown	..
8	Current fallows	582-3
9	Other fallows	..
10	Net area sown	8,031-33
11	Area sown more than once	24-23
12	Total cropped area (i.e. gross cropped area)	8,056-16

Break-up of figures is provisional.

The above figures reveal a considerable area surrounding the town used for cultivation by residents of the town. The main crops sown are tobacco, paddy and cotton.

A smaller sample was also canvassed among 10 *Khatedars* and the following table tabulates the size of holdings of each and his literacy status.

STATEMENT 33

Selected Khatedars

Name of the cultivator	Size of holdings in hectares	Literacy status
1	2	3
Jasubhai P. Patel	31.78	Illiterate
Shivabhai L. Patel	8.70	,,
Ranchhoddas T. Patel	4.66	,,
Ratilal D. Patel	2.25	,,
Kantilal L. Patel	N.A.	,,
Maganbhai M. Patel	4.03	,,
Ramchandra Nathalal	6.31	VIII
Maganbhai J. Patel	N.A.	Illiterate
Lilabhai D. Rabari	18.44	,,
Mafatlal D. Patel	6.14	,,

It would be seen that but for one agriculturist the remainder are all illiterate and that their holdings vary in size from 2.25 hectares to 31.78 hectares. In most cases land was entirely inherited except for one case where 8 acres were by purchase. The agriculturists comprising the sample reported cotton and tobacco as the main crops and *Bajri* and *Jowar* as main crops to a minor extent in some cases. The last two main crops are grown mostly for domestic consumption while tobacco and cotton are grown only for marketing. None of the cultivators comprising the sample had any other occupation in addition to agriculture.

Field investigation as regards distance of place of work from the home in the case of 101 cultivators found distributed in 211 households among which household schedules were canvassed, revealed the following information.

Distance from home to place of work	*Number of workers*
Within 2 miles	40
More than 2 miles and less than 5 miles	2
More than 5 but less than 15 miles	..
15 Miles +	..
Not stated	59
	Total 101

The majority of the cultivators living in the town would thus seem to have their fields near the boundaries of the town though this could not be said with any certainty in view of the large number that did not return any answer.

IV·3 LIVESTOCK

One aspect of the occupational pattern in the town not reflected in detail by census figures discussed so far is livestock rearing. It forms an important occupation for a fair number of town dwellers. The number of animals of various kinds to be found in the town in 1966 is tabulated below.

	Livestock	*Number*
1	Cows and Bullocks	1,149
2	Buffaloes	473
3	Sheep	40
4	Goats	250
5	Others	147

The animals are mainly to be found with a few agriculturist households and some Rabaris and Maldharis who are exclusively dependent for their livelihood on this activity. In all 15 persons were reported in the sample survey as dependent for their livelihood on livestock rearing. No data was obtainable concerning milk production and milk consumption in the town but it can be assumed that the requirements of the town for milk are met out of local production as well as supplies from the surrounding areas.

IV·4 INDUSTRY

It has been seen earlier that the 1961 returns in respect of economic activity show 1,175 persons as working in household industry and 677 persons as working in manufacturing industries other than household industries. The figure for the two activities in 1971 is 140 and 830 respectively marking a substantial percentage decrease in respect of the former and a percentage increase of 3.67 in respect of the latter. The total workers in household industries in 1961 comprised 63.44 per cent of the total workers in manufacturing industry while that of workers in manufacturing indurtry other than household industry comprised 36.56 per cent. The break-up of the workers in manufacturing industry in the last two censuses is tabulated below. The drastic reduction brought about by conceptual difference is apparent from the table.

STATEMENT 34

Workers in Household and other Manufacturing Industries

Total workers		Male	Female	Total	Percentages to total in manufacturing industry
1		2	3	4	5
(i) Workers in household industry	1961	229	946	1,175	63.44
	1971	135	5	140	14.43
(ii) Workers in manufacturing industry other than household industry	1961	596	81	677	36.56
	1971	785	45	830	85.57
	1961	**825**	**1,027**	**1,852**	**100.00**
	1971	**920**	**50**	**970**	**100.00**

A complete list of establishments drawn up in 1971 as part of the census programme shows that there were 798 establishments in the towns employing 2,719 persons. The break-up of the establishments in the various wards of the town and by nature of activity and the number of those employed is tabulated below.

STATEMENT 35

Distribution of Establishment by Ward

Ward No.	Manufacturing		Trade & Commerce		Others		Total	
	No. of establi-shments	Wor-kers	No. of establi-shments	Wor-kers	No. of establi-shments	Wor-kers	No. of Establi-shments	Wor-kers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	112	286	154	363	46	305	312	954
II	73	191	77	150	69	188	219	529
III	1	4	7	7	25	127	33	138
IV	14	18	20	26	17	53	51	97
V	37	610	88	188	58	203	183	1,001
Total	**237**	**1,109**	**346**	**734**	**215**	**876**	**798**	**2,719**

It will be seen from the above table that of the 798 establishments of the town 237 (29·70 per cent) are manufacturing units, 346 are trading units and 215 are establishments engaged in activities other than manufacturing and trade and commerce. Of the 2,719 workers employed by these establishments 1,109 were working in the manufacturing units, 734 in units engaged in trade and commerce and 876 in other units. As can be seen from the table, the manufacturing units are located chiefly in Wards I, II and V.

The census distinguished between 3 types of manufacturing establishments, viz., registered factories, unregistered workshops and household industry. The break-up of the total establishments of the town by the above classification and the number of workers in each was found to be as follows.

STATEMENT 36

Number of Manufacturing Establishments and Workers

Type of establishments	No. of establishments	Workers engaged
1	2	3
Registered Factories	5	462
Unregistered Workshops	36	289
Household Industry	196	358
Total	**237**	**1,109**

The bulk of the manufacturing establishments (82.70 per cent) were household units while 15.19 per cent were unregistered workshops and only 5 units were reported as registered factories. Thus, small industrial units based at the household level account for the major portion of the manufacturing activity in the town. Some idea of the scale on which these units are run may be had from the following table which gives the break-up of industrial establishments by number of wokers.

STATEMENT 37

Industrial Establishments by Size of Workers

Sl. No.	Ward No.	1 worker	2 workers	3 workers	4 workers	5 workers	6-10 workers	11-20 workers	21+ workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	I	41	36	21	3	6	2	2	1
2	II	30	21	11	4	3	3	..	1
3	III	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
4	IV	11	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
5	V	10	10	2	4	1	2	1	7
	Total	**92**	**69**	**35**	**12**	**10**	**7**	**3**	**9**

It can be seen from the above table that out of the 237 manufacturing units 92 or 38.82 per cent are single worker units while 69 or 29.11 per cent have 2 workers. Those having 3 workers number 35 and the rest have 4 or more workers. There are 12 establishments employing more than 10 workers and only 7

establishments employing between 6–10 workers. Fuller details regarding the type of manufacturing establishments run at the workshop or household level are tabulated below. The following excludes registered factories.

STATEMENT 38
Distribution of Categories of Manufacturing Establishments

Sl. No.	Details of unit	Workshop		Household Industry	
		Units	Workers	Units	Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Rice mill	3	12	2	7
2	Saw mill	7	23	1	1
3	Soap making	2	7	..	..
4	Printing press	1	4	..	..
5	Pottery works	..	..	2	3
6	Cotton ginning	2	63	1	5
7	Cutting and milling of tobacco	8	78	4	6
8	Motor (Engine) repairing	1	26	2	2
9	Cycle repairing	..	..	15	24
10	Watch repairing	..	..	3	4
11	Primus repairing	..	..	2	3
12	Lock repairing	..	..	4	5
13	Radio repairing	..	..	5	7
14	Wooden furniture making	..	..	2	7
15	Carpentry	..	..	5	8
16	Agricultural implements	..	..	5	9
17	Photo frames	..	..	9	15
18	Leather works (footwear)	..	..	17	38
19	Handloom	..	..	5	11
20	Tailoring	..	..	58	87
21	Gold and silver (ornaments)	..	..	21	45
22	Flour mill	..	..	13	29
23	Sweets	1	6	11	23
24	Condiments	2	26	3	11
25	Biscuit	..	..	1	1
26	Kulphi (Ice-candy)	..	..	1	2
27	Oil factory	..	..	1	1
28	Powder	1	4	..	..
29	Workshop (Iron)	5	24	2	3
30	Others	3	16	1	1
	Total	**36**	**289**	**196**	**358**

It may be noted that the bulk of the manufacturing establishments are functioning at the household level and those engaged in

cycle repairs, leather works, tailoring and production of ornaments and sweets are among the largest in number. Some indication may also be had of the type of services required by the local population by the existence of establishments specialising in the repairing of motor engines, watches, primus stoves, locks and radios and the production of photo frames. Establishments at the larger workshop level are more production oriented in their activities.

Schedules were canvassed during the field survey for 14 representative industrial units and a brief account of the various types of industries covered in the survey follows.

Ginning and Pressing Units

The following six units of this type were covered under the survey.

(1) Ginning and Pressing Factory (Chunilal Padamshi & Co.)
(2) Ginning and Pressing Factory (Kirankumar Kantilal & Co.)
(3) Shri Ambika Ginning Factory
(4) The Sanand Mahal Cotton Sale, Ginning and Pressing Factory
(5) Shri Kalyan Cotton Ginning Factory
(6) Shri Kalyan Cotton Pressing Factory

All these units are located at the station road which is one of the town's industrial areas. They are situated close to one another and are separated in age by about 50 years. The oldest of them is more than 50 years old while another is 25 years old. The remaining 4 have come up after 1947. All except the Sanand Mahal Cotton Sale, Ginning and Pressing Unit which is a co-operative institution are private concerns.

Details regarding the unitwise volume and value of production, working capital, profits and number of skilled and unskilled workers engaged are tabulated below.

STATEMENT 39
Volume and Value of Business, 1967-68

	Units	Volume	Value in Rs.	Working Capital in Rs.	Profit in Rs.	Workers: Skilled	Workers: Unskilled
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ginning and Pressing Factory (Chunilal Padamshi & Co.)	5,000 bales	600 per bale	12,000 to 15,000	20,000 to 25,000	25	85

STATEMENT 39-*Contd.*

	Units	Volume	Value in Rs.	Working Capital in Rs.	Profit in Rs.	Workers	
						Skilled	Unskilled
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Ginning and Pressing Factory (Kirankumar Kantilal & Co.)	11,000 bales	550 per bale	20,000 to 25,000	50,000	32	108
3	Shree Ambica Ginning Factory	N.A.	Rs. 11 per bale	12,000	25,000	25	85
4	The Sanand Mahal Cotton Sale, Ginning and Pressing Factory	7,058 bales	600 per bale	20,000 to 25,000	25,000	10	40
5	Shree Kalyan Cotton Ginning Factory	4,000 bales	550 per bale	12,000	17,000	4	36
6	Shree Kalyan Cotton Pressing Factory	N.A.	Pressing charges of Rs. 11 per bale per quintal	5,000	15,000	7	23

N.A. = Not Available

It would be seen from the above statement that the working capital of these ginning and pressing units showed an extreme variation from Rs. 5,000 in the case of Kalyan Cotton Pressing Factory to Rs. 20,000 to 25,000 at the other end of the scale. Likewise the approximate annual output ranged from 4,000 bales to 11,000 bales. The goods were marketed at Ahmadabad, Bombay and Calcutta and places in South India through commission agents. Three of the concerns reported an annual profit of Rs. 25,000 each while two concerns of Rs. 17,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively and the last remaining concern of Rs. 50,000.

Being seasonal in nature the activity can absorb only casual labourers and the few permanent employees that may be found in each of the establishments constitute the administrative nucleus of the establishments. Both skilled and unskilled workers are engaged either on daily wages or on a contract basis. The rates of wages for the different types of activities are as follows.

	Type of operations	*Daily wage in Rs.*
1	Working on Charakha	1.40
2	Carrying loose cotton	1.80
3	Carrying cotton to Charakha	2.75
4	Work on cotton seeds	1.70 to 1.90
5	Double pressing cotton	4.00 to 5.00
6	Boiler attendant	1.95 to 2.25

The following table contains the break-up of workers in these establishments by religion and caste.

STATEMENT 40

Workers by Caste and Religion

Religion	Caste	Number of workers	Total
1	2	3	4
Hindu	Scheduled Castes	286	457
	Marwadi	44	
	Thakarda	79	
	Rajput	3	
	Kadva Patel	2	
	Koli Patel	30	
	Others	13	
Islam	Muslim	23	23
	Total	**480**	**480**

A further break-up of the workers by mother tongue and place of residence is tabulated below.

STATEMENT 41

Workers by Mother Tongue and Residence

Mother Tongue	Number of workers	Number of workers with residence	
		In the town	Outside the town
1	2	3	4
Gujarati	412	70	410
Rajasthani	20		
Marathi	28		
Marwadi	20		
Total	**480**	**70**	**410**

It would be seen from the above figures that the majority of the workers come from outside the town. Their break-up by mother tongue would also seem to indicate that perhaps nearly one-twelfth of the workers are probably migrants.

No industrial disputes or labour unrest have been reported.

Soap Factory

The Prabhu Soap Factory is one of the two establishments in the town producing soaps. The factory was established in 1962 and is located in Dana Bazar in the commercial centre of the town. It produces annually 150 tons of soap which is mainly marketed in the town itself and its surrounding villages and in the Talukas of Sanand and Dholka. The labour force of the establishment is indeed small and consists of only 4 workers of whom 2 are skilled workers. They are permanent employees and are paid at varying rates on a monthly basis. The highest wage was Rs. 125 per month and the lowest was Rs. 65 per month. All of them follow the Hindu religion and 3 of them are Rajasthani and the 4th is a Gujarati. No labour problems or industrial disputes were reported.

The Mehta Industrial Corporation

This establishment was established in 1962 and is a hose-pipe factory located at the bifurcation of the main State Highway leading to Nal Sarovar. The establishment manufactures about 44,000 metres of hose-pipe annually valued at about Rs. 90,000. The product is sold mainly at Ahmadabad and Bombay.

The establishment employs 7 skilled labourers on a permanent basis. Four of them are Hindus, 3 Jains and 1 Muslim. They are paid fixed salaries on a monthly basis varying from Rs. 60 for a bobin winder to Rs. 130 to 150 for a machine operator. No labour trouble or industrial disputes were reported.

Rice and Flour Factories

Paddy is one of the major crops sold in the taluka. A few paddy husking mills have been functioning in the town since quite some time. Schedules were canvassed for 5 such units, 2 of which are run on a co-operative basis. The units covered were :

(1) Sharda Vijay Rice and Flour Factory,
(2) The Rice Flour Factory,
(3) Shree Lakshmi Vijay Rice Mill,
(4) The rice milling section of the Sanand Taluka Co-operative Sale and Purchase Union, and
(5) Sanand Vividh Karyakari Sahakari Mandali Ltd.

Details regarding the year of establishment of these units, the volume and value of their production and the labourers employed in each are tabulated below.

STATEMENT 42

Rice and Flour Factories

Name	Year of establi-shment	Production		Number of labourers	
		Volume	Value proces-sing	Volume	Charges
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sharda Vijay Rice & Flour Factory	1945	25,000 quintals	Rs. 1.60 per q.	5	44 p. for milling 100 kg.
Rice Flour Factory	About 40 years	300 qs.	Rs. 3.75 per q.	4	..
Shree Laxmi Vijay Rice Mill	1949	40,000 qs.	Rs. 2 per q.	14	25 p. for 100 kg.
Sanand Taluka Co-operative Sale and Purchase Union Ltd. (Rice Milling Section)	1960	60,000 qs.	,,	8	50 p. per bag
Sanand Vividh Karyakari Sahakari Mandli Ltd. (Rice Milling Section)	1962	35,954 qs.	..	8	50 p. per bag

While three of the above units are in the bazar area of the town one is located at the 'Nal Sarovar' road and one across the road from the local bus station. The units are thus scattered and do not constitute a homogeneous industrial area. It can also be seen from the above statement that the volume of production varies greatly from unit to unit. As in the case of the cotton ginning industry this is also a seasonal industry and functions mainly from December of one year to the March of the next. Three of these units are engaged only in the processing of paddy while the other two purchase paddy from the market and process and market the rice in various places in the State. One of the units is run entirely by a single family and the other by family workers while the rest are dependent for their functioning on hired labour. The labour force comprises both of Gujarati and Rajasthani labourers. Details of the religion, caste and area of origin of the workers are tabulated below.

STATEMENT 43

Labourers by Religion, Caste and Area of Origin

Religion	Caste	No. of workers	Area of origin	No. of workers	Workers: From the town	Workers: Outside the town
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu	Marwadi	15	Rajasthan	2		
	Rajput	4	Dholka	4	35	2
	Rana	6	Sanand	31		
	Koli Patel	4				
	Kadva Patel	1				
	Thakkar	1				
	Bharvad	1				
	Bholi	2				
	Sindhi	1				
Islam	Muslim	1				
Jain	Jain	1				
	Total	37		37	35	2

Unlike the earlier example all the labourers in this case have their homes in the town itself. No labour problems or industrial disputes were reported.

Snuff Making

There is a single institution engaged in the production of snuff in the town. This was covered in the field survey for industrial establishments. A fair amount of tobacco is grown in Sanand taluka and most of the produce finds its way to the nearest tobacco processing establishment. The unit at Sanand was established in 1948 and at the time of the survey engaged 12 workers and had a daily output of 3,000 kg. of snuff and processed tobacco. The finished product is marketed in the town as well as in the nearby towns of Bavla and Dholka.

IV·5 TRADE AND COMMERCE

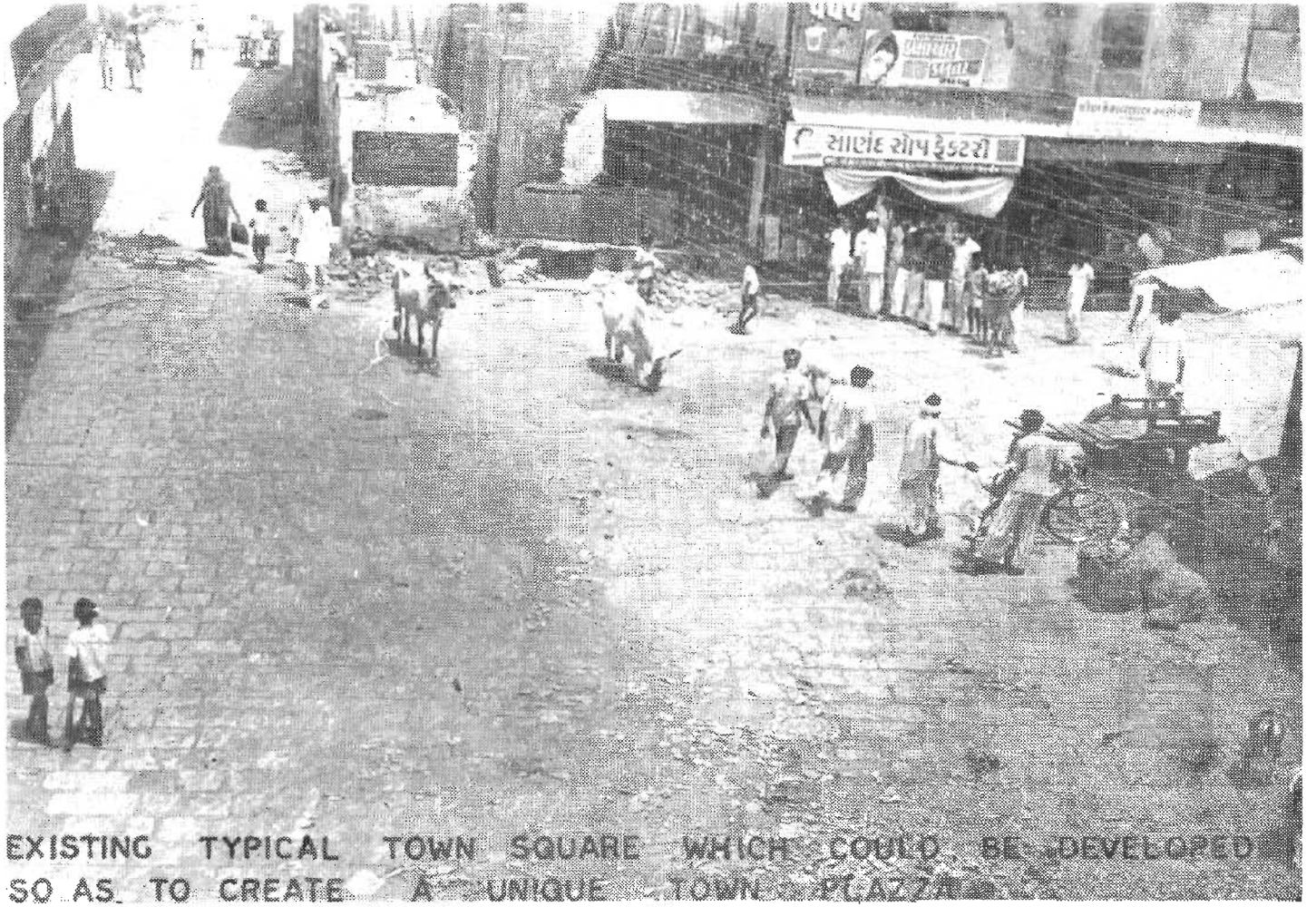
According to the 1951 Census 1,632 persons comprising 15.36 per cent of the population were engaged in trade and commerce. This is a fairly sizeable proportion of the total working population and had increased in the 1961 Census to 17.31 per cent and in the 1971 Census to 20.87 per cent. The figures, therefore, clearly indicate

a growth in trade and commerce in the town. The dependence on Sanand of the hinterland surrounding the town for the disposal of its marketable surplus has been noted earlier. It is also for a large part of the hinterland the nearest centre for availing of essential goods and services not available in the rural areas. According to the houselisting operations in the 1961 Census 302 census houses in the town were reported as shops and 16 as shops-*cum*-dwellings. This excludes eating houses. In addition to these establishments, there were numerous eating houses and 36 business houses and offices. The growth of trade and commerce in the town between 1961 and the last census is adequately reflected from the figures for the corresponding years discussed above. A better idea of the size of growth in quantitative terms may be had as seen reflected in the fact that the number of shops had increased from 318 in 1961 to 567 in 1971, registering an increase of 78.30 per cent. The number of business houses and offices had increased from 36 in 1961 to 66 in 1970 showing an increase of 83.33 per cent. The total number of shops dealing in wholesale and retail trade was 344. Fuller details of such establishments, the commodity dealt in and the number of workers engaged are tabulated below.

STATEMENT 44

Trading Establishments

Sl. No.	Commodity sold	Number of Units			Workers		
		Total	Whole-sale	Re-tail	Total	Whole-sale	Retail
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Grocery and food grain	158	8	150	351	23	328
2	Cutlery	25	..	25	45	..	45
3	Milk	9	1	8	12	2	10
4	Sweet	3	1	2	13	4	9
5	Condiments	1	..	1	2	..	2
6	Vegetables	13	2	11	22	7	15
7	Fruit	4	..	4	4	..	4
8	Meat	1	..	1	1	..	1
9	Betel	10	..	10	14	..	14
10	Cloth	40	..	40	101	..	101
11	Readymade garments	3	..	3	6	..	6
12	Tobacco, bidi, snuff	14	3	11	28	5	23
13	Ornaments (gold and silver)	7	..	7	11	..	11
14	Machinery, spare-parts	14	..	14	29	..	29



EXISTING TYPICAL TOWN SQUARE WHICH COULD BE DEVELOPED SO AS TO CREATE A UNIQUE TOWN PLAZA



EXISTING SHOPPING CENTRE OPPOSITE 'GHADIA' TANK.

STATEMENT 44–*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Commodity sold	Number of Units			Workers		
		Total	Whole-sale	Re-tail	Total	Whole-sale	Retail
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Electric spare-parts	2	..	2	2	..	2
16	Electric goods	1	..	1	1	..	1
17	Hardware	3	1	2	21	15	6
18	Furniture	4	..	4	14	..	14
19	Kerosene	4	..	4	5	..	5
20	Petrol	2	..	2	7	..	7
21	Chemist's shops	2	..	2	3	..	3
22	Flowers	1	..	1	2	..	2
23	Books and publications	3	..	3	5	..	5
24	Utensils	3	..	3	9	..	9
25	Cotton seeds	5	..	5	6	..	6
26	Oil seeds	1	..	1	1	..	1
27	Ivory	1	..	1	1	..	1
28	Fried groundnut	4	..	4	6	..	6
29	Cycle/Radio	1	..	1	2	..	2
30	Tyres/Tubes	1	..	1	2	..	2
31	Cattle feeds	1	..	1	2	..	2
32	Co-operative Purchase Sangh	1	..	1	3	..	3
33	Coal	1	..	1	1	..	1
34	Kuski (paddy husk)	1	1	..	1	1	..
	Total	**344**	**17**	**327**	**733**	**57**	**676**

The bulk of the shops are grocery shops (158), 8 of them being establishments working on wholesale basis. There is a significantly large number of shops dealing in cloths, cutlery, milk and vegetables. Likewise the number of shops dealing in machinery parts is also high. By and large the above figures indicate that almost all essential goods are avilable in the town.

Results of the surveyed households indicate that 23.96 per cent of the total workers are engaged in trade and commerce. A further detailed enquiry on specified lines was undertaken for 12 commercial units, the results from which are summarised below for the various types of units. The owners of 9 of these establishments were Bania, Patel and Kansara by caste. The predominance of the traditional business caste is reflected even in this small sample. The Patels, traditionally an agriculturist class, were found to be running hardware shops, and the Kansara was running a shop dealing in brass and

copper ware. All the shop owners were Gujaratis belonging to Sanand town and none of the owners had any other occupation in addition to the running of their establishments. All the shops surveyed were *pucca* constructions with brick walls and roofs of corrugated iron sheets except for shop which had country tiles for roof material. The floor in all the cases was of paved stone, and all shops had electricity; only one, however, had a telephone and only 5 had fans. Only 2 shops were owned by the proprietors and the remaining were hired premises on rents ranging from Rs. 180 to Rs. 380 per month. Taken together the workers in the shops included 26 paid employees in addition to the owners themselves. None of the workers were below 14 years or above 59 years in age. 14 of them were between 15 to 34 years and 12 between 35 to 59 years of age. Though none of them was a matriculate, all were literate and had read up to the primary or middle level.

Seven of the establishments dealt only on a retail basis while the remaining three conducted both wholesale and retail trade. Stocks are purchased mainly from Ahmadabad as has been the practice over the past 10 years and more. The customers belong to all castes and the bulk of them hailed from the rural areas.

An account of all the establishments covered now follows according to line of trade.

Hardware.

Two of the three shops dealing in building materials and hardware were covered under the survey, both located in Lokhand Bazar and established in 1918 and 1967 respectively. The shops are owned by Gujarati owners of the Patel caste. They employ between them four workers, three of them of the Kadva Patel community and one Rajput. Details regarding the sex, age, caste, etc., of the employees are tabulated below.

STATEMENT 45

Workers in Hardware Establishments

Sl. No.	Age	Sex	Caste/Religion/Mother Tongue	Education	Category
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	30	M	Rajput, Hindu, Gujarati	III Std.	Employee
2	32	M	Kadva Patel, Hindu, Gujarati	III Std.	,,
3	20	M	,,	X Std.	,,
4	38	M	,,	X Std.	,,

One of the shops is owned while the other is rented on an annual rental of Rs. 180. Both buildings are constructed from brick with paved stone flooring and roofs made from corrugated sheets. One of the shops is without electricity. Wooden racks and cup-boards are provided for the purpose of storage and display of articles for sale. A list of the various articles on sale in the shops, their stocks at the time of survey, source of purchase, and sale price follows.

STATEMENT 46

Hardware Articles

Name of the Commodity	Quantity in stock	Sale price in Rs. (1968)	From where purchased
1	2	3	4
Iron gunmetal	50 kg.	4 per kg.	Ahmadabad, Botad
Screws	150 Packets	25 p. per doz.	,,
Wire-nails	5 kg.	3 p. per kg.	,,
Coir ropes	100 kg.	2.50 per kg.	,,
Cotton ropes	100 kg.	5.30 per kg.	,,
Joint-rings	100 Pkt.	25 p. per Pkt.	,,
Iron-chains	50 kg.	3 per kg.	,,
Hangers	50 Pkt.	6 per Pkt.	,,
Paints (Varnish)	250 Tins	6 per kg.	,,
Nuts and bolts	500 kg.	2.25 per kg.	,,
Oil-engines	8	3000 per Eng.	,,
Foot valves	50 Units	12 per unit	,,
Pipes and hoses	1000 feet	According to size Approx. Rs. 4 per metre	,,

The articles are mainly purchased by the shops from Ahmadabad and Botad while some are also fetched from Palitana. An exmination of the account books of the shops revealed that the value of sales in one shop had increased from Rs. 5 lacs to Rs. 10 lacs from V.S. 2023 (1966) to V.S. 2024 (1967) while that in the other shop had increased from Rs. 14,000 to Rs. 17,000 during the same period. The steep rise in the value of sales in one of the shops reflects two features, namely, the considerable building activity in the period immediately preceding the survey and the sociological factors which account for the patronization of a particular establishment in preference to all others offering the same facility.

Cloth

There are a large number of cloth shops in the town dealing on a retail basis and catering both to the local population as well as the population of surrounding villages. The present survey covered in detail three of these establishments dealing in cloth and clothing, one of which was established in 1910, the other in 1943 and the third in 1958. Two of the shops covered are located in Kapad Bazar (Cloth Market) and the third in Chhipvad.

The proprietors of all the three shops are Jain Banias belonging to and living in Sanand. The employees working in the shops are all Gujaratis and belong to the Jain Bania, Rajput, Koli Patel and Gola castes. They range in age from 21 years to 57 years and have read upto the primary or middle levels. Details concerning the employees are tabulated below.

STATEMENT 47
Employees in Cloth Shops

Sl. No.	Age	Sex	Caste	Religion	Educational level: Stds. passed	Category of worker	Post and nature of work
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	55	M	Bania	Jain	IV	Employee	Account
2	27	M	Garasia	Hindu	VII	,,	Clerk
3	25	M	Garasia	Hindu	VI	,,	Clerk
4	21	M	Bania	Jain	X	Family Worker	..
5	55	M	Bania	Jain	III	Employee	Manager
6	57	M	Bania	Jain	VIII	,,	Cashier
7	40	M	K. Patel	Hindu	IV	,,	Gumasta
8	30	M	K. Patel	Hindu	IV	,,	,,
9	35	M	Gola	Hindu	IV	,,	,,
10	45	M	Rajput	Hindu	V	,,	,,

Only one of the shops is located in owned premises while the other two are in premises rented 17 years and 11 years previously respectively at an annual rent of Rs. 228 and 251 respectively. All the shops are electrified and one of them also has a telephone. The shops are built of brick and cement with paved stone floors and roofs made from corrugated sheets. Wooden racks and cup-boards are provided for the storage and display of goods on sale. Details regarding cloths and clothing sold by these shops are tabulated below.

STATEMENT 48
Clothing Articles

Type of cloth	Unit piece	Sale price in Rs.	Where from obtained
1	2	3	4
Dhoti	Piece	Rs. 1 to 3 per metre	Ahmadabad
Sari	Piece	Rs. 8 to 22 per piece	,,
Poplin	Per metre	Rs. 2.75 to 5 per metre	,,
Long cloth	,,	Rs. 1.50 to 3 per metre	,,
Chintz	,,	Rs. 1.75 to 5 per metre	,,
Seno	,,	Rs. 1.50 to 3 per metre	,,
Tereline	,,	Rs. 8 to 13 per metre	,,
Tere-cotton	,,	Rs. 8 to 13 per metre	,,
Pachhedi	Piece	Rs. 11.50 per piece	,,
Patola sari	Piece	Rs. 7 per metre	,,
Dyed cloth	Piece	Rs. 1.25 per metre	,,
Voil	Whole of piece 20 yards	Rs. 1.50 to 2 per metre	,,
Tie and dye print cloth	,,	Rs. 1.50 to 3 per metre	,,
Striped cloth	,,	Rs. 2 to 3 per metre	,,
Coating	,,	Rs. 2 to 3 per metre	,,
Crape	,,	Rs. 3 to 4 per metre	,,
Nylon	,,	Rs. 9 per metre	,,

The traders obtain their supplies mainly from Ahmadabad but handloom cloth is chiefly procured from Wadhwan. As the shops have a large rural clientele and as a good number of the local population are agriculturists the volume of sales from these shops is closely linked with the quality of the agricultural season. Sales are good following a good agricultural year and poor if the agricultural season has been bad. The value of sales in the three shops during the period V. S. 2023 (1966) and V. S. 2024 (1967) varied from Rs. 37,000 to Rs. 1.25 lakhs. The value of sales in each of these shops during the two years was as follows.

STATEMENT 49
Details about Sales

Sl. No. of shop	Approximate sale in Rs.	
	V. S. 2023	V. S. 2024
1	2	3
1	125,000	125,000
2	100,000	105,000
3	37,471	35,000

It will be seen from the above figures that the value of sales in one of the shops remained the same during two years while that in another shop increased marginally. In the third shop, however, the value of sales fell by over Rs. 2,000 in the succeeding year for reasons that were not available.

Jewellery

One of the seven shops in the town dealing in the manufacture and sale of jewellery was covered under the survey. Located in Dana Bazar the establishment was founded in 1962. The owner is a Gujarati of the Jain Bania caste and the shop employs five workers. Details concerning the workers are tabulated below. Only three of the workers are paid employees while the other two are comprised of the owner himself and a family worker. All the workers are literate but none of them has read upto matriculation level.

STATEMENT 50

Workers in Jewellery Units

Sl. No.	Age	Sex	Caste/Religion	Education	Category
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	59	M	.Bania, Jain	VII	Employer
2	35	M	Bania, Jain	IX	Family worker
3	23	M	Soni, Hindu	VI	Employee
4	50	M	Soni, Hindu	IV	Employee
5	36	M	Soni, Hindu	V	Employee

The shop covers an area of 360 sq. ft. and is built from brick and cement with paved stone flooring and the roof made from corrugated sheets. It is a rented premise with an annual rent of Rs. 381. Wares are stored in four wooden cup-boards and sales are effected across a counter. Electricity supply is provided to the shop. Both gold and silver ornaments are sold and details regarding the principal types are tabulated below.

STATEMENT 51

Gold and Silver Ornaments

Name of ornament	Quantity in stock	Sale price	Place from where procured
1	2	3	4
Hansadi (Necklace)	5 kg. Silver	According to market price	Ahmadabad
Anklets Buttons Necklace Earrings Rings Bangles	1 kg. Gold		

None of the ornaments are locally manufactured but are purchased in their finished state from Ahmadabad. The value of transaction greatly depends upon the agricultural season.

Brass and Copper Wares

One of the three shops dealing in brass and copper ware was covered under the survey. Located in Kapad Bazar, it was established in 1956. The owner belongs to a Kansara community which is traditionally associated with metalsmithy. Two other workers are also engaged in the shop and both are Hindus aged 26 years and 30 years respectively. Both are literate but have read only upto the middle standard level.

The establishment is housed in rented premises hired 13 years ago on an annual rent of Rs. 180. It is built of brick and cement with paved stone flooring and the roof made of corrugated sheets. It has electricity supply. Seven wooden racks and three cup-boards are also provided for the purpose of storage and display of articles on sale. The principal items sold are listed below.

STATEMENT 52

Brass and Copper Wares

Name of commodity	Metal	Quantity in stock	Sale price	From where procured
1	2	3	4	5
Thalis (Metal dishes)	Brass	150 pieces	Brass Rs. 12 to 13 per kg.	Ahmadabad
Buckets		10 pieces		Bombay
Bowls		200 pieces		Wadhwan
Tin boxes	Copper & Alluminium	25 pieces	Copper Rs. 15 to 17 per kg.	Wadhwan
Tapelis (Dishes)		20 pieces		
Metal pots	Alluminium	17 pieces	Alluminium Rs. 8 per kg.	Wadhwan
Tiffin boxes		15 pieces		Wadhwan
Jugs		100 pieces		Wadhwan

All items are priced for sale on the basis of weight. Brass ware is sold at the rate of Rs. 12 to Rs. 13 per kg., copper ware at Rs. 15 to Rs. 17 per kg. and alluminium at Rs. 8 per kg. Stocks are obtained from Ahmadabad, Bombay and Wadhwan, the last

of which is one of the important centres of the State producing metal ware.

The annual sale proceeds of the shop are valued at approximately Rs. 50,000.

Cutlery

Two of the 25 establishments dealing in cutlery were covered under the survey. One is located on the bazar road and was established about 20 years ago while the other is located in Kapad Bazar and was established about 25 years ago. Both are owned by Jain Banias and between them employ three persons in addition to the owners. Two of the employees are Jain Banias and one a Luhana. All the employees are literate but have read only upto the middle level.

Both the shops are housed in rented premises acquired 25 and 20 years ago respectively, at annual rent of Rs. 231 and Rs. 301 respectively. Both the shops have electricity supply and are built from brick with paved stone flooring and roofs made out of corrugated sheets.

Wooden racks and cup-boards are provided for the purpose of storage and display of wares on sale. One of the shops has 10 such wooden racks and an equal number of cup-boards while the other manages with two wooden racks and a cup-board. A large variety of items is sold in both these shops, the chief of which are listed below.

STATEMENT 53

Types of Articles Sold

Name of the commodity sold	From where obtained
1	2
Hosiery	Ahmadabad
Stationery	,,
Books	,,
Hair oil	,,
Cotton yarn	,,
Dry battery	,,
Tooth paste	,,
Pen	,,
Bangles	,,
Ribbon	,,
Ink	,,

The stocks are mainly obtained from Ahmadabad but some are also purchased from Mahesana, Palitana and Botad. The total sale proceeds during the year 1967-68 were to the order of Rs. 10,000 in one shop and Rs. 8,000 in the other.

It may be noted that in the local context any small-scale shop dealing in general goods is called a cutlery shop and the nomenclature employed does not necessarily suggest an establishment dealing in table-ware or other such similar products.

Grocery

It will be recalled that 158 establishments in the town were listed as dealing in grocery and food grains (Statement 44). Three such establishments of different grades were covered under the detailed inquiry. One of them is located in Mochi Bazar and was established in 1947. The other two are situated in Lal Bazar and Dana Bazar respectively and were established in 1938 and 1927 respectively. All of them are owned by Banias, two of them from the Jain community and the third from the Hindu community. One of the shops is entirely run by the owner himself while in the case of the remaining two shops the owner is assisted by one employee in one case and two employees in the other. The three employees are from the Kadva Patidar and Rajput castes and all are literate and have read upto the 8th or 10th Standard. Details regarding the workers are tabulated below.

STATEMENT 54

Workers in Grocery Units

Sl. No.	Age	Sex	Caste/Religion, mother tongue and area of origin	Education	Category of worker
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	18	M	K. Patel, Hindu, Gujarati, Nedra	VIII	Employee
2	30	M	K. Patel, Hindu, Gujarati, Sanand	X	Employee
3	26	M	Rajput, Hindu, Gujarati, Sanand	VIII	Employee

All the three shops are housed in rented premises hired 30 years, 21 years and 15 years previously respectively at annual rent of Rs. 225, 192 and 325 respectively. All the shops are built from

brick and cement with paved stone flooring and roofs made from corrugated sheets. All of them also have electricity supply.

A list of the important commodities sold as follows.

STATEMENT 55

Grocery Articles

Name of commodity	Sale price (1968)	From where obtained
1	2	3
Groundnut oil	Rs. 5.8 per kg.	Local
Gram (Pulses)	Rs. 1.10 per kg.	Local
Mug (Pulses)	Rs. 1.40 per kg.	Local
Chillies	Rs. 19 for 20 kg.	Local
Tea	Rs. 7 per kg.	Ahmadabad
Match boxes	Rs. 9.60 per gross	Bavla
Garlic	Re. 1 per kg.	Local
Common salt	Re. 0.07 per kg.	Local
Sugar	Rs. 3.35 per kg.	Ahmadabad
Bar-soaps	Rs. 1.30 per piece	Ahmadabad
Vegetable oil	Rs. 80 per 16 kg.	Ahmadabad
Wheat	Rs. 19 for 20 kg.	Local
Rice	Rs. 160 for 100 kg.	Local
Other pulses	Re. 1.00 to 1.75 per kg.	Local

Besides commodities listed above a large number of other commodities are also sold in these shops ranging from sewing needles and toiletteries to door-mats and spare parts and equipment relating to kerosene stoves. The stocks are purchased either locally or from Ahmadabad, Bavla and Viramgam. The following figures show the value of transactions for the three years from 1965 to 1968.

STATEMENT 56

Sales in Grocery Units

Year	Shop No. 1	Shop No. 2	Shop No. 3
1	2	3	4
1965-66	800,000	200,000	..
1966-67	800,000	210,000	25,000
1967-68	600,000	..	24,000

Replies received on opinion canvassed as regards difficulties faced by local traders in this sector showed that the traders considered the banking facilities in the town to be inadequate and the octroi levied by the Nagar Panchayat to be excessive.

Hotels and Restaurants

There are 15 hotels and restaurants in the town according to 1970 Census of establishments. They are mainly crude functional types run on a small budget and catering mainly to a rural clientele. Six of the establishments in the town were covered under a detailed inquiry. They are (1) New Ambica Restaurant, (2) Novelty Restaurant, (3) S.T. Uphar Grah, (4) Dharma Vijay Hindu Hotel, (5) Shakti Vijay Hindu Hotel and (6) Tea Stall (no name). These are located in the commercial and administrative areas of the town. While the Dharma Vijay Hindu Hotel was established in 1936 all the others have come up after Independence. The owners of five of the units are Hindus and that of sixth is a Jain. Two of them are Brahmin by caste while the remaining are Brahmkshatriya, Jain Bania, Bhoi and Kandoi. The mother tongue of one of them is Sindhi while that of the remaining five is Gujarati. One of them is refugee from Pakistan, another is a migrant from Dholka and the remaining four belong to Sanand town. None of them had any other occupation other than the principal one.

All the establishments were housed in buildings built of brick and cement and roofs made from corrugated sheets. All had electricity supply and two also were equipped with fans. All but one of the establishments covered are hired in rented premises, the annual rent varying from Rs. 240 (in the case of the establishment founded in 1936) to Rs 2,460 (in the case of the State Transport Uphar Grah). There are 11 workers distributed among the establishments, six of whom are family workers and six are paid employees. None of the workers are below 14 years of age. Ten are in the age-group 35 to 39 years and only one is above 59 years of age. Two of them are illiterate while the others are literate, five of them having read up to the primary level and the other four upto the secondary level. All the establishments serve vegetarian food only. No alcoholic drinks are permitted to be served under the law. The working hours of these establishments are from 5 A.M. to 10 P.M. Only one hotel viz. New Ambica hotel has a staying facility. There are no beds or cots but it provides sleeping accommodation on ground for two to three persons by providing a metress.

An account of the individual establishments covered under the detailed enquiry follows.

New Ambica Hotel

A vegetarian hotel located in Dana Bazar, the New Ambica Hotel was established in 1951 and is run by a Gujarati Brahmin of Sanand town. The construction details of the building in which it is housed have been discussed above. The hotel has a separate kitchen, a place for washing, a cash counter and a section where customers are catered to. No additions or alterations had been carried out in the building since it was first hired in 1951 at an annual rent of Rs. 1,600. The current rental value of the building is estimated at Rs. 5,000 per annum. The hotel is equipped with seven tables, 14 chairs and 25 *patlas* (low stools) for the use of customers. It's stock of utensils for the service of food to customers includes 40 *thalis* (large shallow dishes), 100 small and deep round cups or dishes and 25 glasses, all made out of brass. The establishment owned 10 utensils for the cooking of food. No glass or pottery material is used.

The establishment has an average daily clientele of about 20 to 25 customers who call at the hotel for food normally between the hours of 10 A.M. to 12 Noon. The normal menu consists of *chapatis, dal,* rice and vegetables. Charges vary from Rs. 1.20 to Rs. 2.50 according to the size of the meal ordered. Local labourers and farmers from the surrounding villages who happen to be in the town for some work or the other constitute 80% of the daily clientele. Female customers are rare and constitute only about 2 per cent of the clientele. The volume of customers naturally goes up during the agricultural season and thereafter when farmers from the neighbouring villages have to come to the town to make essential purchases or to dispose of agricultural produce. Though the establishment offers facilities both for boarding and lodging it is very rarely that a customer stays at the hotel overnight. The few that do sometimes stay at night are mainly from the neighbouring rural areas who are constrained to stay on when they have missed the last transport back home or for business in the town the next day.

Business has increased by about 50 per cent from 1962 to 1966. The value of business transacted in 1961-62 was Rs. 10,000 which, in 1965-66, increased to Rs. 15,000.

Novelty Restaurant

This restaurant is located near the State Transport bus stand since its establishment in 1962 and, like all other hotels and

restaurants in the town, is a purely vegetarian establishment. It is owned by a Sindhi-speaking Hindu Brahmkshatriya who is a refugee from Pakistan. The restaurant has separate building of its own built from brick and cement and a roof of corrugated iron sheets. It has electricity supply and fans are provided for the comfort of the customers. While there is no separate kitchen and all cooking is done in a part of the room there are separate sections for eating and the location of sale and cash counters. The present value of the building is Rs. 2,000. It is equipped mainly with wooden furniture consisting of 4 tables, 5 cup-boards and 22 chairs. Food is served in chinaware crockery. The establishment has about 15 dozen cups and a dozen saucers, 10 dozen dishes and 12 dozen glasses. Hot and cold drinks and eatables are served as the normal fare in the restaurant. 75 per cent of the clientele is comprised of rural customers who happen to be in the town for business of their own. The customers are mainly male youths representing a broad cross-section of castes. Being located near the State Transport bus stand the restaurant also attracts a fair number of passengers when the tea shop at the bus stand is crowded. It employs 2 boys above 15 years of age, both of whom are literates having read up to the 10th and 7th Standards respectively.

State Transport Uphar Grah

This snack-house, located at the State Transport bus stand, was opened in 1966 and is a vegetarian establishment functioning from 5 A.M. to 11 P.M. The establishment is run on a contract basis and its proprietor at the time of the survey was a Hindu of the Kandoi caste. He was a Gujarati and a native of the nearby Dholka town.

The tea shop is situated within the State Transport building, which is a pucca structure of brick and cement with a roof made from asbestos sheets. Space hired out to the proprietor of the tea shop is a separate room by itself measuring 240 sq. feet and is rented out to him at a monthly rent of Rs. 205. It is equipped with a single oven for preparing tea and 3 wooden tables and 12 wooden chairs for the customers. Snacks are served in chinaware crockery of which the shop has 5 dozen cups and saucers. Hot beverages are prepared in brass utensils. The clientele consists almost entirely of passengers getting on and coming off the State Transport buses passing through the stand.

Shakti Vijay Hindu Hotel

This hotel is located at Gandhi Chawk and was established in 1966. It is owned by a Hindu of the Bhoi caste who is a resident of Sanand town. The restaurant is housed in a pucca building hired in 1966 at an annual rent of Rs. 204. It covers a floor area of 176 sq. feet which is built of brick and cement with a roof of corrugated iron sheets. It is equipped with a single oven for preparing tea and has electricity supply. The furniture consists of 6 chairs, 2 benches and 4 tables, all of wood. Only hot beverages such as tea, coffee, cocoa, etc., are served. While brass utensils are used for brewing the beverages, the chinaware crockery is utilised for service.

The staff consists of 3 persons inclusive of the owner. One of them is a paid worker and the other two are family workers. The single paid worker is a literate and has read up to the 1st Standard. He is paid a fixed wage of Rs. 75 per month. The clientele is almost entirely male consisting mainly of businessmen of the locality and labourers working in the area. The value of business of the establishment increased from Rs. 5,000 in 1961-62 to Rs. 7,000 in 1965-66.

Tea Stall (No Name)

A small restaurant established in 1930 at the Bazar Gate and having no name was also covered under the enquiry. It is housed in rented premises covering a floor area of 200 sq. ft. and rented in 1930 at an annual rent of Rs. 1,350. The building is a pucca one made from brick and cement and the roof from corrugated iron sheets.

The establishment is run by 3 male family workers between the ages 21 and 29 years, all literate. One of them has read up to the S.S.C. level which he has passed. Electricity supply is available and a fan has also been provided. The furniture is mainly of wood and consists of 5 tables and 20 chairs. Refreshment is served in the usual china crockery of which the establishment has 2 dozen cups and saucers and 2 dozen glasses. Hot beverages are prepared in brass utensils.

The daily clientele consists of about 150 customers on an average of whom 100 visit the establishment for tea and coffee and the rest for cold drinks. Unlike the other establishments covered so far the clientele of this particular restaurant consists of both male and

female visitors representing a broad cross-section of community and caste. The customers are local residents as well as rural visitors who happen to be in the town on some work or the other. The value of business increased from Rs. 25,000 in 1961-62 to Rs. 28,000 in 1965-66, recording an increase of 12 per cent.

Dharma Vijay Hindu Hotel

This establishment was established in 1936 and is owned by a Brahmin of Sanand town. It is housed in a pucca building rented at an annual rent of Rs. 240. The building is constructed from brick and cement with a roof made from corrugated iron sheets and covers a floor area of 250 sq. ft. It has electricity supply. There is no separate kitchen but a single oven is provided for the preparation of hot drinks. The furniture consists of 2 benches, 6 chairs and a single table, all made of wood. Refreshment is served in the usual china crockery and hot drinks are prepared in brass utensils.

About 90 per cent of the clientele is comprised of rural customers, mainly young people, only 30 per cent of the total being from older age-groups.

IV·6 BANKING FACILITIES

Banking facilities are provided by 4 banks in the town, viz., State Bank of India, The Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., The Sanand Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd. and The Ahmadabad District Co-operative Bank Ltd. The Sanand branch of the Ahmadabad Co-operative Bank Ltd. was the first banking institution to be established in the town and was founded on 21-9-1952. Its jurisdiction extends over the entire taluka. The Sanand Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., came up next almost exactly 5 years later, on 25-9-1957. Unlike the first institution the jurisdiction of this one extends to Sanand Town only. Three years later the Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd. opened a branch at Sanand in 1960 to cater to the needs of agriculturists in the town and the taluka. A branch of the State Bank of India followed in the same year when it was opened on 30th October (1960) with jurisdiction over the entire taluka. It can be seen that all the banking institutions in the town except the State Bank are co-operative institutions. It has been seen earlier that the economy of the town is based mainly on agriculture, a few agro-industries and commerce in agricultural goods. The extension of

banking facilities to rural areas therefore fulfil a genuine need for banking services. Existing banking services are considered inadequate and there is a demand for an increase and for the establishment of a few more banking institutions in the town.

A brief account on each of the banking institutions in the town follows.

(i) State Bank of India

The Sanand branch of the State Bank of India functions daily on all working days from 10.45 A.M. to 5.45 P.M. with a half hour recess in the afternoon and is manned by 2 supervisors, 6 clerks and a cashier, 3 messengers and 4 watchmen. The pay ranges of the employees are as follows.

Supervisors	Rs. 380 to Rs. 1,000
Clerks-cum-Cashiers	Rs. 132 to Rs. 420
Messengers	Rs. 90 to Rs. 149
Watchmen	Rs. 90 to Rs. 149

The bank provides facilities for fixed, current and savings accounts. The rates of interest on fixed deposits of various durations are as follows.

Period	*Rate of Interest*
6 months	5%
12 months	6%
2 years	6½%
3 years	6½%
5 years	7%

The bank had 176 fixed deposit accounts in 1967, the sum deposited amounting to Rs. 4.82 lakhs. The number of current accounts was 80, the deposits against which amounted to Rs 1.92 lakhs. The number of savings bank deposit accounts in the same year was 1,127, the deposits against which amounted to Rs. 3.78 lakhs. The rate of interest offered by the bank on savings deposits is 4%. The total sum held in deposit against all the various types of accounts was as follows.

Date	*Amount*
31-12-1965	7.45 lakhs
31-12-1966	9.29 lakhs
31-12-1967	10.52 lakhs

Transactions include loans and advances, bill collection, Government receipts and payments, demand loans and advances of not more than 2 years. Data relating to each of these types of transactions for the 3 years, 1965 to 1967, is tabulated below.

STATEMENT 57

Transactions in the State Bank of India

Nature of transaction		Rs. outstanding on		
		31-12-1965	31-12-1966	31-12-1967
1		2	3	4
Loans and advances		62,700	43,000	58,000
Deposits		745,000 (Fixed, current and savings)	929,000 (Fixed, current and savings)	1,052,000 (Fixed, current and savings)
Bill collection, Government receipts and payments		13,154,000	12,005,000	11,320,000
Demand loans, loans and advances not more than 2 years	Receipts	11,925,000	6,728,000	5,549,000
	Payments	11,075,000	6,755,000	5,575,000

Advances in 1967 were restricted to 2 soap factories, hose pipes manufacturing factory and 4 ginning and pressing factories. No facilities were extended to cultivation, agricultural marketing and household industries.

(ii) The Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd.

This bank was established in 1960 to meet the long-term credit needs of agriculturists in the taluka. It offers loans and advances to cultivators for the improvement of land, construction and repair of irrigation wells, purchase and installation of oil engines and such other activities related to agriculture, and offers no facilities for deposits. The bank functions between 11 A.M. and 6 P.M. on all working days. The value of loans and advances transacted during 1965-66, 66-67 and 67-68 was to the order of Rs. 5.44 lakhs, Rs. 3.03 lakhs and Rs. 6.83 lakhs respectively. The transactions were made for various reasons connected with agricultural investments and details concerning the transactions made for the different reasons during the 3 years under reference are tabulated below.

STATEMENT 58

Transactions in the Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank

Item	1965-66		1966-67		1967-68	
	No.	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
For construction of new well	91	155,860	18	91,000	52	140,370
Repairing old well	..	..	3	4,130	6	8,120
Purchase and laying of pipeline	..	..	..	..	..	4,270
Purchase and installation of oil engine	66	234,379	28	102,402	74	266,720
Purchase and installation of electric motor	..	..	6	12,392	4	7,121
Purchase and installation of tractor	5	113,135	3	65,000	9	206,230

No loans and advances are made for any reason other than investment in agriculture.

The bank has 5 employees consisting of supervisors and clerks in different grades and a peon. Details concerning the employees of this institution are tabulated below.

	Category	*Scale of Pay*	*Number*
1	Supervisor-B. Grade	Rs. 140-243	1
2	Asstt. Supervisor-C. Grade	Rs. 120-197	1
3	Clerk-A Grade	Rs. 115-175	1
4	Clerk-B Grade	Rs. 101-165	1
5	Peon	Rs. 70-95	1
		Total	**5**

(iii) The Sanand Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd.

This bank was the second bank to be established in the town and was opened on 25-9-1957, 5 years after the first banking institution in the town viz., the Sanand branch of the Ahmadabad District Co-operative Bank Ltd., was established at Sanand on 21-9-1952. It was established under the Bombay State Co-operative Act of 1925 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 2 lakhs. Its membership at

the time of the survey was 1,244. It caters to the needs of the residents of the town only and its area of operation is limited to the town. Services offered include fixed, current and savings accounts of which as on 3-6-1968 there were 48, 73 and 124 accounts respectively. The rates of interest offered range between 4.5 per cent and 7.5 per cent on fixed deposits of varying durations, 5½% on current deposits and 4½ per cent on savings deposits. The amounts held against fixed, current and savings accounts at the time of the survey were Rs. 1.13 lakhs, Rs. 0.13 lakhs and Rs. 0.34 lakhs respectively. It can be seen from the value of deposits that the services of this bank are apparently under-utilized by the town dwellers. This being so, the complaint that the banking facilities in the town are inadequate to the town's needs would seem to be ill-founded.

The nature of transactions include clear cash credit, loans and advances and advances against stock. Details regarding the volume of transactions of various types during the 3 years, 1965-66 to 1967-68, are tabulated below.

STATEMENT 59

Transactions in the Sanand Urban Co-operative Bank

Nature of transaction	Volume of transaction during		
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
1	2	3	4
Clear cash credit	1,356,488	1,693,002	1,738,827
Loans and Advances	216,515	200,170	215,121
Advance against stock	3,000	3,000	3,000
Advance against fixed deposit	2,500	4,900	13,550
Bills — Inward	36,983	46,463	53,126
Outward	43,734	45,096	61,730

The above figures reveal that notwithstanding the under utilization of the bank's services the institution has made considerable progress since its establishment. This is borne out not only by the increase in business but also by the increase in membership and share capital as well as profits and working capital. The following statement tabulates data concerning paid-up share capital, membership, reserve funds, assets and profits, dividend and working capital of the bank during the period June 1958 to June 1968.

STATEMENT 60

Progress of the Sanand Urban Co-operative Bank

(in Rs.)

Date	Paid-up share capital	Total number of members	Reserve fund and other funds	Deposits	Profit	Dividend	Working capital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30-6-1958	28,280	754	22,551	4,463	1,758	5%	60,018
30-6-1959	38,950	867	13,157	40,435	2,109	5%	106,095
30-6-1960	49,640	895	23,618	31,624	2,867	5%	110,648
30-6-1961	54,860	881	21,046	50,726	3,710	5%	136,863
30-6-1962	59,840	898	24,062	50,867	4,793	5%	143,903
30-6-1963	63,220	921	26,686	61,260	6,567	6¼%	161,248
30-6-1964	74,470	996	29,641	79,818	8,326	7%	196,976
30-6-1965	87,820	1,090	34,493	122,332	12,015	7½%	261,781
30-6-1966	102,200	1,174	39,824	128,889	14,228	7½%	294,271
30-6-1967	110,720	1,230	47,984	140,248	18,654	9%	327,252
30-6-1968	141,610	1,244	45,053	161,236	23,251	9%	392,165

It can be seen from the above figures that the paid-up share capital has increased 5 times from Rs. 28,280 in 1958 to Rs. 141,610 in 1968. Similarly, the membership has gone up during the same period from 754 to 1,244. There has also been a considerable increase as regards the reserve and other funds which increased about twofold from Rs. 22,551 in 1958 to Rs. 45,053 in 1968. The deposits increased from a meagre sum of Rs. 4,463 in 1958 to Rs. 161,236 in 1968 registering a steep increase of 344.11 per cent. Profits increased during the same period by 1,122.58 per cent and the dividend by 4 per cent. Lastly the working capital increased from Rs. 60,018 in 1958 to Rs. 392,165 in 1968 registering a growth of 453.41 per cent.

The bank functions daily on all working days between 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. and employes 4 employees including a peon. The staff includes a manager in the pay scale of Rs. 75-255 and clerk-*cum*-cashiers in the pay scale of Rs. 40-150.

(iv) Ahmadabad District Co-operative Bank Ltd.

The Sanand Branch of the Ahmadabad District Co-operative Bank Ltd., was the first institution to be established in the town and was founded in 1952. It provides facilities for fixed, current, savings, recurring and call deposits. Details about the number of accounts and the sums held against each category are tabulated below.

STATEMENT 61
Type of Accounts

(in Rs.)

Category	30-6-1966		30-6-1967		30-6-1968	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fixed	187	625,366	197	663,654	229	898,230
Current	157	329,823	174	544,991	188	962,436
Savings	644	568,737	709	628,494	1,212	881,594
Recurring	..	..	19	1,294	11	2,259
Call deposits	1	63,000	1	72,700	2	144,400

The bank offers interest at varying rates from 3½% to 6¼% on fixed deposits according to the duration of deposits. The rate of interest on savings deposits is 4% and from 6% to 7⅛ per cent on recurring deposits of 2 to 5 years respectively. The bank mainly caters to the needs of cultivators by short and medium term loans. It also offers cash credits and makes available services for bill collections and payments. The volume of transactions for loans and advances of various types during the 3 years 1965-66 to 1967-68 are tabulated below.

STATEMENT 62
Volume of Transactions

(in Rs.)

Nature of advance	1967-68			1966-67		
	Advanced	Recovered	Out-standing overdue	Advanced	Recovered	Out-standing overdue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 year instalment Agri. short term loan	6,305,217	5,793,192	512,025	4,877,281	3,963,723	913,558
3 years—3 instalments Agri. medium term loan	63,000	63,000	..	85,443	82,738	2,705
1 year limit Non-Agri. short term loan	109,812	109,812	..	50,444	50,444	..

STATEMENT 62–*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3 years—3 instalments Non-Agri. medium term loan	109,977	109,977	..	..	..	..
Weaver's loan	1,001	16	982	845	42	803
Accommodation loan	96,301	88,000	8,301	7,000	7,000	..
Total	**6,685,308**	**6,664,000**	**521,308**	**5,021,013**	**4,103,947**	**917,066**

Nature of advance	1965–66 Advanced	Recovered	Out-standing overdue
1	8	9	10
1 year instalment Agri. short term loan	4,290,565	3,714,609	575,956
3 years—3 instalments Agri. medium term loan	76,755	76,755	..
1 year limit Non-Agri. short term loan.	38,480	38,480	..
3 years—3 instalments Non-Agri. medium term loan	84,017	84,017	..
Weaver's loan	658	..	658
Accommodation loan	130,000	..	130,000
Total	**4,620,475**	**3,913,861**	**706,614**

It would be seen from the data tabulated in the preceding statement that the volume of loans and advances advanced to customers had increased from Rs. 46.20 lakhs in 1965–66 to Rs. 50.21 lakhs and Rs. 66.85 lakhs in 1966–67 and 1967–68 respectively. The quantum of increase in advances over the 3 years' period was to the order of 44.23 per cent.

Cash credit facilities are also offered for marketing agricultural commodities. Rs. 177,829, Rs. 72,416 and Rs. 1,192,261 respectively were outstanding as loans and advances extended for this purpose at month ending June in 1966, 1967 and 1968 respectively. The balance outstanding with other co-operative societies (attached to the bank) at the corresponding period during the 3 years was Rs. 2,381,563, Rs. 2,856,350 and Rs. 3,241,891 respectively.

It can be seen from the data discussed so far that co-operative credit facilities have expanded considerably since the founding of this bank in the town. Considerable headway has also been made in the matter of extension of short, medium and long-term credit to cultivators through institutions of co-operative finance. However, there would seem to be room for further extension also.

Five money-lenders are also registered in Sanand Town and loan money against land, immovable property, surety and other such securities. The volume of business transacted by them is, however, small and in 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 7,445 only. The dependence of small agriculturists on money-lenders was not, however, investigated. It is a known fact that small agriculturists depend extensively on money-lenders for credit facilities and also that they pay exhorbitant rates of interest. On the whole, however, looking at the overall position of facilities of finance available in the town it can be said that the rural agriculturist is now sufficiently well assured of credit facilities though the weaker section of the urban community is not covered by credit institutions.

IV.7 PRINTING PRESSES

The Ambica Printing Press situated on station road was established on a partnership basis in 1966 and is the only printing press in the town. It is a small concern and the printing is done on a small 12"x18" machine of Indian manufacture and printing is undertaken in both Gujarati and English languages. The press is also equipped with a 36" size cutting machine. Thus small printing orders can easily be met within the town itself while excellent facilities are available in Ahmadabad for those interested in better quality or bulk printing.

IV.8 CONSTRUCTION

The 1961 Census returned only 61 persons as workers in construction. In recent years, however, construction activity in the area has gone up considerably as reflected not only by the latest census data which returned 139 persons as workers in construction but also in the Nagar Panchayat's records as regards new construction. Data from the latter source is tabulated below.

Year	Number of building in the beginning of the year	Number of building constructed during the year	Total
1	2	3	4
1961	4,576	46	4,622
1962	4,622	127	4,749
1963	4,749	22	4,771
1964	4,771	15	4,786
1965	4,786	53	4,839
1966	4,839	65	4,904
1967	4,904	76	4,980
1968	4,980	64	5,044
1969	5,044	54	5,098
1970	5,098	52	5,150

IV·9 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The 1951 Census returned 141 persons as workers in the transport sector, respresenting 1·33 per cent of the total workers. There was no marked improvement in the development of this sector of the economy by the time of the 1961 Census which returned 118 persons as workers in transport and communications, representing 2.21 per cent of the total workers. The small margin of increase reflected by census data for this decade maintained about the same level of growth up to 1971 when 205 workers were returned as engaged in transport and communications, representing 4.04 per cent of the total workers. The transport and communications sector is therefore not too well developed in the town. Field survey in this regard shows that there were only 3 trucks in the town for transport of merchandise. The State Transport, on the other hand, maintains a fleet of 16 buses at the Sanand depot for passenger transport. In the private sector there are 12 cars, 3 jeeps and 6 scooters. In addition there are also 3 Government jeeps. There were 652 bicycles in the town and the out-dated horse driven tonga is still represented by 10 tongas which are used normally for ferrying passengers to and from the railway station.

Goods transported outside the town are mainly in the nature of agricultural produce while those imported into the town include cloth, sugar, kerosene, timber and cement. Further details concerning exports from and imports into the town are tabulated below.

STATEMENT 63

Export from and Import into the Town

Year 1967–68

Particulars of goods	Wt/Quantity/Value	Place where sent
1	2	3
Goods sent outside the Town		
(A) *Goods sent outside by truck*		
1 Paddy	500 tonnes	Ahmadabad
2 Cotton	21,424 bales	Ahmadabad
3 Wheat	200 tonnes	Ahmadabad
4 Tobacco	40 tonnes	Ahmadabad
(B) *Goods sent outside by rail*		
1 Cotton	2,312 tonnes	Tuticorin, Nagpur, Akola, Madras,
2 Cotton seeds	335 tonnes	Jawaiband
Goods brought into the Town		
Particulars of goods	Wt/Quantity/Value	Place from where sent
(A) *By Truck*		
1 Cereals	25 tonnes (Rs. 189,040)	Ahmadabad
2 Cloth	N.A. (Rs. 228,672)	Ahmadabad
3 Sugar and Gur	N.A. (Rs. 4,311,299)	Ahmadabad
4 Petrol and Kerosene	N.A. (Rs. 86,120)	Ahmadabad
5 Others	N.A. (Rs. 31,724)	Ahmadabad
(B) *By Rail*		
1 Timber	462 tonnes	Indore, Waghai, Songadh
2 Sugar and Jaggery	595 tonnes	Kodinar
3 General goods and oil cakes	12,750 tonnes	Amravati and Khangaon
4 Other commodities and cement	5,177 tonnes	Sikka

It is interesting to note that exports from the town are consigned to places as far apart as Tuticorin, Nagpur, Akola and Madras, while imports are received from places as far apart as Indore, Waghai Songadh, Amravati, Kodinar and Khangaon. It may also be noted that receipts from and despatches to long distances are mainly transshipped by rail while imports from and exports to shorter distances are transported by road. The main exports from the town are paddy, cotton, wheat and tobacco and, to a minor extent, cotton and cotton seed. The main imports into the town are cereals, cloth, sugar, petrol, timber and cement.

Passenger Traffic

Passenger traffic shows the same trend as goods traffic as regards mode of transport. Generally, passengers covering short distances travel by the extremely well-run State Transport bus services, while those having to travel long distances do so by train although short journeys by rail are not altogether absent. There is heavy passenger traffic between Sanand and Ahmadabad. Bus facilities are available for any part of Gujarat and communications with villages in the interior have also greatly improved. Twenty-eight villages of the taluka were connected by bus routes during the fair weather and 20 throughout the year at the time of the survey. By 1971 this figure had gone up to 33 and 22 respectively.

Sanand has a railway station on the broad gauge line. Two local trains and three mail trains ply on this line daily in both up and down directions. An idea of short distance and long distance traffic emanating from Sanand on the railway line may be had from the number of tickets sold during 1967-68, which data is tabulated below.

STATEMENT 64

Number of Railway Tickets sold by Distance (1967-68)

Distance in Km.	Number of tickets sold during the year
1	2
1 to 25	4,213
26 to 49	7,826
50 to 80	606
81 to 250	920
251 +	266
	Total 13,831

It will be seen from the above figures that 13,831 persons used the railway for travel during the year under reference, the majority of them doing so for short distance up to 49 Kms. Those travelling beyond 250 Kms. were stated to be only 266 in number. Comparing these figures with those for road transport it is also revealed that the majority of the people prefer to travel by road rather than rail, one of the reasons being convenience of timings and easy availability of connections.

The town also has a post and telegraph office as well as a telephone exchange. The value of stationery sold from the post and telegraph office during the year 1967-68 was Rs. 88,723.50. 5,232 money orders for a value of Rs. 26,085 were received and 5,719 for a value of Rs. 218,078.74 were sent out during the same year. It is interesting to note that a substantial sum of money is sent out from the town as compared to the sum received.

The telephone exchange is manually operated and there were 96 connections in the town at the time of the survey. Local calls are covered under a blank payment of Rs. 300 per year while trunk-calls are separately charged for according to the distance called and the duration of the call. 28,837 trunk-calls were made from the town in 1967-68.

IV.10 Employment in Other Services

According to the 1951 Census 27.44 per cent of the population of the town was returned as workers in the "Other Services" sector. The importance of service in the context of the employment potential of the town has been referred to earlier. The figure for those employed in the "Other Services" sector had gone up to 28.80 per cent of the total population in the 1961 Census and declined again to 18.58 per cent in the 1971 Census. The decline in 1971 from the 1961 level is accounted for, of course, by the conceptual differences between economic questions canvassed at the two censuses. All indicators show that the infra-structure of administration, education, health and other services has well developed and provides not only substantial employment but also sizeable services and amenities in the area.

Non-workers

The 1961 Census returned 62.75 per cent of the total population as unemployed or economically inactive. 77.37 per cent of the female population and 49.32 per cent of the male population fell in this category. The corresponding figure for the 1971 Census are 73.29 per cent of the total population and 52.70 and 95.97 per cent of the male and female population respectively. The bulk of the non-workers are from the category of dependents, students and household workers. The detailed break-up of non-workers by age-groups is tabulated below.

STATEMENT 65

Non-workers by Age-group, 1961-1971

Age-group	Total population				Non-workers				Percentage of non-workers to population in each age-group			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-14	3,068	4,294	2,705	3,690	3,004	4,187	2,638	3,683	97.91	97.51	97.52	99.81
15-59	4,022	5,197	3,789	4,887	525	903	2,382	4,559	13.05	17.38	62.87	93.10
60+	372	458	359	459	151	153	282	439	40.59	33.41	78.55	95.64
Total	**7,462**	**9,949**	**6,853**	**9,036**	**3,680**	**5,243**	**5,302**	**8,672**	**49.32**	**52.70**	**77.37**	**95.97**

IV·11 HOUSING

The unplanned growth of the town has been referred to earlier while discussing the morphology of the town. Housing has developed radially from the original nucleus of the town and growth has tended to be concentrated in all available spaces inside the original town site.

More recently construction has been forced out towards the more open spaces outside the main town for want of any further available space within the original town site itself. The old town has houses mainly on a linear pattern. The streets and lanes in the interior of the town are narrow, uneven and irregular. The houses follow a traditional pattern in their construction plans. Those of the Jains and Rajputs are spacious and well built but largely devoid of amenities like bathrooms and lavatories. Those of recent origin, however, are better built, better ventilated and are provided with all essential amenities. On the whole, however, the legacy on unorderly growth persists and cannot now be got away from. The 1961 Census recorded 4,410 houses in the town of which 2,622 were used for residential purposes, 27 for residential combined with non-residential use and 957 were used entirely for non-residential purposes. 798 structures were recorded as unoccupied. At the 1970 Housing Census 5,662 houses were found in the town registering an increase of 28.39 per cent over the 1960 figures. Of these, 3,505 were used for purely residential purposes while 45 combined residential and non-residential uses. 1,611 houses were entirely non-residential and 501 were unoccupied. Complete details on the housing position in Sanand at the two censuses are tabulated below.

STATEMENT 66
Census Houses, 1960 and 1970

Use	Total number of census houses recorded in 1960		1970		Percentage variation over 1960
1	2		3		4
Only dwellings	2,628	(59.59)	3,505	(61.90)	33.37
Dwelling-*cum*-non-dwelling	27	(0.61)	45	(0.80)	66.67
Non-residential	957	(21.70)	1,611	(28.45)	68.34
Vacant	798	(18.10)	501	(8.85)	37.22
Total	**4,410**	**(100.00)**	**5,662**	**(100.00)**	**28.39**

The overall increase in the number of houses during the decade is to the order of 28.39 per cent. Residential units have recorded an increase of 33.37 per cent, while those combining residential and non-residential uses have shown an increase of 66.67 per cent. The non-residential establishments have gone up by 68.34 per cent. As against 18 per cent of the houses found vacant in 1960 only 8.85 per cent were found in that condition in 1970. The latter figure, however, still remains large in view of the considerable housing shortage in all growing towns. Reasons as to why such a large number of houses are left vacant were not investigated but it is presumed that they belong to owners who are either living outside, but have an urban dwelling which they keep locked except when they are themselves using it or of owners who are normally resident in the town but were at the time of the census not resident in the town for one reason or another. It should also be remembered that the number of houses kept vacant awaiting repairs or suitable tenants is also quite large.

The number of non-residential houses has increased from 434 in 1960 to 607 in 1970 and the number of shops from 302 to 528 during the same period. Business houses and offices have increased from 36 to 66 and educational institutions from 19 to 22 and medical institutions from 13 to 20 during the same period. Houses categorised as "others" include godowns, stores, etc., and have increased from 452 to 539. A detailed break-up of the non-residential houses in the town at the 1960 and 1970 housing censuses is given below.

STATEMENT 67

Non-Residential Houses by Type of Use

Use other than residential unit	1960	1970	Percentage over 1960
1	2	3	4
Shops	302	528	+ 33.62
Factories/Workshops	93	54	— 41.94
Business houses & offices	36	66	+ 83.33
Restaurants/Sweetmeat shops and eating places	23	10	— 56.52
Hotels and Dharmashalas	6	15	+ 50.00
Schools and Educational Institutions	19	22	+ 15.79
Places of entertainment	3	1	— 66.67
Public health and Medical Institutions	13	20	+ 53.85
Others	462	539	+ 16.67
Total	**957**	**1,255**	**+ 31.14**

Materials Used in Houses

The walls of most of the houses are built from burnt brick while the roofs are made of corrugated iron sheets or tiles. Those built during the last 2 decades had shown a particular preference towards burnt brick and cement for the walls and reinforced cement concrete for roofing.

The following table shows details of materials used in the construction of houses during the period 1960 to 1970.

STATEMENT 68

Predominant Material Used in Wall and Roof as per 1960 and 1970 Housing Censuses

	Per cent of the total houses			Per cent of the total houses	
Wall material	1960	1970	Roof material	1960	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6
Grass, Leaves, Reeds or Bamboo	..	0.90	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch or bamboo	3.19	4.29
Timber	0.19	1.01	Tiles	61.73	44.56
Mud	22.70	24.21	Corrugated iron	32.46	6.87
Unburnt bricks	0.19	0.34	Bricks and Lime	0.38	0.20
Burnt bricks	76.92	72.20	Concrete and Stone	2.05	14.48
C.I. Sheets and other metal sheets	..	0.67	Asbestos Sheets	..	27.67
Stone	..	0.07	Iron sheets and stone	..	1.91

STATEMENT 68–*Contd.*

Wall material	Per cent of the total houses 1960	1970	Roof material	Per cent of the total houses 1960	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6
Asbestos Cement sheets	..	..	Others	0.19	0.02
Cement Concrete	..	0.07	..	..	..
All other material	..	0.53	..	..	..
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**Total**	**100.00**	**100.00**

It would be seen from the above statement that in nearly 75 per cent of the houses the material most preferred for walls is burnt brick. The percentage of mud houses to the total census houses in 1960 and 1970 was 22.70 and 24.04 respectively. The principal material used for roofing is tiles which, in 1960, obtained in 62 per cent of the houses and, in 1970, in 44 per cent of the houses. The decrease in 1970 is absorbed by the increase in the same year in concrete roofing. While 32.46 per cent of the houses in 1960 had roofs made from corrugated iron or other such sheets, the figure had declined to 6.28 per cent in 1970.

Apart from the census figures a separate survey on the same subject was also carried out in respect of 211 census households.

Tabulated results of the survey are given below in Statement 69. It would be seen from the figures that in nearly 73.03 per cent of the households brick either by itself or in combination with mud or cement or lime constitutes the predominant material for walls. Houses with plain mud walls are also quite numerous and represent as high a proportion as 26.54 per cent of the total households. Table 30 in the appendix will also show that the majority of the non-residential houses are made from burnt brick, with roofs made from corrugated sheets.

STATEMENT 69

Wall Materials in Surveyed Households

Material	Number of households	Percentage to total
1	2	3
Bricks with mud	55	26.07
Mud	56	26.54
Bricks with cement	48	22.75
Bricks	50	23.70
Bricks with lime	1	0.47
Not stated	1	0.47
Total	**211**	**100.00**

About 22 per cent of the households use corrugated sheets for roofing while 11 per cent of the houses have slabs made from reinforced cement concrete. The proportion of houses using country tiles for roofing is also quite high. Fuller details as regards material of roof may be found in the statement below.

STATEMENT 70

Roof Material in Surveyed Households

Material	Number of households	Percentage to total
1	2	3
Deshi tiles	123	58.29
Manglore tiles	7	3.32
Stone	1	0.47
R. C. C.	23	10.90
Corrugated sheet	46	21.80
Iron sheet	4	1.90
Not stated	7	3.32
Total	**211**	**100.00**

As regards flooring ordinary mud floors are predominant. 51 per cent of the surveyed households had such floors. Paved stone flooring were found in nearly a quarter of the houses while cement floors were noticed in 16 per cent of the houses and tiles in nearly 8 per cent of the houses. The following statement gives a break-up of the sample households by material of floor.

STATEMENT 71

Floor Material in Surveyed Households

Material	Number of households	Percentage to total
1	2	3
Cow dung	107	50.71
Plaster (Cement)	34	16.11
Tiles	17	8.06
Stones and pattern stones	50	23.70
Clay	1	0.47
Not stated	2	0.95
Total	**211**	**100.00**

A further enquiry as to the location of dwellings with reference to floors, it was found that nearly 66 per cent of the households had living units on the ground floor while about 30 per cent lived in both ground floor and first floor. Only 3.8 per cent of the households lived above ground floor either on a first floor or a second floor. Detailed data on this aspect of housing is tabulated below.

STATEMENT 72

Surveyed Households by Floors in Which Residing

House type	Number of households	Percentage to total
1	2	3
Ground floor	139	65.88
Ground floor with first floor	64	30.33
First floor with second floor	8	3.79
Total	**211**	**100.00**

An enquiry was also conducted as regards the availability of floor space and it was found that nearly two thirds of the households had floor space between 21 and 50 sq. yards while about 20 per cent had space between 51 and 100 sq. yards. There were households with space even less than 20 sq. yards and these constituted about 13.27 per cent of the total households. The following statement tabulates the break-up of the surveyed households according to available floor space.

STATEMENT 73

Floor Space in Sample Households

Total floor space in sq. yards	Number of households	Percentage to total
1	2	3
Upto 20	28	13.27
21 to 50	129	61.14
51 to 100	42	19.91
100 +	9	4.26
Not stated	3	1.42
Total	**211**	**100.00**

The survey also revealed that the majority of the houses were constructed about 20 years ago and new houses constructed after 1950 accounted for only about 11 per cent of the total houses. Of the houses built before 1950 a majority were built even earlier, i.e.

before 1920. About 82 per cent were constructed before 1950 and about 60 per cent are even older, having been constructed before 1920. A break-up of the sample houses by their year of construction is tabulated below.

STATEMENT 74

Distribution of Households by Year of Construction of Their Dwellings

Year of construction	Number of households	Percentage to total
1	2	3
After 1965	16	7.58
1960–1965	3	1.42
1955–1960	1	0.95
1950–1955	2	1.42
1940–1950	7	2.37
1920–1940	39	18.48
Before 1920	126	59.72
Not specified	17	8.06
Total	**211**	**100.00**

An effort was also made to enquire into the question of cost of housing but for want of data the enquiry had to be narrowed down to houses constructed after 1950 only. Information revealed by the enquiry is tabulated below from which it would be seen that nearly 55 per cent of the 22 houses constructed after 1950 were constructed at a cost extending to Rs. 10,000 while nearly 40 per cent were constructed at a cost below Rs. 5,000. 54.54 per cent of the houses were constructed at the cost ranging from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 or more.

STATEMENT 75

Dwellings constructed After 1950 by Cost of Construction

Cost of construction	Number of households	Percentage to total
1	2	3
Below 1,000	4	18.18
1,000 to 1,500	1	4.55
1,500 to 2,000	..	..
2,000 to 5,000	4	18.18
5,000 to 10,000	1	4.55
10,000 to 20,000	4	18.18
20,000 +	8	36.36
Total	**22**	**100.00**

Tenure Status

The 1960 Housing Census had recorded nearly two-thirds of the households in Sanand as living in their own houses and the

remaining in rented premises. The results of the 1970 Housing Census show that 60.76 per cent of the households are living in their own houses while 39.24 per cent live in rented premises. The proportion of those living in rented premises has, therefore, gone up in 1970 from its level in 1960, though the increase is small. Similarly the proportion of those living in their own houses has gone down in 1970 from its level at 1960, though the decrease is about the same as the increase in respect of tenanted premises just referred to.

Number of Living Rooms

At both the 1960 and 1970 Housing Censuses enquiry was made as to the availability of living rooms in respect of each household. Results of both the censuses are tabulated below from which it will be clear that both in the 1960 Census and in the 1970 Census the bulk of the population was found living in two room tenements.

STATEMENT 76

Households by Number of Living Rooms

Number of living rooms	Percentage of households living in		Percentage of population accommodated	
	1960	1970	1960	1970
1	2	3	4	5
1 room	39.40	41.64	36.28	36.68
2 rooms	44.09	41.27	45.11	41.51
3 rooms	7.88	7.45	4.46	8.09
4 rooms	6.75	6.45	10.95	8.72
More than 4 rooms	1.88	3.19	3.20	5.00
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

It would be seen from the above table that there is no significant difference between the two censuses as regards the availability of living rooms. Nearly 83.49 per cent of the households and 81.39 per cent of the population in 1960 were accommodated in one or two-room tenements. The corresponding figure for the 1970 Census is about the same at 82.91 per cent and 78.19 respectively. The proportion of households having three or more living rooms is 16.51 per cent and 17.09 per cent at the two Censuses respectively. Only 7.88 per cent of the households accommodating 4.46 per cent of the population in 1960 had three living rooms while the corresponding figures in 1970 were 7.45 per cent and 8.09 per cent. This shows that while the housing condition in 1970

in respect of this group of the population remains about the same, the population to be accommodated had risen steeply by almost 100 per cent. Larger dwelling units with four living rooms were restricted to only 6.75 per cent and 6.45 per cent of the households respectively in 1960 and 1970, accommodating 10.95 and 8.72 per cent respectively of the total population. It may lastly be noted that while a larger proportion of the households in 1960 were living in two-room tenements followed closely by that section of the households with only one-room tenements, the proportion in 1970 was nearly equal, with 41.64 per cent of the households occupying single-room tenements and 41.27 per cent of the households occupying two-room tenements. More detailed data as regards housing condition in specific localities may be found tabulated below which records the wardwise distribution of houses by number of living rooms.

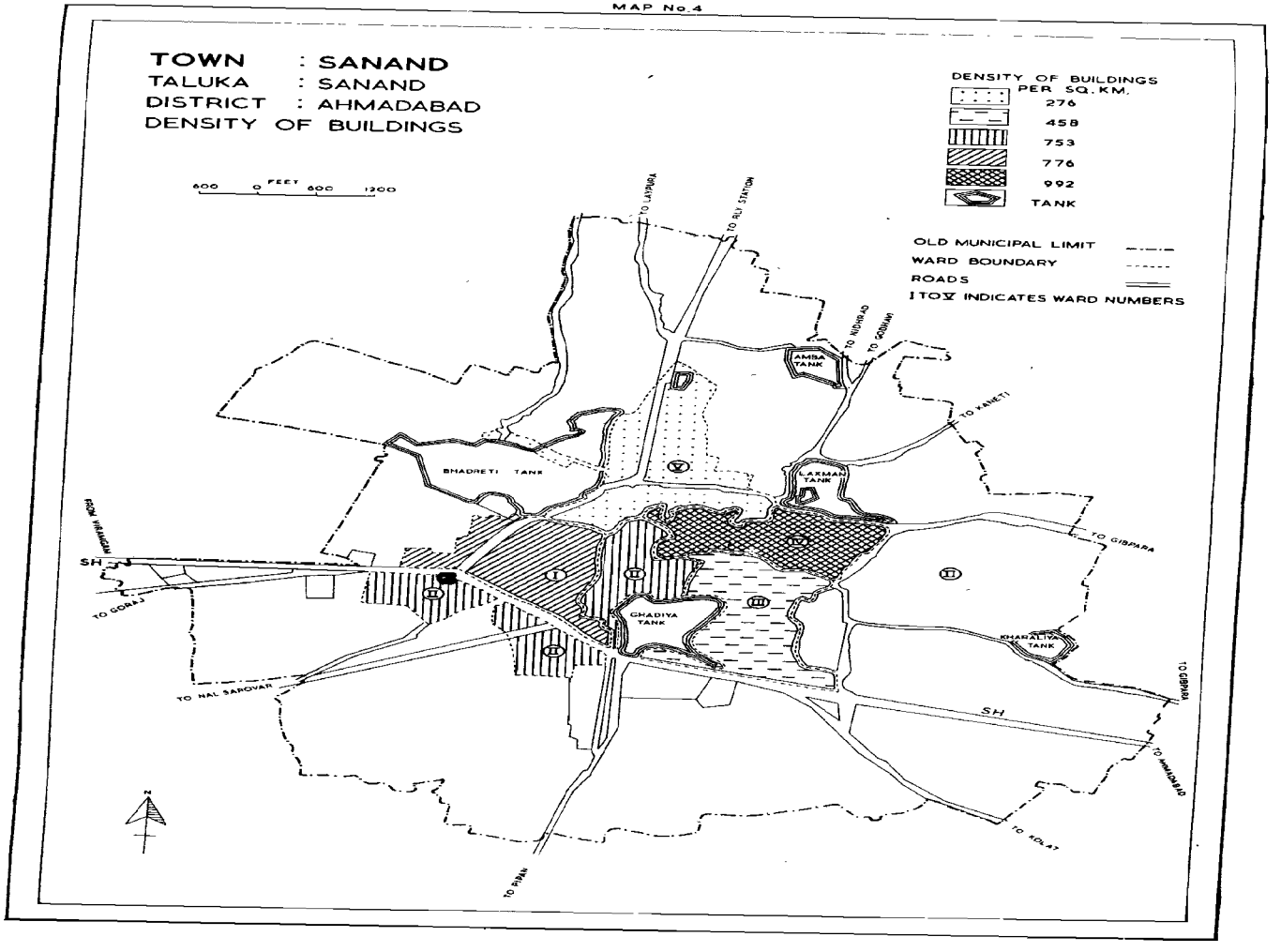
STATEMENT 77

Households by Number of Rooms, 1970

Ward No.	Households having single room tenement	No. of rooms	Total persons	Average per room	Households having 2 room tenements	No. of rooms	Total persons	Average per room
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	302	302	1,432	5	192	384	1,056	3
II	113	113	507	4	238	476	1,136	2
III	371	371	1,834	5	253	506	1,519	3
IV	271	271	1,161	4	425	850	2,159	3
V	312	312	1,473	5	249	498	1,381	3
Total	**1,369**	**1,369**	**6,407**	**5**	**1,357**	**2,714**	**7,251**	**3**

Ward No.	Households having 3 room tenements	No. of rooms	Total persons	Average per room	Households having 4 room tenements	No. of rooms	Total persons	Average per room
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I	75	225	403	2	29	116	211	2
II	85	255	487	2	66	264	501	2
III	23	69	163	2	11	44	68	2
IV	35	105	194	2	59	236	415	2
V	27	81	166	2	47	188	328	2
Total	**245**	**735**	**1,413**	**2**	**212**	**848**	**1,523**	**2**

MAP No.4


TOWN : SANAND
TALUKA : SANAND
DISTRICT : AHMADABAD
DENSITY OF BUILDINGS
600 0 FEET 600 1200
DENSITY OF BUILDINGS PER SQ.KM.
276
458
753
776
992
TANK
OLD MUNICIPAL LIMIT
WARD BOUNDARY
ROADS
I TO V INDICATES WARD NUMBERS
TO LAPKAM
TO RLY STATION
TO NIDHAD
TO KANETI
TO GIDHARA
TO GORAJ
TO HAL SAROVAR
TO PIRAN
TO KOLAT
TO GIDHARA
TO VIRAMGAM
AMBA TANK
BHADRETI TANK
LAXMAN TANK
GHADIYA TANK
KHARALIYA TANK
SH
N

Enquiry as regards the number of living rooms in relation to tenures status revealed an interesting aspect of the question of housing condition and showed that the proportion of one-and two-room tenements is higher in respect of tenanted premises than owned premises. Similarly, the proportion of tenements with three, four or five living rooms is higher in owned houses than in rented houses. This may be indicative of a combination of two factors. It may be that persons renting premises prefer to rent smaller premises by choice or that they are constrained to do so in view of high rents. The break-up of houses by tenure status is tabulated below.

STATEMENT 78

No. of Living Rooms by Tenure Status—1970 Houselisting

	Break-up of households by tenure status			
	Owner		Tenant	
No. of rooms	Households	Percentage to total	Households	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
One room	648	32.43	721	55.89
Two rooms	888	44.44	469	36.35
Three rooms	179	8.96	66	5.12
Foor rooms	183	9.16	29	2.25
More than four rooms	100	5.01	5	0.39
Total	**1,998**	**100.00**	**1,290**	**100.00**

Aspects of the housing question discussed so far would naturally suggest a further enquiry as regards the number of persons per room. It can be seen from the preceding table that 1,369 households accommodating a population of 6,407 persons are staying in single-room tenements, thus averaging out at five persons per room. Similarly, 1,357 households accommodating 7,251 persons are living in two-room tenements, averaging out at three persons per room. The average similarly derived for persons per room in the case of three-room and four-room tenements is two in both cases. In terms of the percentage of population living in one-room, two-room, three-room and four-room tenements the position works out as follows. 38.6 per cent of the population lives in one-room tenements on an average of five persons per room, while 43.73 per cent of the population is living

in two-room tenements on an average of three persons per room. 8.5 per cent of the population is living in three-room tenements and 9.2 per cent in four-room tenements on an average of two persons per room in both cases. It can be said therefore that housing conditions in the town are less than ideal and that there is considerable room not only for expansion but also for improvement. Too large a section of the population is living in crowded conditions which are bound to create their own attendant problems. The proportion of the population which enjoys comfortable living conditions is indeed small. A separate survey carried out in respect of 211 sample households revealed data as tabulated in the following statement which shows the break-up of households by size of family and number of rooms occupied.

STATEMENT 79

Break-up of Sample Households by Size of Family and Living Rooms

Size of family	Households by living rooms						
	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	More than four rooms	Not stated	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Single member	2	3	1	..	3	..	9
	(22.23)	(33.33)	(11.11)	(0)	(33.33)	(0)	(100.00)
2 to 3	10	16	5	3	4	2	40
	(25.00)	(40.00)	(12.50)	(7.50)	(10.00)	(5.00)	(100.00)
4 to 6	12	31	20	6	18	1	88
	(13.63)	(35.23)	(22.73)	(6.82)	(20.45)	(1.14)	(100.00)
7 to 9	3	16	14	6	12	3	54
	(5.56)	(29.63)	(25.92)	(11.11)	(22.22)	(5.56)	(100.00)
10 & above	1	7	5	1	6	..	20
	(5.00)	(35.00)	(25.00)	(5.00)	(30.00)	(0)	(100.00)
Overall	**28**	**73**	**45**	**16**	**43**	**6**	**211**
	(13.27)	**(34.60)**	**(21.33)**	**(7.58)**	**(20.38)**	**(2.84)**	**(100.00)**

It will be seen from the above table that the pattern as reflected in the 1970 Housing Census is closely reflected in the sample survey and the majority of the households are living in two-or three-room tenements. The largest single proportion is that of families occupying two-room tenements (34.60 per cent of the total sample households). The next largest group is that of families occupying three rooms (21.33 per cent of the total sample households).

Amenities

In view of what has been stated so far concerning housing conditions in the town it would next be worthwhile to further examine the amenities offered by housing in the town including sanitation, drinking water and electricity. Enquiry on these matters confined to the sample households showed that a large proportion of the households are devoid of basic amenities as will be apparent from the following figures.

STATEMENT 80

Break-up of Surveyed Households by Availability of Basic Amenities

Description of amenity	No. of households	
	With	Without
1	2	3
Kitchen	88 (41.71)	123 (58.29)
Bath room	44 (20.85)	167 (79.15)
Electricity	118 (55.92)	93 (44.08)
Latrine	27 (12.80)	184 (87.20)
Domestic water supply	130 (61.61)	81 (38.39)

It would be seen from the above figures that out of 211 sample households only 88 or about 42 per cent have a separate kitchen while the remaining 58 per cent have none. Similarly only about 21 per cent have bathrooms while a larger bulk, 79 per cent, have none. The position as regards sanitary units is even worse with only 13 per cent of the households having this facility and the remainder being without it. On the other hand, electricity is more widely available and this facility is enjoyed by nearly 56 per cent of the households while the remaining 44 per cent are still without it. The position as regards piped water supply is equally happy, with 62 per cent of the households having this facility available to them while the remaining 38 per cent or so yet being without it. Households not enjoying the facility of piped water supply obtain water for drinking, cooking, washing and other uses from either the nearest well or tank or public tap. Fuller details as regards availability of

various amenities by wards of the town may be found in Table No. 16 in the Appendix.

It may next be noted that households shown in the preceding statement as having one or the other amenity enjoy the concerned amenities either independently or jointly with neighbours. The break-up of the households according to whether they enjoy the facilities independently or jointly with neighbours is tabulated in the following statement which will show that the extent of sharing of private amenities is fortunately small.

STATEMENT 81

Amenities in Surveyed Households

Type of amenity	No. of households having separate facility	No. of households having joint facility	No. of households having no facility
1	2	3	4
Lavatory	26	1	184
	(12.32)	(0.48)	(87.20)
Domestic water supply	77	53	81
	(36.49)	(25.12)	(38.39)
Bathroom	44	..	167
	(20.85)	(0)	(79.15)

Amenities by Wards

An enquiry concerning the distribution of amenites by wards showed that while the newly developed areas are well-off in this regard the civic administration has yet to take steps for the provision of basic amenities to older areas of the town which are still devoid of these. It was seen for example that of the 15 households in the new area 12 have electricity. All of them have separate kitchens, bathrooms and sanitary units. But piped water facility has not yet reached to any of them and water from wells is used. Households in the non-municipal area are still devoid of basic amenities such as electricity, piped water supply, bathrooms and sanitary units. The two hamlets of Laypara and Gigpara are wholly backward in the matter of basic amenities. These two hamlets were outside the municipal limits but have since been included within the municipal limits following the implementation of the Panchayats Act. Yet, however, the local civic administration has not extended to these two areas the civic amenities enjoyed by the other residents of the town.

The following statement which gives the break-up of sample households by wards enjoying the various amenities discussed shows that the civic administration has a lot to do for improvement in this direction.

STATEMENT 82

Sample Households Enjoying Different Amenities by Wards

Name of area	No. of households	Number of households having			
		Kitchen	Bathroom	Lavatory	Electricity
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	39	9	2	2	22
II	30	19	11	8	20
III	44	..	..	..	11
IV	48	30	14	1	36
V	22	10	2	1	17
Non-municipal Area	13	5	..	..	..
New Area	15	15	15	15	12
Total	**211**	**88**	**44**	**27**	**118**
	(100.00)	**(41.71)**	**(20.85)**	**(12.80)**	**(55.92)**

Name of area	Source of water supply				
	Well	Pipeline	Tank	River	Others
1	7	8	9	10	11
I	10	8	..	..	21
II	13	24	2	..	..
III	10	39	11	..	..
IV	..	48	..	..	..
V	5	11	..	..	9
Non-municipal Area	13	..	..	..	..
New Area	15	..	..	..	..
Total	**66**	**130**	**13**	**..**	**30**

The situation as revealed by the preceding statement is greatly disappointing as even the most basic modern civic amenities have yet to be extended to a larger bulk of the population. Even piped domestic water supply has to be shared in some cases and the availability of as basic and essential a facility as sanitary units is extremely small.

It has been seen earlier that the town has grown up haphazardly without plan or pattern and has always been congested and unclean.

Not enough attention has been paid to space between houses or housing blocks and within these houses themselves ventilation is mostly ignored. The narrow streets and lanes criss-crossing the town invariably make it difficult to keep them all clean and inadequate facilities for the removal of refuse and waste accounts for too many sections of the town remaining unclean. The question of lighting and ventilation was examined with reference to 211 sample households and the results are tabulated below. Gradings used are based on subjective views recorded by investigators.

STATEMENT 83

Break-up of Sample Households by Quality of Ventilation

Quality of ventilation	Households enjoying	Percentage to total
1	2	3
Good	36	17.06
Satisfactory	173	81.99
Bad	2	0.95
Total	**211**	**100.00**

Enquiry was also conducted as regards the availability of various types of furniture in the sample households and the results are tabulated below.

STATEMENT 84

Break-up of Sample Households by Types of Furniture Available

Item of Furniture	No. of households not possessing	Percentage	No. of households possessing	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Chair	145	68.72	66	31.28
Table	166	78.67	45	21.33
Dewan	202	95.73	9	4.27
Cot	193	91.47	18	8.53
Niwar Cot	19	9.00	192	91.00
Other items	169	80.09	42	19.91

It would be seen from the above figures that the percentage of households having even such simple articles of furniture as tables and chairs is indeed very small and 68.72 per cent, 78.67 per cent, 91.47 per cent, of the households were devoid of such common articles of furniture as chairs, tables and cots respectively. However,

the absence of cots in a large proportion of households is made up by the extensive availability of niwar cots which, as against the 91.47 per cent of the household not possessing cots, are possessed by 91 per cent of the households.

IV.12 LUXURY ARTICLES

The following statement tabulates data on the availability or otherwise of luxury articles. The justification for considering such basic items as wrist watches, clocks and radio sets as luxury items is borne out by the extent of their non-availability in the sample households. An item was considered available if it was found even with one member of the household. If non-availability is therefore considered at the level of the individual in respect of items where individual possession is common the position is even more adverse than reflected by the following figures relevant at the household level.

STATEMENT 85

Surveyed Households Possessing Luxury Articles

Name of Article	No. of households possessing	No. of households not possessing
1	2	3
Wrist Watch	88	123
	(41.71)	(58.29)
Clock	77	134
	(36.49)	(63.51)
Radio Set	50	161
	(23.70)	(76.30)
Transister Radio	13	198
	(6.16)	(93.84)
Television	..	211
	(0)	(100.00)
Gramophone	..	211
	(0)	(100.00)

IV.13 TYPE OF FUEL USED

Only 5 households in the town use gas for fuel even though cylindered gas is available in the town. The majority of the households use kerosene while a large section also use firewood and cowdung cakes for fuel. A break-up of households by the type of fuel used is tabulated in the following statement.

STATEMENT 86

Sample Households by Type of Fuel used

Name of Area	No. of house-holds	Number of households using					
		Coal	Kerosene	Gas	Cowdung Cakes	Fire-wood	Electri-city
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	39	20	20	..	23	28	..
II	30	17	25	2	7	24	..
III	44	2	33	..	26	40	..
IV	48	32	39	2	29	21	..
V	22	12	20	..	11	12	..
Non-municipal Area	13	..	13	..	10	13	..
New Area	15	15	15	1	..	1	..
Total	**211**	**98**	**165**	**5**	**106**	**139**	..

It would be seen from the preceding statement that the largest number of households use kerosene followed closely by those using cowdung cakes and firewood. None of the households utilise electricity as fuel.

IV.14 UTENSILS

The utensils used for cooking and serving of food found in the sample households consist mainly of metal, chiefly brass, copper, aluminium and stainless steel. It may be noted that brass and steel utensils are quite normally regarded as an indicator of a reasonably good economic base. The survey shows that the use of brass utensils both for cooking and the serving of food is quite common and they were found in use in varying degrees in 97 per cent of the households. 41.2 per cent of the households used copper utensils for cooking and 44.5 per cent for the serving of food. 20.38 per cent use aluminium utensils for cooking and 18.48 per cent for the serving of food. Only 19.43 per cent of the households use steel utensils for cooking and 26.54 per cent for serving of food, and an insignificant 1.42 per cent of the households also use bronze utensils for the serving of food. Utensils made from clay are common in the households which are economically less well off. 26.07 per cent of the households use clay utensils for cooking and 23.22 per cent for the serving of food. A detailed break-up of sample households by material of cooking and serving utensils follows in Statement No. 87.

STATEMENT 87

Sample Households by Material of Cooking and Serving Utensils

Material of utensils	Households using for cooking		Households using for serving of food	
	Number	Percentage to total households	Number	Percentage to total households
1	2	3	4	5
Brass	205	96.16	204	96.68
Copper	87	41.23	94	44.54
Clay	55	26.07	49	23.22
Stainless Steel	41	19.43	56	26.54
Bronze	..	..	3	1.42
Aluminium	43	20.38	39	18.48
Others	6	2.84	10	4.74

IV·15 BOARDING AND LODGING FACILITIES

A brief note has been taken earlier of the hotels and restaurants in the town. It has been observed that they are run at a purely functional level with no attempt being made at sophistication or management according to modern standards considered acceptable in the larger urban centres. There are only two average quality boarding houses in the town, one of which also offers facilities for lodging. However, it is very rarely that outsiders visiting the town stay overnight at any of the local establishments though visitors from nearby villages sometimes do that when they are constrained to stay overnight on account of business in the town the next day or the non-availability of transport back home until the next day. The more sophisticated persons visiting the town from outside prefer to return before the night or else spend the night at the better hotels in Ahmadabad City. There is a *Dharmashala* in the town but it is used as an office building by the Taluka Panchayat on account of the shortage of office accommodation.

IV·16 HOUSES OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Sanand has a significant population of Scheduled Castes and their housing conditions were examined under the survey. As will be seen from Statement No. 88 the population of Scheduled Castes in the town is concentrated largely in two blocks of Ward II and two other blocks of Ward V. The majority of the households are living in their own dwellings while 43 occupy rented premises. There are only

four households belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and all of them were found living in their own dwellings.

STATEMENT 88

Tenure Status (Scheduled Castes and Tribes)

Ward No.	Total number of households		House-holds with owned houses		House-holds with rented houses	
	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	..	..	..	..	..	..
II*	236	..	199	..	37	..
III	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..
V†	22	4	16	4	6	..
Total	**258**	**4**	**215**	**4**	**43**	..

* Only in blocks 8 & 9 of Ward No. II
† Only in blocks 9 & 10 of Ward No. V

Details as regards availability of accommodation in terms of living rooms are tabulated below. It will be seen from the table that housing conditions in respect of accommodation as obtaining among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes conforms to the overall position in the town and the bulk of the households live in one-or two-room tenements.

STATEMENT 89

Number of Households by Living Rooms (S.C. & S.T.)

Living rooms	Total number of Households	Households in owned premises	Households in rented premises
1	2	3	4
One room	64	39*	25
Two rooms	186	170	16
Three rooms	7	6	1
Four rooms	4	3	1
More than four rooms	1	1	..
Total	**262**	**219**	**43**

* Four households belong to Scheduled Tribes.

CHAPTER V

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

V.1 GROWTH OF POPULATION

Sanand has enjoyed urban status since as early as the Census of 1872. However, the town remained stagnant for quite somtime and its rate of growth has been slow as compared to other towns in the region. The stagnation was particularly marked up to 1931 in which year the population was 7,319 persons, thus marking an increase of only 90 persons in a span of 60 years since 1872. During the decade 1931-41 the population increased at an annual rate of 1.9 per cent and, during the succeeding decade, it rose to 21.64 per cent marking an annual growth rate of 2.1 per cent which is closer to the normal regional trend than in earlier years. The improvement in growth rate noticed during the 1941-51 decade continued for the succeeding decade when the population rose to 34.75 per cent. The extent to which the growth rate in the population of Sanand was marked by stagnation over a considerable period of time may best be judged in comparison with the decadal variation in the population of the neighbouring Dholka, Viramgam and Bavla towns. Population figures for Sanand and these neighbouring three towns during the decades 1901-1961 are tabulated below.

STATEMENT 90

Growth of Population—Sanand, Dholka, Viramgam and Bavla

	Sanand		Dholka		Viramgam		Bavla	
Year	Population	Percentage decadal variation	Population	Percentage decadal variation	Population	Percentage decadal variation	Population	Percentage decadal variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1901	6,783	..	14,971	..	18,952	..	..	..
1911	6,473	— 4.56	13,693	— 8.53	20,769	+ 9.59	..	..
1921	6,962	+ 7.54	12,513	— 8.62	26,262	+ 26.45	..	..
1931	7,319	+ 5.13	13,743	+ 9.83	18,965	— 27.79	..	..
1941	8,733	+ 19.32	17,222	+ 25.31	26,373	+ 28.09	..	..
1951	10,626	+ 21.64	20,012	+ 16.20	27,435	+ 4.03	8,374	..
1961	14,315	+ 34.75	27,476	+ 37.30	38,955	+ 41.99	12,825	+ 53.15
1971	18,985	+ 32.62	35,520	+ 29.28	43,790	+ 12.41	16,695	+ 30.18

It would be seen from the above figures that both Sanand and Dholka recorded a decrease in population in 1911 over the 1901

figure but Viramgam recorded an increase of 9·59 per cent during the same period. At the next Census in 1921 while the population of Sanand increased only to 7·54 per cent and that of Dholka showed a decline of 8·62 per cent, Viramgam registered a steep increase of 26·45 per cent. Similarly, to Sanand's increase of 19·32 per cent and 34·75 per cent in 1941 and 1961 respectively, Viramgam recorded an increase of 28·09 per cent and 41·99 per cent respectively at the same two periods. While it is true that Dholka registered a decrease on two occasions, it is also true that the increase in its population as registered at other times has been more significant than increases registered at Sanand. Lastly, against Sanand's increase of 34·75 per cent in 1961 over the 1951 population Bavla registered an increase of 53·15 per cent over the same period.

It is also an interesting feature of the Sanand population that at the Censuses of 1901 and 1911 the female population of the town was in excess of the male population. In the decadal censuses following thereafter the male population has always been in excess of the female population thus conforming to the pattern obtaining throughout the State except the district of Kutch. The break-up of the population of the town according to sex from 1901 to 1971 is tabulated below.

STATEMENT 91

Population of Sanand

Year	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4
1901	3,297 (48.61)	3,486 (51.39)	6,783 (100.00)
1911	3,138 (48.47)	3,336 (51.53)	6,474 (100.00)
1921	3,590 (51.57)	3,372 (48.43)	6,962 (100.00)
1931	3,790 (51.78)	3,529 (48.22)	7,319 (100.00)
1941	4,492 (51.44)	4,241 (48.56)	8,733 (100.00)
1951	5,472 (51.51)	5,151 (48.49)	10,623 (100.00)
1961	7,462 (52.13)	6,853 (47.87)	14,315 (100.00)
1971	9,949 (52.40)	9,036 (47.60)	18,985 (100.00)

V·2 POPULATION BY AGE

The break-up of the population of Sanand by age-groups is tabulated below. It will be seen that children below 14 years of age constitute the single largest group and account for 40·33 per cent of the population. The second largest group is that of persons in the

age-group 15-34, which accounts for 33.47 per cent of the population. The proportion of those in the age range of 60 years or more is comparatively small.

STATEMENT 92

Population of Sanand by Broad Age-group, 1961

Age-group	Males	Females	Total	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
0-14	3,068	2,705	5,773	40.33
15-34	2,456	2,336	4,792	33.47
35-59	1,566	1,453	3,019	21.09
60 +	372	359	731	5.11
Age not stated	..	..	..	..
Total	**7,462**	**6,853**	**14,315**	**100.00**

V.3 RELIGIOUS CONSTITUTION

Hindus have formed the major component of the population of Sanand since 1872 while the population of Jains is also significant. According to the 1872 Census 76.36 per cent of the population was comprised of Hindus, 4.08 per cent of Muslims, 19.53 per cent of Buddhists and only 2 per cent were Christians. It appears that the population shown in 1872 as being Buddhist is probably a mis-classification of the Jain population. This would be confirmed by the figures of the next Census in 1881 which returned no Buddhists but 1,212 Jains. At the latest Census Hindus continue to be the single major community with 16,618 persons. The number of those following Jainism is only 1,304 and those following Islam is 1,032. There are only 23 Christians, 3 Sikhs and no Buddhists. Five persons did not state their religion. The break-up of the population by religion at the Censuses of 1872, 1881 and 1971 is tabulated below in Statement No. 93.

STATEMENT 93

Break-up of Population of Sanand by Religion (1872, 1881 and 1971)

	Buddhism			Christianity			Hinduism			Jainism		
Year	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1872	675	737	1,412	2	..	2	2,901	2,619	5,520	..	..	..
1881	..	..	..	1	..	1	2,735	2,728	5,463	514	698	1,212
1971	..	..	..	9	14	23	8,751	7,867	16,618	651	633	1,284

STATEMENT 93–*Contd.*

Year	Islam			Sikhism			Other religions and persuasions			Religions not stated		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1872	155	140	295	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1881	152	147	299	..	..	..	5	4	9	..	..	..
1971	534	498	1,032	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	4	5

M=Males, F=Females, T=Total

A break-up of the sample households covered under the survey according to religious composition shows that 183 households are Hindu, 21 Jain, 6 Muslim and 1 Christian. The distribution of these households by religion and caste is tabulated in the following statement.

STATEMENT 94

Break-up of Sample Households by Caste and Religion

Religion	Caste	Households	Population
1	2	3	4
Hindu	Patel	63	1,043
	Brahmin	10	
	Bania	6	
	Rajput	44	
	Rabari	4	
	Luhar	4	
	Gosai	1	
	Soni	2	
	Vaghri	9	
	Prajapati	1	
	Gola	2	
	Bhoi	6	
	Mochi	3	
	Koli Patel	1	
	Darji	2	
	Valand	1	
	Suthar	1	
	Thakor	8	
	Others	7	
	Scheduled Caste	8	
Christian	Christian	1	7
Jain	Bania	21	123
Islam	Muslim	6	49
	Total	**211**	**1,222**

A break-up of the sample population by age-groups shows that 41·16 per cent of the total in the sample is comprised of children below 14 years of age, 31·18 per cent of persons between 15 and 34 years and 21·85 per cent of persons between 35 and 59 years. Those in the age group 60 and above constitute 5·81 per cent of the total sample population. The age composition of the sample population thus conforms closely with that of the overall population.

STATEMENT 95

Sample Population by Sex and Broad Age-group

Age-group	Population			Percentage to total population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0–14	503	279	223	100.00 (41.16)	55.47 (43.87)	44.53 (38.05)
15–34	381	194	188	100.00 (31.18)	50.92 (30.50)	49.08 (32.08)
35–59	267	128	139	100.00 (21.85)	47.94 (20.13)	52.06 (23.72)
60+	71	35	36	100.00 (5.81)	49.30 (5.50)	50.70 (6.15)
Overall	**1,222**	**636**	**586**	**100.00 (100.00)**	**52.05 (100.00)**	**47.95 (100.00)**

It can also be seen that the proportion of the male population in the 0–14 age-group is higher than the proportion of the female population in the same age-group. On the other hand the female population in each of the other three age-groups constitute a higher percentage of the total female population than the male population in the corresponding age-groups does with reference to the entire male population.

The distribution of the sample population by marital status shows that 41·35 per cent of the males in the sample are married, 57·23 are never married, 1·28 per cent are widowed and only one is in the divorced or separated category. The corresponding figures in respect of the female population are 45·05 per cent, 44·20 per cent, 10·58 per cent and one, married, never married, widowed and separated respectively. It may be noted that the percentage of widowed males is 1·28 per cent as against 10·58 per cent among the females. This perhaps suggests that, unlike widowed males, widowed females preferred not to remarry. This, however, is only a supposition and is not based on any findings of the enquiry. The figures also reveal that none of the children below 14 years is married thus indicating an absence of child marriages. The large proportion of unmarried males in the 15 to 34 age group (41·97 per cent) seems to indicate

a preference for late marriages. As against this the proportion of females in the same age-group who have been never married is only 19·15 per cent. The largest number of widowed females is to be found in the age-group 35 to 59 in which age-group there are 36 such females accounting for 25·9 per cent of the females in that age-group.

V·4 LITERACY

The 1951 Census returned 36·63 per cent of the population as literate. The percentage had gone up in the 1961 Census to 41·29 per cent and from that level to 49·50 per cent in the latest Census in 1971. Literacy has thus continued on an upward trend during the last 20 years. There is a considerable difference in the literacy rates obtaining in the male and female population. As against 51·68 per cent of the total male population that was literate in 1951, only 20·64 per cent of the total female population was literate in the same year. This imbalance has remained during the next two Censuses in 1961 and 1971 when 53·98 per cent and 27·48 per cent of the male and female population respectively and 59·49 per cent and 38·50 per cent of the male and female population respectively were literate. The break-up of the population of Sanand by literacy status as returned at the three Censuses since 1951 is tabulated below.

STATEMENT 96

Proportion of Literates by Sex, 1951, 61, 71 (as per cent of population)

	1951			1961			1971		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Illiterate	63.37	48.32	79.36	58.71	46.02	72.52	50.50	40.51	61.50
Literate	36.63	51.68	20.64	41.29	53.98	27.48	49.50	59.49	38.50
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

It has been noted earlier that the number of educational institutions in Sanand has increased considerably since Independence. At present there are 4 primary schools and three high schools in Sanand. One of the primary schools as also one of the high schools in the town are exclusively for famale students. However, the number of girls attending schools remains very low compared to the number of females who are in the school-going age-group.

By comparison, the position as regards male students is more satisfactory. The total number of students enrolled in the pre-primary schools in 1967-68 was only 424 and those in the primary schools numbered 1,539. In the same year the number of those in the secondary schools in the town was 1,253.

Data collected in the course of the sample survey for this enquiry showed that out of the total 1,222 persons in the sample households 543 or 44.44 per cent were illiterate. Out of these 214 persons (39.41 per cent) were female. The proportion of illiterate males to the total males in the sample is 33.65 per cent as against 56.14 per cent in the case of females. The sharp literacy gap between the sexes reflected in the census figures was thus also reflected in the sample.

The sample survey also covered the question of educational levels obtaining in the literate component of the sample and the results showed that only 9 persons (8 males and 1 female) were literate upto and beyond the graduate level and a majority had read only up to the primary level. A detailed break-up of the sample population by literacy status and level of education follows in Statement 97.

STATEMENT 97

Sample Population by Literacy Status and Educational Level

Level of education	Sample population			Percentage to total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Illiterate	214	329	543	33.65	56.24	44.44
Literate without educational level	12	2	14	1.89	0.34	1.15
Primary (Std. I to IV)	145	134	280	22.79	22.91	22.91
Middle (Std. V to VII)	135	76	211	21.23	12.99	17.27
Secondary (Std. VIII to S.S.C. *)	115	41	155	17.92	7.01	12.68
Under-graduate	8	2	10	1.26	0.34	0.82
Graduate and above	8	1	9	1.26	0.17	0.73
Technical	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overall	**637**	**585**	**1,222**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

* S.S.C. = Secondary School Certificate (equivalent to Matriculation)

Further enquiry into the matter as regards literacy by caste shows that literacy is higher in the Patel, Bania and Rajput castes than in the others. The proportion of literate males is extremely low in the Rabari, Bhoi, Gola, Thakarda and Bhangi castes. Similarly, female literacy is also low among the Rajput, Rabari, Mochi, Bhoi, Gola, Thakarda and Bhangi communities. Literacy is the highest in the Suthar community which is a minority community. 75 per cent of the males and 100 per cent of the famales in the sample from this community were found literate. 100 per cent female literacy was not found in any other caste but was found among the males from the Luhar, Gosai and Prajapati castes which are also minority communities. It is not clear whether these results in respect of the minority communities are isolated cases which happen to fall in the sample or whether they represent a definite broader trend. If the latter be the case then the results are indeed encouraging because illiteracy among these minority communities was at one time known to very high. Details as regards literacy by caste in the sample population follow in Statement 98.

STATEMENT 98

Literacy by Caste

	Persons			Literates			Percentage literates in each caste		
Caste	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patel	339	174	165	209	130	79	61.65	74.71	47.88
Brahmin	41	21	20	32	18	14	78.05	85.71	70.00
Thakarda	68	43	25	29	20	9	42.65	46.51	36.00
Bania	177	88	89	129	72	57	72.88	81.82	64.04
Rajput	216	113	103	115	71	44	53.24	62.83	42.72
Rabari	33	16	17	8	7	1	24.24	43.75	5.88
Luhar	12	6	6	10	6	4	83.33	100.00	66.67
Gosai	2	1	1	1	1	..	50.00	100.00	0
Vaghri	49	28	21	7	7	..	14.28	60.71	0
Soni	12	7	5	9	6	3	75.00	85.71	60.00
Christian	5	2	3	3	1	2	60.00	50.00	66.67
Prajapati	6	3	3	4	3	1	66.67	100.00	33.33
Muslim	49	18	31	23	12	11	46.94	66.67	35.48
Gola	27	16	11	12	7	5	44.44	43.75	45.45
Bhoi	21	11	10	8	6	2	38.09	54.55	20.00
Mochi	20	11	9	12	10	2	60.00	90.91	22.22

STATEMENT 98–*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Koli Patel	28	15	13	11	9	2	39.29	50.00	15.38
Darji	22	13	9	18	12	6	81.82	92.31	66.67
Valand	6	4	2	3	2	1	50.00	50.00	50.00
Suthar	8	4	4	7	3	4	87.50	75.00	100.00
Scheduled Castes	53	28	25	13	10	3	24.53	35.71	12.00
Others	28	15	13	16	10	6	57.14	66.67	46.15
Total	**1,222**	**637**	**585**	**679**	**423**	**256**	**55.56**	**66.41**	**38.56**

While the sample therefore reveals an encouraging picture as regards literacy it confirms more traditional patterns as regards the question of level of education. A break-up of the literate persons by caste and education level shows that those having education upto and beyond the secondary level come mainly from the Patel, Gola and Brahmin communities. A full break-up of the literate population in the sample by caste and educational level follows in Statement 99 from which it would be seen that the largest number of graduates come from the Bania community followed by the Patel and Rajput communities in that order. There is also one graduate from among others. The largest number of literates upto the low primary level are in the Patel community followed by the Rajput community. This is repeated in case of literates upto the middle level with the exception that the Bania community ranks second to the Patel community by an increase of one over the Rajput community. The highest number of literates upto the secondary level is again in the Patel community followed by the Bania community. On the whole the highest number of literates is in the Patel community followed by the Rajput community and Bania community in that order.

Some major trends of the parents as regards sending their children to school may be seen by examining the question of children in the school-going age-group from each community attending school. On the whole there were 189 boys and 169 girls in the sample in the school-going age-group. Out of this 147 boys and 127 girls representing 77.78 per cent and 75.16 per cent respectively of the totals of these two groups have attended school. There is, therefore, a clear indication that the parents are aware of the importance of schooling and they are sending their children to schools in larger numbers in more recent times. It will be seen

STATEMENT 99
Level of Education by Caste

Educational level	Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Literate with low primary		Literate with middle		Literate with secondary		Under-graduates		Graduates and above		Total		
Caste	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Patel	44	86	3	..	45	45	40	19	38	15	2	..	2	..	174	165	339
Brahmin	3	6	..	..	3	7	6	3	8	4	1	..	..	..	21	20	41
Thakarda	23	16	1	..	12	7	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	43	25	68
Bania	16	32	..	..	14	21	24	20	28	14	1	2	5	..	88	89	177
Rajput	42	59	4	1	24	23	28	15	14	5	..	..	1	..	113	103	216
Rabari	9	16	..	..	4	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	16	17	33
Luhar	..	2	1	..	2	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	12
Gosai	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Vaghri	21	21	1	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	28	21	49
Soni	1	2	..	..	3	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	12
Christian	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
Prajapati	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
Muslim	6	20	1	1	5	8	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	18	31	49
Gola	9	6	..	..	3	3	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	16	11	27
Bhoi	5	8	..	..	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	10	21
Mochi	1	7	..	..	4	..	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	11	9	20
Koli Patel	6	11	..	..	4	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	15	13	28
Darji	1	3	..	..	4	4	4	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	13	9	22
Valand	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
Suthar	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	8
Scheduled Castes	18	22	1	..	3	1	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	28	25	53
Others	5	7	..	..	5	2	2	3	2	..	1	..	..	1	15	13	28
Total	**214**	**329**	**12**	**2**	**145**	**134**	**135**	**76**	**115**	**41**	**8**	**2**	**8**	**1**	**637**	**585**	**1,222**

from the following table that in the upper caste group the Rajput community trails in the matter of schooling while the Bania caste leads. In the artisan castes which are minority communities the position is much better and 10 per cent of the children in the school-going age-group in four of these communities have attended school at one time or another. The position deteriorates slightly in respect of the backward classes but is not as bad as might be imagined.

STATEMENT 100

School-going Children in the Age-group of 5-14 by Caste in Sample Households

Caste	Children of 5-14 years		Number of children ever attended school		Number of children never attended school	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Upper Caste						
Patel	60	49	50 (83.33)	40 (81.63)	10 (16.67)	9 (18.37)
Bania	26	29	23 (88.46)	26 (89.66)	3 (11.54)	3 (10.34)
Rajput	35	31	26 (74.29)	24 (77.42)	9 (25.71)	7 (22.58)
Brahmin	2	3	2 (100.00)	3 (100.00)	..	..
Gosai	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	7	5	7 (100.00)	2 (40.00)	..	3 (60.00)
Artisan Caste						
Soni	1	..	1 (100.00)	..	..	..
Darji	4	2	3 (75.00)	2 (100.00)	1 (25.00)	..
Mochi	3	2	3 (100.00)	1 (50.00)	..	1 (50.00)
Prajapati	1	1	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	..	..
Luhar	1	..	1 (100.00)	..	..	..
Valand	1	..	1 (100.00)	..	..	..
Bhoi	4	1	4 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	..	..
Suthar	2	2	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	..	..
Backward Classes						
Gola	6	8	3 (50.00)	4 (50.00)	3 (50.00)	4 (50.00)
Vaghri	12	6	4 (33.33)	..	8 (66.67)	6 (100.00)
Koli Patel	3	1	2 (66.67)	..	1 (33.33)	1 (100.00)
Thakarda	13	6	8 (61.53)	5 (83.33)	5 (38.47)	1 (16.67)
Scheduled Castes	7	7	5 (71.43)	4 (57.14)	2 (28.57)	3 (42.86)
Muslim	..	4	..	3 (50.00)	..	1 (50.00)
Christian	..	2	..	1 (50.00)	..	1 (50.00)
Total	**188**	**159**	**146 (77.66)**	**119 (74.84)**	**42 (22.34)**	**40 (25.16)**

V·5 MOTHER TONGUE

Enquiry into the question of mother tongues spoken by the 1,222 persons in the sample revealed the following results.

STATEMENT 101

Sample Population by Mother Tongue

Mother tongue	Total population	Percentage
1	2	3
Gujarati	1,199	98.12
Hindi	..	..
Urdu	..	..
Sindhi	5	0.41
Punjabi	..	..
Hindustani	..	..
English	1	0.08
Others	17	1.39
Total	1,222	100.00

A further enquiry as regards subsidiary languages spoken revealed the following results.

STATEMENT 102

Sample Population by Subsidiary Language

Subsidiary language	Number of persons	Percentage to total
1	2	3
Gujarati	16	9.09
Hindi	41	23.30
Urdu	..	..
Sindhi	1	0.57
Punjabi	..	..
Hindustani	..	..
English	71	40.34
Others	47	26.70
Total	176	100.00

It will be seen from the preceding two statements that the bulk of the sample population spoke Gujarati and only one spoke English. 71 on the other hand returned English as a subsidiary language while 41 returned Hindi as a subsidiary language.

CHAPTER VI

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF FAMILIES IN THE TOWN

VI·1 PLACE OF ORIGIN

A brief reference has been made earlier to the morphological history of the town as well as the caste and community composition of the population and it has been seen that while the morphological development of the town is difficult to trace in detail. Patels, Jains and Rajputs constitute the bulk of the population and are the town's original settlers. It is also as difficult to trace back the history of settlement of these various communities. However, it does appear fairly certain that various artisan castes are likely to have been among the earliest settlers of the town. A question concerning place of origin was canvassed in the household schedule among the sample households and it appears that out of the 211 sample households 140 or 66·34 per cent have stated Sanand town itself to be their place of origin while 71 households identify another town or village as the place of origin. Details regarding the place of origin of the sample households are tabulated in the following statement.

STATEMENT 103

Sample Households by Place of Origin

Native place		No. of households	Percentage
1		2	3
Sanand Town		140	66.34
Same Taluka		9	4.27
Same district	R	16	7.58
Same district	U	2	0.95
Same State	R	19	9.00
Same State	U	4	1.90
Other State	R	14	6.64
Other State	U	5	2.37
Other country		2	0.95
Total		**211**	**100.00**

R=Rural U=Urban

It can be seen from the above figures that the larger bulk of the migrant households have a rural origin. The proportion of migrant families migrating from States outside Gujarat is also quite significant. The distribution of the sample households in the various wards of the town according to place of origin is tabulated below.

STATEMENT 104

Distribution of Sample Households in Wards by Place of Origin

Ward or area	Number of households	Belongs to: Same town	Same taluka	Same district R	Same district U	Same State R	Same State U	Other State R	Other State U	Out of the country R	Out of the country U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	39	15	1	8	1	10	1	3	..	..	..
II	30	23	1	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..
III	44	39	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
IV	48	26	2	5	..	..	..	11	4	..	..
V	22	16	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Municipal Area	13	11	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
New Area	15	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Total	**211**	**140**	**9**	**16**	**2**	**19**	**4**	**14**	**5**	..	**2**

The above figures highlight the interesting fact that all migrant households originating from other States except one are clustered in Ward IV only.

Rural Linkage

Enquiry as regards the linkage of urban dwellers with rural areas showed that the purpose of the bulk of the contact with rural areas was mainly social. The following statement tabulates a break-up of the sample households having a rural linkage by the purpose of the linkage.

STATEMENT 105

Purpose of Visit to the Rural Area

Purpose	Number of households	Percentage to total
1	2	3
Religious	9	7.90
Social	82	71.93
Political	1	0.88
Commercial	20	17.54
Agricultural	2	1.75
Total	**114**	**100.00**

The above figures thus highlight the fact that 71·93 per cent of the 114 households having a rural linkage have such a linkage for social reason while the reasons in the case of 17·54 are commercial and those in the case of 7·90 households are religious. Surprisingly the rural linkage on account of agriculture is very small and is not

in conformity with the earlier observation that a good number of the households in the town have an agricultural interest in the rural hinterland surrounding Sanand. It may, therefore, mean that the agricultural interest which these households professed was not unlike that of absentee landlords.

A further enquiry as regards the frequency of visit to rural areas showed that the bulk of the visits are on an annual basis and very few are weekly or monthly. A break-up of the sample households having rural linkage by frequency of visit is tabulated below.

STATEMENT 106

Frequency of Visits to Rural Areas

Frequency	Number of households
1	2
Weekly	4
Monthly	7
Quarterly	15
Half-yearly	30
Yearly	58
Total	**114**

The survey also revealed that 32 members from surveyed households were staying outside the town, 24 of them since more than three years. The castewise break-up of such members of household staying away from the parent household is tabulated below.

	Caste	*Number of persons staying outside*		*Caste*	*Number of persons staying outside*
	1	2		1	2
1	Prajapati	5	7	Mochi	2
2	Patel	8	8	Bhoi	4
3	Brahmin	2	9	Luhana	2
4	Jain	3	10	Solanki	1
5	Rajput	2	11	Soni	1
6	Marwadi	2		**Total**	**32**

The age distribution of these persons showed that 17 of them are in the age-group 15-34, 7 in the age-group 35-59, 6 in the age-group 60+ and 2 below 14 years. 23 of these were married, 5 were widowed and 4 were never married. The question of their

continuing contact with their parent households and town was also examined and it was found that 9 of them were visiting the town at least once a quarter and 8 once in six months.

As regards the question of linkage of persons outside Sanand with Sanand it was found that 140 households received visitors from outside. The larger number of households seemed to be receiving visitors from urban areas though, however, the margin is small. The following figures show a break-up of the households receiving visitors from outside by the rural or urban origin of the visitor.

Place		*Number of households*
1		2
Same Taluka (Sanand Taluka)		26
Ahmadabad District	R	8
	U	20
Same State	R	46
	U	38
Others	R	1
	U	1
	Total	**140**

R=Rural U=Urban

More than 50% of the households reported visitors from outside the District. The majority of the visitors are relatives. The following statement gives a break-up of the households by wards and of the visitors by relationship and purpose of visit.

STATEMENT 107

Visitors by relationship and purpose

Ward or area	Number of house-holds visited	Visitors by relationship and purpose						
		Relatives			Non-relatives			
		Social	Reli-gious	Com-mercial	Poli-tical	Social	Reli-gious	Com-mer-cial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	39	29	..	1	4	..	..	..
II	30	15	1	..	2	2	..	..
III	44	24	1	..	..	2	..	..
IV	48	23	3	3	..	..	..	..
V	22	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Municipal Area	13	2	1	..	..	2	1	..
New Area	15	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**211**	**116**	**6**	**4**	**6**	**6**	**1**	..

It will be seen from the above figures that just as the linkage of the majority of the sample households with the rural areas was for social reasons so also the linkage of visitors from outside the town with Sanand was also for social purposes. The proportion of visitors coming to Sanand for religious, commercial or political purposes is as small as that of residents of Sanand going outside the town for the same reasons.

VI·2 DISTANT PLACES VISITED

The enquiry also canvassed a question as regards distant places visited by members of the sample households and it was found that none of the members from 33 households had visited any place outside Sanand while members in 37 households had visited places within Ahmadabad district. Members of 102 households have visited places outside the district but within the State while those of 38 households have visited places outside the State. Only one household had a person who had been abroad. A break-up of the sample households by places visited by one or more members of the household follows.

STATEMENT 108

Sample Households by Location of (Distant) Places ever Visited

Ward or area	Number of sample households	Places visited by one or more members				
		Same taluka	Same district	Same State	Abroad	Other State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	39	..	9	23	..	7
II	30	..	7	16	..	4
III	44	..	12	11	..	3
IV	48	..	6	33	..	9
V	22	..	2	12	..	3
Non-Municipal Area	13	..	1	4	..	2
New Area	15	..	..	3	1	10
Overall	**211**	..	**37**	**102**	**1**	**38**

Source :

Household Schedule

CHAPTER VII

FAMILY LIFE, ATTITUDE TOWARDS FAMILY PLANNING, DRESS AND MOTHER TONGUE

VII-1 HOUSEHOLDS BY RELIGION

The population of Sanand town in the 1961 and 1971 Censuses has been reported as 14,315 and 18,985 respectively. The number of households at the corresponding times has been 2,628 and 3,602 respectively. Thus the average size of household at the two respective periods comes to 5 and 5.27 persons per household respectively. The sex ratio at the two censuses has been 918 and 908 respectively as against 941 females per 1,000 males in 1951. It has also been seen earlier that the majority of the population consists of Hindu and Jain households while the caste composition of the sample households has also been examined. The following table now presents the distribution of the sample households by religion. It will be seen from these figures that 85.35 per cent of the population of the sample households is Hindu, 10.07 per cent is Jain, 4.01 per cent is Muslim and 0.57 per cent is Christian.

STATEMENT 109

Sample Households by Religion

Religion	Number of households	Number of persons	Percentage of households to total	Percentage of population to total
1	2	3	4	5
Hinduism	183	1,043	86.73	85.35
Islam	6	49	2.85	4.01
Christianity	1	7	0.47	0.57
Jainism	21	123	9.95	10.07
Sikhism	..	..	..	..
Buddhism	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	**211**	**1,222**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Recapitulating the castewise break-up of the sample households it will be recalled that Patels constitute 24.64 per cent of the sample, Rajputs 18.48 per cent, Banias 14.23 per cent, Thakardas 5.69 per cent and Brahmins 5.22 per cent. As will be seen from the following statement the remaining castes falling in the sample include Rabaris, Luhars, Gosais, Vaghris, Sonis and Christians, each of them representing less than 5 per cent of the total sample households.

STATEMENT 110

Sample Households by Caste

Caste	Number of house-holds	Percentage to total sample households	Caste	Number of house-holds	Percentage to total sample households
1	2	3	1	2	3
Patel	52	24.64	Muslim	6	2.84
Brahmin	11	5.22	Gola	2	0.95
Thakarda	12	5.69	Bhoi	6	2.84
Bania	30	14.23	Mochi	4	1.90
Rajput	39	18.48	Koli Patel	10	4.74
Rabari	4	1.90	Darji	4	1.90
Luhar	2	0.95	Valand	1	0.47
Gosai	1	0.47	Suthar	1	0.47
Vaghri	8	3.79	S.C. (Harijan)	8	3.79
Soni	2	0.95	Others	6	2.84
Christian	1	0.47			
Prajapati	1	0.47	**Total**	**211**	**100.00**

Family Composition

Before next proceeding to an examination of family life the family composition as reflected in the sample may lastly be referred to. The male-female ratio in the sample households was itself 52.05 per cent males and 47.95 per cent females. Out of the 211 sample households 197 had male heads and 14 had female heads. The marital status of the heads of households was as follows.

STATEMENT 111

Heads of Households by Sex and Marital Status

Head of households	Married	Never married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Male	188	2	7	..	197
Female	..	..	13	1	14
Total	**188**	**2**	**20**	**1**	**211**

It can be seen from the above figures that only 14 households had a female as the head of household and 13 out of these were widows and the remaining one a woman living separately from her husband. This conforms to the normal pattern whereby the leadership of the household rests with a male member except in cases where the male head has passed away, in which case his widow or any

other surviving member of the household according to the particular circumstances availing in the household assumes the leadership.

Proceeding next to the composition of the households the following statement tabulates details of all the members of the sample households according to their status and relationship to the head of household.

STATEMENT 112

Composition of Family Members by Relationship to Head of the Household

Relationship with head of household	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4
Head	197	14	211
Wife	..	188	188
Son	323	..	323
Daughter	..	200	200
Father	4	..	4
Mother	..	38	38
Brother	34	..	34
Sister	..	12	12
Son's wife	..	59	59
Son's son	58	..	58
Son's daughter	..	39	39
Other related person	19	35	54
Other non-related person	1	1	2
Total	636	586	1,222

The above figures in respect of 211 households show that 197 and 14 households respectively are under male and female heads of households respectively.

As regards the size of family it will be seen from the following statement that the largest proportion of families (41.71 per cent) consist of 4 to 6 members followed by larger families (25.58 per cent) of 7 to 9 members. Only 18.96 per cent of the families consist of 2 or 3 members and very large families of 10 or more members (9.48 per cent) are in a larger proportion than single-member families (4.27 per cent) at the other end of the scale. Thus the medium and large sized families predominate in the sample.

STATEMENT 113
Sample Households by Size of Family

Size of households	Number	Percentage to total households
1	2	3
Single member	9	4.27
2 to 3 members	40	18.96
4 to 6 members	88	41.71
7 to 9 members	54	25.58
10 + members	20	9.48
Total	**211**	**100.00**

A castewise distribution of the size-group of families follows. The sample families were divided into four groups, namely, small (3 members or less), medium (4 to 6 members), large (7 to 9 members) and very large (10 + members). The figures will show that large to very large families predominate in the Patel, Bania, Rajput and Rabari communities which, incidentally, are also economically better off than the other minority communities.

STATEMENT 114
Size of the Family by Caste

Caste	Small family	Medium family	Large family	Very large family	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Patel	8 (13.46)	22 (44.23)	17 (32.69)	5 (9.62)	52 (100.00)
Brahmin	8 (72.73)	2 (18.18)	..	1 (9.09)	11 (100.00)
Thakarda	3 (25.00)	6 (50.00)	1 (8.33)	2 (16.67)	12 (100.00)
Bania	5 (16.67)	14 (46.67)	7 (23.33)	4 (13.33)	30 (100.00)
Rajput	8 (17.95)	17 (46.15)	10 (25.64)	4 (10.26)	39 (100.00)
Rabari	..	2 (50.00)	1 (25.00)	1 (25.00)	4 (100.00)
Luhar	1 (50.00)	..	1 (50.00)	..	2 (100.00)
Gosai	1 (100.00)	..	..	..	1 (100.00)
Vaghri	1 (12.50)	4 (50.00)	3 (37.50)	..	8 (100.00)
Soni	1 (50.00)	..	..	1 (50.00)	2 (100.00)
Christian	..	1 (100.00)	..	..	1 (100.00)
Prajapati	..	1 (100.00)	..	..	1 (100.00)
Muslim	2 (33.33)	2 (33.33)	..	2 (33.34)	6 (100.00)
Gola	..	..	2 (100.00)	..	2 (100.00)
Bhoi	3 (50.00)	3 (50.00)	..	..	6 (100.00)
Mochi	1 (25.00)	2 (50.00)	1 (25.00)	..	4 (100.00)
Koli Patel	4 (40.00)	4 (40.00)	2 (20.00)	..	10 (100.00)
Darji	..	4 (100.00)	..	..	4 (100.00)
Valand	..	1 (100.00)	..	..	1 (100.00)
Suthar	..	..	1 (100.00)	..	1 (100.00)
S.C. (Harijan)	1 (12.50)	1 (12.50)	6 (75.00)	..	8 (100.00)
Others	2 (33.33)	2 (33.33)	2 (33.34)	..	6 (100.00)
Total	**49 (23.22)**	**88 (41.71)**	**54 (25.59)**	**20 (9.48)**	**211 (100.00)**

A further division of the sample households by type of family according to as they are simple, intermediate or joint families follows. A family consisting of a husband and wife and unmarried children is treated as a simple family while intermediate family would consist of a simple family with one of the surviving parents. A married couple living with a married son and his spouse was considered as a joint family. It will be seen from the following figures that 48.81 per cent were simple families, 27.02 per cent were intermediate families and 24.17 per cent were joint families. The following castewise break-up of the sample families by composition of families will show that among the Patels, Brahmins, Banias, Rajputs, Luhars, Gosais, Vaghris, Christians, Muslims, Bhois, Koli Patels, Darjis, Valands and Suthars the simple family predominated. Among the Thakardas, Golas, Scheduled Castes and others, on the other hand, the joint family predominated while among the Rabaris, Sonis, Prajapatis and Mochis the intermediate family predominated.

STATEMENT 115

Composition of Families by Caste

Caste	Simple family	Intermediate family	Joint family	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Patel	29 (55.77)	12 (23.08)	11 (21.15)	52 (100.00)
Brahmin	6 (54.55)	5 (45.45)	..	11 (100.00)
Thakarda	3 (25.00)	3 (25.00)	6 (50.00)	12 (100.00)
Bania	12 (40.00)	10 (33.33)	8 (26.67)	30 (100.00)
Rajput	18 (46.15)	10 (25.64)	11 (28.21)	39 (100.00)
Rabari	1 (25.00)	2 (50.00)	1 (25.00)	4 (100.00)
Luhar	2 (100.00)	..	..	2 (100.00)
Gosai	1 (100.00)	..	..	1 (100.00)
Vaghri	4 (50.00)	2 (25.00)	2 (25.00)	8 (100.00)
Soni	..	2 (100.00)	..	2 (100.00)
Christian	1 (100.00)	..	..	1 (100.00)
Prajapati	..	1 (100.00)	..	1 (100.00)
Muslim	3 (50.00)	2 (33.33)	1 (16.67)	6 (100.00)
Gola	..	..	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)
Bhoi	4 (66.66)	1 (16.67)	1 (16.67)	6 (100.00)
Mochi	2 (50.00)	2 (50.00)	..	4 (100.00)
Koli Patel	8 (80.00)	1 (10.00)	1 (10.00)	10 (100.00)
Darji	3 (75.00)	1 (25.00)	..	4 (100.00)
Valand	1 (100.00)	..	..	1 (100.00)

STATEMENT 115–*Contd.*

Caste	Simple family	Intermediate family	Joint family	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Suthar	1 (100.00)	..	..	1 (100.00)
Scheduled Caste	2 (25.00)	2 (25.00)	4 (50.00)	8 (100.00)
Others	2 (33.33)	1 (16.67)	3 (50.00)	6 (100.00)
Total	**103 (48.81)**	**57 (27.02)**	**51 (24.17)**	**211 (100.00)**

VII·2 MARITAL STATUS

Statement 116 tabulates the marital status of the sample population by age-groups and sex. It will be seen that out of a total of 638 males, 263 or 41.35 per cent are married while 364 or 57.23 per cent are never married. Only 8 males or 1.26 per cent of the males are widowed and only one is separated. The proportion of married females is slightly higher than married males. Out of a total of 586 females in the sample households, 264 or 45 per cent are married while 259 or 44.20 per cent are never married. The percentage of widows is higher (10.58 per cent) than that of widowers (1.26 per cent). One woman is separated. The much larger proportion of widows to widowers is an indication that remarriage after the demise of a spouse is more readily accepted among males than among females. The figures below will also show the absence of child marriage in the sample population, all the children in the 0–14 age-group being never married. It will also be seen that 57.51 per cent of the male population in the 15–34 age-group is married. The proportion of the female population in the same age-group and in the married category is much higher (79.25 per cent) than the proportion of the male population for the corresponding age-group. On the other hand an almost exact reversal of this trend reflects itself in respect of the next higher age-group 35–59, where 96.10 per cent of the male population is married as against 73.38 per cent of the female population. This is again reflected in respect of the next higher age-group where 82.86 per cent of the male population is married as against 36.11 per cent of the female population. In overall terms, however, as against 45.05 per cent of the female population which is married, the proportion of the married male population is 41.35 per cent. This naturally effects

the position as regards the other heads of marital status. It will be seen from the table that 57.23 per cent of the overall male population is never married as against 44.20 per cent of the female population. The proportion of married males and females may also usefully be compared with those of widowed males and females.

STATEMENT 116

Sample Population by Marital Status and Age-groups

Marital status	Age-group 0–14 Male	0–14 Female	15–34 Male	15–34 Female
1	2	3	4	5
Married	..	..	111	149
	(0)	(0)	(57.51)	(79.25)
Never Married	280	223	81	36
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(41.97)	(19.15)
Widow	..	..	1	3
	(0)	(0)	(0.52)	(1.60)
Divorced/Separated	..	..	..	..
	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Overall	**280**	**223**	**193**	**188**
	(100.00)	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**

Marital status	Age-group 35–59 Male	35–59 Female	60+ Male	60+ Female	Total Male	Total Female
1	6	7	8	9	10	11
Married	123	102	29	13	263	264
	(96.10)	(73.38)	(82.86)	(36.11)	(41.35)	(45.05)
Never Married	2	..	1	..	364	259
	(1.56)	(0)	(2.85)	(0)	(57.23)	(44.20)
Widow	2	36	5	23	8	62
	(1.56)	(25.90)	(14.29)	(63.89)	(1.26)	(10.58)
Divorced/ Separated	1	1	..	..	1	1
	(0.78)	(0.72)	(0)	(0)	(0.16)	(0.17)
Overall	**128**	**139**	**35**	**36**	**636**	**586**
	(100.00)	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**

Bracketed figures indicate percentage to the respective totals.

VII·3 ATTITUDE TOWARDS FAMILY PLANNING

The earlier examination of the size of families would perhaps itself be an indication of the attitude towards family planning. It has been noted that medium and large sized families predominate in the sample while those considered ideal in terms of the family planning programme comprised only 18.96 per cent of the total families covered. As against this, 76.77 per cent of the families covered in the sample are of a size which in the context of the family planning programme would be considered large or very large. A question canvassed on the subject of family planning drew a favourable response from 179 households out of the total 211 in the sample to the extent that they favoured family planning. 32 households were definitely against it on the ground that their religion did not permit it. The affirmative response towards family planning returned by the bulk of the households, however, belies the facts when viewed in the context of the exceptionally larger proportion of families which are in the large or very large category. A break-up of the households by wards and attitude towards family planning follows.

STATEMENT 117

Sample Households by Attitude Towards Family Planning

Name of area/ward	Number of households	Number of households in favour of family planning
1	2	3
I	39	34
II	30	25
III	44	40
IV	48	43
V	22	18
Non-Municipal Area	13	7
New Area	15	12
Overall	**211**	**179**

VII·4 DRESS

The dress adopted by the population covered does not differ in any material way from the patterns obtaining in Gujarat in respect of the socio-economic and caste or community groups concerned.

The males normally wear a *Dhoti* and a *Jhabba*. Some also have replaced the above two garments with trousers and bush-shirts or shirts respectively. A significant number of the male population also still continues the use of the Gandhi cap. The female dress consists of a sari, blouse and petticoat. The boys' dress is short pants or trousers and bush-shirts or shirts while young girls go about in frocks. Shorts are not unknown among both the adult and minor male population. A break-up of the households by the type of dress commonly worn by members is tabulated in the following statement.

STATEMENT 118

Details of Dress by Sex and Age

Adult Male		Adult Female		Minor Male		Minor Female	
Type of dress	Number of house-holds	Type of dress	Number of house-holds	Type of dress	Number of house-holds	Type of dress	Number of house-holds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dhoti	145	Sari	200	Trousers	..	Frock	123
Trouser	56	Odhani	6	Bush-shirt and shorts	157	Chaddi (Shorts)	88
Bush-shirt	177	Petticoat	148	Shorts	128	Bush-shirt	..
Breeches	37	Ghaghra	14	Lengha	58	Others	53
Cap	95	Frock	1	Jhabba	..		
Others	24	Salvar	1				
		Kameez	1				
		Blouse	157				
		Others	4				

VII·5 MOTHER TONGUE

As observed earlier the bulk of the sample population is Gujarati-speaking. The only other languages spoken in the sample population as mother tongue are Sindhi, English and some others which would fall under the category of subsidiary language or dialects. English is spoken by the largest number as a language subsidiary to the mother tongue closely followed by other dialects and Hindi. A break-up of the sample population by mother tongue and subsidiary language follows.

STATEMENT 11y

Sample Population by Mother Tongue and Subsidiary Language

Mother tongue	Total population	Percentage to total	Subsidiary language	Total population	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarati	1,199	98.12	Gujarati	16	9.09
Hindi	..	..	Hindi	41	23.30
Urdu	..	..	Urdu	..	..
Sindhi	5	0.41	Sindhi	1	0.57
Punjabi	..	..	Punjabi	..	..
Hindustani	..	..	Hindustani	..	..
English	1	0.08	English	71	40.34
Others	17	1.39	Others	47	26.70
Total	**1,222**	**100.00**	**Total**	**176**	**100.00**

CHAPTER VIII

NEIGHBOURHOOD AND COMMUNITY LIFE AND RELIGION

VIII·1 NEIGHBOURHOOD

No specific enquiry in depth was carried out in the course of the field survey for this monograph touching on neighbourhood and community life. However, the household schedules which were canvassed in the sample included a question regarding neighbourhood. These schedules were later processed and the data tabulated according to the localities which, for all practical purposes, can be treated as neighbourhoods. It has been observed earlier how the various communities in the town tend to cluster in neighbourhoods having a distinct community or caste association. These clusters of households therefore naturally constitute homogeneous neighbourhood communities. It was also noticed that inter-household intercourse of a social nature is governed to a large extent by association of community and caste. Broad-based intercaste association is mostly found in professional dealings where caste barriers are less significant. On the social plane, however, the settlement pattern has assured that by and large neighbourhoods have largely a caste characteristic and social intercourse within the neighbourhood or between neighbourhoods shares these characteristics. Localities have even been named according to the predominant caste component of the households in the localities. Each of the localities coming within the purview of the field survey according to the sample households is briefly dealt with in the account which follows.

(1) *Ghanchivas*

The name of the locality literally means the residence of the Ghanchis. The locality is situated in the central part of the town on a slight elevation and derives its name from the Ghanchi community which accounts for the largest number of households in the area. Eastwards to the Ghanchivas is Golvad, a locality inhabited chiefly by the Gola community. On the west of Ghanchivas is Tapal Chawk, i.e., Post Office square; the nomenclature is self-explanatory. On the south is Dana Bazar which is the chief market and commercial zone. Ghanchivas at the time of the survey also housed some Jain Bania and Marwadi households. Most of these households belong to the middle class with service, business and agriculture as their chief occupations.

(2) *Bhoivas*

As in the case of Ghanchivas this locality is also named after a community; in this case the Bhois. Like the former it is also located in Ward I and the area is mainly inhabited by members of the Bhoi community. Chhipvad is situated to the north of Bhoivas and the Bhagini Samaj lies towards the south. Bhoivas is mainly inhabited by lower middle class families who have business, agriculture and casual labour as their chief occupations.

(3) *Holichakla*

Holichakla, unlike, the preceding two areas discussed, is not named after a community but may have something to do with the Holi festival. Like Ghanchivas it is also centrally located on a slight elevation but lies in Ward II. Lal Bazar, a marketing place, is situated east of Holichakla and Sutharvas lies to the south. Holichakla is inhabited mainly by the Patidar community whose main occupations are agriculture and service.

(4) *Rajputvas*

The Rajputvas, however, is again a locality named after a community; in this case the Rajputs. It is situated between Rajsheri and Gotheslheri in Ward III and is inhabited mainly by Rajput households whose main occupation is agriculture.

(5) *Vaghrivas*

Named after the Vaghri community by whom it is chiefly inhabited, Vaghrivas is situated on the bank of the low lying Ghediya tank. As the name suggests, it is inhabited mainly by the Vaghri community and is a lower class locality with most of the inhabitants depending on casual labour.

(6) *Harijanvas*

This neighbourhood is chiefly inhabited by Bhangis, a notified Scheduled Caste. They are a low income group dependant chiefly on casual labour.

(7) *Brahmapole*

This is a centrally located neighbourhood surrounded by Navavas, the Post Office, Subbavas and Holichakla on the east, west, north and south respectively. The inhabitants represent the upper middle

class and belong mainly to the Brahmin and Jain communities whose chief occupations are business and service.

(8) *Navavas*

Adjacent to Brahmapole and Luharvas in Ward IV is Navavas. Like Holichakla this neighbourhood is also chiefly inhabited by middle class Patidar households.

(9) *Subbavas*

Subbavas is near the station road and next to Brahmapole and spreads over Wards IV and V of the town. Its main inhabitants are Banias and Patidars whose chief occupations are agriculture, business and service.

(10) *Sarvoday Society*

This is a recently built neighbourhood predominantly inhabited by Banias, whose chief occupation is business. Like Brahmapole it is a upper middle class locality.

(11) *Vaniavas*

Another locality named after a community, Vaniavas is also a newly developed area inhabited mainly by Banias, as in the case of the Sarvoday Society.

(12) *Non-Municipal Area*

This area is predominantly inhabited by Patels whose principal occupation is agriculture. It is almost fully rural in its character enjoying none of the urban amenities available in most of the other areas of the town.

The following statement tabulates a break-up of the sample households according to neighbourhood.

STATEMENT 120

Sample Households According to Neighbourhood

Name of neighbourhood	Number of schedules canvassed	Name of neighbourhood	Number of schedules canvassed
1	2	1	2
1 Ghanchivas	8	7 Brahmapole	8
2 Bhoivas	6	8 Navavas	8
3 Holichakla	11	9 Subbavas	13
4 Rajputvas	16	10 Sarvoday Society	5
5 Vaghrivas	8	11 Vaniavas	6
6 Harijanvas	9	12 Non-municipal area	7
		Total	**105**

VIII·2 AMENITIES IN NEIGHBOURHOOD

For all practical purposes the various localities discussed above constitute self-contained social neighbourhoods though the various services and amenities essential to each neighbourhood are not all available separately in each neighbourhood, as will be seen from the following discussion. The location of varions types of schools, for example, makes it necessary for the inhabitants of one neighbourhood to have contact with another. The dependence of various neighbourhoods on other neighbourhoods for availing of facilities of schooling is highlighted by the data tabutated below.

STATEMENT 120-A

Amenities in Neighbourhood

Name of neighbourhood	Type of school	Where does the household avail of this amenity: Within the neighbourhood	Within the town
1	2	3	4
I Ghanchivas	Primary	1	5
	Secondary	..	2
Bhoivas	Primary	..	2
	Secondary	..	1
II Holichakla	Primary	..	8
	Secondary	..	6
Rajputvas	Primary	3	2
	Secondary	..	2
III Vaghrivas	Primary	2	2
	Secondary	1	2
Harijanvas	Primary	1	3
	Secondary	1	1
IV Brahmapole	Primary	..	8
	Secondary	..	5
Navavas	Primary	..	6
	Secondary	..	6
V Subbavas	Primary	1	5
	Secondary	..	7
New Area—Sarvoday Society	Primary	..	..
	Secondary	..	..
Vaniavas	Primary	..	..
	Secondary	..	..
Non-Municipal Area—Patel Society	Primary	..	3
	Secondary	..	4

The position as regards availability of medical facilities is similar to that as regards schooling. The sample households surveyed showed that medical assistance was availed of in or outside the neighbourhood by a large number of households as tabulated in the following statement.

STATEMENT 121

Medical Facilities in Neighbourhood

Name of neighbourhood	Type of medical facilities availed of	Number of households availing of this facility during one year
1	2	3
I Ghanchivas	Homoeopathic	..
	Unani	..
	Ayurvedic	6
	Allopathic	6
	Others	1
Bhoivas	Allopathic	6
II Holichakla	Homoeopathic	6
	Unani	5
	Ayurvedic	6
	Allopathic	11
	Others	..
Rajputvas	Allopathic	16
III Vaghrivas	Allopathic	8
Harijanvas	Allopathic	9
IV Brahmapole	Allopathic	8
Navavas	Allopathic	8
Subbavas	Ayurvedic	1
	Allopathic	1
V Subbavas	Allopathic	5
New Area-Sarvoday Society	Allopathic	10
Vaniavas	Allopathic	2
Non-Municipal Area-Patel Society	Allopathic	4

VIII-3 PURCHASING OF COMMODITIES

Enquiry regarding purchasing habits of the sample population showed that while smaller items such as basic groceries, vegetables, etc., may be available within the neighbourhood, others have to be shopped for from outside the neighbourhood in most cases. A break-up of the households according to the area and quantum of their purchases of various items follows in the statement below which is broken up into parts for each of the various items covered.

STATEMENT 122

Purchase of Commodities

Number of households purchasing

Name of neighbourhood	Quantum of purchases: Within the neighbourhood — Below 25 per cent	25–50 per cent	50-75 per cent	75-100 per cent	Within the town — Below 25 per cent	25-50 per cent	50-75 per cent	75-100 per cent	Outside the town
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GROCERY									
Ghanchivas	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	5	1
Bhoivas	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	1
Holichakla	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	2
Rajputvas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
Vaghrivas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Harijanvas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Brahmapole	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	1
Navavas	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	1	1
Subbavas	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	10	1
Sarvoday Society	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
Vaniavas	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Patel Society (Non-Municipal Area)	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2
VEGETABLES									
Ghanchivas	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	4	..
Bhoivas	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
Holichakla	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	6	..
Rajputvas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
Vaghrivas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Harijanvas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Brahmapole	..	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
Navavas	..	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
Subbavas	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	7	..
Sarvoday Society	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Vaniavas	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..
Patel Society (Non-Municipal Area)	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
FISH AND MEAT									
Ghanchivas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Bhoivas	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
Holichakla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rajputvas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaghrivas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..

STATEMENT 122–*Contd.*

Number of households purchasing

Name of neighbourhood	Quantum of purchases: Within the neighbourhood — Below 25 per cent	25–50 per cent	50-75 per cent	75-100 per eent	Within the town — Below 25 per eent	25-50 per cent	50-75 per cent	75-100 per cent	Outside the town
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	FISH AND MEAT–*Contd.*								
Harijanvas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Brahmapole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Navavas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subbavas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarvoday Society	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaniavas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patel Society (Non-Municipal Area)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CLOTH								
Ghanchivas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Bhoivas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	.
Holichakla	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	9	..
Rajputvas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
Vaghrivas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Harijanvas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Brahmapole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Navavas	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
Subbavas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
Sarvoday Society	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Vaniavas	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Patel Society (Non-Municipal Area)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
	STATIONERY								
Ghanchivas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Bhoivas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Holichakla	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	..
Rajputvas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
Vaghrivas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Harijanvas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Brahmapole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Navavas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Subbavas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
Sarvoday Society	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Vaniavas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Patel Society (Non-Municipal Area)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..

STATEMENT 122—*Concld.*

Name of neighbourhood	Number of households purchasing								
	Quantum of purchases								
	Within the neighbourhood				Within the town				Outside the town
	Below 25 per cent	25-50 per cent	50-75 per cent	75-100 per cent	Below 25 per cent	25-50 per cent	50-75 per cent	75-100 per cent	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	TOILET ARTICLES								
Ghanchivas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Bholvas	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Holichakla	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	..
Rajputvas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
Vaghrivas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Harijanvas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Brahmapole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Navavas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Subbavas	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
Sarvoday Society	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Vaniavas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Patel Society (Non-Municipal Area)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
	OTHER GOODS								
Ghanchivas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Bhoivas	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Holichakla	..	..	4	..	..	..	7	..	..
Rajputvas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaghrivas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Harijanvas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Brahmapole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Navavas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Subbavas	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Sarvoday Society	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaniavas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Patel Society (Non-Municipal Area)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

An overall review of data contained in the preceding statement offers an interesting picture as regards shopping habits with reference to the neighbourhood. It can be seen that out of the 8 households covered in the sample from Ghanchivas two households purchased about ½ their grocery requirements from within the neighbourhood itself while the majority do so from outside the neighbourhood but

within the town. One household even reported making its grocery purchases from Ahmadabad City or other nearby towns. As regards purchases of vegetables four households in Ghanchivas make 50% of such purchases from within the neighbourhood while the others do so outside neighbourhood. None of the households in any of the localities makes its entire vegetable or fish or mutton purchases from within the neighbourhood itself. An overall view of the data will show that a small bulk of the households make about 20 to 50 per cent of their grocery purchases within the neighbourhood while an even larger bulk makes a larger quantum of its purchases outside the neighbourhood. Seven houses even make such purchases outside the town. Such is the case as regards purchases of vegetable also. Fish and meat purchases in all the localities are made from outside the neighbourhood. Similarly the greatest bulk of cloth purchases is also made outside the neighbourhood, there being only two houses in Holichakla which make the bulk of their cloth purchases within the neighbourhood. This pattern obtains as regards purchases of stationery, toilet articles and all their goods also. It will thus be seen that the greatest bulk of shopping in all the localities covered under the survey is done outside the neighbourhood, the services and amenities within the neighbourhood itself not being sufficient to do away with the need to go outside the neighbourhood for such purchases.

VIII.4 Religious Activities

Religious activity is to be found both at the level of the household as well as that of the neighbourhood and town as a whole. Those at the level of the household consist mainly of private worship or religious activities of such a nature in which the family joins in its private capacity. These include religious fasts and festivities and ceremonies connected with various days or events of religious significance. Those at the level of the neighbourhood and town include activities which in addition to being religious also have a social connotation. These are mainly events more in the nature of festivals or such as are surrounded by custom by social participation. These include festivals such as Diwali, Holi, Ramnavmi, Navratri, Janmashtami, Idd, Mohurram, Mahavir Jayanti, etc. They also serve as a main focus for inter-caste and community or inter-neighbourhood contact. Statement 123 tabulates details of cultural, religious and social activities in the various localities.

STATEMENT 123

Particulars of Cultural, Religious and Social Activities in the Sample Localities

Sl. No.	Name of locality	Cultural, religious or social activity	Description of activity	Where	Performance		Members of households who participated	Reason for participation
					When	By whom		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Ghanchivas	Religious	Diwali, Holi, Ramnavami, Idd, Paryushan	In the town	Oct.–Nov., March, Dec., Aug.	Hindus, Muslims, Jains	All members of the households	Darshan at Temple
2	Bholvas	Religious	Navratri	Streets of the town	Oct.	Hindus	With street people	Singing *Garba*
3	Holichakla	Religious	Diwali, Holi, Janmashtami, Ramnavami, *Bhajan* (Devotional songs)	In the town, At somebody's residence	Oct.–Nov., Aug., March, Daily in the evening	Hindus	All members of the households and the street	Singing the *Bhajan*
4	Rajputvas	Religious	Diwali, Janmashtami, Holi	In the town	Oct.–Nov., Aug., March	Hindus	All members of the households	Only for enjoyment
5	Vaghrivas	Religious	Diwali, Holi,	In the town	Oct.–Nov., March	Hindus	All members of the households	,,
6	Harijanvas	Religious	Janmashtami	In the town	Aug., Oct.–Nov., March	Hindus	All members of the households	Only for *Darshan*

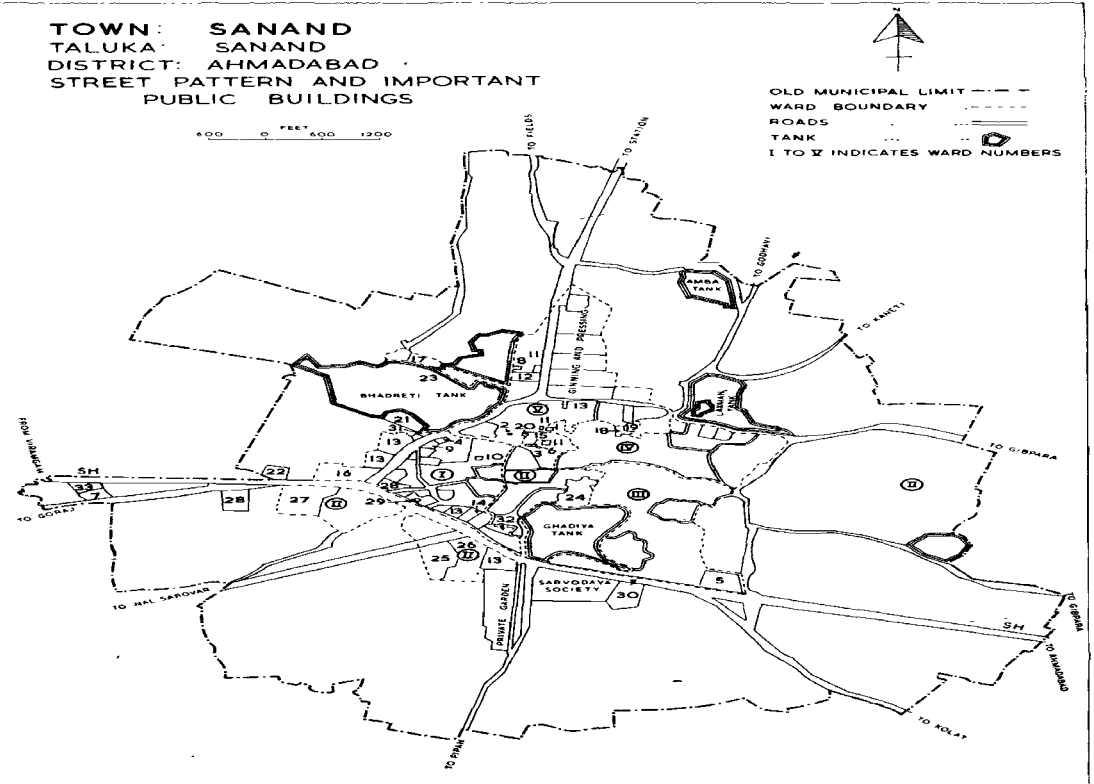
STATEMENT 123-*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of locality	Cultural, religious or social activity	Description of activity	Where	Performance		Members of households who participated	Reason for participation
					When	By whom		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	Subbavas	Religious	Diwali, Janmashtami, Balev, Mahavir Jayanti	In the town, Locality of Jains	Oct.,-Nov. Aug., April	Hindus & Jains	All members of the households	Only for enjoyment & Darshan
8	Sarvoday Society	Religious	Diwali, Holi, Paryushan, Janmashtami	In the town	Oct.-Nov., March, Aug.,-Sept.	Hindus	Members of the households	Only for enjoyment
9	Patel Society (Non-Municipal Area)	Religious	Diwali, Holi, Janmashtami	In the town	Oct.-Nov., March, Aug.	Hindus	Members of the households	Only for enjoyment

* Details regarding Bhramapole, Navavas and Vaniavas are not available.

MAP No 5

TOWN: SANAND
TALUKA: SANAND
DISTRICT: AHMADABAD
STREET PATTERN AND IMPORTANT PUBLIC BUILDINGS



1	POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE	10	STATE BANK	19	RANCHHODJI TEMPLE
2	TELEPHONE OFFICE	11	HOSPITAL	20	MASJID
3	NAGAR PANCHAYAT OFFICE	12	THEATRE	21	GRAVE YARD
4	TALUKA PANCHAYAT OFFICE	13	SCHOOL	22	BURNING GROUND
5	MAMLATDAR OFFICE	14	PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOL	23	GARDEN
6	CITY SURVEY OFFICE	15	LIBRARY	24	DARBAR GHADI
7	GOVERNMENT REST HOUSE	16	S.T. BUS STAND	25	RICE MILL & HOSEPIPE
8	POWER STATION	17	HANUMANJI TEMPLE	26	HARIJAN COLONY
9	DISTRICT BANK	18	OUDHREJI TEMPLE	27	PANJRA POLE
				28	RICE MILL
				29	PETROL PUMP
				30	VETERINARY HOSPITAL
				31	WATER WORKS
				32	BHAGINI SAMAJ
				33	HAJARI MATA

VIII·5 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

A brief reference has been made to the religious activities of the inhabitants both private and social. Reference has also been made to the fairs and festivals of religious significance both those attached to temples and those not connected with the temples or other such religious institutions and also to the role that fairs and festivals attached to various religious institutions play in promoting social interaction. The following account contains a brief account of the various religious institutions in the town.

(1) *The Hajari Mata Temple*

The Hajari Mata temple is believed to have been founded over 1,500 years ago and is named after its principal deity, Hajari Mata, meaning The Goddess of a Thousand Rays. No information is available in respect of this deity in any of the early scriptures and religious texts. No information is likewise available as regards the founding of the temple or the installation of its presiding deity. It stands today near the Government Rest House and is a well maintained temple.

This temple is the main focus of three important festivals held here. It is not associated with any particular sect and is a public temple open to all members of the public irrespective of their caste, creed or social status. The temple is looked after and its activities supervised and conducted by a group of office-bearers who are mainly Brahmins. The daily routine consists of the morning and evening prayers at 6 A. M. and 7 P. M. everyday. These prayers are attended by about 50 devotees each time but the number of those participating at similar prayers on festive occasions can be as high as 300. Sugar, cocoanut, fruits and milk-based sweets are generally offered to the deity as an offering by the devotees. The three main festivals associated with the temple fall on *Gokul Ashtami*, New Year Day and *Navratri*.

(2) *Shankar Vadi*

This temple is believed to have been established about a century ago and *Mahadev* or Lord *Shiva* and his consort *Parvati* are its presiding deities. *Hanuman* and *Ganpati* are also installed in the temple. The temple is a public institution and is open to all

irrespective of caste, creed or social status. The office-bearers of the management committee of the temple are, however, Hindus though not from any particular sect or caste or other recognised group. The priest, however, is a Brahmin. The daily routine consists of the morning, forenoon and evening prayers. Offerings of sugar and cocoanut are generally made to the deities by the devotees. The congregation is generally small except on festive days like *Vasant Panchami* and the *Maha Shivaratri* when about 100 devotees visit the temple, but are much larger and extend upto 800 or 1,000 persons on special occasions such as New Year Day and *Gokul Ashtami.*

(3) *Sidhnath Mahadev*

The age of this temple situated about half a mile from the town was not ascertainable but it is said that it was established by Mulraj Solanki. This is also a Shiva temple with Mahadev and his consort *Parvati* as the presiding deities and *Hanuman* and *Ganpati* as the subsidiary deities. The temple priest is a Brahmin and the daily congregation consists of about 50 people who generally bring offerings of sugar, cocoanut and milk-based sweets for the deities. The temple draws large congregations on important festivals such as *Mahashivratri, Gokul Ashtami* and New Year Day.

(4) *Ranchhodji Temple*

Lord *Krishna* is the presiding deity of the Ranchhodji temple established about a century ago. The other deities include *Ganpati, Hanuman, Laxmanji* and *Garudji.* Patidars are the chief patrons of this temple which also employs two salaried Brahmin priests on monthly wages of Rs. 85 and Rs. 60 respectively. The temple is looked after by the Ranchhodji Temple Trust Committee, the members of which are drawn from various Hindu castes. There are nine members in the management committee, one of whom is also the President and another the Vice-President. The President at the time of the survey was a 43 years old Patidar businessman who attends office for two hours daily and looks after the temple affairs. The Vice-President was a 37 years old Patidar agriculturist. Other members of the committee came from the Patel, Bania and Suthar communities and ranged in age from 35 years to 55 years. Six of them had been working on the committee since the last seven years while the remaining one had been newly appointed two years ago.



Development along national high-way

The daily routine consists of prayers spread out over five occasions through the day. The average daily congregation consists of 350 devotees which goes upto about 2,000 on festive days. The temple is open to all castes and communities. Festivals are organised on special days such as the New Year Day, *Vasant Panchami,* and *Gokul Ashtami* on which occasions the congregations are swelled to about 1,500 to 2,000 persons.

(5) *Shree Jamaria Patidar Ramji Mandir*

Established about 500 years ago, this institution has Lord *Rama* as its principal deity and *Hanuman* and *Ganpati* as its subsidiary deities. The Patels of Holichakla are the main patrons of this temple which is managed by Shree Jamaria Patidar Ramji Mandir and Sadavrat Trust, with its headquarters at Sanand. The management is in the hands of Patidars and the routine religious functions of the temple are carried out by a salaried priest of the Khakhi Bava caste who is paid a monthly remuneration of Rs. 60. Four daily prayers are offered and the daily congregation consists of about 200 persons. The temple is open to all persons irrespective of caste or creed. Devotees normally bring offerings of cocoanut, fruits and milk-based sweets for the deities. Congregations usually swell to one to two thousand in number on special festive days such as New Year Day, *Vasant Panchami* and *Gokul Ashtami.*

The management is in the hands of a committee of Patidars. There are 12 members in addition to a President and a Vice-President. The President at the time of the survey had been in office since 1965 and the Vice-President since 1963. The other members had been in office since 1958. While the President attends office in connection with temple work for an hour daily, the other members put in about an hour office work per week. All the members of the committee as also its office-bearers are agriculturists ranging in age from 30 to 60 years.

(6) *The Swaminarayana Mandir*

Established about a century and quarter ago the Swaminarayana temple is managed by the Swaminarayana Trust which is comprised of a managing committee and office-bearers all of whom are caste Hindus. The temple employs a salaried priest of Patel caste on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 60. The office-bearers of the managing committee belong to Soni and Luhana castes.

Daily prayers are offered twice a day and the average daily congregation consists of about 60 persons. The size of the congregation swells to about 150 to 200 persons on special festive days. Devotees normally bring offerings of fruits, sugar and milk-based sweets. The festivals of *Ramnavmi* and *Gokul Ashtami* are celebrated by the temple in a big way.

(7) *Vijay Ansur Gachchha Trust*

This is a Parasnath temple believed to have been established before Samvat 1515. It is a Jain temple and the deities *Parasnathji, Shantinath* and *Adeshvar* have been installed. The temple is associated with the Jain Bania community of the Shvetamber Murti Pujak and all office-bearers of the management are also Jain Banias of the same sect. The affairs of the temple are managed by a managing committee consisting of a President and eight other members, all of the Jain caste. They range in age from 35 to 53 years and all belong to the business community. They usually attend office for about an hour daily. The management employs a salaried priest on annual wage of Rs. 1,000 to look after the temple and perform the services.

The daily cycle of activities consists of the morning and evening prayers and the daily congregation consists of about 200 to 250 Jains. On festive occasions such as *Paryusan patt, Mahavir Jayanti* and *Oli* the congregation swells to about 600 to 700 devotees. Fruits, sweets and rice form the common offerings to the deity.

Only Jains are admitted to this temple.

(8) *Ambaji Mata Temple*

The Ambaji Mata temple is situated in Holichakla and according to the legend came to be founded when the Goddess *Ambaji* appeared to a devotee in his dream and instructed him to install her idol at the spot where the temple now stands. Apart from this legend there is no other information available as regards the founding of the temple .

The affairs of the temple are run by a group of Brahmins and the daily prayers are offered by a priest who is also a Brahmin. The Brahmins of Holichakla are the main patrons of the temple which is, however, open to members of all castes and creeds.

The daily congregation consists of about 50 people but the size of the congregation on festive occasions such as New Year Day can be as high as 1,000 persons. Sugar and cocoanut are the common offerings offered to the deity by the devotees. The chief festival associated with this temple is *Navratri* which is spread out over nine nights.

(9) *The Ramji Mandir*

This is a comparatively new institution having been established only about 40 years ago. It is managed and looked after by the Rajput community who also form the main congregation of the temple. The temple has a priest belonging to the Laxiram Sadhu sect and its daily routine consists of an evening prayer. *Vasant Panchami*, *Gokul Ashtami* and New Year Day are also celebrated.

CHAPTER IX
POWER AND PRESTIGE

IX·1 RESPECTED PERSONS

No detailed study was made as regards the forms of individual or social power or prestige or the means of attaining the same. There was, however, a question in the household schedule relating to respected and influential person at the level of the locality and the town and opinion was obtained as to the sources or attributes of such power or prestige. Informants returned the names of 53 persons who held prestige and enjoyed esteem at the level of the locality while reported those of 11 persons who enjoyed prestige at the level of the town. A break-up of the persons enjoying respect and prestige at the level of the locality by occupation and age is given below.

STATEMENT 124

Respected Persons in the Neighbourhood

Occupational pattern	Age-group					
	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Business	..	2	1	..	3	6
Agriculture	..	2	6	6	7	21
Owner of rice mill and cotton ginning and other factory	..	..	..	..	1	1
Medical practitioner	..	..	..	..	1	1
Service-Teacher	..	..	1	..	1	2
Other services	..	2	6	1	1	10
Others	..	4	3	3	2	12
Total	..	**10**	**17**	**10**	**16**	**53**

It can be seen from the above statement that out of 53 persons reported as enjoying respect and prestige at the level of the locality 21 or 39.62 per cent are agriculturists, 10 or 18·87 per cent in other services and six in business. Their distribution by age-groups shows that 16 or 39·19 per cent are above 55 years of age while 10 or 18·87 per cent are between 45 and 55 years of age. It is interesting to know that there are as many persons in the 25 to 34 years age-group enjoying respect and prestige as there

are in the 45–54 years age-group and that those held in similar esteem in the 35–44 age-group are more than those of 55+ age-group. The number of those in the younger age-group enjoying respect and prestige marks a happy departure from the normal trend to confer such respect and prestige only on the older or aged people. It is also equally interesting to note that persons enjoying the respect of the community come from a broad cross section of occupations and include businessmen, medical practioners, teachers and persons of the employees category in addition to agriculturists who predominate.

It is also interesting to note that literacy or the level of education attained is not necessarily a pre-condition to gaining the respect of one's fellows and that belonging to any particular caste is not a necessary pre-condition of eminence. It will be seen from the following statement that among 53 persons reported as enjoying respect and prestige in the locality nine are illiterate, seven are literate without educational level, while the remaining are literate with formal education. It may also be noted that three of the persons in the illiterate group are also at the same time in the younger age-groups.

STATEMENT 125

Literacy Level of Respected Persons

	Age-group					
Educational level	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Illiterate	..	2	1	2	4	9
Literate	..	..	..	3	4	7
Primary (1st to 4th Std.)	..	2	1	2	1	6
Middle (5th to 7th Std.)	..	2	5	3	2	12
Secondary (VIII Std. to S.S.C.)	..	4	7	..	2	13
Degree	..	..	3	..	3	6
Total	..	**10**	**17**	**10**	**16**	**53**

A further break-up of these persons by caste shows the respected persons to represent a broad spectrum of caste and community. That the Bania and Patel castes each claim 16 persons is only natural in view of the fact that they share the largest population. But it is also significant that the respected persons come as much from the Brahmin and Rajput communities as from the Bhoi, Suthar, Mochi and other such economically backward communities.

STATEMENT 126

Castewise Distribution of Respected Persons

Caste	Number of persons	Caste	Number of persons
1	2	1	2
Patel	16	Muslim	1
Bania	16	Luhana	1
Rajput	5	Brahmin	1
Bhoi	3	Thakarda	1
Vaghri	3	Scheduled Caste (Vankar)	4
Suthar	1		
Mochi	1	Total	53

Only 11 persons were reported to be enjoying prestige and respect at the level of the town as a whole. None of them is in the youthful age-group of 25 to 34. Nine are above 45 years of age while the remaining two are between 35 and 44 years of age. None of them is illiterate but only one is a graduate. Another is literate without formal education while the remainder have received varying degree of formal education. Five of them are businessmen, five are owners of ginning factories, one is a Doctor and one a social worker. Fuller details regarding these persons are tabulated in the following statement.

STATEMENT 127

Respected Persons in the Town

Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Caste	Education	Occupation	Office held	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhanjibhai M. Patel	62	M	Hindu	K. Patel	III	Agriculture	..	..
Chunilal P. Mehta	75	M	Jain	Bania	Secondary Std.	Business Gin owner	..	..
Shantilal T. Patel	54	M	Hindu	Patel	L.C. P.S.	(Ex.MLA) Social Worker	..	..
Vardhmanbhai B. Shah	50	M	Jain	Bania	X	Cotton Ginning & pressing	..	..

STATEMENT 127-*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baldevbhai Ambalal	52	M	Hindu	Patel	Secondary Std.	Business Gin owner	..	..
Vardhmanbhai Mehta	45	M	Jain	Bania	Matric	Cotton Ginning and pressing	..	
Hirabhai J. Patel	55	M	Hindu	Patel	X	,,	..	..
Mahasukbhai D. Patel	60	M	Hindu	Patel	VI	Business	..	..
Chhotalal A. Patel	53	M	Hindu	Patel	VI	Tobacco Merchant	..	..
Chandrakant M. Gandhi	39	M	Jain	Bania	S.S.C.	Business	..	..
Maniben M. Patel	52	F	Hindu	Patel	Literate	Social Worker	President, Taluka Panchayat	..

It will be noted from the above statement that while the persons enjoying respect and prestige at the locality level came from a representative broad cross section of the population of the town in terms of community and caste, those enjoying status at the town level come mainly from the communities accounting for the major component of the town's population. It will also be seen that a smaller sphere of economic activity or occupation or profession is represented by these people than in the case of those enjoying respect at the locality level.

Opinion of the sample households was invited as to the attributes which conferred respectability and prestige upon a person. Among the attributes stated were good nature, co-operative attitude, honesty and concern for society. Most of the households held a person in esteem and high regard because of his interest in and concern for society as reflected in social service.

Influential Persons

Opinion was similarly canvassed as regards influential persons in the town, which is to be seen as a separate entity from respect and prestige. Informants considered 38 persons in the town as being influential. The distribution of these persons shows that the bulk of them come from Patel, Bania and Rajput communities which are also incidentally the majority communities in the town.

STATEMENT 128

Influential Persons by Caste

Caste	Number of persons	Caste	Number of persons
1	2	1	2
Bania	8	Vaghri	2
Ghanchi	1	Thakor	1
Shaikh	1	Luhar	1
Bhoi	2	Suthar	1
Koli Patel	1	Scheduled Caste (Vankar)	3
Patel	12		
Rajput	5	**Total**	**38**

The distribution of these persons by literacy and level of education shows a similar trend as in the case of persons enjoying respect and prestige. That is to say that literacy or education has nothing to do with whether or not a person is influential, though it may add to his influence. A break-up of the influential persons in the town by literacy status and level of education follows.

STATEMENT 129

Literacy Status and Level of Education of Influential Persons

Educational level	Age-group					
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Illiterate	..	1	..	1	2	4
Literate	..	..	1	5	1	7
Upto 5th Standard	..	..	4	..	1	5
5th to 7th Standard	..	..	4	1	1	6
8th to 11th Standard	..	2	8	1	..	11
Graduates	..	..	..	1	3	4
Not specified	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	..	**3**	**17**	**10**	**8**	**38**

The above information will show that only four of the persons enjoying influence are graduates while only 22 are literate with formal education. On the other hand four are illiterate and seven are literate without formal education. They come from various vocations. The largest number are agriculturists followed by service class people and businessmen. Medical practioners and retired persons as also those claiming a labour background are the next largest in

number. Even more interesting is the fact that these people include a teacher, a tea-stall owner, a vegetable vendor and perhaps a Government servant in charge of a public works store. Equally interesting is the fact that this group includes a larger number in the younger age-group than in the older age-group, thus marking a departure from the normally expected traditional pattern.

The 38 persons under discussion so far were reported to enjoy influence at the level of the locality only. Full details concerning these persons are tabulated below.

STATEMENT 130

Influential Persons in Neighbourhood by Occupation

Occupation	Ages-group					
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture	..	1	8	4	2	15
Business	..	..	2	2	..	4
Service	..	..	5	2	..	7
Medical practitioner	..	..	..	..	2	2
Labour	..	1	..	1	..	2
Owner of the rice mill	..	..	..	..	1	1
Service-Teacher	..	..	1	..	..	1
Tea-Hotel	..	..	..	..	1	1
Vegetable Market	..	..	1	..	..	1
P.W.D. Store	..	1	..	..	..	1
Retired	..	..	..	..	2	2
Not specified	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	..	3	17	10	8	38

Those enjoying influence at the level of the town numbered only 10. Five of them are Patels by caste and the remaining five are Banias. No other caste is represented among the persons enjoying infuence at the level of the town. One of them is a former M. L. A. and another President of the Taluka Panchayat. The remainder are engaged in business, cotton ginning and pressing and agriculture. In a departure from the respected and influential persons discussed so far this group is dominated by the older people. Details regarding these people are tabulated below.

STATEMENT 131

Influential Persons in the Town

Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Caste	Education	Occupation	Office held	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhanjibhai M. Patel	62	M	Hindu	K. Patel	III	Agriculture	..	..
Shantilal T. Patel	54	M	Hindu	K. Patel	L.C. P.S.	(Ex. MLA) Social Worker	..	..
Maniben M. Patel	52	F	Hindu	Patel	Literate	Social Worker	President, Taluka Panchayat	..
Vardhmanbhai B. Shah	50	M	Jain	Bania	X	Cotton Ginning & pressing	..	..
Chhotalal A. Patel	53	M	Hindu	Patel	VI	Tobacco Merchant	..	..
Chunilal P. Mehta	75	M	Jain	Bania	Secondary Std.	Business Gin owner	..	..
Bhikhabhai N. Patel	38	M	Hindu	Patel	VIII	Agriculture	Ex. Municipal member	..
Punjabhai Mehta	65	M	Jain	Bania	IX	Cotton Ginning & pressing	..	..
Chandrakant M. Gandhi	39	M	Jain	Bania	S.S.C.	Business	..	..
Vardhamanbhai Mehta	45	M	Jain	Bania	Matric	Cotton Ginning & pressing	..	..

It may lastly be observed that males predominate both among those enjoying respect and prestige at the level of the town and also among those enjoying influence at the same level, there being only one female in either group. This may mean that women have yet to enter the field of social or community service in a big enough number and render sufficiently sustained service to make a mark in this field.

CHAPTER X

LEISURE, RECREATION AND CRIME

X·1 LEISURE AND RECREATION

The main ocupations of the people of the town apparently keep the population occupied for the best part of the day and limit time available for leisure and recreation. There is also the fact that the idea that leisure and recreation are things to be deliberately planned for and enjoyed is alien to the bulk of the population. The main section of the population is engaged in agriculture and business which keep them busy for the better part of the day. It is mainly those engaged in the various services and having fixed working hours who have some free time daily in which to enjoy some leisure and recreation. The local idea of passing leisure time and of recreation consists in visiting temples and other such religious places and parks and libraries, participating in fairs and festivals and occasionally in calling on friends, relatives and neighbours. None of the individuals in respect of whom a schedule was canvassed in the sample survey reported having any hobby.

There is only a single library in the town and the three clubs, viz., J. C. Club, the Youth Club and the Nagric Club which were once in existence did not survive. The Youth Club, established in 1957–58 and at one time having a membership of 80 persons, has been out of operation for the last three years. The Nagric Club, established in 1966 and at one time boasting a membership of 65, is similarly out of operation since 1968. The J. C. Club was opened in the same year for special relief work and educational and cultural activities. This club, however, also went out of operation six months before the survey. The quick demise of these institutions is a clear indication of the lack of interest of the local population in any form of organised social or recreational activity. The traditional mode of entertainment such as fairs and festivals are, however, quite common and enjoy extensive participation. The *Shivratri* fair held at Bhavnath Mahadev on *Maha Vad 14* and the *Janmashtami* fair held at the Hajari Mata temple on *Shravan Vad 8* are the major attractions and have congregations of about 3,000 persons. The *Nag Panchami* fair held near the Amba Talao attracts about 500 persons, and about 3,000 Muslims join the *Muharram* festivities

at Bhadreti Talao which last for two days and a night. On such occasions innumerable shops spring up on the periphery of the fair grounds and local as well as *Ahmadabadi* traders do a brisk trade in sweetmeats, toys, balloons and other such articles which are a common site at such fairs. There are also about ten temples of importance in the town around which various festivals are organised. They are the sites of such festivals organised on certain days of religious significance when devotees from different sects come for worship and the reading of scriptures and singing of devotional songs. Some of the more interesting details as regards special particulars concerning fairs and festivals in the town are incorporated in Statement 132.

STATEMENT 132

Special Particulars about Fairs and Festivals

				Particulars of participants			
Name	Location	Occasion	Time and duration	Religion	Sect	Caste or community	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Shivratri	Bhavnath Mahadev Temple	Maha Vad 14	Whole day	Hindu	Hindus	All Hindu castes	Sanand Town
Janmashtami	Hajari Mata Temple	Shravan Vad 8	Whole day	Hindu	Hindus	All Hindu castes	Sanand Town
Nag Panchmi	Amba Talao	Shravan Vad 5	Whole day	Hindu	Hindus	All Hindu castes	Sanand Town
Muharram	Bhadreti Talao	Muharram 9 & 10	Two days	Muslim	Muslim	Muslim	Sanand Town

STATEMENT 132–*Contd.*

Name	Size of congregation		Shops and commercial establishments by type of commodities and object dealt with			
	Average per day	Approximate during the entire period	Commodity or object	Number of establishments	Communities to which dealers mainly belong	Place from where dealers mostly are
1	9	10	11	12	13	14
Shivratri	3,000	3,000	Sweetmeats, Toys and other articles	35	Hindus	Sanand, Ahmadabad
Janmastami	3,000	3,000	,,	35	Hindus	,,
Nag Panchmi	500	500	,,	35	Hindus	,,
Muharram	300	300	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Details concerning the various newspapers in circulation in the town are tabulated in the following statement.

STATEMENT 133

News and Periodicals

Language	Daily			Weekly		Monthly	
		Names of papers	Number in circulation	Names of papers	Number in circulation	Names of papers	Number in circulation
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarati	1	Jansatta	185	1 Nutan Gujarat	10	1 Chandni	22
	2	Gujarat Samachar	70	2 Vyapar	30	2 Rangtarang	4
				3 Fulwadi	120	3 Dharma Sandesh	11
	3	Sandesh	97	4 Bal Sandesh	2		
	4	Jaihind	86	5 Zagmag	6		
	5	Pravasi	5	6 Stri	15		
	6	Prabhat	7	7 Shri	6		
				8 Chitralok	20		
				9 Chakram	20		
English	1	Western Times	8				
	2	Times of India	11				

No entertainment facilities other than a single cinema are available to the local population. A travelling troupe did, however, stage one Gujarati play at Sanand during 1967–68. The troupe stayed at the town for about three months from mid-March to early June and put up a daily performance of the play which was attended by about 125 people each time. The local school sometimes also stages entertainment programmes but these are rare.

The local cinema is by far the most popular source of entertainment. This, named the Sharad Talkies, was established in 1940–41. It is located at the Station Road and covers a carpet area of 3,000 square ft. and has walls made of bricks and cement and roof of corrugated iron sheets. The hall can accommodate 400 persons at one sitting and the rates of tickets vary from Re. 0–80 to Re. 1 and Rs. 1–40 per ticket inclusive of entertainment tax. Usually two evening shows are screened except on Sundays and holidays when an additional extra show is screened. The value of the total sale proceeds in 1967–68 came to Rs. 1·18 lakh.

The cinema is patronized as much by the local population as by visitors from rural areas. It is usual for rural visitors when in the town on business of their own, to take in a cinema show before returning home. Data collected as to the genre of films shown during 1967–68 shows that the choice of films selected for screening covers a large range of themes. The following figures show that the films screened included in addition to social and religious themes those dealing with crime and detection and history as also comedy and stunt films. Social themes dominated the choice of films followed closely by detective films and religious ones.

No.	Theme	Total pictures	Duration of stay in days	Total number of tickets sold	Average per day
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Social	32	152	102,040	671.32
2	Religious	10	51	52,742	1,034.16
3	Detective	19	69	44,498	644.90
4	Historical	9	35	21,676	619.31
5	Comedy	7	23	17,644	767.13
6	Crime	2	6	3,319	553.17
7	Stunt	7	23	15,442	671.39
	Total	**86**	**359**	**257,361**	**766.88**

X·2 CRIME

The town has no special law and order problem and the crime rate is comparatively low. The people are by and large peaceful and law-abiding. The town is the headquarters of the police station having jurisdiction over the taluka. During 1967-68 it recorded 161 criminal cases. Among the specific cases recorded those in connection with theft and house breaking were most common as also those of causing hurt. Details of the various offences recorded at the Sanand Police Station are given in the following statement.

STATEMENT 134

Criminal Cases by Type, 1967-68

Name	Jurisdiction	Number of criminal cases by type dealt with during 1967-68		Particulars of cases of breach of law and order on communal, political, industrial relation or other grounds
1	2	3		4
Sanand Police Station	67 villages and hamlets of Sanand Taluka	1 Murder	3	- Nil -
		2 Robbery	3	
		3 House breaking	17	
		4 Theft	41	
		5 Breach of trust	1	
		6 Cheating	2	
		7 Arson	6	
		8 Hurt	18	
		9 Kidnapping	1	
		10 Assault	7	
		11 Coins and currency	1	
		12 Miscellaneous	27	
		13 *Under Clause 6	34	
		Total	**161**	

* Under Bombay Police Act.

The following statement shows the number of cases against offences of various kinds instituted in the Court. (These represent cases for offences of the whole Taluka).

STATEMENT 135

Particulars of Cases Instituted in Court During 1967-68

Type of case	Number instituted in 1967-68	Number carried over from before for: More than 2 years	1-2 years	Less than 1 year	Number ending in conviction	Number ending in acquittal	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Murder	2	..	..	2	4	1	
2 Robbery	4	..	..	4	1	1	
3 House breaking	6	..	..	6	6	..	
4 Theft	24	..	..	24	24	..	
5 Criminal breach of trust	1	..	..	1	1	..	
6 Cheating	2	..	..	2	2	..	
7 Arson	5	..	..	5	4	1	
8 Hurt	18	..	..	18	17	..	(1 Chapter Summary)
9 Kidnapping	1	..	..	1	..	1	
10 Assault	7	..	..	6	6	..	(1 Non-cognisable summary)
11 Miscellaneous	24	..	..	24	21	3	
12 *Under Clause 6	34	..	..	34	30	4	
13 Illicit Distillation	6	..	..	6	1	5	(2 pending)
14 Unlawful possession of liquor	8	..	..	8	3	2	(3 pending)
15 Being found drunk	30	..	..	30	25	..	(5 pending trial)

* Under Bombay Police Act.

It will be seen from the above that out of the 172 cases instituted 145 ended in conviction. The comparatively low crime rate in Sanand is in keeping with the overall climate in this regard throughout the Taluka.

Sanand has one sub-jail, located in the compound of the Mamlatdar's Office and measures 53 sq. ft. In 1966-67 it housed 13 convicted prisoners and 77 under-trial prisoners.

CHAPTER XI

HINTER LAND OF SANAND TOWN

XI·1 SELECTED VILLAGES

It has been observed earlier that Sanand is the headquarters of the Taluka of the same name in Ahmadabad District. The taluka itself has 67 villages and it would not be wrong to treat these as falling within the hinterland of the town. More specifically, however, detailed village schedules were canvassed in respect of 11 villages around Sanand to gain insight into the rural-urban interaction and the hinterland of Sanand. Five of these villages were within 10 kms. of the town while the remaining were beyond that distance. The selection was made in such a manner as to cover villages on various types of transport and communications routes. Details regarding the various routes on which the villages are located and their distances from Sanand town are tabulated in the following statement.

STATEMENT 136

Selected Villages on Various Transport Routes

Name of the transport route	Villages at a distance of less than 10 kms. from Sanand	Villages at a distance of more than 10 kms. from Sanand	Number of daily trips from Sanand (in May 1969)
1	2	3	4
1 Sanand to Ahmadabad	Telav (6.24)	.. (0)	27
2 Sanand to Rethal	Goraj (6.44)	Kundal (21.74)	4
3 Sanand to Bavla	Pipan (5.90)	Daran (18.60)	1
4 Sanand to Agol	Chekhla (9.03)	Agol (27.55)	2
5 Sanand to Zolapur	.. (0)	Khoraj (21.44)	1
6 Sanand to Mankol	.. (0)	Mankol (16.30)	2
7 Sanand to Viramgam	Vasana Iyava (5.43)	Virochannagar (25.47)	..

Figures in brackets show the distances in kms. from Sanand.

It will be seen from the above statement that the selection covered 11 villages in different directions on different transport routes radiating from Sanand. A brief account concerning each of the villages selected for the canvassing of the village schedule follows.

(1) *Telav*

Telav is a small village with an area of 1,709-04 acres and a population according to the 1971 Census of 1,456 persons. It is located on the Ahmadabad-Sanand Section of the State Highway, 6·24 kms. from Sanand and 17·3 kms. from Ahmadabad. The village has its own Panchayat, a primary school and a multi-purpose co-operative society, and is electrified. The nearest telegraph and telephone offices are at Sanand while the nearest railway station is at Sarkhej, in the direction of Ahmadabad.

(2) *Goraj*

This is a fairly large village with an area of 4,140-09 acres and a population, at the 1971 Census, of 2,228. It is at about the same distance from Sanand (6·44 kms.) as Telav village and is situated on the Sanand-Rethal road. Like Telav, it also has its own Panchayat and a primary school but, unlike Telav, it is not electrified. It also has its own Post Office but the nearest telegraph and telephone offices and railway station are all at Sanand.

(3) *Pipan*

This is a slightly smaller village than Goraj but bigger than Telav with an area of 2,365-20 acres and a population of 1,562 at the 1971 Census. It is closer to Sanand (5·90 kms.) than the previous two villages and is located on the Sanand-Bavla road. This village also has its own Panchayat, a Post Office and a primary school but, like Goraj, is not electrified. The nearest telegraph and telephone offices are at Sanand.

(4) *Chekhla*

Chekhla is even bigger than Goraj and covers an area of 4,784-14 acres and has a population, at the 1971 Census, of 2,451 persons. It is situated 9·03 kms. from Sanand on the Sanand-Agol road and has its own Panchayat, a primary school and a multi-purpose co-operative society, and is electrified. It also has its own Post Office but the nearest telegraph and telephone offices are at Sanand.

Unlike the other three villages referred to so far, Chekhla also has a primary health sub-centre.

(5) *Vasana Iyava*

This is a small village about the size of Pipan and just a little bigger than Telav with an area of 2,200-20 acres and a population of 1,219 at the 1971 Census. It is 5·43 kms. from Sanand on the Sanand-Viramgam route. The village has a branch Post Office, a primary school, a co-operative society and of course its own Panchayat. The nearest telegraph and telephone offices are at Sanand but is itself a railway station on the Ahmadabad-Viramgam broad gauge section. There is a fairly large stream called Rohar flowing by the village and the construction of a dam upon it provides irrigation facilities to the village.

(6) *Kundal*

This is one of the villages selected in the far distance range from Sanand and is a small village of 1,099 persons and has an area of 3,424-18 acres. It is 21·74 kms. from Sanand on the Sanand-Rethal route. It has its own village Panchayat, a co-operative society, a primary school and a branch Post Office. The village is, however, not electrified and the nearest telegraph and telephone offices are at Sanand.

(7) *Daran*

Daran is 18·50 kms. from Sanand on the Sanand-Bavla route. With a population at the 1971 Census of 1,609 persons it is just bigger in population size than Kundal though, with an area of 3,090-14 acres, smaller than that village in area. It has a primary school, its own village Panchayat and a co-operative society. The nearest post, telegraph and telephone offices and railway station are all at Bavla which is 13·6 kms. from the village. Like Kundal, Goraj and Pipan, the village is not electrified.

(8) *Agol*

This is a large-village of Kadi Taluka of Mahesana District with an area of 3,849-33 acres and a population at the 1971 Census of 2,796 persons. It is situated 27·55 kms. from Sanand on the Sanand-Agol route and has its own village Panchayat, a primary school, a multi-purpose co-operative society and a Post Office. The

nearest telegraph and telephone offices are, however, situated at Kadi 14·4 kms. from the village.

(9) *Khoraj*

This is one of the biggest villages in area in the sample. It has an area of 6,423–38 acres and a population at the 1971 Census of 2,483 persons and lies 21·44 kms. from Sanand on the Sanand–Zolapur transport line. It has its own village Panchayat, a multi-purpose co-operative society, a Post Office and a primary school but, like most of the other villages in the sample, is not electrified. The nearest telegraph office is at Sanand but telephone facilities are available closer at hand at Virochannagar, which is also the nearest railway station.

(10) *Mankol*

This is an even bigger village than Khoraj with an area of 7,584–33 acres and a population of 2,608 at the latest Census. It is situated 18·75 kms. from Sanand on the Sanand–Mankol transport line. It has its own village Panchayat, a co-operative society, and a primary school but is not electrified. The nearest Post Office is at Vinchhiya while the nearest telegraph and telephone offices are at Sanand.

(11) *Virochannagar*

Virochannagar is the largest village in the sample both in area and population. It has an area of 10,011–14 acres and a population of 4,262 persons at the latest Census and is situated on the Sanand–Viramgam section of the State Highway at a distance of 25.47 kms. from Sanand and 11·3 kms. from Viramgam. The village is also served by a railway station named after it and also has a sub–post office, a primary school, a co-operative society and its own village Panchayat. It is not, however, electrified and the nearest telegraph and telephone offices are at Sanand.

XI·2 GROWTH OF POPULATION

The first question that may be examined in respect of these selected villages is that of population and growth rate. The following statement contains details of the population of these villages at the 1951, 1961 and 1971 Censuses as also the simple rate of growth of the population. It will be seen from the following data that the range

of simple annual rate of growth varies from 1.76 to 5.42 for the 1951–61 decade and from 1.85 to 4.58 for the 1961–71 decade. The annual rate of growth varies considerably from village to village. The average decadal growth rate for the villages within 10 kms. of the town was 36.60 per cent while that for villages beyond 10 kms. was 30.50 per cent during the 1951–61 decade. The average growth rate for these villages during the 1961–71 decade was 35.42 per cent and 25.49 per cent respectively. It will, therefore, be seen that proximity to an urban centre in these cases has had no impact on the growth of the population.

STATEMENT 137

Rate of Increase of Population of Selected Villages

Name of village	Total area of the village (In Acres)	Population			Percentage increase	
		1951	1961	1971	1951–61	1961–71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Within 10 kms.						
Telav	1,709–04	913	1,206	1,456	32.09	20.73
Goraj	4,140–09	1,091	1,615	2,228	48.03	37.96
Pipan	2,365–20	860	1,087	1,562	28.92	43.70
Vasana Iyava	1,999–24	712	934	1,219	31.18	30.51
Chekhla	4,784–14	1,244	1,742	2,451	40.03	40.70
Total		**4,820**	**6,584**	**8,916**	**36.60**	**35.42**
Beyond 10 kms.						
Mankol	7,584–33	1,543	1,838	2,608	25.60	41.89
Daran	3,090–14	871	1,239	1,609	42.25	29.86
Khoraj	6,423–38	1,450	2,082	2,483	43.59	19.26
Kundal	3,424–18	489	754	1,099	54.19	45.76
Virochannagar	10,011–14	2,738	3,597	4,262	31.37	18.49
Agol	3,849–31	1,981	2,329	2,796	17.57	20.05
Total		**9,072**	**11,839**	**14,857**	**30.50**	**25.49**

XI.3 Industrial Classification of Workers

Figures in Statements 138 and 139 giving a break-up of the population of the selected villages by the percentage of workers to to the total population and the industrial classification of their occupations respectively will show that the hypothesis that the nearer a village is to an urban centre, the higher the percentage of the workers would be in the secondary and tertiary sector is not in these cases true.

STATEMENT 138

Proportion of Workers by Sex in Selected Villages, 1971

Name of village	Total population			Percentage of workers to total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Within 10 kms.						
1 Telav	1,456	766	690	31.32	57.70	2.03
2 Goraj	2,228	1,149	1,079	28.14	53.18	1.48
3 Pipan	1,562	815	747	34.38	53.25	13.79
4 Chekhla	2,451	1,292	1,159	30.68	49.23	10.01
5 Vasana Iyava	1,219	629	590	26.91	52.15	(0)
Total	**8,916**	**4,651**	**4,265**	**30.28**	**52.70**	**5.84**
Beyond 10 kms.						
6 Kundal	1,099	559	540	27.39	52.95	0.93
7 Daran	1,609	824	785	44.25	57.52	30.32
8 Khoraj	2,483	1,294	1,189	32.42	50.23	13.04
9 Mankol	2,608	1,356	1,252	29.60	51.40	5.99
10 Virochannagar	4,262	2,193	2,069	30.17	52.90	6.09
11 Agol	2,796	1,435	1,361	31.33	48.43	13.30
Total	**14,857**	**7,661**	**7,196**	**31.98**	**51.85**	**10.84**

STATEMENT 139

Distribution of Workers by Sector of Economy in Selected Villages, 1971

Name of village	Percentage of workers in								
	Primary Sector			Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Within 10 kms.									
Telav	92.98	92.99	92.86	3.07	3.17	..	3.95	3.84	7.14
Goraj	92.34	92.31	93.75	3.03	3.11	..	4.63	4.58	6.25
Pipan	92.18	91.47	95.15	2.42	3.00	..	5.40	5.53	4.85
Chekhla	92.55	91.82	96.56	2.13	2.20	1.72	5.32	5.98	1.72
Vasana Iyava	86.89	86.89	..	2.13	2.13	..	10.98	10.98	..
Total	**91.81**	**91.43**	**95.58**	**2.56**	**2.73**	**0.80**	**5.63**	**5.84**	**3.62**
Beyond 10 kms.									
Kundal	90.37	90.88	60.00	1.99	2.03	..	7.64	7.09	4.00
Daran	96.91	96.63	97.48	0.56	0.84	..	2.53	2.53	2.52
Khoraj	90.19	88.77	96.13	3.23	3.69	1.29	6.58	7.54	2.88
Mankol	91.71	90.96	98.67	2.98	3.30	..	5.31	5.74	1.33
Virochan-nagar	88.41	87.93	92.86	3.89	4.05	2.38	7.70	8.02	4.76
Agol	91.44	90.07	96.69	2.05	2.59	..	6.51	7.34	3.31
Total	**91.20**	**90.23**	**96.15**	**2.67**	**3.07**	**0.64**	**6.13**	**6.70**	**3.12**

XI·4 LITERACY

The absence of any significant urban impact by the proximity of the villages to urban centres and through rural-urban interaction may also be seen from the literacy figures reproduced below for Ahmadabad City, Sanand Town and the selected villages.

STATEMENT 140

Comparative Literacy Rates, 1951, 1961 & 1971

Name of area	1951			1961			1971		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmadabad Municipal Corporation	50.11	28.44	40.72	61.48	40.77	52.25	66.47	49.98	58.98
Sanand Town	51.68	20.64	36.63	53.98	27.48	41.29	59.49	38.50	49.50
Sanand Taluka (Rural)	19.46	3.94	11.90	31.97	9.66	21.20	37.14	11.60	24.90
Villages within 10 kms.									
(1) Telav	4.47	0.68	1.36	32.28	4.60	19.32	42.95	4.20	24.59
(2) Goraj	13.22	0.60	7.42	21.65	5.01	13.62	28.55	4.08	16.70
(3) Pipan	41.53	11.11	25.76	36.79	14.50	25.78	40.74	19.54	30.60
(4) Chekhla	17.09	3.25	9.11	42.39	21.05	31.92	39.55	15.10	27.99
(5) Vasana Iyava	49.73	20.71	35.96	52.77	25.88	38.33	55.64	35.42	45.46
Overall	*23.32*	*6.12*	*15.10*	*35.85*	*13.85*	*25.02*	*39.78*	*14.14*	*27.51*
Villages beyond 10 kms.									
(6) Daran	15.54	2.95	9.18	18.05	2.30	12.35	30.83	3.82	17.65
(7) Kundal	16.67	10.04	13.29	23.76	10.20	16.71	29.87	11.30	20.75
(8) Mankol	8.22	1.90	4.99	26.99	6.36	16.98	28.10	5.59	17.29
(9) Khoraj	29.16	6.15	18.07	42.62	14.89	29.49	38.72	10.43	25.17
(10) Virochannagar	25.68	4.27	15.23	34.33	6.06	20.46	33.24	7.49	20.74
(11) Agol	31.53	5.60	18.69	32.89	10.11	22.03	45.51	12.56	29.47
Overall	*23.22*	*4.63*	*14.01*	*32.44*	*8.26*	*20.69*	*35.05*	*8.49*	*22.18*
Total Overall	**23.26**	**5.13**	**14.39**	**33.64**	**10.26**	**22.23**	**36.83**	**10.59**	**24.18**

It will be seen from the above figures that the percentage of literates in Ahmadabad City in 1951 was 40.72 per cent whereas in Sanand literacy was only to the order of 36.63 per cent. The level of literacy in the rural areas of Sanand Taluka was as low as 11.90 per cent while that in the selected villages within 10 kms. of Sanand was 15.10 per cent and in the villages beyond 10 kms. of Sanand was 14.39 per cent. Thus there is no significant difference in the

literacy rates in the selected group of villages in so far as the distance from urban centre factor is concerned. The gap noticed in the 1951 Census is, if anything, widened at the 1961 Census and narrowed slightly with reference to Sanand Town vis-a-vis Ahmadabad City but on the other hand widened even more with reference to Sanand Town vis-a-vis Sanand Taluka at the 1971 Census. It can also be seen that the proportion of literates in the selected villages within 10 kms. of Sanand is greater than that of the villages beyond 10 kms. of Sanand. This is equally true in respect of both the sexes. This, by itself, is not, however, any indicator of the impact of the urban centre on these villages.

XI·5 CROPPING PATTERN

A look at the cropping pattern of the two groups of villages will also show that the distance from an urban centre has no material reflection on the cropping pattern. Statement 141 will show that cotton and paddy are the main crops grown in the selected villages irrespective of their distances from the selected town.

STATEMENT 141

Area Under Cultivation (in Percentages) for Various Crops of Selected Villages

Name of village	Food crops							
	Jowar		Wheat		Bajri		Paddy	
	1964-65	1967-68	1964-65	1967-68	1964-65	1967-68	1964-65	1967-68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Villages within 10 kms.								
1 Telav	13.34	47.25	0.12	0.37	8.07	9.56	10.33	10.11
2 Goraj	9.81	14.49	13.85	16.86	1.51	3.55	27.70	24.56
3 Pipan	2.70	4.29	3.24	14.81	10.01	15.20	38.16	32.57
4 Chekhla	8.60	24.44	0.29	1.01	4.29	9.10	2.68	5.45
5 Vasana Iyava	10.11	19.28	2.07	4.93	0.77	3.18	18.21	17.85
Overall	**8.77**	**20.25**	**4.65**	**7.95**	**4.29**	**7.85**	**17.82**	**17.17**
Villages beyond 10 kms.								
1 Daran	15.73	12.14	17.06	20.72	0.66	0.52	31.12	33.30
2 Kundal	8.77	21.17	11.43	48.19	0.55	3.12	1.40	10.97
3 Mankol	10.93	16.20	13.10	30.08	0.23	0.30	14.72	13.61
4 Khoraj	10.91	13.86	0.25	1.88	2.07	2.47	..	5.68
5 Virochannagar	24.57	33.86	0.01	8.24	2.70	4.43	0.02	0.55
Overall	**14.73**	**19.78**	**8.70**	**22.21**	**1.29**	**2.21**	**9.82**	**13.05**

STATEMENT 141-*Contd.*

Name of village	Non-Food crops							
	Cotton		Groundnut		Tobacco		Miscellaneous	
	1964-65	1967-68	1964-65	1967-68	1964-65	1967-68	1964-65	1967-68
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Villages within 10 kms.								
1 Telav	30.97	26.63	..	..	0.83	0.33	36.84	5.75
2 Goraj	38.52	35.13	..	..	..	..	8.61	5.39
3 Pipan	27.81	17.13	5.62	0.84	0.04	..	12.42	15.16
4 Chekhla	72.77	58.42	..	..	0.04	0.04	11.33	1.54
5 Vasana Iyava	60.92	54.30	..	..	..	..	7.92	0.46
Overall	**50.59**	**41.50**	**0.84**	**0.13**	**0.05**	**0.05**	**12.99**	**5.10**
Villages beyond 10 kms.								
1 Daran	18.92	13.52	8.40	12.05	..	..	8.11	7.75
2 Kundal	72.13	15.89	0.76	..	..	..	4.96	0.64
3 Mankol	52.06	23.11	4.23	0.50	..	..	4.73	16.19
4 Khoraj	84.13	63.67	..	..	0.14	0.14	2.50	12.28
5 Virochannagar	72.05	52.09	0.04	..	0.03	..	0.58	0.83
Overall	**62.19**	**34.24**	**2.79**	**2.55**	**0.04**	**0.03**	**0.44**	**5.93**

On the other hand, the figures will also show that the proportion of foodgrains grown in the selected villages within 10 kms. of Sanand was 35.53 per cent and in those beyond that distance was 34.54 per cent in 1964-65. The corresponding figures for 1967-68 are 53.22 per cent and 57.25 per cent respectively. Thus while there is an area of difference here, to what extent the distance from urban centre is an influencing factor is difficult to determine. In any case, the difference is too small to be treated as significant.

XI.6 BASIC AMENITIES

Statement 142 tabulates data as regards the availability of basic amenities in the selected villages. To the extent that certain basic services and amenities are not available in the village itself the population requiring these would necessarily have to depend on other nearby villages or urban centres having them. It may particularly be noted that the marketing centre in respect of the selected villages iesither Sanand or Ahmadabad or Kadi or Bavla or Virochannagar.

STATEMENT 142

Availability of Basic Amenities in the Selected Villages

Name of village	Educational			Medical		
	Pre-Primary	Primary	Secondary	Dispensary	M.C.H.C.	F.P.C.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Within 10 kms.						
1 Telav	..	Yes	..	..	..	..
2 Goraj	Yes	Yes	Yes	..	..	..
3 Pipan	..	Yes	Yes	..	..	..
4 Chekhla	..	Yes	Yes	..	Yes	..
5 Vasana Iyava	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	..	..
Beyond 10 kms.						
6 Kundal	Yes	Yes	..	..	..	..
7 Daran	..	Yes	..	..	..	..
8 Khoraj	Yes	Yes	Yes	..	..	..
9 Mankol	..	Yes	Yes	..	..	Yes
10 Virochannagar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	..	Yes
11 Agol	..	Yes	Yes	..	..	..

Name of village	Electricity	Water supply				
		Well	Boring	Hand pump	Piped water supply/ water works	Tank
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Within 10 kms.						
1 Telav	Yes	2	..	..	Yes	2
2 Goraj	Yes	3	..	..	..	1
3 Pipan	..	3	..	..	Yes	1
4 Chekhla	Yes	3	..	..	..	..
5 Vasana Iyava	..	1	..	22	..	1
Beyond 10 kms.						
6 Kundal	..	1	..	..	..	1
7 Daran	..	2	..	..	..	..
8 Khoraj	Yes	..	1	..	..	1
9 Mankol	..	5	..	..	..	..
10 Virochannagar	Yes	7	1	..	..	2
11 Agol	..	1	..	..	Yes	Yes

STATEMENT 142–*Contd.*

Name of village	Road: Rail	Road: Kuchha road	Road: Pucca road	Season of operation	Post office	Telephone	Telegraph
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Within 10 kms.							
1 Telav	..	..	Yes	All seasons	..	..	..
2 Goraj	..	..	Yes	All seasons	Yes	Yes	..
3 Pipan	..	Yes	Yes	Winter & Summer	Yes	..	..
4 Chekhla	..	Yes	..	Winter & Summer	Yes	..	..
5 Vasana Iyava	..	..	Yes	All seasons	..	..	..
Beyond 10 kms.							
6 Kundal	..	..	Yes	All seasons	Yes	..	..
7 Daran	..	Yes	..	Winter & Summer	..	..	..
8 Khoraj	..	Yes	..	All seasons	Yes	Yes	..
9 Mankol	..	Yes	..	Winter & Summer	Yes	..	..
10 Virochan-nagar	Yes	Yes	..	All seasons	Yes	..	..
11 Agol	..	Yes	..	Winter & Summer	Yes	..	..

Name of village	Radio: Common	Radio: Private	Panchayat/ Janpada	Co-operative Society	Police Station	Market Centre/ Urban area
1	21	22	23	24	25	26
Within 10 kms.						
1 Telav	1	14	Yes	Yes	..	Sanand and Ahmadabad
2 Goraj	1	24	Yes	..	..	Sanand
3 Pipan	1	26	Yes	..	..	Sanand
4 Chekhla	1	18	Yes	Yes	..	Sanand
5 Vasana Iyava	1	32	Yes	Yes	..	Sanand
Beyond 10 kms.						
6 Kundal	1	9	Yes	Yes	..	Sanand
7 Daran	1	15	Yes	Yes	..	Bavla
8 Khoraj	1	35	Yes	Yes	..	Sanand and Virochannagar
9 Mankol	1	25	Yes	Yes	..	Sanand and Bavla
10 Virochannagar	1	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Sanand
11 Agol	1	50	Yes	Yes	..	Kadi and Sanand

Further information as regards marketing centres for the disposal of agricultural surpluses is tabulated in Statement 143.

STATEMENT 143
Details of Markets

Name of village	Name of market centre	Name of commodities sold	Mode of transport
1	2	3	4
Within 10 kms.			
Telav	Ahmadabad Sanand	Milk, Grass, Cotton	Milk by cycle. Other commodities by Cart.
Goraj	Sanand	Paddy, Jowar, Wheat	Truck and Carts
Pipan	Sanand	Bajari, Wheat, Paddy, Cotton	By Cart
Chekhla	Sanand	Cotton, Bajari, Paddy, Wheat	By Bullock Cart
Vasana Iyava	Sanand	Cotton, Paddy, Bajari, Wheat	By Bullock Cart
Beyond 10 kms.			
Kundal	Sanand	Wheat, Cotton, Paddy	By Cart
Daran	Bavla	Cotton, Wheat, Paddy, Groundnut	Truck and Cart
Khoraj	Sanand and Viramgam	Paddy, Cotton and Wheat	Truck and Cart
Mankol	Sanand and Bavla	Paddy and Cotton	By Cart
Virochannagar	Sanand and Viramgam	Cotton, Wheat, Paddy, Bajari, Jowar	Truck and Cart
Agol	Kadi and Sanand	Cotton, Paddy, Bajari, Jowar	Truck and Cart

Just as non-local markets have to be utilised for the disposal of agricultural surpluses so also is it necessary to utilise markets outside the village for essential domestic and other purchases. Some idea as to the necessity of these may be had from the number of shops to be found in each of the selected villages, details of which are tabulated in Statement 144.

STATEMENT 144
Number of Shops in the Selected Villages

Village	Population		Number of shops
	1961	1971	
1	2	3	4
Kundal	754	1,099	1
Pipan	1,087	1,562	7
Telav	1,206	1,456	6
Daran	1,239	1,609	6
Goraj	1,615	2,228	6
Chekhla	1,742	2,451	5
Mankol	1,938	2,608	27
Khoraj	2,084	2,483	14
Agol	2,329	2,796	35
Virochannagar	3,597	4,262	38

In most cases grocery shops predominate and the variety of goods sold or services made available are limited. It will be seen that Mankol, Khoraj, Agol and Virochannagar have a larger number of shops. These are farther away from any urban centre than the other villages which, perhaps owing to their proximity to an urban centre, have a lesser number of shops since goods and services required are easily available nearby. Village Kundal which is far from the Sanand, however, has only a single shop. The position as regards shops in the various selected villages being as it is it may next be worthwhile to examine the types of commodities purchased from the non-local shops. These would give an indication as to commodities not available in the local village shops themselves. Details of commodities purchased from establishments in urban areas may be found in Statement 145, from which it will be seen that Sugar, Oil, Spices, Jaggery and Cloth are the main commodities purchased from the urban centres.

STATEMENT 145
Particulars of Commodities Purchased from Urban Areas

Name of village	Name of urban area	Name of commodity purchased	Approximate proportion of people purchasing
1	2	3	4
Within 10 kms.			
Telav	Ahmadabad, Sanand	Cloth, Jaggery, Groundnut Oil, Spices	All

STATEMENT 145-*Contd.*

Name of village	Name of urban area	Name of commodity purchased	Approximate proportion of people purchasing
1	2	3	4
Goraj	Sanand	Groundnut, Sugar, Cloth	Mostly all
Pipan	Sanand	Cloth, Jaggery, Oil, Spices	All
Chekhla	Sanand	Cloth, Sugar, Jaggery, Groundnut Oil	All
Vasana Iyava	Sanand	Grocery, Articles	All
Beyond 10 kms.			
Daran	Bavla	Grocery, Cloth, Jaggery, Groundnut Oil	Mostly all, but 50% of requirement on cash or credit basis
Kundal	Sanand	Jaggery, Oil, Cloth	All
Mankol	Sanand	Jaggery, Oil, Pulses, Cloth	Mostly all
Khoraj	Sanand	Grocery, Articles	All
Virochannagar	Sanand, Viramgam	Grocery Articles	All
Agol	Kadi	Grocery, Spices, Cloth	All

XI.7 MEANS OF TRANSPORT

The shopping habits of the villagers in the selected villages would naturally indicate considerable intercourse between the villages and the urban centres. The question of means of transport could, therefore, be examined with advantage. The common bus services are supplemented by private modes of transport. Statement 146 gives a break-up of the number of vehicles of various types used for transport. It will be seen that bullock carts are the most common followed by a large number of cycles. Interestingly, camel carts, rickshaws and horse drawn carriages are still in use and even tractors are being used for transport.

STATEMENT 146
Means of Transport

Name of village	Cycle	Bullock cart	Camel cart	Truck/ Tractor	Scooter	Rick-shaw	Horse drawn carriage	Motor/ Jeep
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Within 10 kms.								
Telav	65	49	..	..	..	..	..	1 Jeep
Goraj	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pipan	55	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chekhla	30	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vasana Iyava	40	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beyond 10 kms.								
Daran	35	80	..	1	..	..	..	..
Kundal	3	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mankol	25	150	..	..	1 Motor-cycle	..	..	..
Khoraj	12	70	4	3 Tractors	..	..	1	..
Virochannagar	35	140	..	..	..	4	..	..
Agol	70	65	1	..	..	3	..	..

CHAPTER XII

CONCLUSION

This monograph has attempted to examine the socio-economic structure of Sanand, a small town in the Ahmadabad District of Gujarat. It is one of the State's 73 towns in the population range of 10,000 to 20,000 and has a population at the 1971 Census of 18,985. Being situated only 23.55 km. from Ahmadabad City, with which it enjoys close links, it has felt the influence of the city in various aspects of its socio-economic and cultural life. The impact of the city is, however, of a negative nature as will be clear from some of the observations that follow and makes itself felt in many walks of life in the town notwithstanding the quite distinct character of its own. The latest census recognizes the town as a primary-*cum*-industry-*cum*-service town as against its classification as industry-*cum*-service town in the 1961 Census. This latest classification marks a sharp shift from the earlier classification, as 33.88 per cent of its working population is engaged in the primary sector, the remainder being divided in the seven remaining industrial categories. For reasons that it has not been possible to examine in the course of the present survey the town has reverted significantly to primary sector activity sufficient to change its classification. Rural characteristics continue to persist both as regards economic activity as well as habitation, social norms and mores and services and amenities available. An attempt has also been made in this monograph to examine the extent of influence of traditional norms upon the inhabitants as well as the quality of urbanisation.

It has been seen that the town has enjoyed urban status as early as 1872 in the All India Census it had a population exceeding 7,000 persons. This is some indication of the functional role that the town is likely to have played in the context of the vast surrounding countryside even at such an early time in its history. It is known that a Mamlatdar's office was established in the town in 1867 and a Post Office in 1871. A Police Sub-Inspector's Office followed in 1882 while the railway establishment predated all the other establishments and was established in 1865. The civic administration was given the status of a municipality in 1884. Thus it is clear that the town had an important role to play in the administration

of and the provision of services and amenities for its hinterland. It would naturally also have had a substantially large market to cater to the needs of the countryside. Since then growth in terms of institutions and services and amenities has followed apace. A Central Excise Office and the Office of the Agriculture Produce Market were both opened in 1943 to be followed six years later by the State Transport Office. The Telephone Exchange and the Office of the Gujarat Electricity Board were both established in 1958 and the Taluka Development Office in 1960. Primary schools made a beginning in 1947 and high schools an year later. Industrial units date back as early as the 1920's. Banking institutions, however, did not find a place in the town until 1952 in which year the Sanand branch of the Ahmadabad Co-operative Bank Ltd., was opened in Sanand. Since then, however, three more institutions have followed in quick succession, the Sanand Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., being established in 1956 and the Sanand branch of the Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank and the State Bank of India following three years later, in 1960.

Populationwise, however, the growth of the town has been less remarkable. Thrice during the six decades between 1872 and 1941 the population has shown a decline while in the three remaining decades the growth has been only marginal. It is only after 1941 that the growth rate has stabilised and has maintained some level of growth which has been highest during the 1951-61 decade. No doubt various factors would be influencing the growth rate of the town and accounting for the stagnant situation prior to 1941 but it has not been possible to determine these factors. The assumption that the influence of the neighbouring city of Ahmadabad may have had a contributing hand in retarding the growth of Sanand does, however, suggest itself. The city has grown at a very fast pace and is most likely to have exerted various pulls on the rural population of the surronnding countryside which in turn took away from whatever influence other neighbouring urban centres may have had on the same countryside. The fast pace of growth of the City as well as of opportunities of all types may also have had a part to play in weaning away certain sections of the population of neighbouring urban areas which could not naturally compete with the City in what they had to offer to their population in terms of opportunity. Thus, the section of the population that might otherwise have

converged upon Sanand instead found its way to the City. Similarly, the numerous activities that the needs of the population might have otherwise promoted (such as in the field of boarding and lodging or higher education or entertainment and cultural activities) received a setback from the fact of their already being easily available and accessible elsewhere near the town.

Despite conditions condusive to the promotion of economic growth, the economy of the town has been slow in flowering. A significant proportion of the inhabitants of the town still depend on the primary sector for a livelihood while the secondary sector has remained by and large stagnant. The presence of the various Government offices and other public and semi-public institutions in the town accounts for a small section of the population falling in the tertiary sector. Agro-based industries are few and manufacturing activity is concentrated around leather goods and agricultural tools and implements. Internally, therefore, there is very little diversification in the economy and basically it still rests and depends on the growth of the surrounding rural areas. This dependence on conditions prevailing in the hinterland is an inherent weakness in the economic system of the town as trade and commerce based mainly on agricultural surplus of the hinterland is going to fluctuate according to the seasons and conditions affecting the hinterland. The secondary sector of the economy is, therefore, in urgent need of development if the town is to acquire economic strength independent of the primary sector. There is room for the development of more agro-based industries; small-scale industry designed to cater to the needs of the larger establishments in the City could also flourish here, but it seems entrepreneurs are hesitant to invest capital in the town. Could the influence of the city be held responsible here too ? While no specific enquiry in this direction was made, it would seem to be borne out in the context of the overall situation.

Being as small as it is and in the context of the history of its growth Sanand does not lend itself to easy or convenient division according to clear-cut functional areas, though functional areas do exist. The township has tended to develop radially in all directions with a commercial zone at its centre where the cloth, timber and grain markets are located. It is similarly possible to clearly demarcate its new residential areas in the south and south-west as well as the industrial areas in the north and west and the public buildings sprinkled as

distinct separate entities almost all around the town. Housing has increased over the years but the inhabitants seldom chose to construct outside the already crowded built-up areas. The fresh building sites that were, therefore, available to the growing population and the increasing number of institutions that came to the town were, therefore, naturally limited. Thus fresh growth has been forced away from its normal pattern and new construction activity has, therefore, taken itself to outlying areas mainly by the sides of the roads leading into the town. At the time of the field survey for this monograph building activity was growing outwards from the State Transport bus terminus and on both sides of the State Highway. New residential colonies are also going up on the outskirts of the town. An examination of the housing pattern as reflected by the census map prepared for the houselisting operations in 1970 shows that Blocks 5, 6, 8 and 9 of Ward No. I and Blocks 1 and 3 of Ward No. II are predominantly commercial. On the other hand, the entire area under Ward Nos. III and IV is mainly residential with a sprinkling of non-residential establishments catering to the day-to-day needs of the householders. Ward No. V accommodates most of the registered industrial establishments of the town. The largest number of non-residential establishments are located in Ward I followed by Wards V and II in that order. Industrial growth has tended to concentrate itself on the outskirts of the town and more particularly on the road leading to the railway station.

The settlement pattern conforms to that obtaining in the region generally. There is a general tendency to congregate according to distinct community areas. An examination of the distribution of the population in the various wards by communities shows that the majority of the people in the town are Hindus from communities such as Kadva Patidar, Rajput, Mochi, Thakarda and Jain Bania. Field surveys confirmed the tendency of various communities to cluster together for residential purposes. The residential localities or neighbourhoods are frequently named according to the predominant caste or community group living in them.

There is room for improvement in the matter of municipal services. The first known civic administration of the town dates back to 1884. Before the introduction of the Panchayati Raj and the establishment of Sanand Nagar Panchayat the civic administration of the town was run through a Municipality. At present the local

body has 17 elected members of whom two are returned against seats reserved for women and two others against seats reserved for Scheduled Castes. The functions of the Panchayat are carried out by paid executives. Decisions on matters of policy are taken by the elected body. The local body is responsible for the administration of all matters connected with the town including education, sanitation, octroi, medicine and health and general administration. It also looks after water supply, sewerage, electricity, fire-fighting services, veterinary services and local taxes. Much is still left to be desired in the matter of piped water supply, electricity and sewerage. Piped water is not yet available to all the residential households particularly in the new localities. Night soil is still being carried as head load. The town is also devoid of underground drainage facility and the 6,132 metres length of open drainage available does not fully meet with the requirements of the entire town and there is a shortage of at least 1,838 metres length of open drainage before the full requirement of the town can be met. About 3,700 houses in the town do not still have such a basic requirement as a lavatory. No fire-fighting services are maintained by the local civic administration and in the event of need the services of the Fire Brigade at Ahmadabad have to be utilised. The position as regards medical and health services and veterinary service is more satisfactory. The arrangements for education are adequate. There is, however, a great dearth of cultural institutions and activities and centres for amusement and recreation. A small attempt in this direction was made by the establishment of some clubs but these did not survive. Perhaps this was to be expected as more and more of the youthful population is drawn into the neighbouring City for education and entertainment and cultural life. Knowledge gained through the experience and inspiration provided by the City should have percolated to the town and contributed to its cultural awakening but this has not happened.

The position as regards trade and commercial activity is by comparison much better. According to the 1951 Census 15·36 per cent of the population of the town was engaged in trade and commerce, which increased in 1961 to 17·31 per cent and in 1971 to 20·87 per cent. This is a fairly sizeable proportion of the total working population of the town. The dependence of the hinterland surrounding the town on Sanand for the disposal of its marketable

surplus has been noted earlier. The town is also for a large part of the hinterland the nearest centre for the availing of essential goods and services not available in the rural areas. The growth of trade and commerce in the town between 1961 and the latest census has, therefore, been considerable. According to the houselisting operation in the 1961 Census 302 census houses in the town were reported as shops and 16 as shop-*cum*-dwellings. This excludes eating houses and in addition to these there were some eating houses and 36 business houses and offices. The number of shops has since increased at the latest census to 567, showing a growth of 78·30 per cent. Similarly, the number of business houses and offices has increased by 83·33 per cent from 36 in 1961 to 66 in 1970. The total number of shops dealing in wholesale and retail trade was 344 of which the bulk dealt in retail trade. Retail facilities in the town are thus adequate for the needs of the town and its surrounding areas.

Progress has been similarly marked as regards housing. The unplanned growth of the town has been referred to earlier. Housing has developed radially from the original nucleus of the town and growth has tended to be concentrated in all available spaces inside the original town site. More recently construction has been forced out towards the more open spaces outside the main town for want of any further available space within the original town site itself. The old town has houses mainly on a linear pattern. The streets and lanes in the interior of the town are narrow, uneven and irregular. The houses follow a traditional pattern in their construction plans. Those of the Jains and Rajputs are spacious and well built but largely devoid of amenities like bathrooms and lavatories. Those of recent origin, however, are better built, better ventilated and are provided with all essential amenities. On the whole, however, the legacy of unorderly growth persists and cannot now be got away from. The 1961 Census recorded 4,410 houses in the town of which 2,622 were used for residential purposes, 27 for residential combined with non-residential use and 957 were used entirely for non-residential purposes. 798 structures were recorded as unoccupied. At the 1970 housing census 5,662 houses were found in the town registering an increase of 28·39 per cent over the 1960 figures. Of these 3,505 were used for purely residential purposes while 45 combined residential and non-residential uses. The overall increase in the number of houses during the decade is to the order

of 28·39 per cent. Residential units have recorded an increase of 33·37 per cent while those combining residential and non-residential uses have shown an increase of 66·67 per cent. Non-residential establishments have gone up by 37·22 per cent. As against 18 per cent of the houses found vacant in 1960 only 8·85 per cent were found in that condition in 1970. The latter figure, however, still remains large in view of the considerable housing shortage in all growing towns. Reasons as to why such a large number of houses are left vacant were not investigated but it is presumed that they belong to owners who are either living outside but have an urban dwelling which they keep locked except when they are themselves using it, or of owners who are normally resident in the town but were at the time of the census not in residence in the town for one reason or another. It should also be remembered that the number of houses kept vacant awaiting repairs or suitable tenants is also quite large.

Opinion canvassed on a sample basis shows the existence of both rural and urban linkages with the town. The sample survey showed that the purpose of the bulk of the contact with rural areas was mainly social. A further enquiry as regards the frequency of the contact showed that the bulk of the contact was on an annual basis and very little of it was weekly or monthly. The enquiry also revealed that the inter-urban contact was as strong as the rural-urban contact but the effect of these contacts on the tenor and quality of life in Sanand on the one hand and the rural hinterland on the other has been at best superficial. Sanand would thus seem to have failed in the discharge of its expected role as a dissiminator of knowledge and culture with reference to its hinterland as much as the City would seem to have done so with reference to itself.

The town has no special law and order problem and the crime rate is comparatively low. The people are by and large peaceful and law-abiding. The town is the headquarters of the police station having jurisdiction over the taluka. During 1967-68 it recorded 161 criminal cases. Among the specific cases recorded those in connection with theft and house breaking were most common as also those of causing hurt.

Finally, as to the quality of social and cultural life, much yet remains to be done. Social change appears slow and this manifests

itself in most walks of life be it housing, choice of neighbourhood, community activity, shopping or eating habits, choice of entertainment, recreation and use of leisure time, etc. Most of the communities still follow their traditional vocations; neighbourhoods are still built-up by caste and community considerations; community life still moves around the narrow groove of fairs and festivals and religious occasions; the modern type of entertainment institution has not found a foothold in the town and organised community life outside the pale of religious or semi-religious activity is almost not existant. Even this is restricted to community groups determined by caste, religion or community and there is very little that draws a broad cross-section of the population into any kind of combined activity.

The few conclusions that suggest themselves can thus now be briefly summarized as follows.

Though listed as a town Sanand has not yet cast away its rural roots and the countryside still seems to be its main source of sustenance. While rural-urban and inter-urban contacts continue, the influence of the rural areas on Sanand as regards their socio-cultural activity is as little as that of Sanand on its hinterland. Similarly, the neighbouring city of Ahmadabad would seem to have failed in its role as a dissiminator of information and knowledge in the areas of socio-cultural activities and community life in so far as Sanand is concerned. It would seem, therefore, that the quality of benefit accruing all round from inter-urban and rural-urban contacts is superficial. Within the town itself much yet remains to be done for the improvement of civic amenities and services. The general squalor and untidiness which texts of more than 100 years before speak of may yet be found almost unchanged. In the field of culture, amusement and recreation and in community participation in the same Sanand would seem to be a desert. Much could perhaps be done to improve the quality of shared community life but this would not seem possible unless a number of age old socio-cultural and socio-economic barriers were first brought down. In sum, therefore, it would seem that Sanand has yet to acquire a personality of its own having dynamism and inherent strength and standing outside the shadow of the nearby City on the one hand and its vast rural hinterland on the other.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

TABLE 1

Monthwise Rainfall at Sanand, 1961–1968

(In mms.)

Year	Rainfall in January	February	March	April	May	June	July
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961	..	..	..	..	..	105.0	308.0
1962	..	..	..	..	..	48.7	203.7
1963	..	..	..	..	..	66.0	104.0
1964	..	..	..	..	..	55.0	381.0
1965	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	365.0
1966	..	..	..	..	..	62.0	330.0
1967	..	..	38.05	..	..	124.0	309.09
1968	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	73.08

Year	Rainfall in August	September	October	November	December	Annual rainfall
1	9	10	11	12	13	14
1961	91.0	199.1	..	..	..	703.1
1962	285.9	201.9	..	..	..	740.2
1963	152.0	350.0	11.1	30.0	..	713.1
1964	183.00	66.0	..	..	..	685.0
1965	81.0	30.0	..	..	..	526.0
1966	5.0	290.0	..	..	..	687.0
1967	208.02	73.0	..	36.07	..	788.32
1968	137.07	9.0	..	..	..	229.15

TABLE 2

Maximum and Minimum Temperature at Sanand, 1961–70

(In Centigrade)

Year	January		February		March		April	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1961	27.2	8.9	26.7	5.6	29.4	13.3	45.0	15.6
1962	20.6	11.1	22.2	13.3	35.6	15.0	42.2	15.6
1963	32.2	5.6	35.6	11.1	33.3	13.3	41.7	23.9
1964	31.1	10.0	35.0	9.4	36.7	15.6	43.3	28.9
1965	35.6	10.5	39.4	8.4	41.3	11.2	42.3	15.1
1966	30.6	12.2	32.2	13.3	37.8	20.0	42.2	31.7
1967	31.2	15.6	35.6	17.8	38.9	20.0	42.2	32.2
1968	31.1	9.4	31.1	8.9	38.9	20.0	45.0	17.0
1969	32.0	16.0	32.0	18.0	32.0	19.0	47.0	19.0
1970	30.0	16.0	31.0	16.0	33.0	19.0	48.0	20.0

TABLE 2–*Contd.*

Year	May		June		July		August	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1961	44.4	25.0	45.0	29.4	42.2	16.7	27.2	15.6
1962	45.0	26.1	44.4	26.7	40.0	20.0	38.9	20.0
1963	45.0	30.6	43.3	26.7	40.0	20.0	40.0	20.0
1964	43.3	31.1	42.8	33.3	40.0	20.0	40.0	20.0
1965	44.7	20.3	43.3	23.5	40.6	18.9	38.9	20.1
1966	43.9	31.1	42.2	31.1	40.0	18.9	40.0	20.6
1967	43.3	30.6	42.8	31.7	40.0	18.3	40.0	20.0
1968	45.0	13.0	41.0	19.0	34.0	19.0	31.0	19.0
1969	46.0	28.0	40.0	20.0	37.0	20.0	32.0	18.0
1970	46.0	26.0	42.0	28.0	41.0	19.0	41.0	20.0

Year	September		October		November		December	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1961	27.2	15.6	33.3	16.1	27.8	10.0	20.6	6.7
1962	41.1	21.1	37.8	21.1	37.2	10.6	32.2	10.0
1963	40.0	21.1	37.8	21.1	36.7	10.6	32.2	10.0
1964	40.0	21.1	36.7	20.0	32.2	12.2	26.7	7.2
1965	40.0	20.6	41.1	16.7	38.9	12.2	34.4	8.3
1966	39.4	20.0	38.3	20.0	31.1	12.2	27.2	7.2
1967	40.6	20.0	40.0	20.6	32.2	14.4	26.7	9.4
1968	36.0	22.0	35.0	20.0	31.0	19.0	32.0	18.0
1969	33.0	20.0	35.0	20.0	34.0	19.0	31.0	16.0
1970	41.0	21.0	41.0	20.0	..	..	..	..

TABLE 3

Livestock Population of Sanand Town, 1966

Category of livestock		Numbers	Percentage to total
1		2	3
Bullocks		525	25.50
Cows	(In milk)	168	8.16
	(Dry)	456	22.15
Buffaloes	(In milk)	267	12.97
	(Dry)	206	10.00
Sheep		40	1.94
Goats		250	12.14
Donkeys		139	6.75
Camels		..	..
Poultry		8	0.39
Others		..	..
	Total	**2,059**	**100.00**

TABLE 4
Distribution of Communities by Wards & Blocks

Ward No.	Block No.	Patidar	Jain-Bania	Rajput	Schedule Caste (Mainly Bhangi)	Vaghri	Brahmin	Praja-pati	Muslim	Suthar	Bhoi	Mochi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
	2	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..
	3	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6	31	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
	7	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..
	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
	Total	**106**	**45**	..	..	..	**45**	..	**20**	..	**90**	**83**
II	1	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	30	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
	4	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6	55	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
	7	..	..	..	35	..	35	..	..	..	..	..
	8	..	..	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9	..	..	..	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**210**	**103**	..	**270**	..	**50**	..	..	**12**	..	..

TABLE 4–*Contd.*

Ward No.	Gola	Thakarda	Rabari	Valand	Marwadi	Ghanchi	Bhatia	Od	Luhar	Bajania	Darji	Khavas	Other communities	Total
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
I	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	95
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	104
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	83
	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	80
	..	..	..	..	15	27	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	47
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	82
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Total	**35**	**5**	..	..	**35**	**27**	..	..	**5**	..	..	..	**131**	**627**
II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	68
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	83
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	61
	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	80
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	80
	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	30	125
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Total	..	..	..	**25**	..	..	**25**	..	**10**	..	**10**	**10**	**51**	**776**

TABLE 4–*Contd.*

Ward No.	Block No.	Patidar	Jain-Bania	Rajput	Scheduled Caste (Mainly Bhangis)	Vaghri	Brahmin	Praja-pati	Muslim	Suthar	Bhoi	Mochi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
III	1	..	..	70	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
	2	..	..	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	..	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	..	..	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6	..	35	20	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	**35**	**360**	..	**152**	**20**	..	..	..	..	..
IV	1	..	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	..	85	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
	3	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	..	25	35	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
	5	..	..	40	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..
	6	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..
	8	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..
	Total	**130**	**205**	**100**	..	..	**20**	**40**	..	**80**	..	..
V	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	70	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..
	8	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	75	..	..	..
	Total	**247**	**179**	..	**5**	..	..	**60**	**75**	..	..	..

TABLE 4–*Concld.*

Ward No.	Gola	Thakarda	Rabari	Valand	Marwadi	Ghanchi	Bhatia	Od	Luhar	Bajania	Darji	Khavas	Other communities	Total
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114
	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	144
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	116
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Total	..	**28**	**40**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**62**	**697**
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	104
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	101
	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	101
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	97
	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	113
	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	127
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	107
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	60	130
Total	..	**40**	**15**	**15**	..	..	..	**20**	..	..	..	..	**215**	**880**
V	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	55
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	117
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	95
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	92
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	86
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	20
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	26
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	94
otal	**40**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**14**	..	..	**169**	**789**

TABLE 5

Inventory of Blocks (1970 Houselisting)

Ward No.	Block No.	Houses (By Census Numbers)	Local name of area
1	2	3	4
I	1	1 to 126	Nala-ni-Bhagol
	2	1 to 64	Bhoi Vas
		65 to 83	Bhatt Vas
		84 to 128	Chhip Vad
	3	1 to 22	Chhip Vad
		23 to 45	Mochi Vad
		46 to 86	Sugulji-no-Vas
		87 to 95	Mochi Vas
		96 to 128	Pagi Vas
	4	1 to 22	Pagi Vas
		23 to 30	Bhad-Bhunja Khadki
		31 to 90	Nani Golvad
		91 to 125	Mochi Bazar
	5	1 to 18	Ghanchi Vas
		19 to 48	Lavar Sheri
		49 to 85	Near State Bank
		86 to 101	Near Vividh Karyakari Sahakari Mandli
		102 to 125	Cloth Market
	6	1 to 31	Mochi Bazar
		32 to 55	Naroda Vas
		56 to 90	Nanusha-nu-Dehlu
		91 to 101	Tukadi-ni-Khadaki
		102 to 125	After Tukadi-ni-Khadaki towards Mochi Bazar
		126 to 130	Cloth Market Road
	7	1 to 20	Joshi Vas
		21 to 41	Near Shivalay
		42 to 51	Near Swaminarayan Mandir
		52 to 58	Jani Vas
		59 to 70	Near Kalka Mata's Mandir
		71 to 82	Near Jain Pathasala
		83 to 116	Purabadi-no-Khancho
	8	1 to 16	Dana Bazar
		17 to 35	Near Ambica Lodge
		36 to 55	Panchayat Office
		56 to 85	Ganesh Vijay Saw Mill and Ramchandra's Lati

TABLE 5–*Contd.*

Ward No.	Block No.	Houses (By Census Numbers)	Local name of area
1	2	3	4
		86 to 101	Manhar Timber Mart
		102 to 123	Laxmi Rice Mill
I	9	1 to 33	On Bhadreti Talao
		34 to 46	Near Kumar Shala
		47 to 65	Near S. T. Stand
		66 to 68	Near Petrol Pump (Burma Shell)
		69 to 77	Near Bhoi Vas
		78 to 90	Near Petrol Pump (Esso)
II	1	1 to 64	Maru Falia
		65 to 104	Vania Vas
		105 to 125	Magan Mehta's Faliya
	2	1 to 12	Bhagakulu-no-Mohollo
		13 to 30	Kala-ni-Khadki
		31 to 71	Nutha Sheth-nu-Dehlu
		72 to 86	Derasar-ni-Khadki
		87 to 126	Chotabhai-ni-Khadki
	3	1 to 65	Lal Bazar
		66 to 83	Suthar-nu-Dehlu
		84 to 102	Lal Bazar
		103 to 126	Mukhi-ni-Khadki
	4	1 to 15	Holi Chakla
		16 to 25	Khodabhai-no-Mohollo
		26 to 45	Kot-nu-Dehlu
		46 to 50	Near Girl's High School
		51 to 56	Near Nagar Panchayat
		57 to 88	Near Dawakhana
		89 to 118	Khadki Opp. Post Office
		119 to 144	Mehta-nu-Dehlu
	5	1 to 83	Chora-valo-Mohollo
		84 to 106	Koyata-no-Mohollo
		107 to 117	Holi Chakla to Durbar Gadh
		118 to 121	Valand Vas
		122 to 125	Naran Virji-no-Tekro
	6	1 to 24	Naran Virji-no-Tekro
		25 to 46	Holi Chakla
		47 to 84	Bavaliya Chok
		85 to 99	Bavaliya-no-Zampo
		100 to 110	Megha-no-Mohollo
		111 to 138	Gathia Naka

TABLE 5–*Contd.*

Ward No.	Block No.	Houses (By Census Numbers)	Local name of area
1	2	3	4
II	7	1 to 50	Jani Vas
		51 to 68	Bhatia Vas
		69 to 93	Gadhia Talao
		94 to 99	Staff Quarters
		100 to 126	Bhangi Colony
	8	1 to 10	Goraj-no-Marag
		11 to 125	Harijan Vas
	9	1 to 124	Harijan Vas
	10	1 to 34	Viramgam-Ahmadabad State Highway
III	1	1 to 20	Ambaji Mata faliya
		21 to 31	Zunpiya-ni-Deli
		34 to 63	Goshvi-no-Mohollo
		64 to 122	Chundeswar-no-Vas
	2	1 to 61	Gohad Sheri
		62 to 118	Maru Vas
	3	1 to 75	Ugarji-no-Mohollo
		76 to 122	Rabari Vas
	4	1 to 13	Bhimnath Mahadev
		14 to 32	Amarsing-nu-Dehlu
		33 to 118	Goppura
		119 to 131	Goppura Bhimnath
	5	1 to 17	Vaghri Vas
		18 to 36	Pani-ni-Tanki, Havado
		37 to 108	Vaghri Vas
		109 to 137	Thohor Vas
	6	1 to 11	Garden
		12 to 68	Society-ni-Pani-ni-Tanki
		69 to 79	Sahakar Nagar Society Veterinary Dispensary
		80 to 87	Vaghela Boarding
		88 to 103	Police Line
		104 to 124	Police Station
	7	1 to 16	State Highway
		17 to 22	P.W.D. Store
		23 to 42	Near Store
IV	1	1 to 71	Post Office Dehlo
		72 to 124	Dhobi Faliya
	2	1 to 84	Brahma Pole
		85 to 125	Nilkanth Mahadev

TABLE 5-*Concld.*

Ward No.	Block No.	Houses (By Census Numbers)	Local name of area
1	2	3	4
IV	3	1 to 54	Vaidya-ni-Khadki
		55 to 125	Dadvi Vas
	4	1 to 61	Kapol Vas
		62 to 116	Lakhtiya-ni-Khadki
		117 to 127	Mohollo
	5	1 to 42	Ranchhodji's Mandir to Dhorna Dabba
		43 to 81	Kanariya-na-Faliya
		82 to 109	From Kaneria-Na-Faliya to Gohel Faliya
		110 to 124	Surrounding Panch's Limdi
	6	1 to 40	Surrounding Padtar Vada
		41 to 128	Surroundlng Padtar Vada
	7	1 to 60	Nava Vas
		61 to 113	Suthar Vas to Navo Vas
	8	1 to 101	Nava Vas to Bhoi Vas
		102 to 142	Bhoi Vas to Ranga Vas
V	1	1 to 23	Darbari Vado
		24 to 63	Sharda Vijay Rice and Flour Factory
		64 to 110	Moti Golvad
		111 to 128	New Vegetable Market
	2	1 to 37	Jain Apasara
		38 to 122	Ghandhi Vas
	3	1 to 57	Dama Mehta-no-Tekro
		58 to 86	Mehta Padmashi-no-Delo
		87 to 109	Sanghani Matani Khadaki
		110 to 124	Office
	4	1 to 50	Subba Vas
		51 to 76	Moti Mehta Vad
		77 to 84	Nav Ghariyu
		85 to 110	Popat Valo Vas
	5	1 to 7	Near Garden
		8 to 28	Grid Sub Station and Market Yard
		29 to 61	Sahakari Ginning and Pressing Factory
	6	1 to 118	Subba Vas
	7	1 to 124	Kumbhar Vas
	8	1 to 41	Laypara
		1 to 32	Patel Vas
		33 to 41	Harijan Vas
	9	1 to 46	Vadnagar
		1 to 46	Patel Vas

TABLE 6
Distribution of Shops by Ward

Sl. No.	Commodity on sale	Ward No. I				Ward No. II				Ward No. III			
		Wholesale		Retail		Wholesale		Retail		Wholesale		Retail	
		Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Grocery & Food Grains	7	21	59	132	1	2	30	60	..	..	5	5
2	Cutlery	..	..	9	15	..	..	5	7	..	..	..	..
3	Milk	1	2	2	3	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	1
4	Sweets	1	4	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Farsan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
6	Vegetable	2	7	2	3	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..
7	Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
9	Pan (Betel leaves)	..	..	3	3	..	..	4	7	..	..	..	..
10	Cloth	..	..	28	79	..	..	6	13	..	..	..	..
11	Readymade Garments	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Tobacco, Bidi, Chhikni	1	3	6	10	..	..	4	12	..	..	..	..
13	Ornaments (Gold & Silver)	..	..	3	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
14	Machinery spare parts	..	..	6	13	..	..	8	16	..	..	..	..
15	Electrical spare parts	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
16	Electrical goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Hardware	1	15	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Furniture	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Kerosnee	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Petrol	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Drugs & Medicines	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..
22	Flowers	..	..	.	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..

TABLE 6-*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Commodity on sale	Ward No. IV				Ward No V				Summary			
		Wholesale		Retail		Wholesale		Retail		Wholesale		Retail	
		Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Grocery & Food Grains	..	..	15	21	..	..	41	110	8	23	150	328
2	Cutlery	..	..	1	1	..	..	10	22	..	..	25	45
3	Milk	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	1	2	8	10
4	Sweets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	9
5	Farsan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
6	Vegetable	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	2	7	11	15
7	Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	4	4
8	Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
9	Pan (Betel leaves)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	10	14
10	Cloth	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	8	..	..	40	101
11	Readymade Garments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
12	Tobacco, Bidi, Chhikni	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	3	5	11	23
13	Ornaments (Gold & Silver)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	7	11
14	Mechinery spare parts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	29
15	Electrical spare parts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
16	Electrical goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
17	Hardware	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	2	6
18	Furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	13	..	..	4	14
19	Kerosene	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	5
20	Petrol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
21	Drugs & Medicines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
22	Flowers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2

TABLE 6-*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Commodity on sale	Ward No. I				Ward No. II				Ward No. III			
		Wholesale		Retail		Wholesale		Retail		Wholesale		Retail	
		Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
23	Books	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..
24	Utensils	..	..	1	4	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..
25	Cotton Seeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Oil Seeds	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Ivory	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Fried Ground Nut	..	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Cycle-Radio	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Tyre-tube	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Cattle Feed	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Others (Co-operative Purchase Sangh)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
33	Coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Paddy husk	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Overall Total	**14**	**53**	**140**	**312**	**1**	**2**	**74**	**145**	..	..	**7**	**7**

TW=Total Workers

TABLE 6–*Concld.*

Sl. No.	Commodity on sale	Ward No. IV				Ward No. V				Summary			
		Wholesale		Retail		Wholesale		Retail		Wholesale		Retail	
		Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
23	Books	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
24	Utensils	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9
25	Cotton Seeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	5	6
26	Oil Seeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
27	Ivory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
28	Fried Ground Nut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6
29	Cycle-Radio	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
30	Tyre-tube	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
31	Cattle Feed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
32	Others (Co-operative Purchase Sangh)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
33	Coal	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
34	Paddy husk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Overall Total	..	..	**20**	**26**	**2**	**2**	**86**	**186**	**17**	**57**	**327**	**676**

TW=Total Workers

TABLE 7

Distribution of Manufacturing Establishments by Wards (1970 Houselisting)

Sl. No.	Type of manufacturing establishment	Ward No. I				Ward No. II				Ward No. III			
		Workshop		Household		Workshop		Household		Workshop		Household	
		Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Rice mill	1	5	2	7	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Saw mill	6	18	1	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Soap making	1	4	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Printing yress	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Pottery works	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
6	Cotton ginning	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Cutting, packing and milling of tobacco	1	10	2	4	4	45	2	2	1	4	..	..
8	Motor (Engine) repairing	1	26	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Cycle repairing	..	..	7	15	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..
10	Watch repairing	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..
11	Primus repairing	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Lock repairing	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..
13	Radio repairing	..	..	4	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
14	Wooden furniture making	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Carpentry works	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Implements of agriculture (manufacture and repair)	..	..	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Photo frame (manufacture)	..	..	4	8	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
18	Leather works (foot wear)	..	..	16	37	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
19	Handloom works	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	5	11	,,	,,	..	..

TABLE 7-*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Type of manufacturing establishment	Ward No. IV				Ward No. V				Summary			
		Workshop		Household		Workshop		Household		Workshop		Household	
		Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Rice mill	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	3	12	2	7
2	Saw mill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	23	1	1
3	Soap making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	..
4	Printing press	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	4	..	..
5	Pottery works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
6	Cotton ginning	..	..	..	..	2	63	..	..	2	63	1	5
7	Cutting, packing and milling of tobacco	1	2	..	..	1	17	..	..	8	78	4	6
8	Motor (Engine) repairing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	26	2	2
9	Cycle repairing	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	15	24
10	Watch repairing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
11	Primus repairing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
12	Lock repairing	..	..	..	..	..		1	1	..	..	4	5
13	Radio repairing	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	5	7
14	Wooden furniture making	..	..	..	..	..		1	4	..	..	2	7
15	Carpentry works	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	5	8
16	Implements of agriculture (manufacture and repair)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9
17	Photo frame (manufacture)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	9	15
18	Leather works (foot wear)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	38
19	Handloom works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	11

TABLE 7–*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Type of manufacturing establishment	Ward No. I				Ward No. II				Ward No. III			
		Workshop		Household		Workshop		Household		Workshop		Household	
		Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20	Tailoring	..	..	24	36	..	..	21	37	..	..	..	..
21	Gold and Silver ornaments (manufacture)	..	..	11	23	..	..	8	17	..	..	..	..
22	Flour mill	..	..	7	16	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
23	Sweets	..	..	2	3	1	6	4	9	..	..	..	..
24	Farsan	2	26	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Biscuits	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
26	Kulphi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Oil Factory	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Powder	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Iron Workshop	..	..	..	..	5	24	2	3	..	..	..	..
30	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total	**12**	**89**	**100**	**197**	**14**	**90**	**59**	**101**	**1**	**4**	..	..

TW=Total Workers

TABLE 7–*Concld.*

Sl. No.	Type of manufacturing establishment	Ward No. IV				Ward No. V				Summary			
		Workshop		Household		Workshop		Household		Workshop		Household	
		Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW	Units	TW
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
20	Tailoring	..	..	11	11	..	..	2	3	..	..	58	87
21	Gold and Silver ornaments (manufacture)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	21	45
22	Flour mill	..	..	2	5	..	..	3	6	..	..	13	29
23	Sweets	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	11	1	6	11	23
24	Farsan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	26	3	11
25	Biscuits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
26	Kulphi	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2
27	Oil Factory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
28	Powder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..
29	Iron Workshop	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	24	2	3
30	Others	..	..	..	..	3	16	..	..	3	16	1	1
	Grand Total	**1**	**2**	**13**	**16**	**8**	**104**	**24**	**44**	**36**	**289**	**196**	**358**

W=Total Workers

TABLE 8

Distribution of Establishments by Ward

Ward No.	Manufacturing		Trade and Commerce		Others		Total	
	No. of Establishments	Workers Engaged	No. of Establishments	Workers Engaged	No. of Establishments	Workers Engaged	No. of Establishments	Workers Engaged
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	112	286	154	363	46	305	312	954
II	73	191	77	150	69	188	219	529
III	1	4	7	7	25	127	33	138
IV	14	18	20	26	17	53	51	97
V	37	610	88	188	58	203	183	1,001
Total	**237**	**1,109**	**346**	**734**	**215**	**876**	**798**	**2,719**

TABLE 9

Distribution of Establishments and Workers by Blocks

Ward No.	Block No.	Manufacturing		Trade and Commerce		Others		Total	
		No. of Establishments	Workers Engaged	No. of Establishments	Workers Engaged	No. of Establishments	Workers Engaged	No. of Establishments	Workers Engaged
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	1	12	32	7	10	..	..	19	42
	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3
	3	8	21	7	17	..	..	15	38
	4	15	33	10	17	3	5	28	55
	5	20	42	24	75	5	22	49	139
	6	11	19	10	20	4	10	25	49
	7	5	6	1	1	3	3	9	10
	8	19	42	58	147	15	67	92	256
	9	19	88	37	76	16	198	72	362
Total		**112**	**286**	**154**	**363**	**46**	**305**	**312**	**954**
II	1	15	38	9	20	2	7	26	65
	2	5	7	7	16	8	16	20	39
	3	16	22	35	68	8	10	59	100
	4	9	29	13	22	28	83	50	134
	5	6	36	2	8	2	4	10	48

TABLE 9–*Contd.*

Ward No.	Block No.	Manufacturing		Trade and Commerce		Others		Total	
		No. of Establishments	Workers Engaged	No. of Establishments	Workers Engaged	No. of Establishments	Workers Engaged	No. of Establishments	Workers Engaged
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	6	5	9	..	..	4	4	9	13
	7	4	10	2	2	4	33	10	45
	8	..	..	1	3	7	17	8	20
	9	7	20	5	5	2	2	14	27
	10	6	20	3	6	4	12	13	38
	Total	**73**	**191**	**77**	**150**	**69**	**188**	**219**	**529**
III	1	1	4	3	3	..	..	4	7
	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
	3	..	..	..	..	5	5	5	5
	4	..	..	1	1	2	2	3	3
	5	..	..	3	3	5	5	8	8
	6	..	..	..	..	12	114	12	114
	Total	**1**	**4**	**7**	**7**	**25**	**127**	**33**	**138**
IV	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	6	6
	2	3	4	1	1	2	2	6	7
	3	2	3	1	1	2	3	5	7
	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	6	6
	5	4	6	10	15	7	42	21	63
	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
	7	..	..	3	3	1	1	4	4
	8	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	3
	Total	**14**	**18**	**20**	**26**	**17**	**53**	**51**	**97**
V	1	10	25	39	81	6	14	55	120
	2	5	8	27	69	10	12	42	89
	3	4	9	9	14	10	39	23	62
	4	..	..	1	2	2	20	3	22
	5	13	560	6	15	21	107	40	682
	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	5	8	5	6	3	4	13	18
	8	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2
	9	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
	10	..	..	1	1	3	4	4	5
	Total	**37**	**610**	**88**	**188**	**58**	**203**	**183**	**1,001**

TABLE 10

Distribution of Manufacturing Establishments by Category-1970

Ward No.	Registered Factories		Workshops		Household Industry		Total	
	No. of Establishments	Workers Engaged	No. of Establishments	Workers Engaged	No. of Establishments	Workers Engaged	No. of Establishments	Workers Engaged
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	..	..	12	89	100	197	112	286
II	..	..	14	90	59	101	73	191
III	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	4
IV	..	..	1	2	13	16	14	18
V	5	462	8	104	24	44	37	610
Total	**5**	**462**	**36**	**289**	**196**	**358**	**237**	**1,109**

TABLE 11

Distribution of Categories of Manufacturing Establishments by Ward and Block

Ward No.	Block No. I						Block No. II					
	Registered Factories		Workshops		Household Industry		Registered Factories		Workshops		Household Industry	
	Est.	W.	Est.	W.	Est.	W.	Est.	W.	Est.	W.	Est.	W.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	..	..	2	11	10	21	..	..	..	..	3	3
II	..	..	2	11	13	27	..	..	..	..	5	7
III	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	2	2
V	..	..	2	8	8	17	..	..	..	..	5	8
Total	..	..	**7**	**34**	**32**	**66**	..	..	**1**	**2**	**15**	**20**

TABLE 11–*Contd.*

Ward No.	Block No. III						Block No. IV					
	Registered Factories		Workshops		Household Industry		Registered Factories		Workshops		Household Industry	
	Est.	W.	Est.	W.	Est.	W.	Est.	W.	Est.	W.	Est.	W.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
I	..	..	1	10	7	11	..	..	..	..	15	33
II	..	..	..	..	16	22	..	..	2	14	7	15
III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	4	4
V	..	..	..	..	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	**1**	**10**	**29**	**45**	..	..	**2**	**14**	**26**	**52**

Ward No.	Block No. V						Block No. VI					
	Registered Factories		Workshops		Household Industry		Registered Factories		Workshops		Household Industry	
	Est.	W.	Est.	W.	Est.	W.	Est.	W.	Est.	W.	Est.	W.
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
I	..	..	1	4	19	38	..	..	..	..	11	19
II	..	..	3	33	3	3	..	..	..	..	5	9
III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	5	462	6	96	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**5**	**462**	**10**	**133**	**28**	**49**	..	..	..	..	**16**	**28**

Ward No.	Block No. VII						Block No. VIII					
	Registered Factories		Workshops		Household Industry		Registered Factories		Workshops		Household Industry	
	Est.	W.	Est.	W.	Est.	W.	Est.	W.	Est.	W.	Est.	W.
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
I	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	4	8	15	34
II	..	..	..	..	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	**14**	**24**	..	..	**4**	**8**	**15**	**34**

TABLE 11–*Concld.*

Ward No.	Block No. IX						Block No. X					
	Registered Factories		Workshops		Household Industry		Registered Factories		Workshops		Household Industry	
	Est.	W.	Est.	W.	Est.	W.	Est.	W.	Est.	W.	Est.	W.
1	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
I	..	..	4	56	15	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	..	..	1	12	6	8	..	..	6	20	..	..
III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	**5**	**68**	**21**	**40**	..	..	**6**	**20**	..	..

Est.=Establishments W.=Workers Engaged

TABLE 12
Distribution of Wholesale/Retail Shops by Ward and Block

Ward No.	Block No. I				Block No. II				Block No. III			
	Wholesale		Retail		Wholesale		Retail		Wholesale		Retail	
	Est.	W.	Est.	W.	Est.	W.	Est.	W.	Est.	W.	Est.	W.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	2	3	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	17
II	..	..	9	20	..	..	7	16	2	3	33	65
III	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
V	..	..	39	81	..	..	27	69	2	2	7	12
Total	**2**	**3**	**58**	**113**	..	..	**35**	**86**	**4**	**5**	**48**	**95**

Ward No.	Block No. IV				Block No. V			
	Wholesale		Retail		Wholesale		Retail	
	Est.	W.	Est.	W.	Est.	W.	Est.	W.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
I	3*	18	7	9	2*	19	22	56
II	..	..	13	22	..	..	2	8
III	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	3
IV	..	..	1	1	..	..	10	15
V	..	..	1	2	..	..	6	15
Total	**3**	**18**	**23**	**35**	**2**	**19**	**43**	**97**

*Denotes wholesale as well as retail.

Est.=Establishments W.=Workers Engaged

TABLE 13
Distribution of Wholesale/Retail Shops by Wards

Ward No.	Wholesale		Retail		Total	
	Number of Establishments	Workers Engaged	Number of Establishments	Workers Engaged	Number of Establishments	Workers Engaged
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	14	53	140	310	154	363
II	2	3	75	147	77	150
III	..	..	7	7	7	7
IV	..	..	20	26	20	26
V	2	2	86	186	88	188
Total	**18**	**58**	**328**	**676**	**346**	**734**

TABLE 14
Industrial Classification of Workers (Sample Households)

Ward No.	Workers			Agriculture		Agricultural Labour		Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, etc.		Household Industry	
	T	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	57	50	7	17	3	1	3	1	..	1	..
II	43	42	1	18	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
III	69	57	12	19	..	..	1	3	3	..	..
IV	70	69	1	15	..	7	1	..	..	4	..
V	29	28	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Non-Municipal Area	23	22	1	15	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
New Area	22	20	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**313**	**288**	**25**	**97**	**4**	**11**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**8**	**..**

Ward No.	In Manufacturing		Construction		Trade and Commerce		Transport		Other Services	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
I	2	..	1	..	19	..	..	..	8	1
II	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	13	..
III	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	33	8
IV	2	..	..	..	30	..	5	..	6	..
V	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	10	..
Non-Municipal Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
New Area	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	6	2
Total	**7**	**..**	**2**	**..**	**74**	**1**	**5**	**..**	**80**	**12**

Source :
Household Schedule.
M=Male F=Female T=Total

TABLE 15

Use of Census Houses According to Houselisting at 1961 and 1971 Censuses (Wardwise)

Nature/ Type of use	Ward No. I	II	III	IV	V	Total 1971 Census	1961 Census	Variation over 1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Only residence	608	775	658	795	669	3,505	2,628	+ 33.37
Residence-*cum*-non-residence*	20	8	2	13	2	45	27	+ 66.67
Other than residence†	445	374	178	196	418	1,611	957	+ 68.34
Vacant	100	157	65	55	124	501	798	— 59.28
Total Census House	**1,173**	**1,314**	**903**	**1,059**	**1,213**	**5,662**	**4,410**	**+ 28.39**

* Shop-*cum*-dwelling and workshop-*cum*-dwelling.

† Hotels, Dharmashalas, Shops, Business, Houses and Offices, Factories, Workshops, Schools, Restaurants, Medical Services Establishments, Offices.

TABLE 16

Sample Households by Availability of Different Amenities

Name of Area	No. of house-holds	No. of households having Kit-chen	Bath-room	Lava-tory	Electri-city	Source of water supply Well	Pipe Line	Tank	River	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ward I	39	9	2	2	22	10	8	..	..	21
Ward II	30	19	11	8	20	13	24	2	..	..
Ward III	44	..	..	..	11	10	39	11	..	..
Ward IV	48	30	14	1	36	..	48	..	..	..
Ward V	22	10	2	1	17	5	11	..	..	9
Non-Municipal Area	13	5	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..
New Area	15	15	15	15	12	15	..	..	..	..
Overall	**211**	**88**	**44**	**27**	**118**	**66**	**130**	**13**	..	**3**

Source :

Household Schedule.

TABLE 17

Sample Households by Type of Fuel Used

Name of Area	No. of house-holds	No. of households with type of fuel					
		Coal	Kerosene	Gas	Cowdung Cakes	Fire-Wood	Electri-city
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ward I	39	20	20	..	23	28	..
Ward II	30	17	25	2	7	24	..
Ward III	44	2	33	..	26	40	..
Ward IV	48	32	39	2	29	21	..
Ward V	22	12	20	..	11	12	..
Non-Municipal Area	13	..	13	..	10	13	..
New Area	15	15	15	1	..	1	..
Overall	**211**	**98**	**165**	**5**	**106**	**139**	..

Source :
Household Schedule.

TABLE 18

Sample Households by Luxury Articles and Costly Goods Possessed

Name of Area	No. of house-holds	Number of households having						
		Wrist-watch	Time-piece	Radio	Tran-sistor	Tele-vision Set	Gra-mo-phone	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ward I	39	14	19	8	3	..	..	..
Ward II	30	15	8	9	2	..	..	..
Ward III	44	6	5	4	..	..	..	..
Ward IV	48	27	24*	14	2	..	..	..
Ward V	22	10	7	5	2	..	..	..
Non-Municipal Area	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Area	15	14	14	10	4	..	..	..
Overall	**211**	**88**	**77**	**50**	**13**	..	..	..

* One household has a wall-clock.

Source :
Household Schedule.

TABLE 19

Sample Households by Material of Utensils

Name of Area	No. of house-holds	Break-up of households by material of cooking utensils						
		Brass	Copper	Clay	Stain-less steel	Bronze	Alumi-nium	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ward I	39	39	7	3	6	..	13	1
Ward II	30	30	7	6	5	..	7	..
Ward III	44	41	25	27	1	2	4	2
Ward IV	48	48	1	..	10	..	12	3
Ward V	22	22	21	7	6	..	..	..
Non-Municipal Area	13	11	12	12	1	1	2	..
New Area	15	14	14	..	12	..	5	..
Overall	**211**	**205**	**87**	**55**	**41**	**3**	**43**	**6**

Name of Area	Break-up of households by material of serving utensils						
	Brass	Copper	Clay	Stainless steel	Bronze	Alu-minium	Others
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ward I	39	10	2	8	..	10	..
Ward II	30	9	2	10	..	3	..
Ward III	40	22	26	1	2	4	3
Ward IV	48	6	..	19	..	14	7
Ward V	22	21	6	5	..	..	..
Non-Municipal Area	11	12	12	2	1	3	..
New Area	14	14	1	11	..	5	..
Overall	**204**	**94**	**49**	**56**	**3**	**39**	**10**

Source :
Household Schedule.

TABLE 20

Census Houses by Use (1970 Houselisting)

Ward No.	Total No. of census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Dwelling	Shop-*cum*-dwelling	Workshop-*cum*-dwelling	Hotels/ Dharmashalas/ Tourist houses & inspection houses	Shops excluding catering houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	1,173	100	608	16	4	5	221
II	1,314	157	775	6	2	3	153
III	903	65	658	2	..	1	6
IV	1,059	55	795	13	..	..	25
V	1,213	124	669	2	..	6	123
Total	**5,662**	**501**	**3,505**	**39**	**6**	**15**	**528**
	(100.00)	**(8.85)**	**(61.90)**	**(0.69)**	**(0.11)**	**(0.26)**	**(9.32)**

Ward No.	Business houses and offices	Factories/ workshops	Schools and other educational institutions	Restaurants and sweetmeat shops	Place of entertainment, community gathering	Public health, medical institutions, hospitals	Others	Seats*
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	21	17	7	4	..	2	140	28
II	21	13	8	4	..	6	107	59
III	6	..	1	..	..	2	118	44
IV	3	2	1	..	..	1	81	83
V	15	22	5	2	1	9	93	142
Total	**66**	**54**	**22**	**10**	**1**	**20**	**539**	**356**
	(1.17)	**(0.96)**	**(0.39)**	**(0.18)**	**(0.02)**	**(0.35)**	**(9.52)**	**(6.28)**

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

* Parts of parent house used by the owner household for non-residential purpose and wrongly treated and numbered as a Census House in its own right.

TABLE 21
Predominant Material Used in Walls (1970 Houselisting)

Ward No.	Number of houses by material of wall				
	Grass, leaves, bamboo, etc.	Timber	Mud and bricks	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	29	13	197	..	891
II	..	28	170	3	1,113
III	..	3	543	..	351
IV	2	2	264	8	780
V	20	11	197	8	953
Total	**51**	**57**	**1,371**	**19**	**4,088**
	(0.90)	**(1.01)**	**(24.21)**	**(0.34)**	**(72.20)**

Ward No.	Number of houses by material of wall				
	C. I. sheet of other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	Others	Total
1	7	8	9	10	11
I	29	4	..	10	1,173
II	..	..	..	..	1,314
III	2	..	..	4	903
IV	..	..	..	3	1,059
V	7	..	4	13	1,213
Total	**38**	**4**	**4**	**30**	**5,662**
	(0.67)	**(0.07)**	**(0.07)**	**(0.53)**	**(100.00)**

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

TABLE 22
Predominant Material Used in Roof

Ward No.	Number of houses by material of roof								
	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles	Corrugated or other sheet	Bricks and lime	Concrete stone	Asbestos sheet	Iron sheet and stone	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	116	318	148	3	137	442	9	..	1,173
II	61	515	128	4	203	373	30	..	1,314
III	22	682	1	1	99	92	5	1	903
IV	12	555	15	1	175	275	26	..	1,059
V	32	453	97	2	206	385	38	..	1,213
Total	**243**	**2,523**	**389**	**11**	**820**	**1,567**	**108**	**1**	**5,662**
	(4.29)	**(44.56)**	**(6.87)**	**(0.20)**	**(14.48)**	**(27.67)**	**(1.91)**	**(0.02)**	**(100.00)**

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

TABLE 23

Households Having Owned Houses by Number of Living Rooms

Ward No.	House-hold with one room	Total members		House-hold with two rooms	Total members		House-hold with three rooms	Total members	
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	84	197	192	99	284	259	46	152	133
II	31	83	82	133	334	331	72	220	195
III	265	694	689	209	624	642	22	75	87
IV	137	299	282	262	699	663	25	65	73
V	131	343	317	185	535	504	14	38	39
Total	**648**	**1,616**	**1,562**	**888**	**2,476**	**2,399**	**179**	**550**	**527**
	(32.43)	**(28.39)**	**(28.91)**	**(44.44)**	**(43.49)**	**(44.40)**	**(8.96)**	**(9.66)**	**(9.75)**

Ward No.	House-hold with four rooms	Total members		House-hold with more than four rooms	Total members		Total		
		Male	Fe-male		Male	Fe-male	House-hold	Male	Fe-male
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I	27	102	90	33	106	117	289	841	791
II	57	274	169	41	136	138	334	1,047	915
III	10	23	40	1	3	4	507	1,419	1,462
IV	51	170	161	16	54	46	491	1,287	1,225
V	38	159	130	9	24	20	377	1,099	1,010
Total	**183**	**728**	**590**	**100**	**323**	**325**	**1,998**	**5,693**	**5,403**
	(9.16)	**(12.79)**	**(10.92)**	**(5.01)**	**(5.67)**	**(6.02)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

TABLE 24

Households Staying in Rented Houses by Number of Living Rooms

Ward No.	House-hold with one room	Total members		House-hold with two rooms	Total members		House-hold with three rooms	Total members	
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	218	575	468	93	259	253	29	70	48
II	82	179	163	105	247	224	13	32	40
III	106	234	217	44	131	122	1	1	..
IV	134	307	273	163	402	395	10	29	27
V	181	427	386	64	181	161	13	54	35
Total	**721**	**1,722**	**1,507**	**469**	**1,220**	**1,155**	**66**	**186**	**150**
	(55.89)	**(51.30)**	**(50.02)**	**(36.35)**	**(36.34)**	**(38.33)**	**(5.12)**	**(5.54)**	**(4.98)**

TABLE 24–*Contd.*

Ward No.	House-hold with four rooms	Total members		House-hold with more than four rooms	Total members		Total		
		Male	Fe-male		Male	Fe-male	House-holds	Male	Fe-male
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I	2	8	11	2	47	107	344	959	887
II	9	32	26	..	..	..	209	490	453
III	1	3	2	1	50	..	153	419	341
IV	8	60	24	2	10	11	317	808	730
V	9	19	20	..	..	..	267	681	602
Total	**29**	**122**	**83**	**5**	**107**	**118**	**1,290**	**3,357**	**3,013**
	(2.25)	**(3.63)**	**(2.75)**	**(0.39)**	**(3.19)**	**(3.92)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

TABLE 25

Total Households by Number of Living Rooms

Ward No.	House-hold with one room	Total members		House-hold with two rooms	Total members		House-hold with three rooms	Total members	
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	302	772	660	192	544	512	75	222	181
II	113	262	245	238	581	555	85	252	235
III	371	928	906	253	755	764	23	76	87
IV	271	606	555	425	1,101	1,058	35	94	100
V	312	770	703	249	716	665	27	92	74
Total	**1,369**	**3,338**	**3,069**	**1,397**	**3,697**	**3,554**	**245**	**736**	**677**
	(41.64)	**(36.88)**	**(36.47)**	**(41.27)**	**(40.85)**	**(42.23)**	**(7.45)**	**(8.13)**	**(8.04)**

Ward No.	House-hold with four rooms	Total members		House-hold with five rooms	Total members		Total		
		Male	Fe-male		Male	Fe-male	House-holds	Male	Fe-male
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I	29	110	101	35	153	224	633	1,801	1,678
II	66	306	195	41	136	138	543	1,537	1,368
III	11	26	42	2	53	4	660	1,838	1,803
IV	59	230	185	18	64	57	808	2,095	1,955
V	47	178	150	9	24	20	644	1,780	1,612
Total	**212**	**850**	**673**	**105**	**430**	**443**	**3,288**	**9,051**	**8,416**
	(6.45)	**(9.39)**	**(8.00)**	**(3.19)**	**(4.75)**	**(5.26)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

TABLE 26

Tenure Status of Households–1970 Houselisting

Ward No.	Total No. of households living in		Dwellings		Shop-*cum*-dwelling	
	Owned premises	Rented premises	Owned premises	Rented premises	Owned premises	Rented premises
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	286	342	280	328	3	13
II	534	249	532	243	1	1
III	508	152	507	151	1	1
IV	491	317	486	309	5	8
V	398	273	396	273	2	..
Total	**2,217**	**1,333**	**2,201**	**1,304**	**12**	**23**
	(100.00)	**(100.00)**	**(99.28)**	**(97.82)**	**(0.54)**	**(1.73)**

Ward No.	Workshop-*cum*-dwelling		Dwelling with other uses	
	Owned premises	Rented premises	Owned premises	Rented premises
1	8	9	10	11
I	3	1	..	..
II	1	1	..	4
III	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..
Total	**4**	**2**	..	**4**
	(0.18)	**(0.15)**	**(0)**	**(0.30)**

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

TABLE 27

Households Having Owned Houses by Number of Living Rooms (For Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only)

Ward No.	No. of Household with one room	Total members		No. of Household with two rooms	Total members		No. of Household with three rooms	Total members	
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	19	47	39	170	562	561	6	20	19
III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	20	57	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**39**	**104**	**89**	**170**	**562**	**561**	**6**	**20**	**19**

TABLE 27–*Contd.*

Ward No.	House-hold with four rooms	Total members		No. of house-hold with more than four rooms	Total members		Total		
		Male	Fe-male		Male	Fe-male	House-holds	Male	Fe-male
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	3	15	16	1	6	5	199	650	640
III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	57	50
Total	**3**	**15**	**16**	**1**	**6**	**5**	**219**	**707**	**690**

TABLE 28

Households Staying in Rented Houses by Number of Living Rooms (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only)

Ward No.	No. of house-hold with one room	Total members		No. of house-hold with two rooms	Total members		No. of house-hold with three rooms	Total members	
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	19	52	50	16	43	33	1	2	2
III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	6	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**25**	**67**	**65**	**16**	**43**	**33**	**1**	**2**	**2**

Ward No.	No. of House-hold with four rooms	Total members		No. of house-hold with more than four rooms	Total members		Total		
		Male	Fe-male		Male	Fe-male	House-holds	Male	Fe-male
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	1	2	2	..	..	..	37	99	87
III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	15	15
Total	**1**	**2**	**2**	..	..	..	**43**	**114**	**102**

TABLE 29

Census Houses by Use and Type of Wall Material
(1970 Houselisting)

Material used in wall	Total No. of census houses	Census houses at the time of house-listing (vacant)	Dwell-ings	Shop-*cum*-dwell-ings	Work-shop-*cum*-dwell-ings	Hotel, Dhar-ma-shalas, etc.	Shops exclu-ding catering houses	Busi-ness houses and offices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Grass, leaves, etc.	51	4	33	..	..	..	10	..
Timber	57	3	28	..	..	1	15	3
Mud and bricks	1,371	84	1,086	6	..	1	15	..
Unburnt bricks	19	..	7	..	..	..	1	..
Burnt bricks	4,088	403	2,316	33	6	12	460	62
C.I. Sheets, or other metal sheets	38	7	2	..	..	..	27	1
Stone	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Cement concrete	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Others	30	..	26	..	..	1	..	..
Total	**5,662**	**501**	**3,505**	**39**	**6**	**15**	**528**	**66**

Material used in wall	Facto-ries, work-shops	Schools and other educa-tional insti-tutions	Res-taurant Sweet-meat shops & eating places	Place of enter-tainment and com-munity gathering	Public health medical insti-tutions	Others	Re-marks (Seats)
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Grass, leaves, etc.	1	..	..	..	..	3	..
Timber	1	..	..	..	..	6	..
Mud and bricks	6	1	1	..	..	162	9
Unburnt bricks	1	..	..	..	..	10	..
Burnt bricks	45	20	9	1	20	354	347
C.I. Sheets, or other metal sheets	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Stone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cement concrete	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Total	**54**	**22**	**10**	**1**	**20**	**539**	**356**

TABLE 30

Census Houses by Use and Type of Roof Material (1970 Houselisting)

Material used in roof	Total No. of Census houses	Census houses at the time of house-listing (vacant)	Dwellings and (Bai thaks)	Shop-*cum*-dwell-ings	Work-shop-*cum*-dwell-ings	Hotels, Dharma-shalas, tourist houses	Shops exclud-ing cater-ing houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Grass, leaves, reeds, etc.	243	20	161	2	1	3	35
Tiles	2,523	185	2,047	12	4	..	53
Corrugated or other sheet	389	3	33	..	..	9	343
Bricks and lime	11	..	..	..	..	..	2
Concrete stone	820	83	545	9	..	2	50
Asbestoes sheet	1,567	204	1,021	16	1	..	11
Iron sheet and stone	108	6	54	..	..	..	34
Others	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	**5,662**	**501**	**3,861** (including 356 Balthaks)	**39**	**6**	**15**	**528**

Material used in roof	Business houses and offices	Fac-tories and work-shops	Schools and other educ-tional insti-tutions	Res-taurant sweet-meat shops & eating places	Place of enter-tain-ment and com-munity gather-ing	Public health and medical insti-tutions, hospitals etc.	Others
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Grass, leaves, reeds, etc.	3	1	..	..	..	1	16
Tiles	7	2	4	..	..	2	207
Corrugated or other sheet	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bricks and lime	..	1	..	..	..	..	8
Concrete stone	27	13	11	..	..	12	68
Asbestoes sheet	26	35	7	9	1	5	231
Iron sheet and stone	3	2	..	1	..	..	8
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**66**	**54**	**22**	**10**	**1**	**20**	**539**

Distribution of sample households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwelling by predominant material of roof.

TABLE 31

Sample Households by Tenure Status and Accommodation in No. of Rooms

Name of Area	No. of house-holds	No. of households having owned dwelling with: One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six and above rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ward I	39	7	21	5	1	4	1
Ward II	30	2	7	5	3	8	3
Ward III	44	21	10	8	..	3	1
Ward IV	48	3	14	12	8	6	3
Ward V	22	2	7	8	2	3	..
Non-Municipal Area	13	2	8	1	2	..	..
Municipal Area	15	..	2	..	4	4	5
Overall	**211**	**37**	**69**	**39**	**20**	**28**	**13**

Name of Area	No. of households having rented dwelling with: Not stated	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six and above rooms
1	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ward I	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ward II	2	..	..	..	..	..
Ward III	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ward IV	2	..	..	..	..	..
Ward V	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Municipal Area	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Area	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overall	**5**	..	..	..	..	..

Source :
Household Schedule.

TABLE 32

Distribution of Sample Population by Age and Sex

Name of Area	No. of house-holds	Age-group 0–14 M	0–14 F	15–34 M	15–34 F	35–59 M	35–59 F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ward I	39	53	48	29	37	25	24
Ward II	30	32	27	24	20	19	23
Ward III	44	58	39	45	40	19	31
Ward IV	48	64	46	51	46	31	31
Ward V	22	28	24	18	19	14	14
Non-Municipal Area	13	19	14	17	10	8	8
New Area	15	25	25	10	16	12	8
Overall	**211**	**279**	**223**	**194**	**188**	**128**	**139**

Name of Area	Age-group 60 & over M	60 & over F	Age not stated M	Age not stated F	Total population M	Total population F	Total population T
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ward I	6	8	..	.	113	117	230
Ward II	7	6	..	.	82	76	158
Ward III	7	6	..	..	129	116	245
Ward IV	7	9	..	..	153	132	285
Ward V	4	5	..	..	64	62	126
Non-Municipal Area	1	..	..	..	45	32	77
New Area	3	2	..	..	50	51	101
Overall	**35**	**36**	..	..	**636**	**586**	**1,222**

M=Male, F=Female, T=Total.

Source :

Household Schedule.

TABLE 33

Distribution of Workers and Non-Workers of Sample Population by Age, Sex and Ward

Workers in age-group

Ward No.	No. of house-holds	0–14		15–34		35–59		60+		Total		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	39	3	..	20	2	23	2	4	3	50	7	57
II	30	..	..	18	..	19	1	5	..	42	1	43
III	44	3	1	33	12	19	6	7	1	62	20	82
IV	48	..	..	35	..	31	1	4	1	70	2	72
V	22	..	..	11	..	13	1	4	..	28	1	29
Non-Municipal Area	13	2	..	11	1	8	..	1	..	22	1	23
New Area	15	..	..	7	1	11	1	2	..	20	2	22
Total	**211**	**8**	**1**	**135**	**16**	**124**	**12**	**27**	**5**	**294**	**34**	**328**

Non-workers in age-group

Ward No.	0–14		15–34		35–59		60+		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
I	50	48	9	35	2	22	2	5	63	110	173
II	32	27	6	20	..	22	2	6	40	75	115
III	55	38	12	28	..	25	..	5	67	96	163
IV	64	46	16	46	..	30	3	8	83	130	213
V	28	24	7	19	1	13	..	5	36	61	97
Non-Municipal Area	17	14	6	9	..	8	..	..	23	31	54
New Area	25	25		15	1	7	1	2	30	49	79
Total	**271**	**222**	**59**	**172**	**4**	**127**	**8**	**31**	**342**	**552**	**894**

Reference period : December, 1968

TABLE 34

Sample Population by detailed Age-groups

Age-group	Male	Female	Total	Age-group	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
0– 4	91	68	159	40–44	29	26	55
5– 9	96	84	180	45–49	24	32	56
10–14	92	71	163	50–54	20	16	36
15–19	65	52	117	55–59	14	27	41
20–24	50	55	105	60–64	14	18	32
25–29	40	37	77	65–69	10	6	16
30–34	39	44	83	70+	11	12	23
35–39	41	38	79	**Total**	**636**	**586**	**1,222**

TABLE 35

Workers and Non-Workers by Sex and Broad Age-Groups (1971 Census)

Name of the Town	Age-group	Total Population			Workers									
					Total Workers		I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sanand	**Total**	**18,985**	**9,949**	**9,036**	**4,706**	**364**	**657**	**28**	**802**	**123**	**132**	**1**	**13**	..
	0–14	7,984	4,294	3,690	107	7	10	..	25	1	1	..	..	..
	15–19	1,941	1,042	899	430	28	54	..	98	14	8	..	2	..
	20–24	1,578	804	774	639	30	69	..	119	11	14	..	1	..
	25–29	1,292	621	671	601	43	63	..	93	9	6	..	2	..
	30–39	2,419	1,234	1,185	1,201	104	147	6	191	30	37	..	6	..
	40–49	1,712	929	783	901	81	130	12	148	29	26	..	1	..
	50–59	1,142	567	575	522	51	99	7	82	19	24	1	1	..
	60+	917	458	459	305	20	85	3	46	10	16	..	..	..
	Age not Stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 35-*Contd.*

Name of the Town	Age-group	Workers: V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry M	(a) Household Industry F	(b) Other than Household Industry M	(b) Other than Household Industry F	VI Construction M	VI Construction F	VII Trade and Commerce M	VII Trade and Commerce F	VIII Transport, Storage and Communication M	VIII Transport, Storage and Communication F	IX Other Services M	IX Other Services F	X Non-workers M	X Non-workers F
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Sanand	Total	**135**	**5**	**785**	**45**	**131**	**8**	**1,047**	**11**	**204**	**1**	**800**	**142**	**5,243**	**8,672**
	0–14	3	..	19	4	2	1	37	..	1	..	9	1	4,187	3,683
	15–19	10	..	88	6	13	2	106	..	8	..	43	6	612	871
	20–24	17	..	115	1	16	..	145	1	41	..	102	17	165	744
	25–29	13	..	112	7	21	..	135	..	39	..	117	27	20	628
	30–39	32	2	203	14	38	4	248	1	65	..	234	47	33	1,081
	40–49	29	2	140	6	26	..	193	3	29	1	179	28	28	702
	50–59	20	..	71	6	12	..	114	6	14	..	85	12	45	524
	60+	11	1	37	1	3	1	69	..	7	..	31	4	153	439
	Age not Stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

P = Persons, M = Male, F = Female.

TABLE 36

Sample Households by Composition of Family

Name of Area	No. of households	Simple family	Intermediate family	Joint family
1	2	3	4	5
Ward I	39	21	7	11
Ward II	30	14	9	7
Ward III	44	17	12	15
Ward IV	48	24	14	10
Ward V	22	11	7	4
Non-Municipal Area	13	10	1	2
New Area	15	7	6	2
Overall	**211**	**104**	**56**	**51**

Note : A husband and wife with unmarried children constitute a simple family. A married couple with unmarried children, brothers, and sisters or one of the parents are taken to be an intermediate family. A joint family finds a married couple living together with married son, daughter, brothers and sisters.

Source :

Household Schedule.

TABLE 37

Distribution of Workers by Sector of Economy, 1971 Census

Name of Village	Total Population			Total Workers			Workers in Primary Sector			Workers in Secondary Sector			Workers in Tertiary Sector		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Within 10 kms.															
1 Telav	1,456	766	690	456	442	14	424	411	13	14	14	..	18	17	1
				(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(92.98)	(92.99)	(92.86)	(3.07)	(3.17)	(0)	(3.95)	(3.84)	(7.14)
2 Goraj	2,228	1,149	1,079	627	611	16	579	564	15	19	19	..	29	28	1
				(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(92.34)	(92.31)	(93.75)	(3.03)	(3.11)	(0)	(4.63)	(4.58)	(6.25)
3 Pipan	1,562	815	747	537	434	103	495	397	98	13	13	..	29	24	5
				(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(92.18)	(91.47)	(95.15)	(2.42)	(3.00)	(0)	(5.40)	(5.53)	(4.85)
4 Chekhla	2,451	1,292	1,159	752	636	116	696	584	112	16	14	2	40	38	2
				(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(92.55)	(91.82)	(96.56)	(2.13)	(2.20)	(1.72)	(5.32)	(5.98)	(1.72)
5 Vasana Iyava	1,219	629	590	328	328	..	285	285	..	7	7	..	36	36	..
				(100.00)	(100.00)	(0)	(86.89)	(86.89)	(0)	(2.13)	(2.13)	(0)	(10.98)	(10.98)	(0)
Total	*8,916*	*4,651*	*4,265*	*2,700*	*2,451*	*249*	*2,479*	*2,241*	*238*	*69*	*67*	*2*	*152*	*143*	*9*
				(100.00)	*(100.00)*	*(100.00)*	*(91.81)*	*(91.43)*	*(95.58)*	*(2.56)*	*(2.74)*	*(0.80)*	*(5.63)*	*(5.83)*	*(3.62)*
Beyond 10 kms.															
6 Kundal	1,099	559	540	301	296	5	272	269	3	6	6	..	23	21	2
				(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(90.37)	(90.88)	(60.00)	(1.99)	(2.03)	(0)	(7.64)	(7.09)	(40.00)
7 Daran	1,609	824	785	712	474	238	690	458	232	4	4	..	18	12	6
				(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(96.91)	(96.63)	(97.48)	(0.56)	(0.84)	(0)	(2.53)	(2.53)	(2.52)
8 Khoraj	2,483	1,294	1,189	805	650	155	726	577	149	26	24	2	53	49	4
				(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(90.19)	(88.77)	(96.13)	(3.23)	(3.69)	(1.29)	(6.58)	(7.54)	(2.58)

TABLE 37–*Contd.*

Name of Village	Total Population			Total Workers			Workers in Primary Sector			Workers in Secondary Sector			Workers in Tertiary Sector		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Within 10 kms.															
9 Mankol	2,608	1,356	1,252	772	697	75	708	634	74	23	23	..	41	40	1
				(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(91.71)	(90.96)	(98.67)	(2.98)	(3.30)	(0)	(5.31)	(5.74)	(1.33)
10 Vlro-chan-nagar	4,262	2,193	2,069	1,286	1,160	126	1,137	1,020	117	50	47	3	99	93	6
				(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(88.41)	(87.93)	(92.86)	(3.89)	(4.05)	(2.38)	(7.70)	(8.02)	(4.76)
11 Agol	2,796	1,435	1,361	876	695	181	801	626	175	18	18	..	57	51	6
				(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(91.44)	(90.07)	(96.69)	(2.05)	(2.59)	(0)	(6.51)	(7.34)	(3.31)
Total	*14,857*	*7,661*	*7,196*	*4,752*	*3,972*	*780*	*4,334*	*3,584*	*750*	*127*	*122*	*5*	*291*	*266*	*25*
				(100.00)	*(100.00)*	*(100.00)*	*(91.20)*	*(90.23)*	*(96.15)*	*(2.67)*	*(3.07)*	*(0.64)*	*(6.13)*	*(6.70)*	*(3.21)*
Total	**23,773**	**12,312**	**11,461**	**7,452**	**6,423**	**1,029**	**6,813**	**5,825**	**988**	**196**	**189**	**7**	**443**	**409**	**34**
				(100.00)	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(91.43)**	**(90.69)**	**(96.02)**	**(2.63)**	**(2.94)**	**(0.68)**	**(5.94)**	**(6.37)**	**(3.30)**

Figures in brackets show percentage to workers.

TABLE 38

Distant Towns Connected by Bus Service (Route Passing Through Sanand), November 1968

Sl. No.	Name of the route	Route length in kms.	No. of trips	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ahmadabad—Bhuj	447.66	1	
2	Ahmadabad—Jamnagar	330.85	1	Express
3	Ahmadabad—Morvi	230.03	1	
4	Ahmadabad—Rajkot	240.69	1	Luxury
5	Ahmadabad—Porbandar	424.43	1	Express
6	Ahmadabad—Dhrangadhra	170.45	1	
7	Ahmadabad—Modhera	124.97	2	
8	Ahmadabad—Shankheswar	116.52	2	
9	Kadi —Sanand	42.08	1	
10	Ahmadabad—Nalsarovar	71.55	2	
11	Ahmadabad—Vadgam	101.43	1	
12	Ahmadabad—Viramgam	61.58	10	
13	Ahmadabad—Zinzuvada	125.78	1	
14	Ahmadabad—Nagwada	130.73	1	
15	Ahmadabad—Harij	167.04	1	
16	Ahmadabad—Radhanpur	115.32	1	
17	Ahmadabad—Navlakhi	294.62	1	
18	Ahmadabad—Surendranagar	131.61	1	

Note :

Express services and Luxury buses do not stop at Sanand.

TABLE 39

Rural Area Connected by Bus Service

Sl. No.	Name of the route	Route length in kms.	No. of trips	Passengers carried during May 1967
1	2	3	4	5
1	Sanand—Ahmadabad	23.55	27	74,755
2	Sanand—Rethal	25.36	4	12,539
3	Sanand—Mankol via Vinchhiya	18.75	2	4,770
4	Sanand—Kuvar	12.08	2	4,290
5	Sanand—Upardal	32.20	1	3,543
6	Sanand—Zamp	37.43	1	3,296
7	Sanand—Nalsarovar	48.00	2	4,884
8	Sanand—Bavla	32.20	1	3,431
9	Sanand—Dholka	39.90	2	9,212
10	Sanand—Agol	27.58	2	6,692

TABLE 39–*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of the route	Route length in kms.	No. of trips	Passengers carried during May 1967
1	2	3	4	5
11	Sanand —Vithalpur	79.98	1	5,584
12	Rethal —Zolapur	16.10	1	566
13	Sanand —Dodar	18.47	1	1,188
14	Ahmadabad—Jasingpura	53.13	1	4,669
15	Ahmadabad—Agol	49.51	1	6,159
16	Ahmadabad—Andej	36.43	1	4,644
17	Ahmadabad—Detroj	86.74	1	7,114
18	Sanand —Zolapur	28.18	1	5,019
19	Sanand —Charal	24.86	2	5,379
		Total No. of Passengers		167,734

APPENDIX II

ORGANIZATION OF A PILOT TOWN STUDY

Sanand town was selected as a pilot town for town studies to be conducted in the Gujarat State. For the purpose of intensive study the following Schedules were designed by the special studies unit of the Registrar General, India, namely 1. Town Schedule, 2. Household Schedule, 3. Institution Schedule, 4. Shop Schedule, 5. Schedule for industries 6. Supplementary Schedule for agriculture, 7. Village Schedule, 8. Schedule for land revenue within the Municipal limits, 9. Hotel and Restaurant Schedule, 10. Bank Schedule, 11. Schedule for Printing Press.

The field study was undertaken from 27th Nov., 1968 and the same was completed on 30th Dece., 1968. The Town Schedule was canvassed by the Statistical Assistant whereas, rest of the Schedules were canvassed by Assistant Compilers and Computers of this office under the guidance of the Research Officer. The Household Schedules were canvassed for the units selected by Simple Random Method, whereas, rest of the Schedules were canvassed for the units selected by purposive selection.

For the purpose of selection of households, the houselisting forms of 1961 Census were used as a frame. In 1961 Census town was divided into five wards and non-municipal area was separately listed. According to the houselists of all the five wards and those of non-municipal area there were 3,002 households in 1961 Census. It was decided to select 200 households from these 3,002 households recorded in 1961 Census. The *pro rata* distribution was made wardwise according to the total number of households in each ward. Over and above 200 households 15 households were selected from the new areas that have come up after 1961 Census. The selection was done by Simple Random Method after giving serial number to each of the households. The following table gives the total number of households in each ward and number of households selected for the study. Out of 215 households selected for study, schedules for 211 households were canvassed as 4 households could not be contacted by the investigator.

Name of Area	Total No. of households in 1961 Census	No. of households selected for study	No. of households for which schedules were canvassed
1	2	3	4
Ward I	627	42	39
Ward II	447	30	30
Ward III	664	44	44
Ward IV	730	48	48
Ward V	313	22	22
Non-Municipal Area	221	14	13
New Area	* 250 Approx.	15	15
Total	**3,252**	**215**	**211**

* Being new area this figure shows the position existing in 1968.

The other types of schedules were canvassed by purposive selection. The following table gives the details of schedules canvassed.

Type of Schedule		Type of units for which canvassed	No. of schedules canvassed
1		2	3
Institution schedule	1	Educational Institutions	10
	2	Medical Institutions	3
			13
Shop schedule	1	Grocery shop	3
	2	Cloth shop	3
	3	Cutlery store	2
	4	Hardware	2
	5	Brassware	1
	6	Jewellery	1
			12
Schedule for Industries	1	Industries	14
Supplementary schedule for Agriculture	1	Khatedars (cultivating households)	10
Bank schedule	1	Banks	4
Restaurant and Hotel Schedule	1	Hotels and restaurants	6
Temple Schedule		Temples	9
Schedule for land revenue within the municipal limits of town.		..	1
Schedule for printing press		Printing Press	1
Village Schedule		Villages	11

It can be seen from the above statement that out of 13 Schedules canvassed for various types of institutions 10 were relating to educational institutions and three for medical institutions. Thirteen schedules were canvassed for shops which included grocery shops, cloth shops, cutlery, hardware and brassware etc.

Six schedules were canvassed for hotels and restaurants.

Fourteen schedules were canvassed for industry which included cotton ginning factories, paddy dehusking mills, etc. A schedule was canvassed for a printing press. There are four banks in the town and Bank Schedules were canvassed for each of them. Nine schedules were canvassed for temples of different dieties.

Ten Schedules were canvassed for agriculturists of the town. The selection was made from the list of Khatedars maintained by the revenue authorities. The selection was made by the Simple Random Method. Eleven Schedules were canvassed for the villages situated on each transport line. The following statement shows the villages selected for hinterland study alongwith their distances from the town.

STATEMENT
Villages Selected for Hinterland Study

Name of Village	Population 1961	Population 1971	Distance from Sanand town in km.
1	2	3	4
Pipan	1,087	1,562	5.90
Goraj	1,615	2,228	6.44
Telav	1,206	1,456	6.24
Vasana Iyava	934	1,219	5.43
Daran	1,239	1,609	18.50
Chekhla	1,742	2,451	9.03
Kundal	754	1,099	21.74
Mankol	1,938	2,608	16.30
Khoraj	2,082	2,483	21.44
Virochannagar	3,597	4,262	25.47
Agol	2,329	2,796	27.55

Besides the collection of data in the prescribed schedules through field enquiry, official statistics maintained by different offices are also utilised wherever it could help in analysing the data thrown in field investigation.

GLOSSARY

A

Aushadhalay–Dispensary

B

Bhagini Samaj–A welfare organization for females
Bidi–Indigenous Cigarette

C

Chaddi–Half pant
Chapatis–Bread
Charakha–A spinning wheel
Chintz–A type of cloth
Chhinkni–Snuff

D

Dal–Pulses
Dewan–A Cot
Dhoti–A nether garment worn by males
Dharmashala–Inn

F

Farsan–Fried eatables mostly made of gram flour

G

Ghaghra–Petticoat
Gur–Molasses

H

Hansadi–Kind of ornament worn round the neck; Necklace

J

Jhabha–A robe; Loose upper garment like shirt

K

Kameez–A loose shirt
Khatedars–Holders of Land
Kulphi–Ice-candy
Kuski–Husk

L

Lengha–Pyjamas

M

Maldharis–Cattle-breeders
Mug Phaseolus mungo–green gram

N

Nivar cot–A cot webbed with cotton strips

O

Odhani–An upper loose garment worn by girls
Oli–A festival of Jains

P

Pan–Betel-leaf
Paryusan patt–A festival of Jains
Patlas–Low wooden stool
Patola–Famous sari of Patan
Pucca–Solidly built; Permanent

S

Salvar–A type of garment for females
Seno–A type of cloth

T

Tapelis–Coocking utensils
Thalis–A metal dish
Tuver–Pigeon pea; *Cajanus Indicus*

U

Uphar Gruha–A restaurant
Urd–Kidney bean; Black gram

ERRATA
Part VI-B
SANAND TOWN

Page No.	Particulars of Entry	Col. No.	For	Read
1	2	3	4	5
9	7th Line -10th Word	..	II	III
82	Statement 62-Total	3	6,664,000	6,164,000
107	Statement 90-1941	7	+ 28.09	+ 39.06
108	7th Line -4th Word	..	28.09	39.06
109	Statement 93-1971	12	633	653
		13	1,284	1,304
113	Statement 97-Illiterate	2	214	213
		3	329	330
		5	33.65	33.49
		6	56.24	56.31
	-Primary	6	22.91	22.87
	-Middle	6	12.99	12.97
	-Secondary	5	17.92	18.08
		6	7.01	7.00
	-Overall	2	637	636
		3	585	586
115	Statement 98-Others	3	15	14
		4	13	14
		9	66.67	71.43
		10	46.15	42.86
	-Total	3	637	636
		4	585	586
		9	66.41	66.51
		10	38.56	43.69
116	Statement 99-Others	16	15	14
		17	13	14
	-Total	16	637	636
		17	585	586
117	Statement 100-Muslim	5	3(50.00)	3(75.00)
		7	1(50.00)	1(25.00)