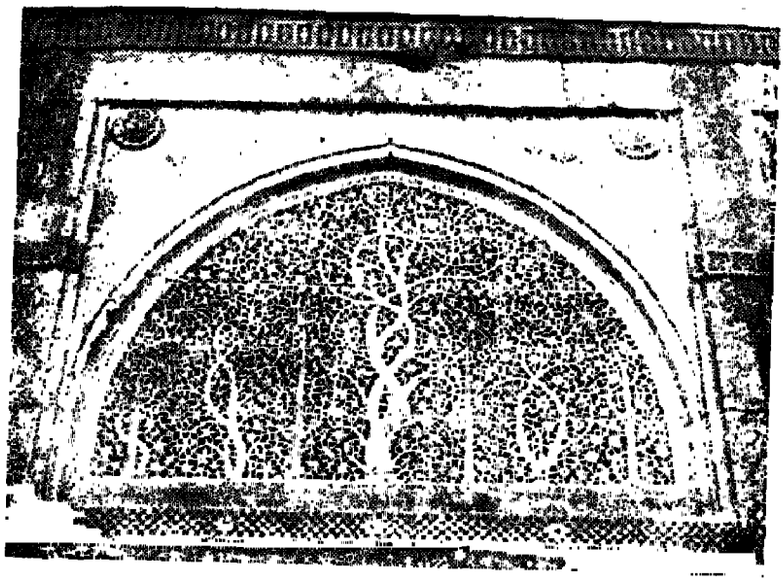
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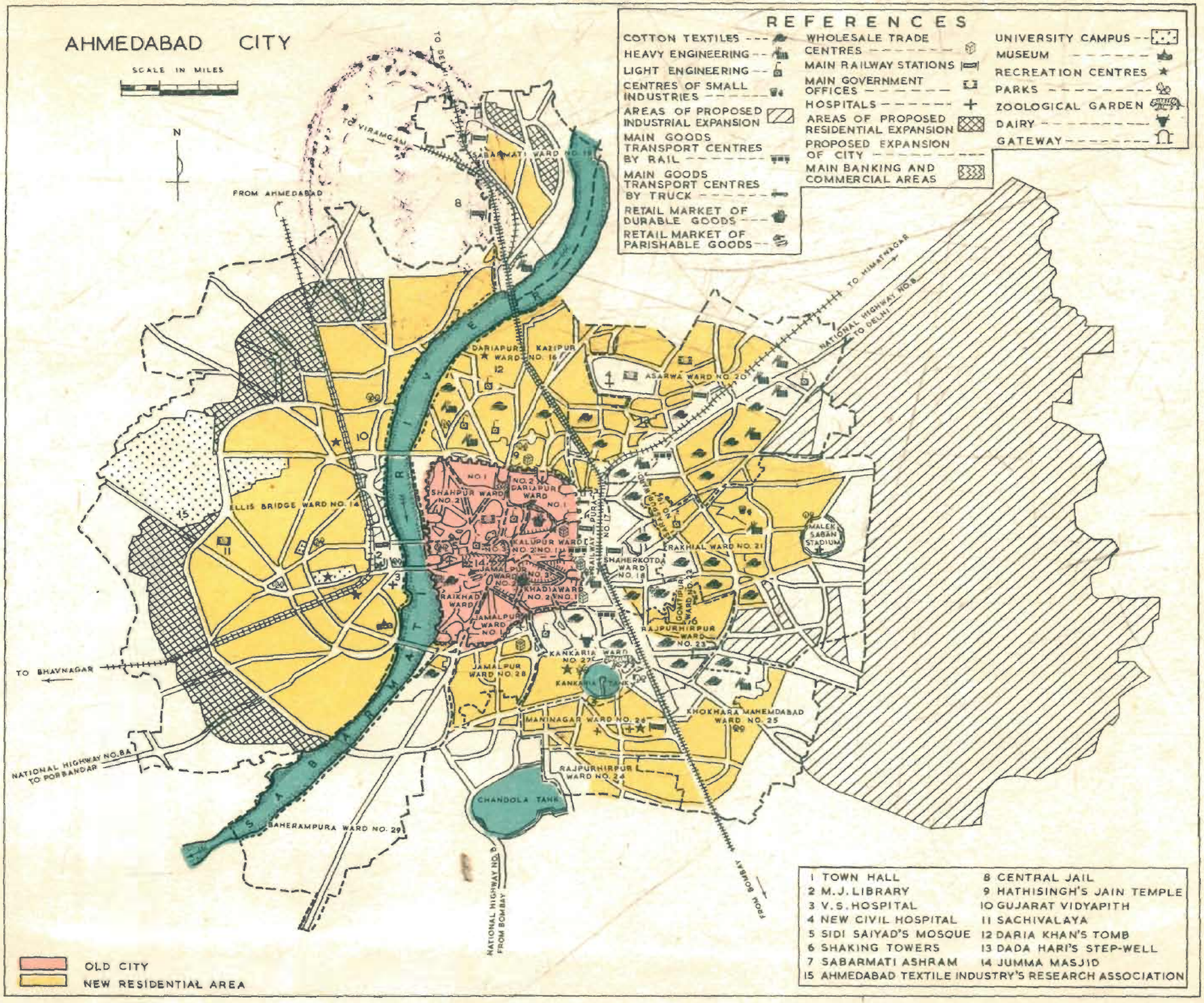
GUJARAT

PART X-A (i)

SPECIAL REPORT ON AHMEDABAD CITY

R. K. TRIVEDI
Superintendent of Census Operations, Gujarat

PRICE Rs. 9.75 P. or 22 Sh. 9 d. or $ U.S. 3.51


AHMEDABAD CITY
SCALE IN MILES
N
REFERENCES
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HEAVY ENGINEERING
LIGHT ENGINEERING
CENTRES OF SMALL INDUSTRIES
AREAS OF PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION
MAIN GOODS TRANSPORT CENTRES BY RAIL
MAIN GOODS TRANSPORT CENTRES BY TRUCK
RETAIL MARKET OF DURABLE GOODS
RETAIL MARKET OF PARISHABLE GOODS
WHOLESALE TRADE CENTRES
MAIN RAILWAY STATIONS
MAIN GOVERNMENT OFFICES
HOSPITALS
AREAS OF PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL EXPANSION
PROPOSED EXPANSION OF CITY
MAIN BANKING AND COMMERCIAL AREAS
UNIVERSITY CAMPUS
MUSEUM
RECREATION CENTRES
PARKS
ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN
DAIRY
GATEWAY
TO DELHI
TO VIRAMGAM
FROM AHMEDABAD
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TO HIMATNAGAR
NATIONAL HIGHWAY NO.8 TO DELHI
DARIAPUR WARD NO. 12
KAZIPUR WARD NO. 16
ASARWA WARD NO. 20
ELLIS BRIDGE WARD NO. 14
SHAHPUR WARD NO. 21
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KALUPUR WARD NO. 2
JAMALPUR WARD NO. 3
JAMALPUR WARD NO. 2
KHADIA WARD NO. 2
KHADIA WARD NO. 1
RAIKHAD WARD
JAMALPUR WARD NO. 1
SHAHERKOTDA WARD NO. 18
RAKHIAL WARD NO. 21
MALEK SABAN STADIUM
GOMTIPUR WARD NO. 23
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KANKARIA WARD NO. 27
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MANINAGAR WARD NO. 24
KHOKHARA MAHEMDABAD WARD NO. 25
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SAHERAMPURA WARD NO. 29
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2 M.J. LIBRARY
3 V.S. HOSPITAL
4 NEW CIVIL HOSPITAL
5 SIDI SAIYAD'S MOSQUE
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8 CENTRAL JAIL
9 HATHISINGH'S JAIN TEMPLE
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PREFACE

The growing pace of urbanisation in modern times has thrown out a number of problems to be tackled by the civic and State authorities for the provision of public amenities and services. In view of the increasing importance and necessity of studying urban growth in all its aspects, the Third Conference of Superintendents of Census Operations decided to bring out a special Census Report on all metropolitan cities with a population of 1 million and over. Pursuant to this decision, the city of Ahmedabad is having a separate and special Census Report for the first time during the history of the Census extending over a period of 90 years.

Census Report is essentially demographic. It is principally concerned with the discussion of data compiled by the Census. But the present Report being the first of its kind, it has been thought desirable to incorporate therein certain essential and important information relating to the city to make the picture complete and comprehensive in all possible respects. Chapter I has been added to introduce the city. Chapter IX deals with Public Administration. Educational progress has been reviewed in Chapter VI on Literacy and Education. The last Chapter is a review in Prospect and Retrospect. The task, however, of collecting additional data required for these Chapters proved to be somewhat difficult, as it had to be gathered from a number of sources official as well as non-official, some of which were not in a position to furnish all the material needed for this publication. It is possible that inadequacy of material might have resulted in some unconscious omissions despite all efforts to avoid them. These may be condoned.

The General Report on the Census of 1961 which I have drafted and published earlier has dealt with varied aspects of urbanisation. It is, therefore, but natural that I should draw freely from this source. Among other sources those to which I am perticularly indebted are :

(i) Ratnamanirao Bhimrao, *Gujarat-nu-Patnagar Ahmedabad*,

(ii) Kapilrai Mehta, *Ahmedabad, 1958*.

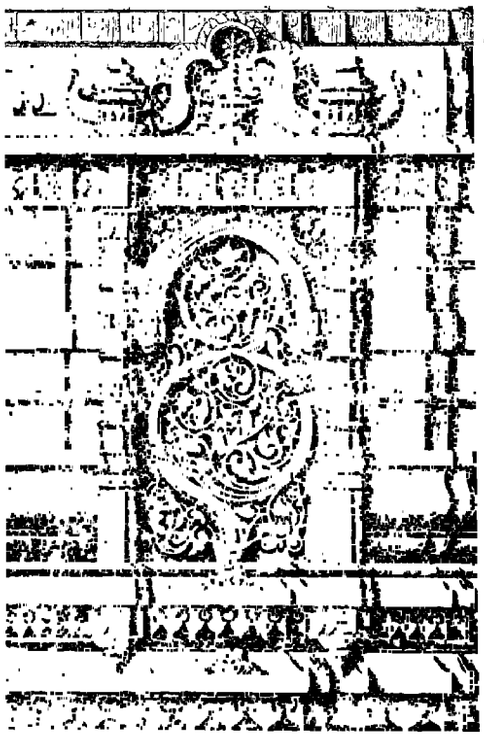
Valuable notes have been furnished by various organisations and institutions to all of whom I am deeply indebted. Those supplied by Prof. H. G. Shastri of B. J. Institute of Learning and Research on the historical aspect of the city have been very useful indeed.

I am thankful to all my colleagues in the Census Organisation for putting in strenuous and sincere work over a period of nearly seven years. Their individual contribution in different spheres has been acknowledged in the publications brought out from time to time. In the compilation of this Report, I wish to refer to the preliminary work and collection of data from diverse sources by Shri K. F. Patel, Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations, who has worked with unflinching devotion to duty throughout this entire period. I would also like to mention Shri V. A. Dhagia, Tabulation Officer, Sarvashri C. B. Patel and M. P. Jhala, Statistical Assistants and Shri M. D. Patel, Assistant Compiler, Shri D. K. Mehta, Head Assistant, and Shri J. V. Jethva, my Stenographer, all of whom have worked hard to enable me to fulfil this my last assignment in the Census of 1961. My thanks are also due to Kumar Karyalaya, Municipal Corporation, Ahmedabad, and the Directorate of Information, Government of Gujarat, for sparing some of the blocks and photographs reproduced in this Report. Before I conclude, I must express my heartfelt gratitude to Shri A. Mitra, Registrar General, India, and ex-officio Census Commissioner, who has given me valuable help and guidance at every stage of the Census.

Finally the views expressed in this Report are the writer's own and not of the Government.

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

AHMEDABAD,
2nd February, 1967.



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCING THE CITY

PART A—GENERAL

SECTION 1

AREA AND POPULATION

1. The city of Ahmedabad is situated on 23° 1′ north latitude and 72° 37′ east longitude on the left bank of the river Sabarmati and is at present a very important railway junction on (i) the Bombay-Viramgam broad gauge, (ii) Ahmedabad-Delhi metre gauge, (iii) Ahmedabad-Khed Brahma metre gauge and (iv) Ahmedabad- Bhavnagar metre gauge sections of the Western Railway. Besides its central position in the heart of Gujarat, Ahmedabad had in the past a strategic importance because of its location on the main highway to Rajputana and Malva on the one hand and Saurashtra peninsula on the other. In addition to the broad and metre gauge railway stations, both of which have been remodelled and newly constructed, it has four others, viz., Maninagar, Asarva, Gandhigram and Sabarmati.

2. The city of Ahmedabad is situated in the district of Ahmedabad in the northern part of Gujarat, which is a plain, dry and sandy area. There are no hills or forests situated nearby. The nearest point of Gulf of Cambay in the south is 50 miles and the Little Rann of Kutch in the west is 49 miles away from Ahmedabad. The river Sabarmati although perennial gets practically dried up in the summer, leaving a small stream of water flowing.

3. The population of Ahmedabad City according to the Census of 1961 is 1,149,918 persons–637,061 males and 512,857 females. The population of Ahmedabad town-group, which includes besides the Municipal area, Ahmedabad Cantonment—Civil and Military, Ranip, Naroda and Sahijpur Bogha, is 1,206,001 persons. The Municipal limits admeasure 22,985 acres or 35.9 sq. miles or 93 sq. km. as against 30,611 acres or 47.83 sq. miles or 123.88 sq. km. for the town-group.

PART B—THE CITY

SECTION 2

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

HINDU PERIOD

4. The present city of Ahmedabad was founded on its existing site by Sultan Ahmedshah I in the year 1411 A.D., close to the site of old Ashaval or Ashapalli also shown as Yashoval and Karnavati, built by King Karna in the 11th century. In Jain and other literature the town is also described as Rajnagar or Shrinagar, the same as present Ahmedabad. All the three towns were established on the banks of the river Sabarmati described as Shwabhramati or Sabhramati in Sanskrit literature. The town of Ashaval was founded by the Bhil Ruler named Asha about 1,000 years ago. It is said to have been located on the banks of the Shwabhramati in Shwabhra Desh, which means a land of ravines, and was later corrupted into Sabhramati, now Sabarmati. In Padma Purana, the river Sabhramati has been mentioned as an ancient river in the chapter entitled 'Sabhramati Mahatmya' and likened in its holiness to the river Ganges brought to this region by sage Kashyap. It was on the bank of the river Sabarmati that the hermitage of sage Dadhichi was located at the place now known as Dudheshvar. Though the river does not have the sanctity it used to have in the past, the Pauranic references establish the ancestry of this land on which Ashaval, Karnavati and Ahmedabad were located. While Ashaval is said to have existed outside the present Jamalpur gate, there is difference of opinion as to the location of Karnavati founded by Karnadeva, the father of Siddharaj. Some believe it to be on the other side of the river whereas others are of the view that it is the same as Ashaval which was renamed Karnavati and extended when Asha Bhil was vanquished by Karnadeva.

ASHAPALLI

5. The earliest known reference to Ashaval or Ashapalli occurs in Al-Biruni's *India* (*circa* 1030 A.D.), wherein it is mentioned along with Cambay. Al-Idrisi (*circa* 1100 A.D.) describes it as ' a town populous, commercial, rich, industrious and productive of useful articles.' It was then a large town next in importance to Patan and Cambay. Jinesvarasuri composed *Nirvana–Lilavatikatha* at Ashapalli in 1036 A.D.

KARNAVATI

6. By this time Bhimadeva I (1022 to 1064 A.D.) was expanding the Chaulukya (Solanki) power at Patan eastward, Karnadeva I, the son and successor of Bhimdeva I, extended his power over Lata in south in about 1074 A.D. He marched against Asha Bhil at Ashapalli, vanquished him in war and founded Karnavati at the side of Ashapalli. In the present state of our knowledge it is difficult to fix the exact situation of Ashapalli and Karnavati. But it appears that Ashapalli probably lay to the south of the present fort of Ahmedabad opposite the suburb of Kochrab and also included the south-western part of the city within the fort. Karnavati was possibly founded just on the south of Ashapalli opposite the suburb of Paldi. The two places were so closely associated with each other that they shortly came to be treated as identical. The place was then referred to as Ashapalli as well as Karnavati, the two names being used synonymously.

7. The conquest of Ashapalli and the foundation of Karnavati facilitated King Karna's hold over Lata. He, therefore, treated it as his second capital. The king built a temple to

Goddess Kochharava where he met with the omen of Bhairava Devi on his march against Ashapalli. The site is represented by modern Kochrab on the western bank of the river. Similarly he erected a temple to Jayanti Devi at the place where he became victorious (jaya). The temple cannot be traced at present. The king also built there a temple of Karnesvara, embellished with the reservoir Karnasagara. This site, too, cannot be identified at present. Presumably the present reservoir of Kankaria may have been built on the ruins of the old Karnasagara.

8. The glory of Ashapalli-Karnavati enhanced during the reign of Siddharaja Jayasimhadeva (1094 to 1143 A.D.). Minister Santu built the temple of Santu-Vihara there. Uda (Udayana), a poor Vanik of Srimala, immigrated to Karnavati, settled there through the aid of a Shravika, attained immense prosperity and rose to the eminent position of an able *Mantri* (minister) of king Jayasimhadeva. He built at Karnavati a large splendid temple known as Udayana-Vihara and installed images of the seventy-two Jinas therein. Young Changadeva was brought up at his place in Karnavati. When the young lad grew up, he was ordained as Somachandra, (1098 A.D.) who in course of time became a *suri* and got renowned as versatile Hemachandra. Minister Udayana and Acharya Hemachandra played an eminent role in the reign of Siddharaja Jayasimhadeva as well as Kumarapala.

9. The town seems to have retained its importance even as late as 1403 A.D., when Zafarkhan the Nazim was taken captive by his son Tatarkhan at Ashaval and the latter declared himself the Sultan of Gujarat under the title of Mohammadshah and founded the Sultanate of Gujarat at Ashaval. On his sudden death, Zafarkhan *alias* Muzaffarkhan resumed his governorship at Patan, but ultimately assumed the power of Sultan in 1407 under the title of Muzaffarshah. Muzaffarshah I was succeeded by his grandson Ahmedshah in 1410 A.D. The latter built a citadel at the site of old Ashaval and encouraged the development of a new town in its vicinity. The town was named Ahmedabad after Ahmedashah, who shifted his capital from Patan to Ahmedabad, which in course of time got mingled with old Ashaval.

Commenting on the location of these three towns, Fergusson writes :

> " Modern investigation has not yet proceeded sufficiently far to enable it to be stated with certainty how far Kurnavutti was contiguous to or identical with Ashawal and Shreenaggur, both of which names occur in early records as those of a great city herebouts, but there can be no doubt that the new town of Ahmed Shah, to which he gave the name Ahmedabad, and its suburbs, embraced them all."[1]

Ahmedabad the Capital of Sultans of Gujarat

10. Sultan Ahmedshah, founded Ahmedabad at 1-20 P.M. on Thursday the second day of Jilkad A.H. 813 (V.E. 1467 or the 26th January 1411 A.D.) close to the site of the old Ashaval and named the city after him. The city enjoyed the position of royal capital for a period of about 162 years, 1411–1573 A.D., till the independent Sultanate of Gujarat came to an end in the reign of Muzaffar III.

11. Ahmedabad was built in an open and spacious plain in the immediate vicinity of Ashaval to the east of Sabarmati. At that time the city comprised a small area now known as the Bhadra Fort or the Citadel of Bhadra. In 1412, Ahmed Shah built the Jumma Masjid to which other structures were added from time to time. The city was enclosed by a fortwall six miles in circumference containing 12 gates, 189 bastions and over 6,000 battlements in the year 1487 by Mahmud Begado, the grandson of Ahmed Shah to protect it from outside invaders. It was planned according to the ancient Indo-Aryan tradition of a royal capital with main roads and thoroughfares passing through the centre with subsidiary roads branching off into different localities.

Gateways, Bazaars, Streets, etc.

12. The twelve principal gates to which 6 more were later added were Shahpur gate, Idaria or Delhi gate and Dariyapur gate in the north, Kalupur gate, Sarangpur gate and Raipur gate

1. Hope & Fergusson, *Architecture of Ahmedabad*

V. E.=Vikram Era

in the east, Astodia gate, Jamalpur gate, and Dhediya gate in the south and Khanjahan gate, Raikhad gate and Khanpur gate in the west. Though a large part of city walls has been demolished under the city development programme, the gates are preserved as architectural relics of the past and bear testimony to the extent of area included within the boundaries of the older town. The city then had 17 *chaklas* or central squares or quadrangles where four roads meet, and about 80 principal bazaars or market streets. Within the city the citadel of Bhadra had the royal palace, around which the various residential quarters grew, segregated by castes, functions and religion into a number of localities named after the principal founder or by the castes and communities which inhabited them. The *pols* or *mohallas* with sub-*pols* within enclosed by a gate is a unique feature of settlement of the city of Ahmedabad, which even in older days had in Mandvi Pol population numbering 10,000. In those days when mechanisation of industry was unknown, the various artisans and craftsmen worked in their households, but the shopping areas were on the main thoroughfares branching off into bazaar streets earmarked for specific wares and merchandise.

Suburbs

13. The various wards of the city had a number of *paras* or suburbs, as many as 360 to 380 in number, which grew around the original settlement to house the increasing population of the city which expanded under the fostering care of the Sultans of Gujarat. This expansion through outlying suburbs was not confined only to the areas contiguous to the city wall on this side of the river but extended even to the opposite bank into what are now known as Usmanpura, Navrangpura, and a host of other *paras*, which encircled the original nucleus to accommodate the growing population of the city. These *paras* were a healthy feature of the expansion of the city and were as much a part of its social, economic and cultural life as was the original site on which it stood. Most of them were founded or rebuilt by the various noblemen whose names they bear and came into existence in separate blocks of open space around the city to house their palaces and dwellings of their attendants where artisans and craftsmen settled. A large number of former *paras* or suburbs still retain their original names and location. The system of extension of the city into *paras* which originated during the regime of the Sultans of Gujarat persists even in the present times when numerous new suburbs are coming up in all directions to house the growing population of this expanding metropolis.

Reservoirs and Gardens

14. Built on a well-planned basis the city had a number of gardens and reservoirs. Sultan Kutb-ud-din contributed the memorable Hauz-i-Qutb popularly known as Kankaria Talao. Lake Malek Shaban was constructed by Malek Shaban, a nobleman of Kutb-ud-din. According to the author of *Mirat-i-Ahmadi* they numbered 11. Prince Murad laid out Rustom Bagh on the bank of the Sabarmati and Shahi Bagh was built by Shah Jehan during the period of his viceroyalty of Gujarat.

15. A separate department was created for the maintenance of the State gardens, principal among which were (1) Ghusalkhana Bagh near Bhadra, (2) Shahi Bagh, (3) Gulab Bagh or rose garden, (4) Rustom Bagh, (5) Karez bazar (6) Nagina Bagh, (7) Bag-e-haveli, (8) Dolatkhana Bagh, Khanpur, (9) Shahwadi, (10) Bag-e-Saban, (11) Jit Bagh near Jetalpur, (12) Fateh Bagh and (13) Bag-e-Firdaus. These gardens were laid out and were located outside the outskirts of the city and were ornamented by beautiful structures which no longer exist to-day. In the last century there was not a single garden worth the name in the city of Ahmedabad, though public gardens properly laid out are now coming up in different localities through the efforts of the Municipal Corporation.

16 Ahmedabad thus went on expanding in every direction by the addition of new localities and suburbs, on both the sides of the river, and gradually rose into a well-built city beautified by palaces, mansions, mausoleums and mosques erected by the noblemen of the Sultan and the wealthy merchants of the capital.

17. During this period famous monuments like the Bhadra Citadel, the Royal Mosque, the Triple gateways and Jumma Masjid were erected in the city. Those added by Sultan Muhammad I

renowned as Mahmud Begado include the mausoleum at Sarkhej, Rani Rupvati's Masjid in Mirzapur, Bibi Achut Kuki's Masjid near Dudheshvar and Rani Sipri's Masjid near Astodia gate.

Mogul Period

18. In the time of Muzaffar III, conditions of the province were chaotic. Akbar started on the Gujarat expedition and conquered it in 1573. During Mogul reign though Ahmedabad lost its position as the capital of Gujarat, it retained its importance as one of the thriving centres of trade in the country and chief city of Gujarat, a fact which the Mogul Emperors had to recognise by selecting their Viceroys either from the members of the royal family or from the distinguished noblemen of the Mogul Court. The fame the city acquired during this period as a grand and flourishing centre of commerce and industry has been referred to in the following terms by the author of *Haft-Iqlim* in 1593.

> "Ahmedabad is unique in the whole of India in matter of neatness and flourishing condition, and it is superior to other cities in the excellence of its monuments. It would be no exaggeration to say that in the whole world there exists no town so grand and beautiful. Its streets are spacious and well-arranged, unlike those in other towns, its shops with two or three storeys each are finely built, and its inhabitants both men and women are graceful and delicate.'

19. Travellers and visitors from foreign countries all over the world who came to India during this period have described Ahmedabad as a great and populous city, where anything could be purchased. It then produced the best of cotton and silk cloth, brocade, and various artistic articles of wood, ivory, brass copper, etc. William Finch and Nicholas Withington, who stayed at Ahmedabad in 1611 and 1613 respectively found the city very rich in trade and commerce, producing such commodities as inlay work, gold and silver brocade, velvets, taffetas, etc. German traveller Mandelsho visiting the city in 1638 described it as an unsurpassed commercial emporium where merchandise from any part of Asia could be had and where foreign bills could be exchanged.

20. The East India Company had by this time established itself at Ahmedabad and acquired certain special concessions from Emperor Jehangir and made appreciable purchases from the markets of the city. It was during this period that Sir Thomas Roe accompanied him during his visit to Ahmedabad when Jehangir wrote 2 letters to King James of England emphasising friendly relations between the two monarchs.

Maratha Period

21. Disintegrating tendencies were at work during the last days of Aurangzeb. The rulers that followed him were weak and the Subas, the Mogul Viceroys, were busy fighting amongst themselves and with the Marathas which resulted in disorder in the country. Fifty per cent of the revenues and half the capital were ceded to the Peshwas in 1730 by Sarbulandkhan, the Viceroy of Gujarat. From 1737-53 there was a joint rule of Mogul Viceroy and the Peshwa over Ahmedabad. Rangoji, a Maratha general ruled under southern half of the city and controlled six gates from Raikhad to Raipur. In 1753 the combined armies of Raghunath Rao and Damaji Gaekwad took the citadel and brought an end of Mogul rule at Ahmedabad. They banned slaughter of cows and replaced circle on coins by an elephant's goad. On February 27, 1758 the sovereign authority passed over to the Peshwas who exercised it through Sur-subas sent from Poona, the Gaekwad enjoying an equal share in the administration. In 1780 Fatehsinh Gaekwad with the help of the English obtained sole control over Ahmedabad, but under the terms of Salbai (1783) Ahmedabad was restored to the Peshwa limiting Gaekwad's interest to one half of the revenue and command of one of the gates.

22. During Maratha regime, Ahmedabad was for all intents and purposes divided into 2 halves, one into the hands of the Peshwas and the other into the hands of the Gaekwad. But the jurisdiction which the Peshwas exercised was greater than that by the latter and each governed his part through his own representative appointed in the city. During 64 years of Maratha rule,

the condition of Ahmedabad went from bad to worse owing to the constant struggle between the Peshwas and the Gaekwad and the retrograde and oppressive policy pursued during this period.

23. The ravages to which the city was subjected and the decay and disorder which it experienced in the wake of Maratha rule have been described in following terms by Forbes in his *Oriental Memoirs,* Vol. II, Chapter VII, pp. 192–193, 199, 217, 219.

> "Imperial city of Ahmedabad.....one of the largest capitals in the east..... it now exhibits solitude, poverty and desolation, you now behold the most heterogeneous mixture of Mogul splendour and Maratha barbarism: a noble cupola overshadowing hovels of mud, small windows, ill fashioned doors, and dirty cells introduced under a superb portico: a marble corridor filled up with choolas or cooking places, composed of mud, cow dung, and unburnt bricks."..." The most splendid palaces at Ahmedabad were in too ruinous a state during my visit to furnish a sufficient description."

* * * *

> " Until this visit to Ahmedabad, I had no conception of the extent of oriental magnificence; the palaces and splendid chambers described in the Arabian Nights Entertainments, appear no longer overcharged or fabulous."

Further on, he observes:

> " I shall not attempt in detail of the cruel oppressions and mean advantages of the Maratha Pundits and governors, now dispersed throughout Gujarat, and occupying these magnificent remains of Mogul splendour. Their severe exactions have already rendered the district of Ahmedabad once so flourishing and delightful, almost a desert: and thousands of industrious subjects are annually leaving it to seek protection under milder governments."

24. During this period of decline and insecurity that characterised 64 years of Maratha rule, suburbs were deserted, palaces and mansions were in a ruinous condition, roads in hopeless state of disrepair, and the fortwall that enclosed the city had fallen off at many places. The area outside Panchkuva and Delhi gates was reduced to wilderness visited by wild animals like tiger which was hunted in the third decade of the 19th Century in the mosque at Mirzapur. The breathing period, however, appeared when the British took Ahmedabad in 1818 and the people enjoyed comparative peace, law and order which helped them advance their material interests.

British Period

25. The British rule brought the city out of chaos by giving it the benifits of a peaceful and orderly administration. The artisans, craftsmen and others who had left the city returned; trade and industry revived; and a period of economic restoration commenced. Ahmedabad started gradually coming into its own. The population of the city which had gone down to 80,000 in 1817, gradually went on growing in numbers from one decade to another. Cantonment was established in 1824 to the north of the city. A Municipal Committee was formed in 1834 and regular municipal administration introduced in 1858. The first railway link between Ahmedabad and Bombay was established during the year 1864. Thus, one activity after another was taken up to promote public welfare and provide increasing amenities to the people. The spirit of Ahmedabad which was lying dormant during the preceding century was now awakened and expressing itself in all spheres of life. But an event of immense significance occured after a lapse of another century when destiny chose Ahmedabad to play an outstanding role in the country's struggle for freedom under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi who settled in the city on his return from South Africa in 1915 and established his Ashram on the banks of the Sabarmati.

PART C—ECONOMIC

SECTION 3

TRADE, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

26. During the Hindu period, when Ahmedabad was known as Ashaval it ranked in importance next only to Cambay and Patan. Since its foundation by Ahmedshah I till the advent of the Marathas, it was famous as a very important and flourishing centre of trade and industry all the world over. There was hardly an article of value or utility which could not be purchased from the bazaars of Ahmedabad which carried brisk trade in silk and cotton textiles, *kinkhab* or gold and silver brocade, *atlas*, *mashru*, calicos, brass and copperwares, artistic articles engraved in stone, ivory and wood, indigo, jewellery, etc. But the decay which had set in during the fall of the Mogul Empire was aggravated under the Maratha regime which reduced the city to a melancholy wreck. To escape heavy taxation, people shifted to the suburbs and the artisans fled from the city to other places where there was comparative safety and security. Trade and industry were subjected to such oppressive levies by the Marathas that the economy of the city was completely shaken and it took long to recover even during the British regime. The establishment of order and lowering of town dues by the British gave great impetus to trade and industry. The period of 100 years that followed was a period of restoration free from political turmoil and disorder to which it had been subjected during the preceding century. Ahmedabad's textiles, silk fabrics, gold brocade and carved wood work again became famous. And the city steadily regained its former position as a leading centre of commerce in the country and Gujarat, though the British had contributed but little to the development and expansion of its trade and industry. For it was the native ingenuity and the entrepreneurial ability of its people which came to its succour not only in regaining some of its past prominence as a great centre of industry and commerce, but also in adopting modern means of production by taking advantage of technological and scientific advance, when with the advent of mechanisation, the former handicrafts, the products of which were highly prized, suffered heavily from the competition of machine-made goods.

27. Be it noted that the principal traits by which Ahmedabad has been well known are the business acumen, industry, thrift and calculativeness of its people which have made them well known as astute businessmen all over Gujarat and always helped them in tiding over the period of economic crisis.

Industrial Development

28. By this time Ranchhodlal Chhotalal, a leading citizen of the city, had planned to establish the Ahmedabad Spinning and Manufacturing Company, popularly known as Shahpur Mill at Ahmedabad. The factory was established at Shahpur in 1859. Its machinery was brought to Ahmedabad in bullock carts from Cambay. The enterprise, though discouraged by many misgivings in the beginning, met with tremendous success and developed the city of Ahmedabad into a great centre of textile industry on the lines of modern technology, and earned for it the epithet of the ' Manchester of India.'

29. The American War (1863-65) and the opening of the railway to Bombay in 1864 flooded Ahmedabad with wealth and though in 1866 many a fortune was lost on account of sudden and high fall in the prices of shares, enough money remained to keep the trade and wealth of the city from sinking to its former level. In 1867 Sheth Bechardas Ambaidas Lashkari established the second textile mill at Ahmedabad. The third mill known as Madhubhai mill was established by Ranchhodlal near the Sarangpur gate, and Gujarat Spinning and Weaving Mill

was started the next year followed by many more in course of time. Ahmedabad passed through a period of unprecedented prosperity during the first World War of 1914. But the slump and financial crisis which appeared in 1923 dealt a heavy blow to the city's economy and put the business community to a severe test which their inborn traits of thrift and calculativeness helped them to surmount.

30. The Swadeshi movement, sponsored by Mahatma Gandhi, coupled with the economic conditions created by the World War (1914-18) gave a remarkable impetus to the local textile industry. The restoration of imports of foreign goods after the end of the War, gave rise to competition with foreign textiles which led to the import of new machines and remarkable improvements in the quality of textile goods manufactured in the local mills. The industry passed through critical times between 1932-40, when it faced severe competition in quality and price. The crisis brought an end to the mills with old machinery including the Shahpur mill, which was the first mill to be started in Gujarat. After Independence, Ahmedabad marched with the rest of the country and started on a career of intense industrialisation marked by diversification of industries and extension of mechanisation in various fields of production.

31. During the present century, the gradual transformation of its functional characteristic from trade and commerce to industry has been brought about by the growth of textile mills and mechanisation of other industries. The industrial structure is being diversified by the establishment of many an ancillary industry and others which have come up in the city after Independence. In the year 1960, there were 973 registered factories giving employment to 164,131 workers. The most important units registered upto 1965 include 216 textile, 263 machinery, 86 printing, 55 wood and cork except fixtures, 42 food except beverages, 67 metal products, 56 basic metal industries, 30 non-metallic mineral products, 30 transport equipment and 24 chemical and chemical products. In addition to these, small-scale units have risen rapidly in recent years and gone up from 660 in 1961 to 2,115 in 1966. Besides cotton textiles which are the main item of export from Ahmedabad, diesel engines, centrifugal pumps, G.I. pipes, cotton textile machinery, bobbins and handicrafts command a good market and have a good scope for further expansion.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

32. There is a legend that even in the past the glory of Ahmedabad depended on three types of yarns, viz., silk, brocade and cotton. Before the beginning of the 16th century, the silk, brocade and cotton cloth of Ahmedabad was in demand in every eastern market. On the African coast, they were exchanged for gold often at a hundred times their value. The main channel of trade was through country crafts from Cambay port. In the middle of the seventeenth century, the magnitude of the trade was so very extensive that there was hardly any nation or merchandise in all Asia not to be found in Ahmedabad. Decline of the power of Ahmedabad kings proved disastrous. The head of the Cambay gulf was also getting silted up towards the end of 17th century which contributed further to the loss of its trade to Surat.

33. Attempts for the revival of its past glory were made about 100 years ago when Rao Bahadur Ranchhodlal Chhotalal, a foresighted entrepreneur of Ahmedabad founded in 1859, the Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, with an initial capital of rupees one lakh. The company started a cotton spinning unit on 30th May, 1861, which may be termed gold letter day in the history of industrial development of Ahmedabad City and Gujarat. This was the first cotton textile mill, consisting of a spinning unit only, with 2,500 spindles employing 63 workers, catering to the requirement of yarn of the local handloom weavers. At present there are in all 62 mills—3 spinning units and the rest composite units having an installed capacity of 2,092,540 spindles and 41,639 looms. Most of the mills are fully equipped with most modern processing plants for bleaching and finishing and several with mercerising, sanforising, dyeing and printing of cloth manufactured by them, all installed at a capital cost of Rs. 72 crores. The industry provides direct emloyment to 130,000 persons. The remarkable growth and expansion of the industry will be apparent from the Statement I.1 given on the next page.

STATEMENT I.1

Number of mills, spindles and looms, 1861 to 1961

Year	No. of mills*	Installed capacity	
		Spindles	Looms
1	2	3	4
1861	1	2,500	..
1879	4	57,928	681
1891	9	193,737	2,485
1900	27	477,842	5,690
1914	49	963,472	19,288
1922	56	1,133,588	26,267
1939	77	1,901,872	46,853
1946	74	1,826,795	43,421
1950	74	1,916,908	42,256
1957	71	2,050,868	41,668
1958	71	2,038,588	41,241
1959	71	2,063,028	41,401
1961	71	2,092,540	41,639

* One or more mills under one company are counted as a separate unit.

34. The main factor which considerably helped the Ahmedabad textile industry in the initial stage was its close proximity to the source of supply of its principal raw material, viz., cotton. In the earlier years, Ahmedabad mills consumed cotton grown in surrounding areas, which was suitable for spinning yarn of coarser counts which was then much in demand by local handloom weavers. At a later stage, Ahmedabad mills started manufacturing fine varieties of cloth from imported yarn and in 1922, for the first time, started spinning fine counts. At present Ahmedabad industry is the largest producer of fine cloth in the country. This change over in pattern of manufacture from coarse to fine and superfine varieties has enabled the industry to compete successfully with Lancashire mills which have been ultimately ousted from the Indian market. Ahmedabad mills have always enjoyed a coveted place in the cloth market of the country. To-day Ahmedabad mills produce nearly 25 per cent of cloth manufactured by Indian mills. Most of it is consumed in the country, being suited to the varying tastes of consumers in different parts of the country. The following statements give the pattern of cotton consumption by Ahmedabad mills and the production of yarn and cloth.

STATEMENT I.2

Consumption of cotton by Ahmedabad mills

(In thousand bales of 392 lbs. nett)

Year	Indian	Foreign	Total
1	2	3	4
1951–52	199	329	528
1955–56	441	245	686
1957–58	485	210	695
1958	506	200	706
1959	535	154	689
1960	427	244	671

STATEMENT I.3

Production of yarn countwise by Ahmedabad mills

(Figures in lakh lbs.)

Year	1s–10s	11s–20s	21s–30s	31s–40s	Above 40s	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951–52	19	579	391	494	490	1,973
1956	23	557	734	607	282	2,203
1957	33	589	793	649	207	2,271
1958	35	400	866	734	192	2,227
1959	32	405	902	670	203	2,212
1960	31	289	901	723	206	2,150

STATEMENT I.4

Production of cloth varietywise by Ahmedabad mills

(Figures in million yards)

Year	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Superfine	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1951	6	378	469	110	963
1955	14	802	278	98	1,192
1956	23	836	226	127	1,212
1957	67	813	219	97	1,196
1958	41	840	179	86	1,146
1959	32	848	146	111	1,137
1960	25	854	149	113	1,141

35. In 1960, the output of fine and superfine cloth of Ahmedabad mills was to the extent of 65 per cent and 37 per cent respectively of the total output in these categories in the country.

36. The cloth manufactured in the mills of Ahmedabad is sold throughout the country and has also established good reputation in foreign markets. The annual sale of cloth manufactured in the mills of Ahmedabad amounts to more than Rs. 90 crores. The extent of cloth sent to different parts of the country annually is given in the following statement.

STATEMENT I.5

Export of cloth from Ahmedabad during the years, 1958 and 1959

1 Bale=1,500 yards

Zone	1958 Bales	1958 Percentage	1959 Bales	1959 Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	102,461	14.78	102,273¾	17.94
Bombay	96,855¾	13.98	7,720¾	1.35
West Bengal	75,571	10.90	77,588½	13.61
Delhi	64,983	9.38	65,853	11.55
Bihar	57,214	8.26	60,067¾	10.54
Punjab	53,786¾	7.76	53,945½	9.46
Rajasthan	52,119¾	7.52	49,476¼	8.68
Madhya Pradesh	50,768	7.33	35,349½	6.20
Madras	36,807	5.31	31,642½	5.55
Andhra Pradesh	36,596	5.28	29,127½	5.11
Assam	23,403¾	3.38	19,374¾	3.40
Mysore	16,953	2.45	13,012½	2.28
Kerala	12,678¾	1.83	10,406¾	1.83
Orissa	6,694	0.96	7,953	1.39
Jammu & Kashmir	1,653	0.24	1,659½	0.29
Pondicherry	119¾	0.02	85¼	0.01
Nepal	4,319	0.62	4,632¾	0.81
Total	**692,983½**	**100.00**	**570,169½**	**100.00**

Source :
Report of the Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association

37. The industry also earns foreign exchange by the export of cloth to the extent of 7 to 10 per cent of its production, as evidenced by the figures of export given below for the years 1957 to 1960.

Year	*Cloth exported (in thousand yards)*
1957	123,128
1958	74,284
1959	119,808
1960	88,337

38. Ahmedabad industry has an impressive record in the fields of industrial relations and research. The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, which has a membership of 80 per cent of the labour employed in Ahmedabad mills, flourished under the blessings and guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. As a result of adopting the principles laid down by Gandhiji for the settlement of disputes between employers and employees by negotiation and arbitration, the Ahmedabad industry has been able to enjoy industrial peace for over four decades.

39. The following table gives figures of average number of workers employed daily in the textile mills of Ahmedabad for some of the years from 1861 to 1959.

Year	*Average No. of workers employed daily*
1861	63
1879	2,013
1891	7,451
1900	15,943
1914	32,789
1922	52,571
1939	77,859
1946	76,357
1950	124,232*
1957	130,658
1959	130,916

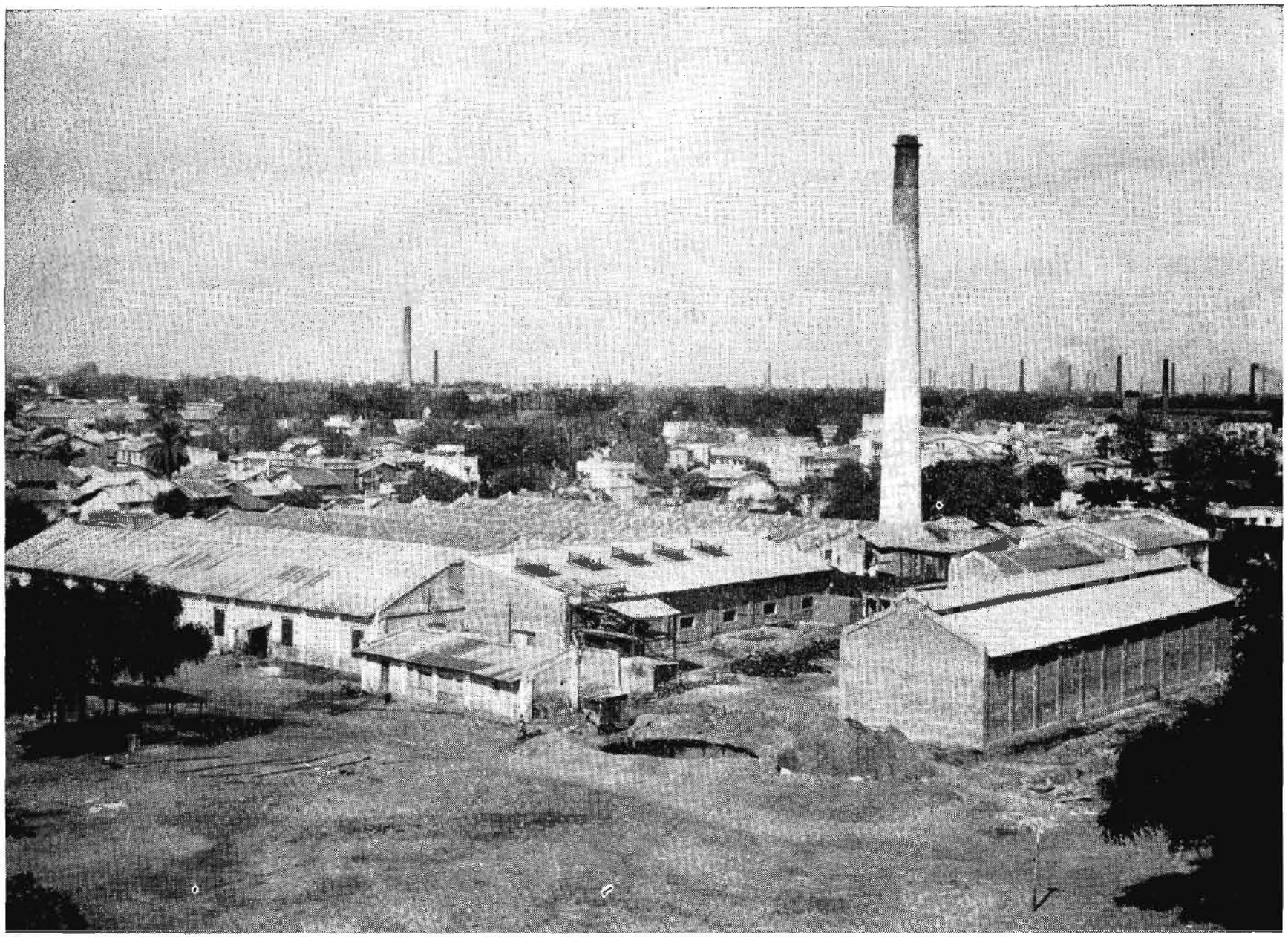
40. Thus the textile industry has made great strides in the last sixty years and occupies an important position in the national economy. Ahmedabad enjoys a place of pride in the country because of its textile industry and is rightly called the 'Manchester of India.'

ATIRA

41. The Ahmedabad industry was the first in the country to realise the paramount importance of scientific research in a large-scale organised industry like the Cotton Textile Mill Industry. Accordingly in the year 1946, it established the first cooperative research association, the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA) at a capital cost of Rs. 69 lakhs.

42. The Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association popularly known as ATIRA

* Since 1950, the figure of average number of workers employed daily represents the workers employed in all shifts.



Textile Mills, the hub of intense industrial activity

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Atira

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in its abbreviated form, has been organised as a result of the cooperative efforts of the Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association and the Government of India. It is the first enterprise of this kind in which the industry and the Government of India have cooperated in the field of technical research. The idea of establishing a Textile Research Laboratory maintained by the joint efforts of the industry and the Government of India was first conceived in 1944 by the Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association. A contribution of Rs. 52 lakhs was given towards the initial expenses by 71 founder-members supplemented by a further amount of Rs. 19 lakhs by the Government of India. In 1957, the Central Government made available a further amount of Rs. 14 lakhs towards its capital funds. The recurring expenses are shared equally by the industry and the Government. The membership of the Association has been thrown open to mills all over India. In 1961-62, there were 27 associate members with overall membership of 88.

43. The work of the Association was started in the M.G. Science Institute at Ahmedabad in 1949 before the laboratoty building was completed. The laboratories and offices are housed in a 50 acre campus to the west of Gujarat University since 1952 and comprise a central multi-storeyed structure, which is connected at one end to the pilot mill and at the other to a canteen. The pilot mill is a versatile unit and its machinery offers a wide range of processing sequences in spinning, weaving, and chemical processing.

44. The laboratories of ATIRA are equipped with modern instruments for research in textiles and allied fields. Some of these instruments have been designed and fabricated in ATIRA. The physics laboratory has equipment for studying the structure and physical and mechanical properties of fibres, yarns and fabrics. The chemistry laboratory has all the facilities for the analysis of textile materials and also a unit processing section equipped for the treatment of yarn in the processes of bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing.

45. Main functions of ATIRA are as under:

(i) *Implementation*-Making available scientific and technical knowledge to the industry for solving their problems.

(ii) *Research*—ATIRA has instituted a broad based programme of fundamental research on materials and processes. ATIRA lays great stress on the study of management and of human relationship in industry.

(iii) *Training*—Training in various skills such as management and supervision, statistical methodology and testing procedure is imparted to the staff of member-mills.

(iv) *Consultation*—It provides consultation to its members on a range of subjects in the spheres of technology and management. Such knowledge is obtained through planned surveys of existing conditions.

(v) *Testing*-The services of testing laboratory of ATIRA are available to all members.

(vi) *Communication*—Communication between research and industry is always maintained properly. Various forums are provided for this purpose through symposia, seminars, meetings, conferences, occasional exhibitions and technical talks.

46. Textile is thus the premier industry of the country where cooperative research is being increasingly utilised.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

47. At the recommendation of the City Co-ordination Council, Ahmedabad, the Government of Gujarat took a decision to establish an industrial township near Ahmedabad. An interim development plan was also prepared for the purpose. Subsequently, however, in view of the Centre's policy of balanced regional growth through dispersal of industries, it was decided that only 3 pockets at Naroda, Odhav and Vatva near Ahmedabad should for the present be taken up for development. As soon as the Gujarat Industrial Develoment Corporation came to be established, it inherited *inter alia* the work of development of these areas by establishing

Source :

ATIRA Brochure, 1958-59

industrial estates, particulars of which are given below.

(i) Naroda

48. The estate is situated 3 miles away from Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation's limits on Ahmedabad-Delhi National Highway No. 8-A. A direct link will also be established from the industrial estate to Bombay-Ahmedabad-Porbandar National Highway No. 8. The estate will also be connected with other two industrial areas at Odhav and Vatva. Goods booking facilities for metre gauge railway are available at Naroda proper and for broad gauge booking, facilities are available at Asarva station, which is only 2½ miles away. Land has been reserved for constructing a railway siding from Naroda station. Regular buses are available from Ahmedabad to Naroda at an interval of every 10 minutes. Within the estate construction of roads has been completed; water supply has been started; the area has been electrified and storm water drainage has been constructed. Some of the industries have already been provided with telephone connections. The staff quarters and godowns have also been constructed. The work of the industrial sector of Naroda industrial township is thus fully developed.

(ii) Odhav

49. The estate is situated on the State Highway from Ahmedabad to Kathvada and is only about 4 miles from Ahmedabad railway station. It is adjacent to but outside municipal limits. Four power-loom sheds have been constructed and other types of sheds are under construction. Ahmedabad Electricity Company has already set up a substation, and so availability of power does not present any problem. Water tank is under construction and boring will soon be made. Construction of roads is under active consideration of the Corporation. The size of the plots vary from 2,500 sq. yds. to 9,000 sq. yds.

(iii) Vatva

50. The township is situated on both the sides of the Vatva railway station. Narol-Kapadvanj road passes through this area. It is only 2 miles from municipal limits. It will provide large plots for large-scale industries requiring facilities of railway sidings. There is also a sector for *medium and small industries.* Possession of 64 acres of land has been obtained. As soon as possession of the remaining land is acquired, development works will be undertaken. Provision for electric power and other ancillary facilities is being made.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

51. Ahmedabad has long since evolved a tradition of organising guilds popularly known as *mahajans* in all the various fields of trade and industry which have played a very important part in the past in safeguarding the interest and promoting the well being of their members. These institutions have been suitably adapted to modern needs by necessary orientation of the former organisations.

52. Inspite of the fact that Ahmedabad is famous for its textile industry and was also having a number of business associations like the Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association, the Maskati Cloth Market Association and a number of other trade and manufacturers' associations, there was no apex body representing interests of trade in Gujarat, the need for which was keenly felt during the War and Post-War years. Serious efforts were, therefore, made in 1948 by enthusiastic businessmen of the city to start a Chamber of Commerce as a central organisation. After completion of preliminary work, Gujarat Vepari Mahamandal (Gujarat Chamber of Commerce) was constituted in the year 1949. Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai was elected the founder President, while Sheth Amritlal Hargovandas was elected its first Vice-President.

Aims and objects

53. The broad aims and objects for which the Chamber was established are:

(i) To look after the interests of the mercantile community and foster feeling of amity, friendship and cooperation amongst various classes and bodies of the mercantile community.

(ii) To encourage and advance the development of trade and industry.

(iii) To represent to the Government—Central as well as State—and local bodies

considered views on problems vitally affecting industry and trade, place genuine grievances of the mercantile community on day-to-day problems, offer views on various legislative enactments in respect of trade, industry, transport, etc., and take such other steps as are conducive to the achievement of the above objects

Membership

54. The membership of the Chamber has progressively increased since its inception, the year-wise details of which are given below.

Year	*Membership*	*Year*	*Membership*
1949	492	1956	900
1950		1957	902
1951	605	1958	939
1952	681	1959	985
1953	698	1960	1,326
1954	717	1961	1,678
1955	741	1962	1,807

The initial membership of 492 has progressively increased to 1,678 in 1961 and to 1,807 next year, of whom 243 are public and private joint stock companies (including textile mills of Ahmedabad, Baroda, Navsari, Petlad, Kadi, Kalol, Bhavnagar, etc.), 115 are trade associations and 1,449 firms and individuals. Of the total membership of 1,807, nearly 525 are mofussil members, while the rest are local members. It is interesting to note that out of 525 mofussil members, 166 are from the City of Bombay alone.

Government Recognition

55. The Chamber has been recognised as an apex commercial body in the Gujarat region by various Ministries of the Union Government, viz., Finance, Transport, Communications, Commerce, Industry, Labour, etc. It has also been authorised by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, to issue Certificate of Origin in connection with the goods which are exported from this area.

Affiliation

56. The Chamber is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi and is a member of the International Chamber of Commerce and Indian Standards Institution.

57. The chamber is now housed in its own building constructed from an initial donation of Rs. 1,25,000 by the Board of Directors of M/s. Ambica Mills Ltd., and further donations received from its members.

Work of the Chamber

58. Apart from making representation to the Central and State Governments on matters affecting trade and industry, transport, development, etc., the Chamber sends replies and submits memoranda to Government of India in response to the questionnaires issued by various inquiry committees and deputes its representatives to appear before them. Being an apex body, it holds meetings of different Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations in the State to discuss matters of common interest like sales-tax, economic development, etc., as and when necessary. It also invites high dignitaries from the country and outside, and outstanding personalities in the field of trade and industry to visit the Chamber so that the members may have an opportunity to meet them and place before them the view-point of the Chamber in regard to problems of topical interest.

Publicity

59. Collection and dissemination of statistical and other relevant information of topical interest for its members has been another important function of the Chamber. Its monthly bulletin published in Gujarati circulates important and useful information amongst the members. To keep the mercantile community well informed on specialised subjects, the Chamber issues pamphlets regarding sales-tax, law, Income-tax Act, metric system of weights and measures, and press notes in the local press in regard to matters affecting trade, industry, etc. Information to small industries in regard to procedural matters and facilities provided by the Government of India and State Government are also provided.

Industrial Information Centre

60. The Chamber has started an 'Industrial Information Centre' with grant-in-aid from the State Government, with the object of supplying

information to prospective entrepreneurs wishing to start industries in this region. The Centre has been functioning from 1st May, 1960. Its affairs are supervised by a Board of Management consisting of industrialists, experienced administrators and technical men. The board has constituted a supervising committee for supervising the day-to-day working of the Centre. Panels of experts have also been constituted to advise the centre on technical problems. Periodical meetings of Director of Industries, Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Director of Geology and Mining, Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics and Officer-in-charge of the Centre are held to exchange information on important policy and procedural matters. The Centre has published a book 'Guidance to Small Industries' in Gujarati.

Other Activities

61. Other important activities undertaken in the past include, a middle class economic survey conducted in 1953-54, in the city of Ahmedabad. Its report reveals the plight of the middle class families in the city due to rise in the cost of living during War and Post-War periods. To discuss problems of common interest, a conference of small and medium scale industries was convened by the Chamber in 1955, when a pilot exhibition of small industries was also organised.

62. On the eve of the formation of Gujarat State, the leading Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations of the region gathered together in a businessmen's convention in January 1960. Besides holding a seminar on integrated development of Gujarat, the convention proved immensely useful in bringing together on a common platform the entire mercantile community of Gujarat which expressed its determination to co-operate with the new Government in the gigantic task of speedy and balanced economic growth of the new State. Tours to various industrial centres in Bombay, Bengal and Bihar organised by the Chamber have helped the members acquaint themselves with the pattern of industrial development in other parts of the country.

Industrial Estate

63. Among the other activities in progress at present mention must be made of the industrial estate at Odhav. To overcome the difficulties experienced by small industries in the city in procuring land and other facilities, the Chamber had collected from its members a share capital in 1957 and took preliminary steps to form an industrial estate on a cooperative basis, called 'Gujarat Vepari Mahamandal Sahakari Audyogik Vasahat Limited', Ahmedabad. About 400 members have already been enrolled by the estate, each one of whom has paid a share capital of Rs. 2,000. The estate has already got possession of about sixty acres of land at village Odhav, City taluka, Ahmedabad about three miles from the Ahmedabad municipal limits and has moved Government for about 100 acres of land in addition, adjoining the land already purchased. About 400 industries (engineering, chemical, textile processing, etc.) will come up in the estate. Steps are also being taken for procuring power, iron, steel and cement required for putting up the factories.

Study Group

64. With a view to keep the members well informed regarding current economic problems, the Chamber has recently started a study group wherein experts on various economic problems are invited to address the members on important subjects.

Flood Relief Fund

65. The Chamber has organised a Flood Relief Fund and has given all possible assistance to the victims affected by flood or other natural calamities in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Saurashtra, Kutch, Surat, etc. A sum of Rs. 557,098.42 p. has been hitherto donated for the purpose.

TEXTILE LABOUR ASSOCIATION OF AHMEDABAD

66. The Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad is Gandhiji's contribution to labour movement in this country. He himself has referred to the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association as his laboratory for labour work.

67. The city of Ahmedabad is the second largest in textile industry next only to Bombay. There are about 130,000 workers employed in the textile mills. A generation back the condition of workers employed in the textile industry at Ahmedabad was pitiable. The hours of work were inordinately long, the wages were low, the education was practically nil, the conditions of work in the factories were exacting and humiliating and the workers were treated more as adjunct of machinery rather than as human beings. The impact of the first World War with its economic disturbances in prices and wages created some sort of stir among these workers. It was this glimpse of consciousness which was canalised into what is now known as the Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad.

68. Smt. Ansuyaben, the President of the Association, had returned from England at the beginning of the first World War with definite ideas of social service among the poorer classes of Ahmedabad. With the help of a few friends, she started a few night schools for imparting education to the workers. At that time the warpers of Ahmedabad mills were agitating for increase in wages to compensate for a steep rise in the cost of living. They approached Smt. Ansuyaben and requested her to lead them in their struggle against their employers. With great hesitation she took the lead and conducted a strike, which was successful. While conducting this strike and negotiating for the settlement of the dispute, she got the guidance and help from Mahatmaji, who had taken up his abode in Ahmedabad.

GANDHIJI LEADS A STRIKE

69. In 1918 in the closing years of the first World War, the weavers of Ahmedabad were experiencing great hardship on account of the rise in the cost of living and demanded an increase in wages to compensate them for this rise. The employers were reluctant to satisfy the workers, who approached Gandhiji through Smt. Ansuyaben. Gandhiji studied their case and advised them to place it first before arbitration, and fight for their just demand if arbitration was not acceded to. He promised to lead them only if the principle of arbitration was acceptable to them. The workers agreed. The employers also expressed their willingness to accept arbitration. In the meanwhile workers of some mills grew impatient and stopped work. The Mill-owners who had reluctantly agreed to arbitration, took up this as an excuse to wriggle out of the principle of arbitration and declared a lock-out. The workers, therefore, had no alternative but to commence an epic struggle which lasted for about 20 days. Gandhiji asked them to take a pledge not to return to work unless their demand was acceded to or in the alternative arbitration was accepted. After a few days' strike the workers grew diffident. The employers lifted the lock-out and declared that the mills would work on their own terms. As the workers were not accustomed to mass struggle through peaceful, disciplined and organised resistence, their morale began to show signs of slackening. Gandhiji, therefore, declared before the workers that he would fast unto death, unless their demands were satisfied. The fast was to be undertaken not against the employers but against the workers who had taken the pledge and not recognised its significance. This had the desired effect on the workers, who were prepared for a peaceful fight till their objective was attained. The dispute was referred to the sole arbitration of Acharya Anandshanker Dhruva, who after hearing both the parties gave his award, conceding the demand of the workers in full. This struggle paved the way for the formation of labour organisation in Ahmedabad. The principles then laid down for the working of Trade Unions were:

(i) The workers or their leaders should not exaggerate their demands which should be formulated after carefully studying the *pros* and *cons* of their case. They should always be ready for correction if the opposite party is able to convince that the workers are in the wrong

(ii) The weapon of strike which is really the very last weapon in the armoury of the industrial workers should not be resorted to unless all peaceful and

constitutional methods of negotiations, conciliation and arbitration were exhausted. Even during the course of a strike, workers should be prepared for any just settlement or a reference to arbitration

(iii) Peaceful and non-violent behaviour even under provocation is the *sine qua non* for obtaining justice through any mass struggle of this type. The workers, while on strike, should see that they do not damage the property or injure the person of anybody. They should not bear ill-will to their employers or their officer, as the workers are fighting the evil in the employers and not the employer personally

(iv) The workers should be self-respecting and therefore, they should not rely on the funds raised by their sympathisers for the successful conduct of a strike. A worker on strike should find out any other alternative occupation to maintain himself and his family during this period, and no type of work should be considered low or below one's dignity. A weaver may, therefore, cheerfully accept to make roads or do any manual work during the period of unemployment

(v) A strike is a form of *satyagraha*. A striker, therefore, would not submit to superior force or hardship. Once he resolves, he keeps firm to it even at the cost of privations including starvation

(vi) While on strike, the worker should be truthful courageous, just, and free from hatred or malice towards anybody, and should be prepared for the voluntary sacrifice putting his faith in God

70. The most outstanding contribution of Gandhiji to the Trade Union Movement of the country is the principle of arbitration, which he himself developed to a great extent in regard to the labour disputes in Ahmedabad mills. This principle which is being observed by both the parties has brought about the phenomenal growth and rapid progress of industry in Ahmedabad.

Trade Union Movement in Ahmedabad

71. Early in 1920 the workers of Ahmedabad realised that they should form unions to improve their social conditions on the lines chalked out by Mahatma Gandhiji through constructive activities. They, therefore, established the different occupational unions federated into one unit known as the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association. The association together with its multifarious activities, such as education, medical aid, recreation, library, physical culture, prohibition, etc., is entirely financed by the subscriptions collected by workers' own representatives. The membership as it stands today is about 75,000, with a monthly subscription of about Rs. 56,000 which is paid by the workers to their representatives in the mill premises. The organisation workers have enabled them to improve their economic condition and also raise their social status to a considerable extent. The Association firmly believes that the means to be adopted for the furtherance of its objectives shall always be based on truth and non-violence.

Banking

72. With the industrial expansion of the city, commercial activities have simultaneously increased. This in turn resulted in the provision of increased banking facilities in the city. At the end of the financial year 1961–62, there were 59 banks at Ahmedabad, out of which 51 were scheduled and 8 Cooperative. The classification of these banks, which are having either their head offices, branch offices or sub-branches at Ahmedabad is shown in the Statement I.6 given on the next page.

Source:

Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, *An indigenous experiment in Trade Union Movement* by Khandubhai K. Desai

STATEMENT I.6

Number of banks at Ahmedabad on 31-3-1962

Name of Bank	Total	Head Office	Branch	Sub-Branch
1	2	3	4	5
Ahmedabad Central Co-operative Bank	2	1	1	..
Ahmedabad People's Co-operative Bank	2	1	1	..
Allahabad Bank	1	..	1	..
Bank of Baroda	10	..	2	8
Bank of India	7	..	7	..
Bombay Mercantile Cooperative Bank	1	..	1	..
Central Bank of India	5	..	2	3
Canara Bank	1	..	1	..
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co.	9	..	9	..
Gujarat State Cooperative Bank	2	1	1	..
Hindustan Commercial Bank	2	..	2	..
Indian Overseas Bank	1	..	1	..
Majoor Sahkari Bank	1	1	..	..
Punjab National Bank	2	..	2	..
State Bank of Bikaner	1	..	1	..
State Bank of India	3	..	3	..
State Bank of Jaipur	1	..	1	..
Union Bank of India	4	..	4	..
United Bank of India	1	..	1	..
United Commercial Bank	3	..	1	2
Total	**59**	**4**	**42**	**13**

SECTION 4

ELECTRICITY

THE AHMEDABAD ELECTRICITY COMPANY LTD.

History

73. The Ahmedabad Electricity Company Limited established its first generating station at Shahpur, Ahmedabad and commenced supply to the public in 1915. In its early stages the company had to face considerable opposition from the public and so the progress was slow, but it made steady progress later on. By 1930, the load on Shahpur Diesel Plant had grown to such an extent that plans had to be laid to replace it by a new steam station. On account of the proximity of railway, reliable water facilities, availability of adequate land for ash dumping and dominant wind directions which keep smoke emissions away from Ahmedabad most of the time, Sabarmati was chosen for location of the new plant.

74. In 1934, two 3,750 kW steam turbines with their associated boilers were put into commission. From that day the company made rapid progress. There are three sub-stations with 21 boilers. Coal is used in 13 boilers and crude oil in eight. The consumption of coal per month would be of the order of 55,000 tonnes, if only coal is used in all the boilers. Cooling water for condensers is being supplied from wells near the power station and natural draught towers have been erected. The cooling towers are the first of their kind in India in respect of design and construction. The Company has an authorised capital of Rs. 100,000,000 and a subscribed capital of Rs. 83,483,200. It has a generating capacity of 217.5 MW, but the actual number of units generated is 999,146,800. There are 139,122 low tension power consumers and 155 high tension power consumers. The area of operation is 293 sq. km. The details of different uses of electricity as on 31-3-1966 are given in the Statement I.7 on the next page.

STATEMENT I.7

Different uses of electricity as on 31-3-1966

Use of electricity	Units
Commercial	23,230,439
Domestic	37,885,433
Industrial : Low medium voltage	43,302,788
High Voltage Industrial	682,570,854
Non-industrial	6,220,789
Public lighting	4,969,309
Irrigation	3,892,585
Public water works and sewage pumping	38,522,590
Gujarat Electricity Board	59,656,500
Total	**900,251,287**

75. From 1951 the Ahmedabad Electricity Company has been supplying varying quantum of power to the Gujarat Electricity Board for meeting part of their area of supply. The maximum power supplied to Gujarat Electricity Board was 53.5 MW in March 1965. As a consequence of commissioning of their Dhuvaran Generating Station the supply is now reduced to 6 MW.

76. After the commissioning of the third million refining capacity at Koyali, residual oil to the extent of 2.5 lakh tonnes per annum will be made available to the Company at Sabarmati. The boiler capacity of 120 MW is, therefore, being converted from coal firing into oil/gas firing and further conversion will be considered as and when additional supplies of oil/gas become available.

SECTION 5

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

ROADS

77. Ahmedabad being the metropolitan area is connected with important places within and outside the State with the rest of the country by a network of roads. The most important roads emanating or passing through Ahmedabad are the two National Highways, namely, (i) Bombay–Ahmedabad–Delhi National Highway No. 8 and (ii) Ahmedabad–Kandla National Highway No. 8–A. In addition, there are 4 State Highways, namely, (i) State Highway No. 1 Ahmedabad–Gondal–Porbandar road meeting National Highway No. 8–B at Gondal, (ii) State Highway No. 2 Ahmedabad–Kathlal–Balasinor–Lunawada–Santrampur–Jhalod road, (iii) Ahmedabad–Kalol–Mehsana road, and (iv) Ahmedabad–Sanand–Viramgam road. Ahmedabad–Naroda–Dehgam–Harsol, a major district road, also passes through Ahmedabad. Ordinary district roads constructed like major district roads passing through Ahmedabad are (i) Ahmedabad–Koba–Pethapur road, (ii) Narol–Vatva–Ramol road and (iii) Ahmedabad–Pirana road.

78. With a view to cope with the heavy incoming and outgoing traffic by road, the State Transport Corporation operates about 118 routes from Ahmedabad. The average number of buses plying during the slack season, i.e., in the month of August comes to 181 and rises to 240 in the peak season, i.e., in the month of May.

79. Within the city, the Municipal Corporation maintains about 485 miles of roads for vehicular traffic. With a view to facilitate the movement of traffic from the suburbs across the river Sabarmati, four bridges, viz., (i) Ellis Bridge, (ii) Sardar Bridge, (iii) Gandhi Bridge and (iv) Jawahar Bridge have been constructed and the fifth one–Subhas Bridge–connecting Sabarmati area with the old city is under construction. The main brunt of the traffic within the city is borne by the buses run by the Ahmedabad Municipal Transport Service which operates 137 routes on which 481 buses ply to cope with the movement of 464,192 persons daily. Other modes of public conveyances like

taxis, auto-rickshaws and tongas are also available on hire.

80. In addition to a fleet of 481 buses maintained by the Ahmedabad Municipal Transport Service, 166 taxis and 1,142 auto-rickshaws plied in the city (in 1963-64) in addition to 5,450 private cars, 12 private buses and 5,644 motor cycles and scooters. For transport of goods 1,271 trucks and 158 tempos also operated within the city.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL TRANSPORT SERVICE

81. With the advent of freedom, Ahmedabad like Bombay, Madras, Delhi and other Indian cities saw considerable increase in its population, due largely to greater economic and industrial activities under the Five Year Plans. The need for a reliable and efficient mode of transport for the city dwellers became compelling. The existing transport services in a number of metropolitan areas were being progressively municipalised. In Ahmedabad till 1947, the transport service was owned by private operators, though the idea to municipalise the city bus service dated as far back as 1941. Ahmedabad Municipality was the first to municipalise the city transport service in April 1947.

82. The Ahmedabad Municipal Transport Service began with the operation of 112 buses. With the expansion of the city outside the old city walls, the services were augmented from time to time till the average daily number of buses on road rose to 405 in 1966-67 and the total number in the fleet to 481 buses. The continuous progress made by the Ahmedabad Municipal Transport Service during the last 20 years is revealed by the following figures.

STATEMENT I.8

Progress of Ahmedabad Municipal Transport Service

	Items	Year 1947 — 1st year of operation	Year 1955-56 — Last year of First Five Year Plan	Year 1960-61 — Last year of 2nd Five Year Plan	Year 1965-66 — Last year of 3rd Five Year Plan
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Average daily No. of buses on road . . .	112	154	262 (+70%)	371 (+42%)
2	Average daily bus kilometres during the year .	16,378	25,668	44,038 (+72%)	61,310 (+39%)
3	Average daily bus number of single trips performed	3,254	5,095	7,453 (+46%)	7,754 (+4 %)
4	Total number of passengers during the year .	39,793,848	71,771,593	121,860,700	169,430,000
5	Average daily number of passengers . .	109,024	196,097	333,865 (+70%)	464,192 (+39%)
6	Average daily traffic income . . .	Rs. 9,945	Rs. 18,796	Rs. 34,664	Rs. 54,229
7	Traffic income during the year . . .	Rs. 3,639,761	Rs. 6,879,482	Rs. 12,652,295	Rs. 19,793,715
8	Total income during the year . . .	Rs. 3,644,787	Rs. 7,013,029	Rs. 13,274,961 (+89%)	Rs. 20,615,918 (+55%)
9	Total expenditure during the year . . .	Rs. 3,616,715	Rs. 6,933,130	Rs. 13,110,471 (+89%)	Rs. 23,718,955 (+81%)
10	No. of routes operated at the end of the year	38	59	100 (+69%)	137 (+37%)

Timing Schedules

83. Timing efficiency of 8,000 timing schedules for 405 buses on 141 routes is generally maintained at a fairly high level of 94 per cent.

Concession and Relief

84. Concession to students and children to the extent of just a nominal token fare of 5 paise for travelling any distance on any route is a noteworthy feature of the Ahmedabad Municipal Transport Service.

Development of Tourism, Tourist Coaches–Deluxe Station Wagons

85. The Ahmedabad Municipal Transport Service has introduced tourist coaches equipped with all modern amenities to cater to the tourist traffic. Two such coaches out of four have air-conditioned units. These tourist coaches offer pleasure trips of 65 kilometres and touch 25 important places of historical, cultural and educational interest in and around the city, besides conducting sight seeing tours in the State, as well as in the adjoining States like Rajasthan.

Welfare Activities

86. The condition of service of employees is improved by giving them benefits of additional allowances, free medical aid and by providing residential quarters at cheap rent. Besides various recreational activities provided for their benefit, Employees' Cooperative Credit and Supply Societies give financial aid and economic relief to the employees.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS

87. Ahmedabad is a railway station at the junction of (i) the Bombay-Viramgam broad gauge, (ii) Ahmedabad-Delhi metre gauge, (iii) Ahmedabad-Khed Brahma metre gauge and (iv) Ahmedabad-Bhavnagar metre gauge sections of the Western Railway. Within its limits, the city has four other railway stations, viz., (i) Maninagar on the Bombay-Viramgam broad gauge section, (ii) Asarva on the Ahmedabad-Khed Brahma metre gauge section, (iii) Gandhigram on the Ahmedabad-Bhavnagar metre gauge section and (iv) Sabarmati junction on the Bombay-Viramgam broad gauge section and the Ahmedabad-Delhi and Ahmedabad-Bhavnagar on the metre gauge railway sections.

88. Ahmedabad serves as an important junction for traffic by rail to and from Saurashtra, North Gujarat and Rajasthan. Ahmedabad being a highly industrialised city with commercial importance, the rail traffic is very heavy, as will appear from the following figures for the year 1960–61 of passenger traffic to and from Ahmedabad Railway Station within a radius of 30 miles.

Passengers booked from Ahmedabad . .	2,509,641
Passengers booked to Ahmedabad from various stations .	1,596,545

AIR TRAFFIC

89. Ahmedabad has an important place on the air map of India. The aerodrome is situated in the north-east outside the limits of Municipal Corporation. Details of routes operated and traffic carried from Ahmedabad during the period 1960–61 to 1965–66 are given below.

STATEMENT I.9

Services operated and traffic carried by Indian Airlines Corporation from Ahmedabad Airport, 1960-61 to 1965-66

Financial year	Routes connecting Ahmedabad city	Services operated	Traffic carried from Ahmedabad		
			Passenger No.	Mails Kgs.	Freight Kgs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1960–61	Bombay–Ahmedabad–Bombay (Moving Service)	365	11,162	55,856	27,824
	Bombay–Ahmedabad–Bombay (Engineering Service)	365	..	..	..

STATEMENT I.9-*contd.*

Services operated and traffic carried by Indian Airlines Corporation from Ahmedabad Airport, 1960-61 to 1965-66-*contd.*

Financial year	Routes connecting Ahmedabad city	Services operated	Traffic carried from Ahmedabad		
			Passenger No.	Mails Kgs.	Freight Kgs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961-62	Bombay-Ahmedabad-Bombay (From 1-4-61 to 17-12-61) Bombay-Ahmedabad 18-12-61 to 31-3-62 Ahmedabad-Baroda-Bombay Bombay-Ahmedabad-Bombay (1-4-61 to 17-12-61) Bombay-Baroda-Ahmedabad-Bombay (From 18-12-61 to 31-12-62)	365 365	10,969	60,281	21,573
1962-63	Bombay-Ahmedabad Ahmedabad-Baroda-Bombay 1-4-62 to 26-12-62 Bombay-Baroda-Ahmedabad Ahmedabad-Bombay 1-4-62 to 26-12-62 Bombay-Ahmedabad-Delhi-Bombay (27-12-62 to 31-1-63) Bombay-Ahmedabad-Udaipur-Jaipur-Delhi (1-1-63 to 31-3-63)	690	9,908	55,479	20,655
1963-64	Bombay-Ahmedabad-Udaipur-Jaipur-Delhi	673	11,759	53,553	15,661
1964-65	Bombay-Ahmedabad-Udaipur-Jaipur-Delhi	721	12,917	55,075	19,422
1965-66	Bombay-Ahmedabad-Udaipur-Jaipur-Delhi (From 1-4-65 to 31-3-66-Udaipur halt introduced with effect from 1-10-65) Bombay-Baroda-Ahmedabad 1-1-66 to 31-3-66	665 45	8,977	46,505	25,597

ALL INDIA RADIO, AHMEDABAD

90. The Ahmedabad station of All India Radio came on the air on April 16, 1949. The station started operating on a 1 kW medium wave transmitter. The studios and the offices of the station were housed in the initial years in a small rented building and consisted of one music studio, an announcer's booth and a small talks studio. On June 6, 1954, the strength of the station was augmented with a 50 kW high power transmitter. On May 2, 1957, the studios and offices were shifted to the present building at Navrangpura, which houses two music studios, a drama studio, a talks studio, a control room and other booths.

91. The station is the main language station in the Gujarat State catering for the entire area of Mainland Gujarat, excluding Saurashtra and Kutch in Peninsular Gujarat which have separate stations at Rajkot and Bhuj.

92. With the bifurcation of the former Bombay State in 1960, a daily 10 minutes regional news bulletin has been introduced from May 2, 1960. The year 1965 saw the commencement of Vividh Bharati on a separate 1 kW medium wave transmitter, which started functioning from October 2. Still another feature was added in August 1965 during the conflict on Pakistan frontier, when a special programme addressed to the civilian population in border areas, entitled 'Jana Jage' was introduced. Since then the transmission hours of the station have also been increased from 9 to 14½ hours. On October 7, 1966, a new weekly service addressed to a large number of Sindhi listeners in Gujarat has been started.

93. The station broadcasts its programmes

mainly in Gujarati and includes classical music, light classical, light and folk music, plays, features, talks, literary programmes, etc., besides special audiences programmes addressed to agriculturists, industrial workers, housewives, working women, women in rural areas, children, tiny tots, university students and youths and a special service for schools.

94. Three main wings functioning at the station are (a) Programme and Production, (b) Technical and (c) Accounts and Administration. The station also publishes every fortnight a Programme Journal in Gujarati called *Nabhovani*, which contains the programmes of Ahmedabad-Baroda, Rajkot, Bhuj, Bombay and also the Gujarati programmes broadcast in the external services of All India Radio. From October 1963, a Listener Research Unit under the supervision of a Listener Research Officer has also been established.

TELEPHONES

95. After the formation of the State of Gujarat, a separate circle for telephones in Gujarat State has been formed with head office at Ahmedabad. The four telephone exchanges operating in the city in 1960 looked after 5,608 telephone connections in that year which rose to 10,037 in 1966.

PART D—CULTURAL

SECTION 6

ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE

96. The prevalent popular belief that an average Ahmedabadi is devoid of any interest in liberal arts and that being worshipper of wealth, his sole concern is making money is falsified by the past history of the city and the various cultural activities in progress in present times. There was indeed a dark period which has been responsible for an Ahmedabadi inviting such comments, but as will be seen presently, that has not been the general trait by which the people of Ahmedabad were characterised in the past. It was the force of circumstances which made him introspective and primarily solicitous of material interest, as a result of disorder and insecurity that was his lot during the decline of the Mogul Empire and advent of the Marathas. All liberal and creative arts thrive in times of peace. It was the instinct of self-preservation in times of stress and worry, which made the people of Ahmedabad lose all interest in cultural activities and made them self-centred. But the moment the conditions changed and peace and order were restored during the British period, their native talent which was benumbed and suppressed reasserted itself in all the various spheres of cultural activities.

97. It should be noted that the tenor of development and expansion of artistic activities in this country and for that matter in Gujarat has been mainly governed by the outlook of its people, which was essentially religious. The development of various branches of art has, therefore, taken place around this central objective, viz., dedication of all that is noble and high at the altar of the Supreme Being. It was for this reason that art found its highest expression in Hindu and Jain temples, which is the house of God and not in palaces and mansions of man. Among the followers of Islam, the religious aspect blended as it was with material happiness gave impetus not only to the construction of mosques but also to palaces, mansions and mausoleums. It was this fundamental difference in basic approach which has guided the pursuit of all literary and cultural activities in Gujarat. While all artistic activities were directed towards the construction of temples, literary and cultural activities found expression in religious treatises, devotional songs and poems. But in later times, with the change in people's approach and outlook, religion receded in the background and temple building activities came to a standstill. And the common man became the focus of all progressive activities artistic as well as cultural.

Architecture and Sculpture of Ahmedabad

98. Gujarat had evolved a very rich and unique tradition of architecture and sculpture which had attained fame all over the country and attracted notice from foreign visitors. Hindu and Jain architecture had reached the highest level of perfection and artistic excellence between the 11th and 13th centuries as evidenced by some of the finest and most exquisite specimens of Gujarat architecture that flourished during the Solanki and Vaghela periods. The beginnings of all the styles that flourished in Gujarat are to be traced to temple architecture, which developed under the patronage of a succession of rulers who constructed some of the magnificent shrines of the time, Rudramahalaya at Sidhpur, Maha Meru Prasad at Somnath, Surya Mandir or the Sun Temple at Modhera and the marble temples at Mount Abu and Kumbharia, all of which have been similarly constructed and adorned by the same motifs of ornamentation in design and form. Later, when Gujarat came to be ruled by the Sultans and Mogul Viceroys, the Saracenic influence came to be keenly felt.

While the Muslims in India adopted all the forms of art and architecture that were basically indigenous, certain innovations to suit the tenets of Islam were introduced in the structures they erected through the local craftsmen. The process of assimilation which was thus at work evolved in Gujarat a truly synthetic style of architecture, unique in the details of ornamentation and decorative art.

99. Commenting on the architectural style that flourished during the Muslim period in Gujarat, Sir T.C. Hope writes at p. 21 of *Ahmedabad*.

> "As to style, it was the singular fortune of the Mahomedans to find themselves among a people their equals in conception, their superiors in execution, and whose tastes had been refined by centuries of cultivation. While moulding them their were moulded by them; and, though insisting on the bold features of their own minarets and pointed arch, they were fain to borrow the pillared hall, the delicate traceries, and rich surface ornaments of their despised and prostrate foe."

100. The artistic traditions of Gujarat were continued and carried further during the Muslim period which made Ahmedabad one of the handsomest cities in the world. The style of architecture which developed in Gujarat and its capital city was "unquestionably the most beautiful of the provincial styles of Mahomedan architecture in Northern and Western India." It differed largely from that evolved in Northern India, where large and majestic structures were erected by the Moguls on a vast and extensive scale. Though Gujarat was content with structures of modest dimensions, they were marked by a high degree of perfection in their execution and artistic excellence. The device of introducing light and air through perforated screen and window tracery with panels ornamented by a rich variety of geometrical and floral designs was unique and unsurpassable. The subdued light and coolness in the entire atmosphere it produced were at once pleasing and soothing. Ornamentation of various parts, minarets, balconies, domes, niches was superb and matchless in the richness of details and artistic elegance found nowhere in the world. Its shaking towers are still the wonders of the world. Forts, palaces, mansions, mosques, mausoleums, gateways and stepwells, which exist to-day even after their destruction during the 19th century are the living monuments not only to those who built them but to the skill of the artists who executed them. Among the most notable structure may be mentioned the Jumma Masjid, the screen window representing a bunyan tree growing out of and around a palm in Siddi Sayed's mosque, mosques of Rani Sipri and Rupmati, Shah Alam's mausoleum about 1½ miles south of Ahmedabad and several others strewn about and around the city. Dada Harir's Vav and the Vav at Adalaj deserve mention as excellent specimens of step-well architecture of the time.

101. The era of intense building activity which characterised the rule of the Sultans did not continue during the Mogul period when Ahmedabad ceased to be the capital of Gujarat and became the seat of the Mogul viceroys called Subas. The period of Maratha rule was barren. All progressive activities came to an end and a period of decay, desolation and ruin followed. Most of the structures were in ruins and in a state of disrepair. But the high traditions of Gujarat architecture which were kept alive even during this period were given effect to in Hatheesingh's temple, a masterpiece of Jain architecture constructed as late as 1848.

Annexure A gives a list of protected monuments in the city.

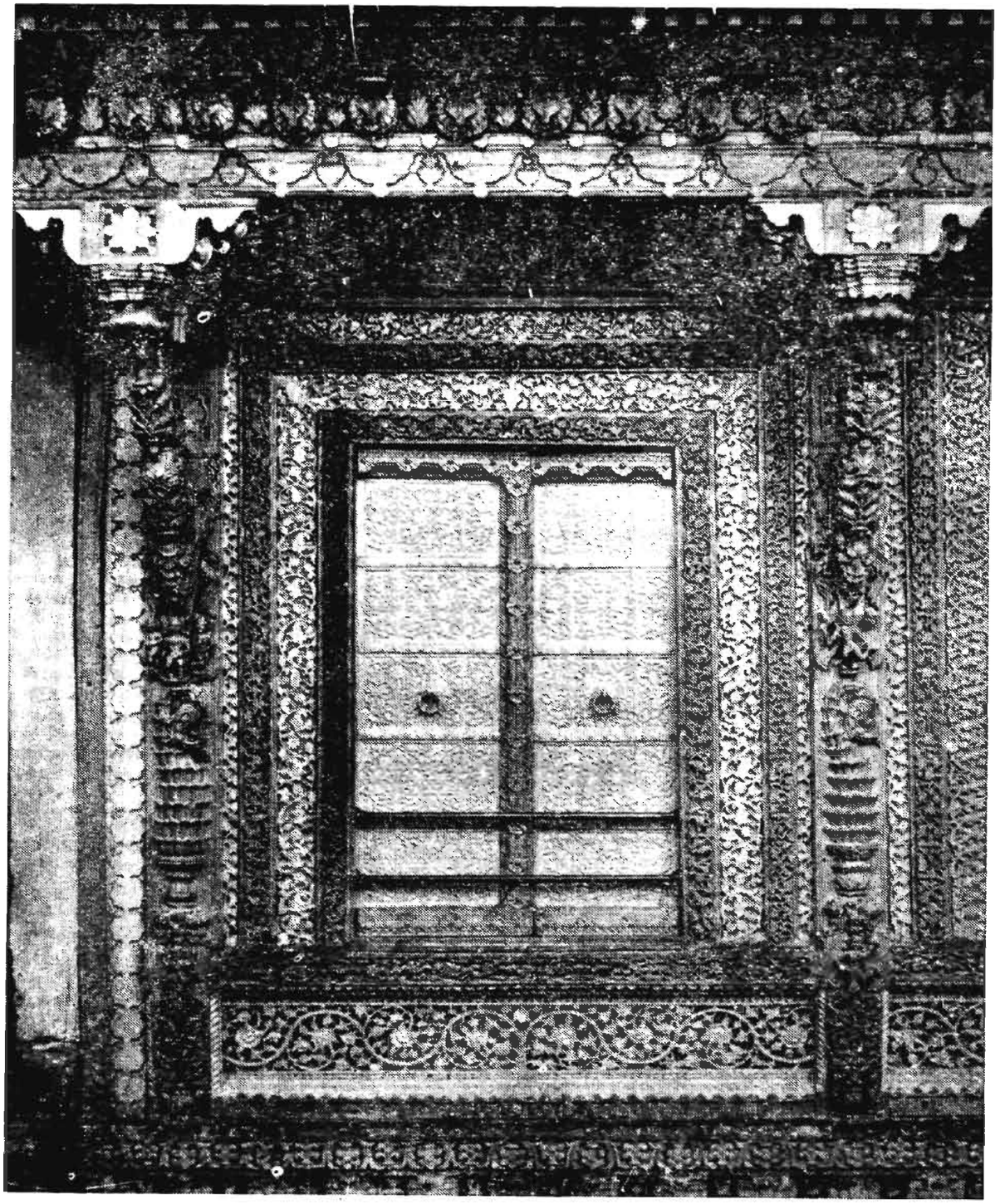
Wood Carving

102. The architectural skill that developed in Gujarat was not confined to stone structures alone. It was equally adapted in wood as witnessed by the numerous houses and some of the Jain temples that exist in the city to-day. Wood carving, as evolved in Gujarat, is a purely indigenous art of the local carpenter, and not an industrial art displayed in shops for sale. Being essentially architectural, the entire edifice was conceived and coordinated as a unified whole, with all its parts from the facade to the interior and the ground-floor to the top so arranged as to produce a harmonious and pleasing effect in the various parts of the building. The art of wood work which thus developed in Gujarat was both utilitarian as well as

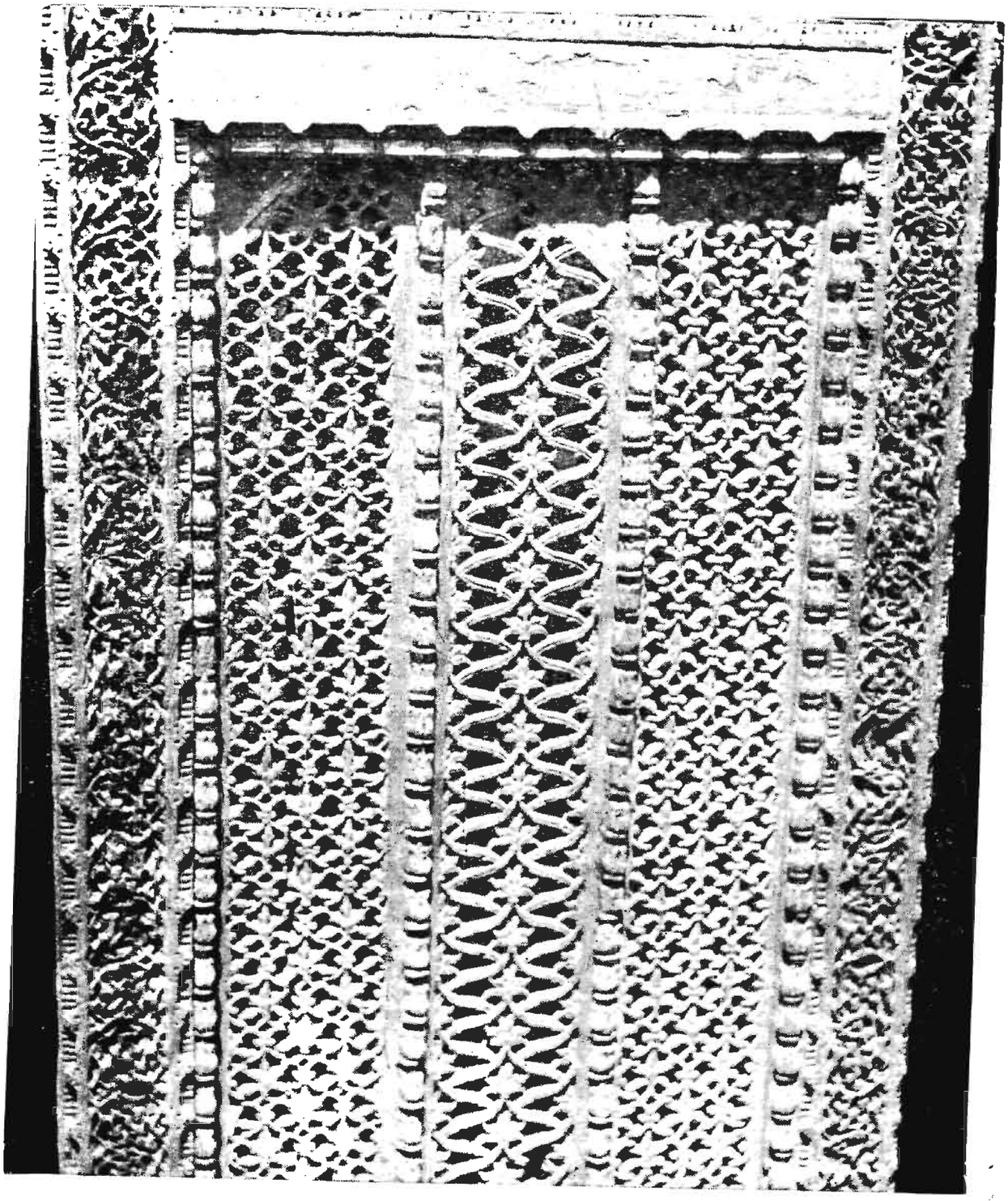


Elaborately carved facade of a house at Ahmedabad about two centuries old

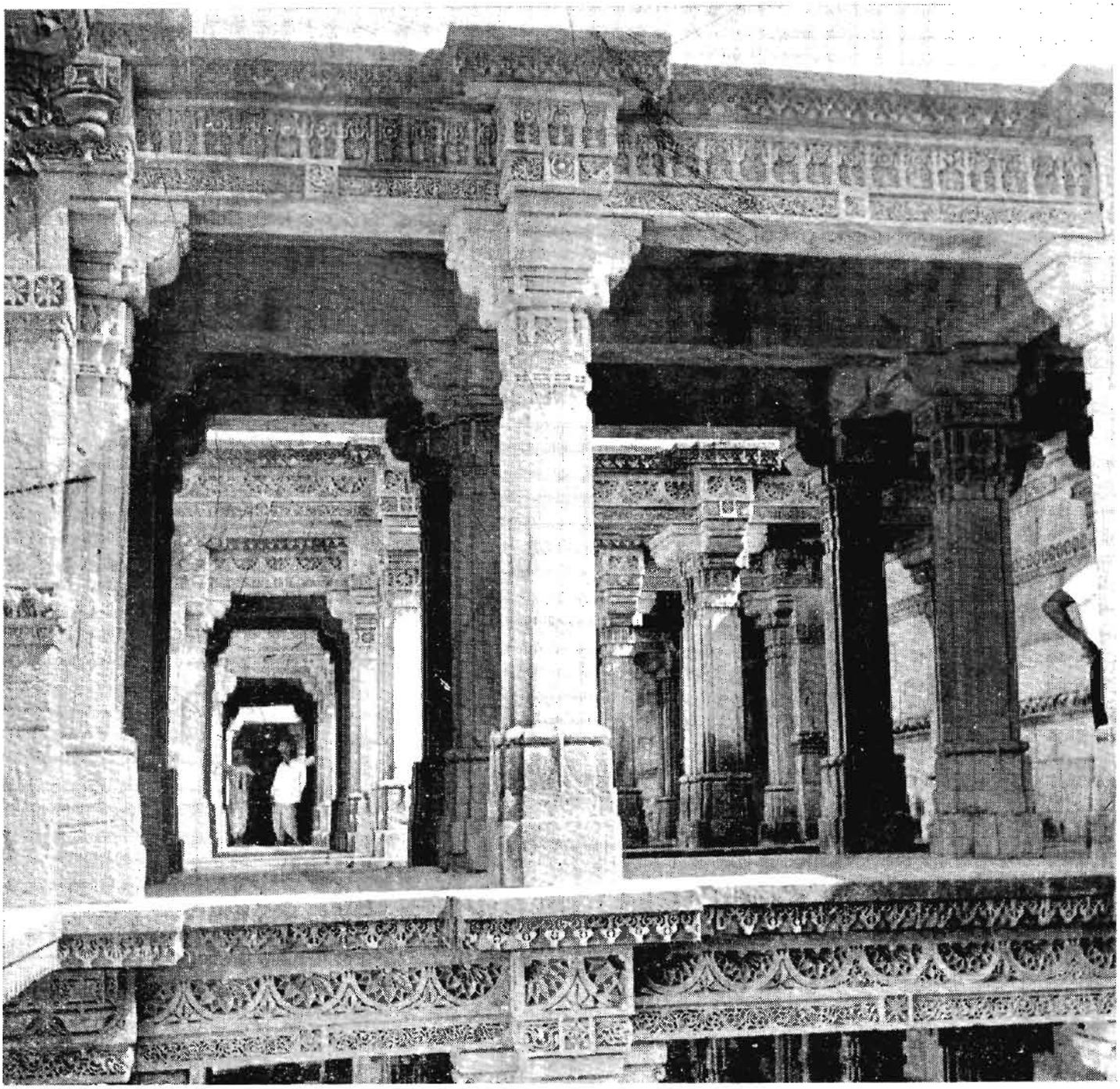
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Carving on window frame, doors and lintel



Jali work with 'Champaka' flowers and 'Bakulavali'



Interior of the Step-well at Adalaj, 12 miles from Ahmedabad

TO FACE PAGE 25

aesthetic. Its various parts—doors, windows, lintels, pillars, beams, *madals*, architraves, wall panels, struts and joists were beautifully carved and decorated with forms and motifs suited to each. The artist produced in wood all that was possible in stone and more owing to the plasticity of the material used.

103. Besides dwellings, temple architecture made an equally spectacular use of the art of wood sculpture especially in Jain *derasar*. Some of the temples dating back to the 14th century which survive to this day in the city bear testimony to the excellent work turned out by the artists of yore who could match stone carving by their genius in wood sculpture executed in domes, wall panels, pillars, *madals* or brackets and *jali* work. Household shrines, ceremonial articles like chariots, swings, etc., in Vaishnava temples and pegion houses scattered in the public places of towns and villages of Gujarat have also been the equal favourites of the carver in wood. Other branches of wood work which flourished side by side were painting, lacquer work, metal plating, marquetry, block engraving, etc.

SECTION 7

LITERARY ACTIVITIES

104. Ahmedabad has always remained in the forefront of all progressive activities. Mindful of material prosperity, religious, cultural, artistic and literary pursuits were not neglected except during the Maratha period, when all such activities came to a standstill, owing to adverse political conditions which made the people primarily anxious for the preservation and safety of their person and property. The works preserved in the Gnan Bhandars at Patan and Ahmedabad are the richest heritage Jainism has bestowed on Gujarat. The famous Jain Suri Devchandra lived at Karnavati. *Vasant Vilas*, a poem illustrated by the best specimen of Gujarati paintings was written at Ahmedabad by Acharya Ratnakar in 1452. It was during the reign of Mahmud Begada that Lavanya Suri, the author of *Vimal Prabandh*, flourished at Ahmedabad where also the learned Kalikal Sarvagna Hemchandracharya and later a number of Hindu and Muslim saints lived. Akho Bhagat, a celebrated philosopher-poet of the 17th century, lived in Desai Pole. Poet Shamal Bhatt (1690–1766) who diverted Gujarati poetry from religious to social themes, also belonged to Veganpur near Sarangpur. Bhatt Vallabh Dhola, the celebrated devotee of Goddess Bahucharaji composed his devotional songs at Ahmedabad.

105. During the hectic and troubled period that characterised the close of the 17th and the whole of the 18th century, all literary activities naturally came to a standstill. But when disorder disappeared and order was restored, the atmosphere again became favourable for the resumption of literary pursuits, which now expanded in diverse fields such as prose, poetry, drama, philosophy, novels, literary critisism, journalism, etc. The literature which was produced on the soil of Ahmedabad bears the stamp of its robust common-sense and transcends sentimentalism, which was the usual characteristic of all literary activity of the time. Besides Kavi Dalpatram, western scholars like Forbes, Hope, Taylor and Curtis contributed much to the development of Gujarati language and literature during the course of their official career at Ahmedabad. The period that followed produced such eminent men of letters as Ambalal Sakarlal, who compiled the first dictionary from English into Gujarati, Bhogilal Pranvalabhdas, Mahipatram Rupram, Bholanath Sarabhai, Lalshanker Umiyashanker

and others. Three of the great learned scholars of Gujarati language belonged to Ahmedabad. Narsinhrao Divetia was a great linguist and critic, Keshavlal Dhruv was another such man, who was also a great translator and Acharya Anandshanker Dhruv distinguished himself as a great thinker and philosopher. His learning and erudition were recognised by twice selecting him chairman of the Oriental Conference. Ramanbhai Nilkanth served Gujarati literature not only in the field of poetry and drama but also in the field of humourous writings. Kavi Nanalal earned for him the title of poet laureate of Gujarat by his rich contribution to Gujarati poetry. Among the present day poets, mention must be made of Sundaram and Umashanker Joshi, the poets of Gandhian age. Gujarati literature owe not a little to Mahatma Gandhi who introduced force, spirit and directness in Gujarati language through his weeklies *Navjivan* and *Harijan Bandhu* and other publications brought out from Sabarmati Ashram.

106. Besides individuals, institutions like Gujarat Vernacular Society, Gujarat Sahitya Sabha and Sastu Sahitya, have also played a great part in furthering the cause of Gujarati literature. Gujarat Vernacular Society was started by Col. Forbes and Kavi Dalpatram in 1848 with the object of encouraging Gujarati language, literature and education. The yeomen service which this body, later renamed Vidya Sabha, has rendered over a period of one century and a half is indeed unique. It was also the first to venture in the field of journalism by starting the first newspaper in 1849 styled *Vartaman* issued every Wednesday. *Buddhi Prakash* a monthly originally started in 1850 and restarted in 1854 by the Gujarat Vernacular Society has put in a long career of 112 years. While *Amdavad Samachar* was added in 1860, *Samsher Bahadur*, which was formerly printed in Bombay was shifted to Ahmedabad. Some more weeklies followed during the latter half of the 19th century, when *Praja Vilas*, *Hitechchhu*, *Gnan Sudhar* and *Praja Bandhu* came into being. Daily newspapers like *Sandesh*, *Gujarat Samachar*, *Jansatta*, *Prabhat* and *Jay Hind* have been contributing greatly to the development and expression of public opinion in Gujarat. *Kumar* a magazine founded by the great artist Ravishanker Raval and *Akhand Anand* by Sastu Sahitya have acquired great reputation by giving to the reading public material of a very high order on diverse subjects.

Gujarat Sahitya Parishad

107. Started in 1904, the Gujarat Sahitya Sabha proved to be the forerunner of Gujarat Sahitya Parishad established the next year through the pioneer efforts of Ranjitram Vavabhai Mehta, whose contribution to the awakening of consciousness in Gujarat is outstanding. The 6th Session of the Gujarat Sahitya Parishad was also held at Ahmedabad in 1920 and was attended by Mahatma Gandhi and poet Rabindranath Tagore. The 12th Session of the Sahitya Parishad was again held at Ahmedabad in 1936 when it was presided over by Mahatma Gandhi.

Centres of Art and Culture

108. Various centres aiming at the development of music and dramatic art have come into being in the city in recent times. Gujarat Kala Sangh Chitra Shala directed by Ravishanker Raval and established in Ahmedabad in 1934 imparts training in painting and Gandharva Mahavidyalaya opened the next year in music. The 'Darpan' organised by the famous dancer, Mrinalini Sarabhai, conducts classes in dancing and the 'Natmandal' started by Rasiklal Parikh stages dramas and old masterpieces. Others include institutions like Rang Mandal, Rang Milan and a host of other organisations which promote public interest in music, folk songs, *ras*, *garba*, etc.

109. The contribution the noted artist Ravishanker Raval and his band of devoted disciples have made to the cultivation and promotion of public interest in artistic activities of the city of Ahmedabad and Gujarat is noteworthy.

110. For the encouragement and development of fine arts, Government of Gujarat has established State Lalit Kala Akademi and the Gujarat State Sangeet Nritya-Natya Akademi in September 1961. The Akademi organises seminars, one-man-shows, inter-State exchange of art exhibitions, etc. Annual State art exhibitions are also organised.

SOCIAL

111. Conservative by nature Ahmedabad has always kept an open mind and put up a firm hand in rooting out social evils. The city has tried to remain in the forefront of social reforms and organised a number of institutions working for the welfare of the down-troden section of society. The most prominent among them are Prarthana Samaj, Sansar Sudharak Hall, Arya Samaj, Vanita Vishram and Mahila Pathshala started earlier and the Jyoti Sangh started in 1934. The Sangh which has as its objective the welfare and uplift of women and children in distress was established by Mridula Sarabhai with the blessings of Mahatma Gandhi. The Sangh works for the social, economic and psychological rehabilitation of young women, the widowed, the deserted and the neglected irrespective of caste and community. Its efforts are directed towards resolving marital conflicts and mal-adjustments in family relationships due to desertion, prostitution, child marriage, kidnapping, abduction, etc. It also imparts educational and vocational training to women by holding classes in adult education, typing, music, tailoring, embroidery, art and craft, besides preparing students for Final and S.S.C. examinations.

SECTION 8

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

112. The following are the principal fairs with a congregation of 5,000 persons and more held in the city.

(1) The Narsinhji fair at Gomtipur on Kartik Sud 1—New Year Day (November)
(2) The Shah Alam's Urs at Shah Alam's Roza (mausoleum) on the 19th of the Hijri month of Jamadi-us-Sani
(3) The Janmashtami fair outside the Delhi Gate on Shravan Vad 7-8 (August)
(4) The Nilkanth Mahadev fair at Asarva on Shravan Vad 15 Amas (August)
(5) The Puri-Pakodi fair at Sarangpur on Kartik Sud 15 (November)
(6) The Piran Pir fair at Jamalpur on the 11th of the Hijri month of Rabi-ul-Awwal.
(7) The Parasnath fair at Gomtipur on Kartik Sud 15 (November)
(8) The Divasa fair at Madhupura on Ashadh Vad 15 Amas (July)
(9) The Ramnavmi fair at Dariapur on Chaitra Sud 9 (April)

A complete list of fairs and festivals held in the city is given on the next page in Statement I.10.

STATEMENT I.10

Fairs and Festivals held in Ahmedabad city

Sl. No.	Village/place where held	Name/ Occasion of fair or festival	Date of fair/festival	Estimated congregation/ Number of participants	Nearest railway station & distance in miles; whether connected by bus services
1	2	3	4	5	6
			AHMEDABAD CITY		
1	Gomtipur	Narsinhji fair	Kartik Sud 1 (New Year Day) (November)	100,000	Rly. Stn. Bus
2	Shah Alam Roza	Shah-Alam Roza Urs	Jamadi-Us-Sani 19	75,000	Rly. Stn. Bus
3	Outside Delhi Gate	Janmashtami	Shravan Vad 7-8 (August)	30,000	Rly. Stn. Bus
4	Asarva	Nilkanth Mahadev fair	Shravan Vad 15 (Amas) (August)	17,000	Rly. Stn. Bus
5	Sarangpur	Puripakodi fair	Kartik Sud 15 (November)	15,000	Rly. Stn. Bus
6	Jamalpur	Piran pir fair	Rabi-ul-Awwal 11	10,000-12,000	Rly. Stn. Bus
7	Gomtipur	Parasnath fair	Kartik Sud 15 (November)	10,000	Rly. Stn. Bus
8	Madhupura	Divasa fair	Ashadh Vad 15 (Amas) (July)	10,000	Rly. Stn. Bus
9	Dariapur	Ramnavmi	Chaitra Sud 9 (April)	5,000	Rly. Stn. Bus
10	Ahmedabad city	Muharram	Muharram 10	3,000	Rly. Stn. Bus
11	Jamalpur	Pat fair	Kartik Sud 15 (November)	3,000	Rly. Stn. Bus
12	Jagannathji's Temple	Rathyatra	Ashadh Sud 2 (July)	3,000	Rly. Stn. Bus
13	Gita Mandir Road	Bahucharaji fair	Bhadrapad Sud 3 (September)	3,000	Rly. Stn. Bus
14	Vadaj Road	Janmashtami	Shravan Vad 8 (August)	3,000	Rly. Stn. Bus
15	Jamalpur	Bukhari Saheb's Urs	Rajab 5	1,000	Rly. Stn. Bus
16	Navrangpura	Dada Saheb's foot-prin't fair	Kartik Sud 4 (November)	500	Rly. Stn. Bus
17	Kagadapith	Balia Kaka and Bhairava Nath fair	Phalgun Vad 9 (March)	500	Rly. Stn. Bus

PART E—POLITICAL

SECTION 9

POLITICAL CONDITION

113. The year 1857 witnessed the Sepoys' Mutiny in North India and its gradual expansion into a revolt by several classes of people against the aggressive policy of the British. In July several sepoys of the Gujarat Horse joined the movement and marched to Sarkhej. Two of them died while encountering the pursuing troops, while others surrendered and received capital punishment. The Second Grenadier Regiment, which made a similar attempt in September, met with the same fate. The Government ordered Hasan Khan Bâtangi to enlist 2,000 infantry and 150 horses. This diplomatic measure served to keep dangerous men engaged during the period of crisis. In January 1858 the city was disarmed, when 25,000 arms, chiefly matchlocks and swords, were surrendered.

114. The city started its political career in 1902, when the 18th session of the Indian National Congress, founded in 1885, was held at Ahmedabad under the presidentship of Surendra Nath Banerji. But its active entry into the political life of the country started only after 1915, when Mahatma Gandhi returned from South Africa and chose to settle at Ahmedabad. He stayed for some time near Kochrab, but selected for his *ashram* a site near Dudheshwar, the sacred place where the hermitage of Sage Dadhichi stood in ancient times on the banks of the river Sabarmati. His *ashram* soon became the centre of all political activities in the country from where various movements aiming at the liberation of India from the bondage of foreign yoke were directed. Gujarat Prantik Parishad was held at Ahmedabad in 1916 under the presidency of Mohmmadali Jinnah. Mahatma Gandhi cultivated national outlook and preached social equality on the basis of truth and non-violence. He organised the Majoor Mahajan into a Union in 1917, which launched a successful *Satyagraha* against the mill-owners in 1918. In 1919, the people of Ahmedabad held public demonstrations against the introduction of the Rowlatt Act. In 1920 Gandhiji launched the *Satyagraha* or non-cooperation movement based on truth and non-violence.

115. Gujarat and Ahmedabad were in the forefront of the movement for the boycott of foreign goods, schools and colleges and everything that was foreign and British. During this period the memorable session of the All-India National Congress was held at Ahmedabad in 1921. Gandhiji was moulding public opinion through extensive tours all over the country and also started the English periodical, *Young India*, to which *Navjivan* in Gujarati was added. Both these weekly papers became his mouthpiece for propagating his political and cultural ideology among the people of this land. His magnetic personality attracted to him leaders like Sardar Patel, G.V. Mavlankar and Morarji Desai, all of whom have played an outstanding role in the country's struggle for freedom and made valuable contribution not only to the development of political consciousness in Gujarat prior to Independence but also in shaping the destiny and guiding the affairs of this land after freedom. The presence of the Saint of Sabarmati had considerable influence on all spheres of public activities which he guided in a truly nationalist spirit.

Historic Dandi March

116. Intensive political agitation in the country led to the appointment of the Simon Commission which met with great opposition at Ahmedabad as at other places in the country. The reluctance of the British Government to respond to the immediate demands of the nation led to the launching of the *Satyagraha*

movement in 1930. On March 12, Gandhiji left the Sabarmati Ashram never to return till Independence was achieved. His historical march for starting Salt *Satyagraha* at Dandi in south Gujarat, popularly known as the *Mahabhinishkramana* of Mahatmaji, proved to be the most memorable and notable event connected with Gandhiji's stay at Ahmedabad which awakened political consciousness in this country to an extent unknown in the past.

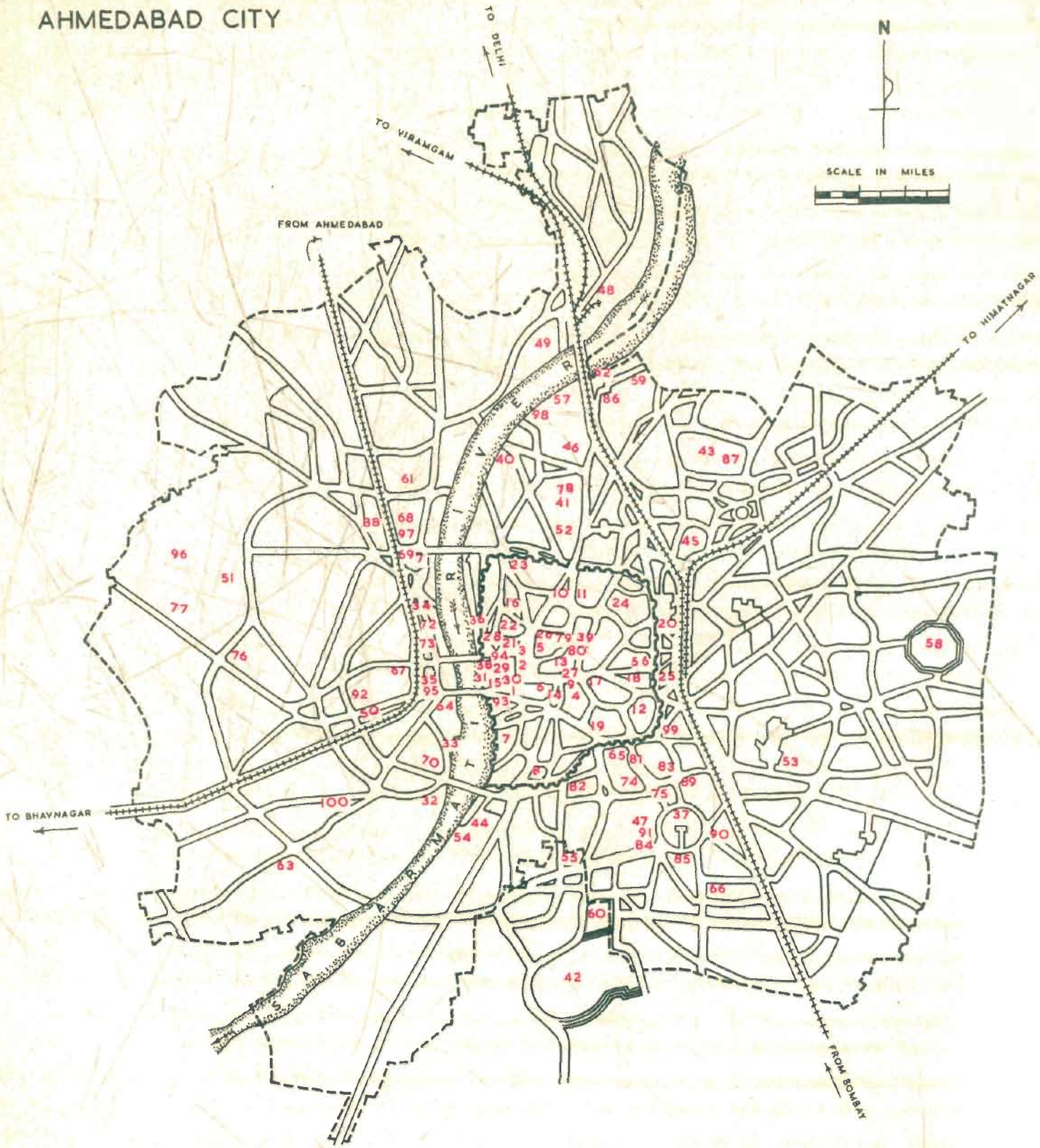
117. The Second World War, which commenced in 1939 extended over the Far East in 1941, and India was in the grip of a great political and economic crisis. The Congress ministries in provinces resigned. The policy of the British Government declaring India to be one of the allied countries evoked strong opposition from the Congress. The year 1941 witnessed a communal riot in the city during which two youths named Vasant and Rajabali sacrificed their lives while trying to conciliate the rioters.

118. The autocratic indifference of the British Government to the voice of the Indian people ultimately gave rise to the 'Quit India' Movement in 1942 in which the city of Ahmedadad actively participated. Students and labourers took an active part in the final struggle for Independence, which entailed heavy sufferings and losses to the people. The strike in mills lasted for about three months and a half, while strike in most of the colleges and schools covered the entire academic year 1942–43. The entire nation stood as one man against the British rule and the country was aflame with unprecedented agitation in which all sections of the people participated by breaking unjust laws and voluntarily courting jail. The impact of the movement was so severe that the Government intensified their policy of 'Divide and Rule' which further aggravated the communal tension and eventually led the British Government to grant complete Independence to India on the basis of partition of the country into two, Bharat and Pakistan, on August 15, 1947.

Post-Independence

119. Ahmedabad continued to be the district and divisional headquarters even after Independence. The territorial jurisdiction of Bombay State of which it formed part was expanding from time to time with the merger and integration of Indian States and the adjoining districts of the neighbouring provinces, giving rise to the demand for its bifurcation and creation of a separate State of Maha Gujarat. Preliminaries to this end were also taken in hand. But the idea was suddenly dropped and the State of Bombay was enlarged further by the merger of the Part-B State of Saurashtra and formation of the composite State of Bombay from 1st November 1956 in accordance with the recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission. This gave birth to public agitation for a separate State of Maha Gujarat in which the people of Ahmedabad were in the forefront. But later on, when the leaders of Maharashtra also wanted a separate State for themselves, saying that the emotional integration which was necessary for the functioning of such a large State was wanting, Bombay was bifurcated into two States, Maharashtra and Gujarat, which came into existence on May 1, 1960. Ahmedabad was then chosen to be the temporary capital of the new State. It thus regained its former position as the capital of Gujarat which it had lost when the independent Sultanate of Gujarat had come to an end about 400 years ago.

PLACES OF INTEREST
AHMEDABAD CITY



1 AHMEDSHAH'S MOSQUE
2 AAZAMKHAN'S PALACE
3 BHADRA
4 BADSHAH'S (AHMEDSHAH) TOMB
5 ELECTRICITY HOUSE
6 FARHAT-UL-MULK'S MOSQUE
7 GAEKWAD'S HAVELI
8 HEBATKHAN'S MOSQUE
9 JUMMA MASJID
10 KUTUBSHAH'S MOSQUE
11 MUHAFIZKHAN'S MOSQUE
12 MUHAMMAD GHAUS'S MOSQUE
13 MALEK SHABAN'S MOSQUE
14 MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
15 LABOUR UNION OFFICES
16 RANEE ROOPMATI'S MOSQUE
17 RANEE'S TOMBS
18 RANEE'S MOSQUE
19 RANEE SIPRI'S MOSQUE
20 TOWERS ON RAILWAY STATION
21 SIDI SAYEED'S MOSQUE
22 SYED ALUM'S MOSQUE
23 SHAHPUR (KAZI'S) MOSQUE
24 SWAMINARAYAN TEMPLE
25 SIDI BASHEER'S MOSQUE
26 SHUJATKHAN'S MOSQUE
27 THREE GATES
28 VAZIUDDIN'S TOMB
29 CONGRESS HOUSE
30 GUJARAT CLUB
31 SWIMMING BATH
32 NATIONAL DESIGN CENTRE
33 TAGORE MEMORIAL THEATRE
34 DEAF AND BLIND SCHOOL
35 M.J. LIBRARY
36 ROTARY CLUB
37 KANKARIA TANK & NAGINA WADI
38 LAL DARWAJA BUS TERMINUS
39 COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
40 ACHUT KOOKI'S MOSQUE
41 BENGALI STYLE TOMBS
42 CHANDOLA LAKE
43 CIVIL HOSPITAL
44 CALICO MUSEUM
45 DADA HARI'S STEP-WELL
46 DARIYAKHAN'S TOMB
47 DUTCH TOMBS
48 ELECTRICITY POWER-HOUSE
49 GANDHI (HARIJAN) ASHRAM
50 GUJARAT COLLEGE
51 GUJARAT UNIVERSITY
52 HATHISINH TEMPLE
53 SHAKING TOWER MOSQUE
54 MEER ABU TURAB'S TOMB
55 MALIK ALUM'S MOSQUE
56 MATA BHAVANI'S STEP-WELL
57 MIYANKHAN CHISHTI'S MOSQUE
58 MALEK SHABAN'S LAKE
59 SYED RAJU'S TOMB
60 SHAH ALUM'S TOMB
61 SYED USMAN'S MOSQUE
62 SHAHIBAG PALACE (RAJBHAVAN)
63 AAZAM-MUAAZAM'S TOMB
64 VADILAL HOSPITAL
65 T.B.HOSPITAL
66 L.G.HOSPITAL
67 NAGARI HOSPITAL
68 GUJARAT VIDYAPITH
69 HIGH COURT
70 SANSKAR KENDRA
71 INCOME TAX OFFICE
72 MILL OWNERS' ASSOCIATION
73 GUJARAT VEPARI MAHA MANDAL
74 GITA MANDIR
75 VED MANDIR
76 SACHIVALAYA
77 ATIRA
78 COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
79 GENERAL POST OFFICE
80 JYOTI SANGH
81 S.T. BUS TERMINUS
82 A.M.T.S. OFFICES
83 MAJOR DAIRY
84 BOATING CLUB
85 KANKARIA OPEN AIR THEATRE
86 CIRCUIT HOUSE
87 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY HALL AND STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES
88 SARDAR PATEL STADIUM
89 KANKARIA ZOO
90 BAL VATIKA
91 HILL GARDEN
92 LAW GARDEN
93 VICTORIA GARDEN
94 SARDAR BAG
95 TOWN HALL
96 PHYSICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY
97 KHADI GRAMODYOG BHAVAN
98 SUDHESHWAR WATER WORKS
99 NEW MASKATI MARKET
100 VIKAS GRIH

ANNEXURE A

Ancient monuments

(Ahmedabad City and suburbs)

Sl. No.	Monuments	Period of architecture to which it belongs	Description
1	2	3	4
1	Phute Masjid	16th century	Mosque
2	Roza of Pir Sultan Shah Gaznavi	16th century	Mosque
3	Sakkar Khan Masjid	16th century	Mosque
4	Rani Rupavati's Mosque	1458–1511 A. D.	Mosque
5	Rani Sipri's Mosque and Tomb	1514 A. D.	Mosque and Tomb
6	Muhafiz Khan's Mosque	1492 A. D.	Mosque
7	Ahmed Shah's Tomb	1537 A. D.	Tomb
8	Tombs of Queens of Ahmed Shah	Not known	,,
9	Haibat Khan's Masjid	1424 A. D.	Mosque
10	The Shahpur Kazi Muhammed Chisti's Masjid	1565–66 A. D.	,,
11	Dastur Khan's Masjid	1486 A. D.	,,
12	Qutub Shah's Mosque	1449 A. D.	,,
13	Saiyad Usman's Mosque and Tomb	1460 A. D.	Mosque and Tomb
14	Queen's Mosque in Sarangpur	1510 A. D.	Mosque
15	Shah Alam's Tomb with all surrounding buildings in the group	1531–1541 A. D.	Tomb
16	Bibi's Masjid at Rajpur–Hirpur	1454 A. D.	Mosque
17	Jami Masjid	1424 A. D.	,,
18	Shah Khupai's Masjid	1538 A. D.	,,
19	Darya Khan's Tomb	1453 A. D.	Tomb
20	Achyut Bibi's Masjid and Tomb	1472 A. D.	Mosque and Tomb
21	Baba Lauli's Mosque (Masjid)	1560 A. D.	Mosque
22	Malik Alam's Mosque	1422 A. D.	Mosque
23	Mata Bhawani's Well	1083–1093 A. D.	Step–well
24	Dada Harir's Well	1499 A. D.	Step–well
25	Dada Harir's Mosque and Tomb	1500 A. D.	Mosque and Tomb
26	Tomb of Mir Abu Turb	1597 A. D.	Tomb
27	Brick Minars on Railway platform	16th century	Minars
28	Dutch Tombs near Kankaria Tank	1641–1699 A. D.	Tombs
29	Teen Darwaja	1411–1442 A. D.	Three Gates
30	Azamkhan's Palace, Bhadra fort	1627 A. D.	Palace
31	Nawab Sardar Khan's Roza with its compound bearing City Survey No. 6811	1659 A. D.	Tomb
32	Masjid and outer Gateway in City Survey No. 6814	1663–1670	Mosque and Gate

ANNEXURE A-*contd.*

Ancient monuments-*contd.*

(*Ahmedabad City and suburbs*)

Sl. No.	Monuments	Period of architecture to which it belongs	Description
1	2	3	4
33	Sidi Sayyad's Mosque . .	1412 A. D.	Mosque
34	Ahmedshah's Mosque . .	1414 A. D.	,,
35	Miyan Khan Jahan's Masjid .	Not known	,,
36	Tomb near Queen's Mosque in Sarangpur . . .	Not known	Tomb
37	The Three Gates (of Bhadra)	1459–1475 A. D.	Three Gates
38	The Bhadra Tower . .	1411–A. D.	Tower
39	Inlet to Kankaria Tank .	19th century	Gate
40	Delhi Gate . . .	,,	,,
41	Dariapur Gate . . .	,,	,,
42	Premabhai Gate . .	1864 A. D.	,,
43	Kalupur Gate . . .	19th century	,,
44	Panchkuva Gate . .	1871 A. D.	,,
45	Sarangpur Gate . .	19th century	,,
46	Raipur Gate . .	,,	,,
47	Astodia Gate . .	,,	,,
48	Moti Shahi Bag . .	1622 A. D.	Garden
49	Sidi Bashir's Minars and Tomb	15th century	Minars and Tomb
50	Miyan Khan Chisti's Masjid .	1465 A. D.	Mosque
51	Ibrahim Sayyad's Mosque .	Not known	Mosque
52	Small Stone Mosque . .	Not known	Mosque

ANNEXURE B

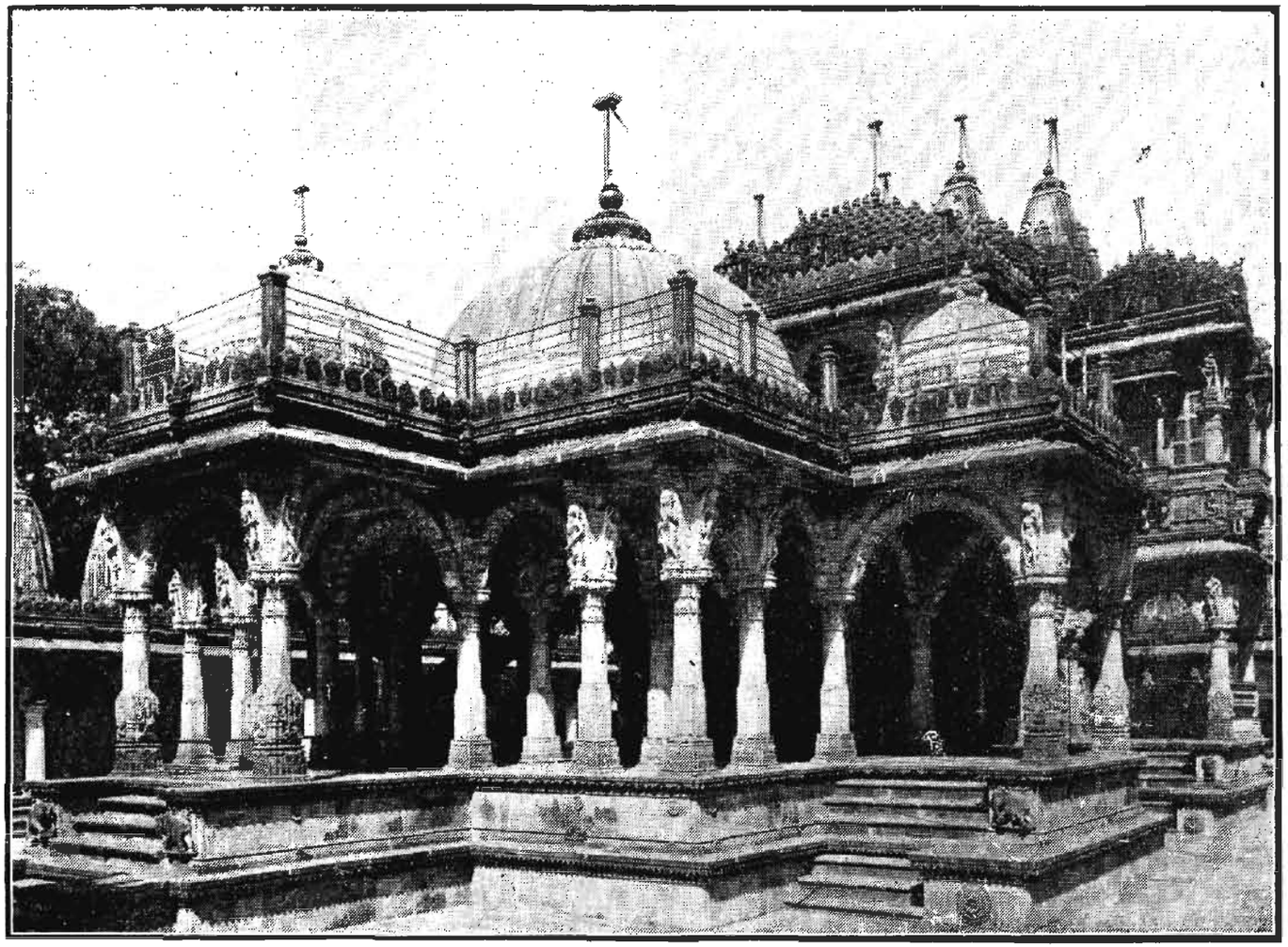
Rath-yatra and Shah Alam Urs

Extracts on twoof the outstanding fairs and festivals, 'Rath Yatra' and 'Shah Alam Urs, held at Ahmedabad are reproduced below from the Census of India 1961, Vol. V, Gujarat, Part VII-B—*'Fairs and Festivals.*

Ashadhi New Year—*Ashadh Sud 1*
and
Rath—Yatra—*Ashadh Sud 2*

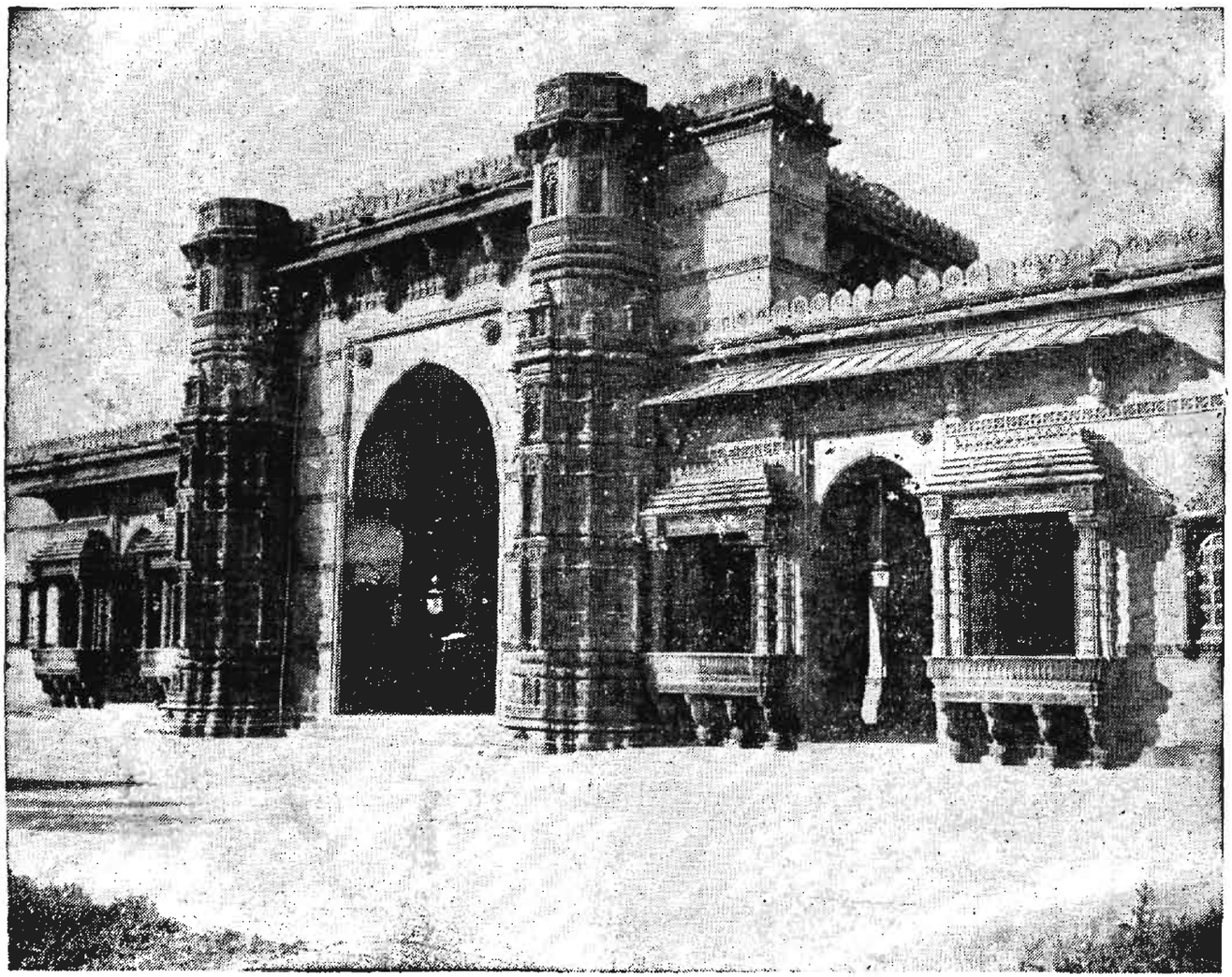
Halari Samvatsara followed in Halar or a part of Jamnagar district and Kutch begins on Ashadh Sud 1, which is observed as a festival especially in these two districts of the State. In Saurashtra and Kutch women observe fast on this day to be broken after worshipping the crescent moon. On this day they generally take *khir* or *dudhpak*—sweet dish prepared of milk and rice.

It is said in the *Bhagavat Purana* that Akrur was sent on this day to Gokul by Kansa to bring Shri Krishna to Mathura. On the next day Krishna and his elder brother Balrama went to Mathura in a chariot when the *gopis* and *gopals* of the Gokul gave them a

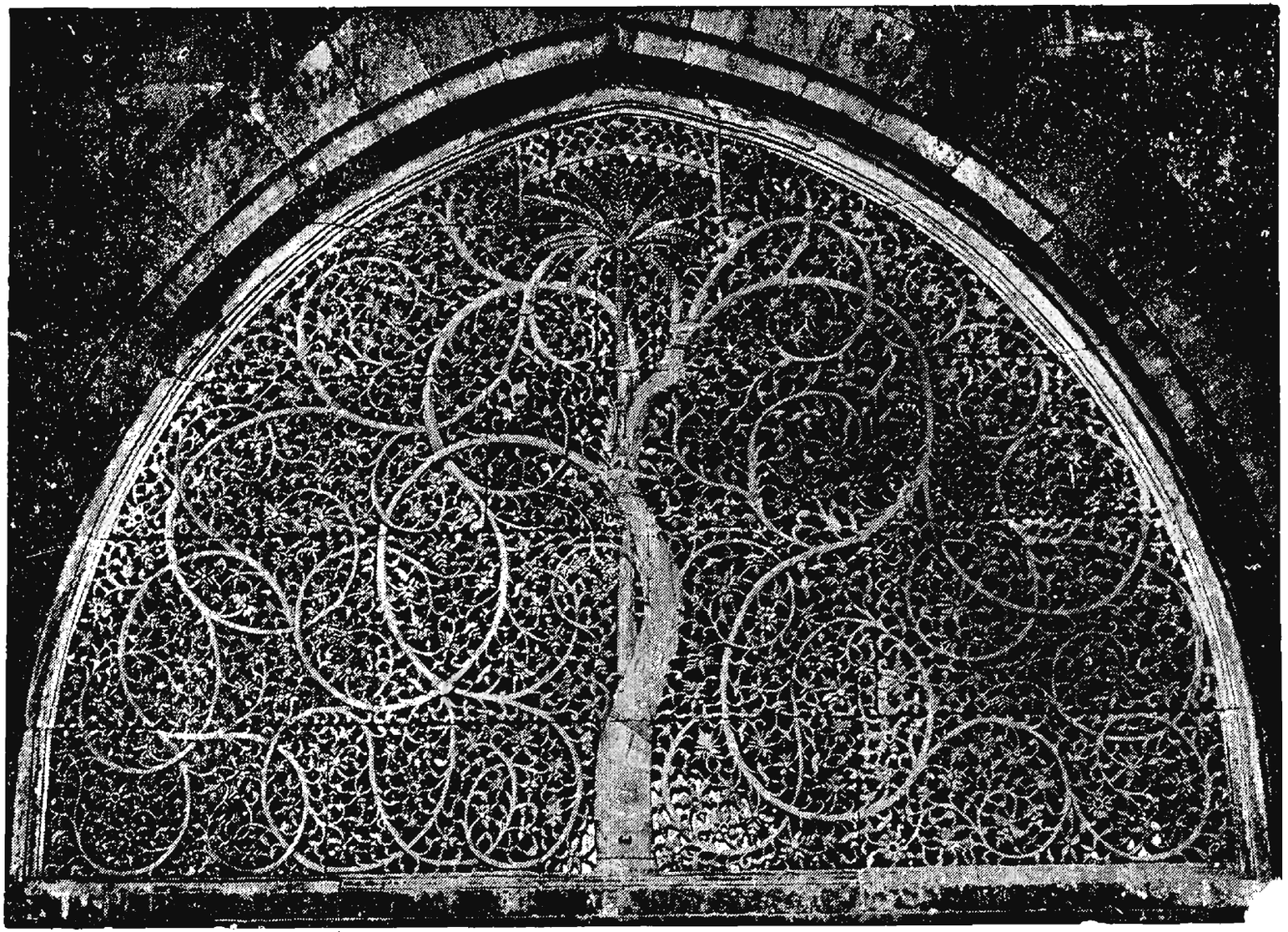


Hatheesing's Temple

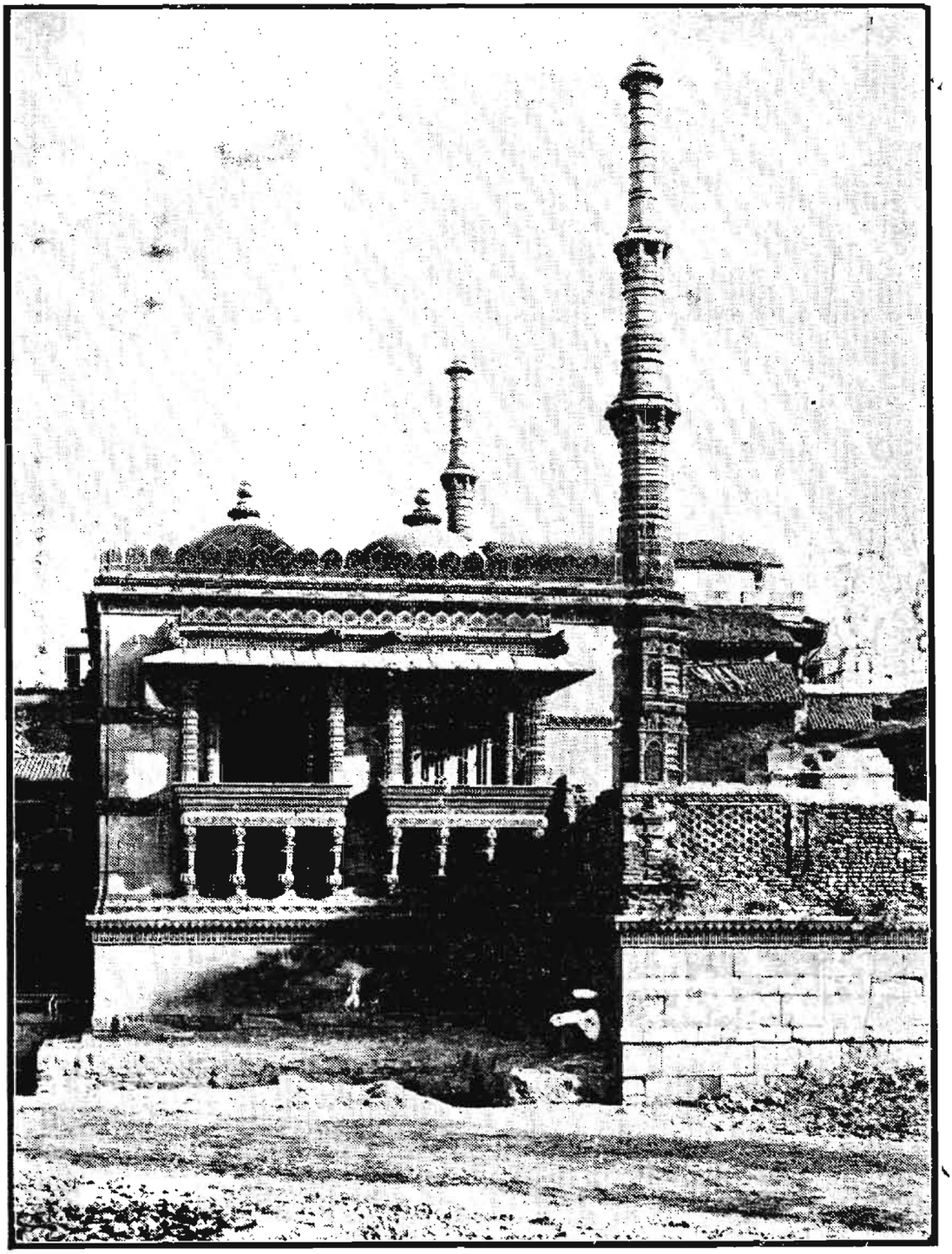
TO FACE PAGE 32



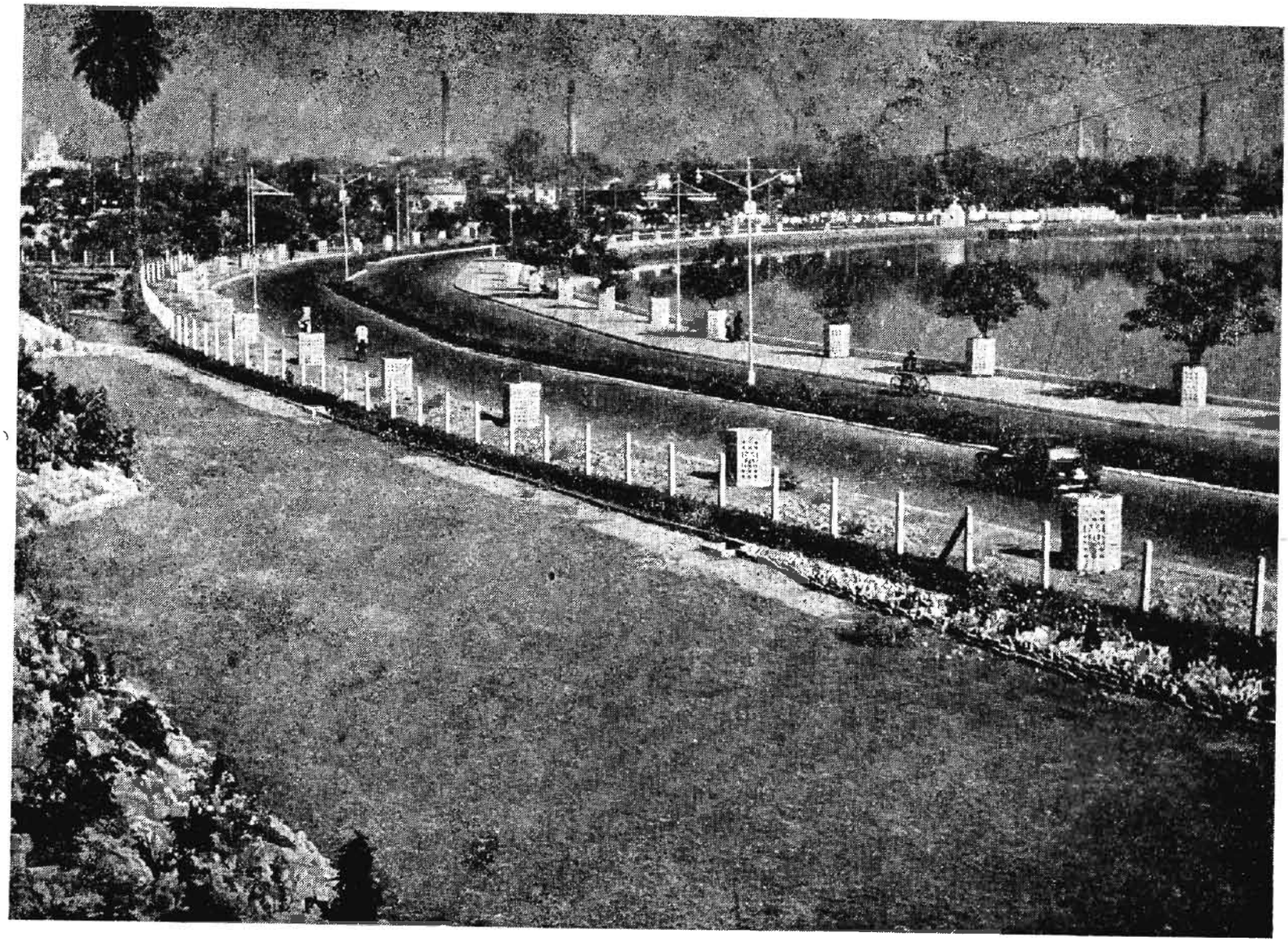
Rani Rupmati's Mosque



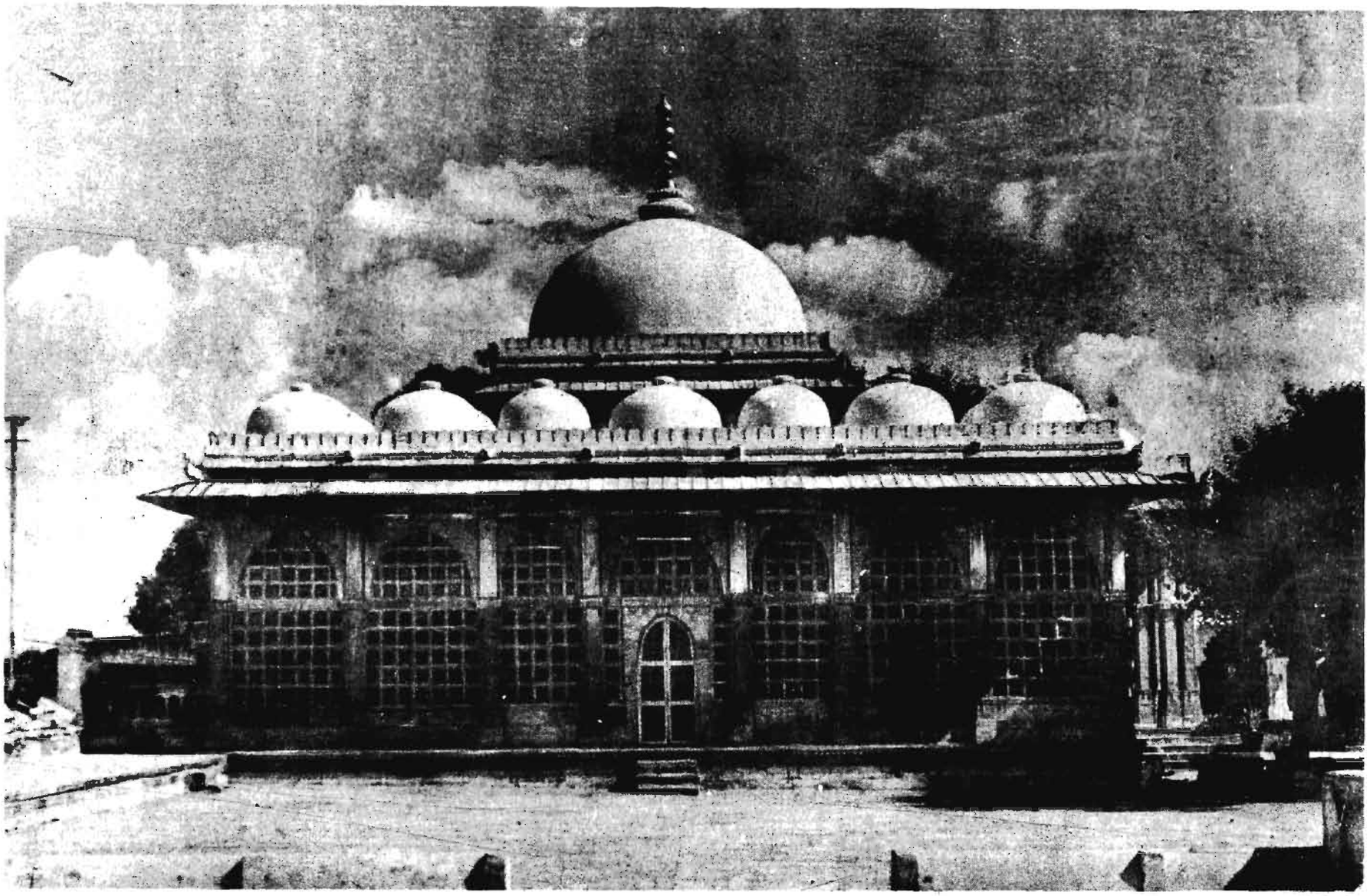
Famous Stone Window (Perforated) of Sidi Saiyed's Mosque



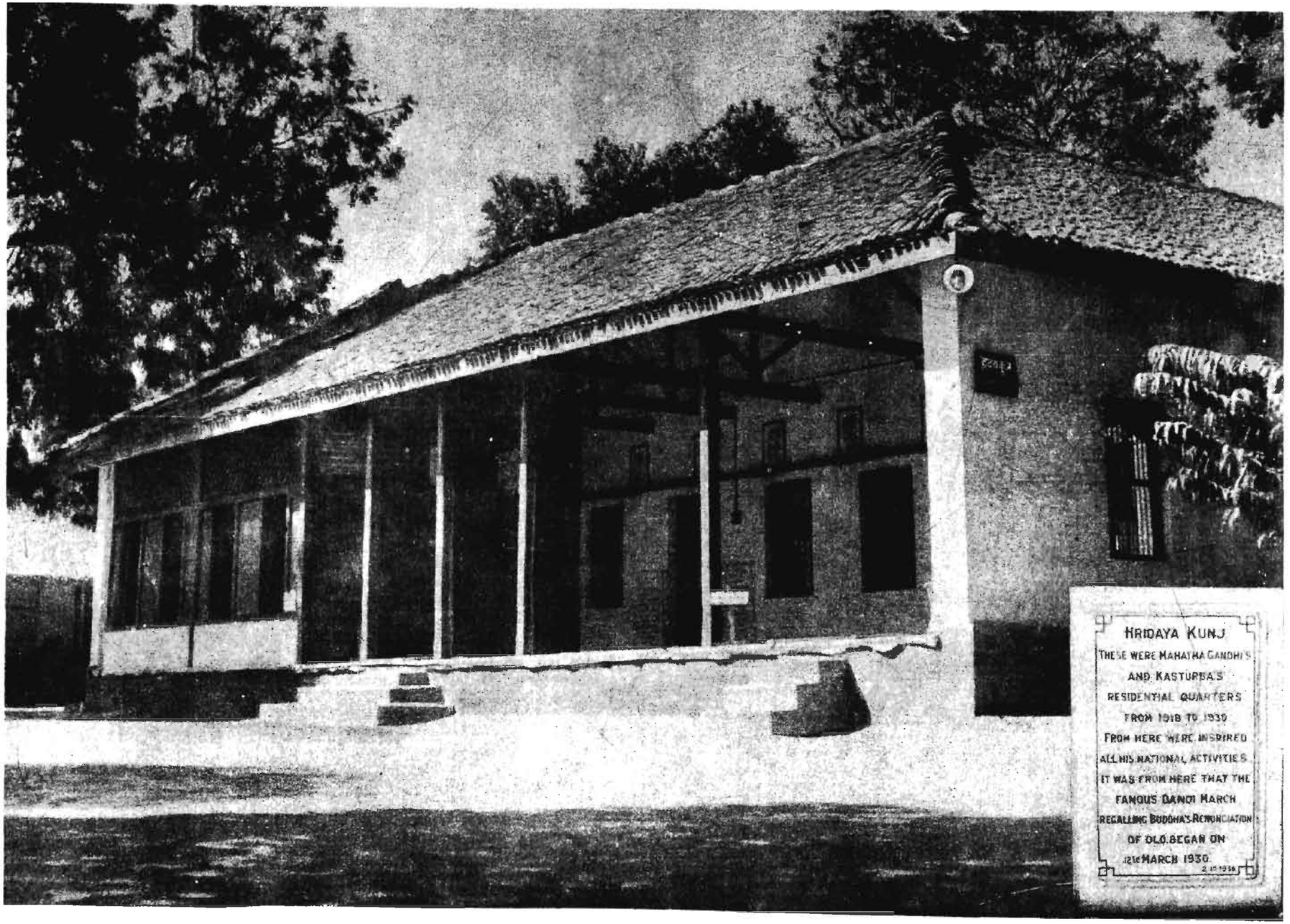
Rani Sipri's Mosque



Kankaria Lake



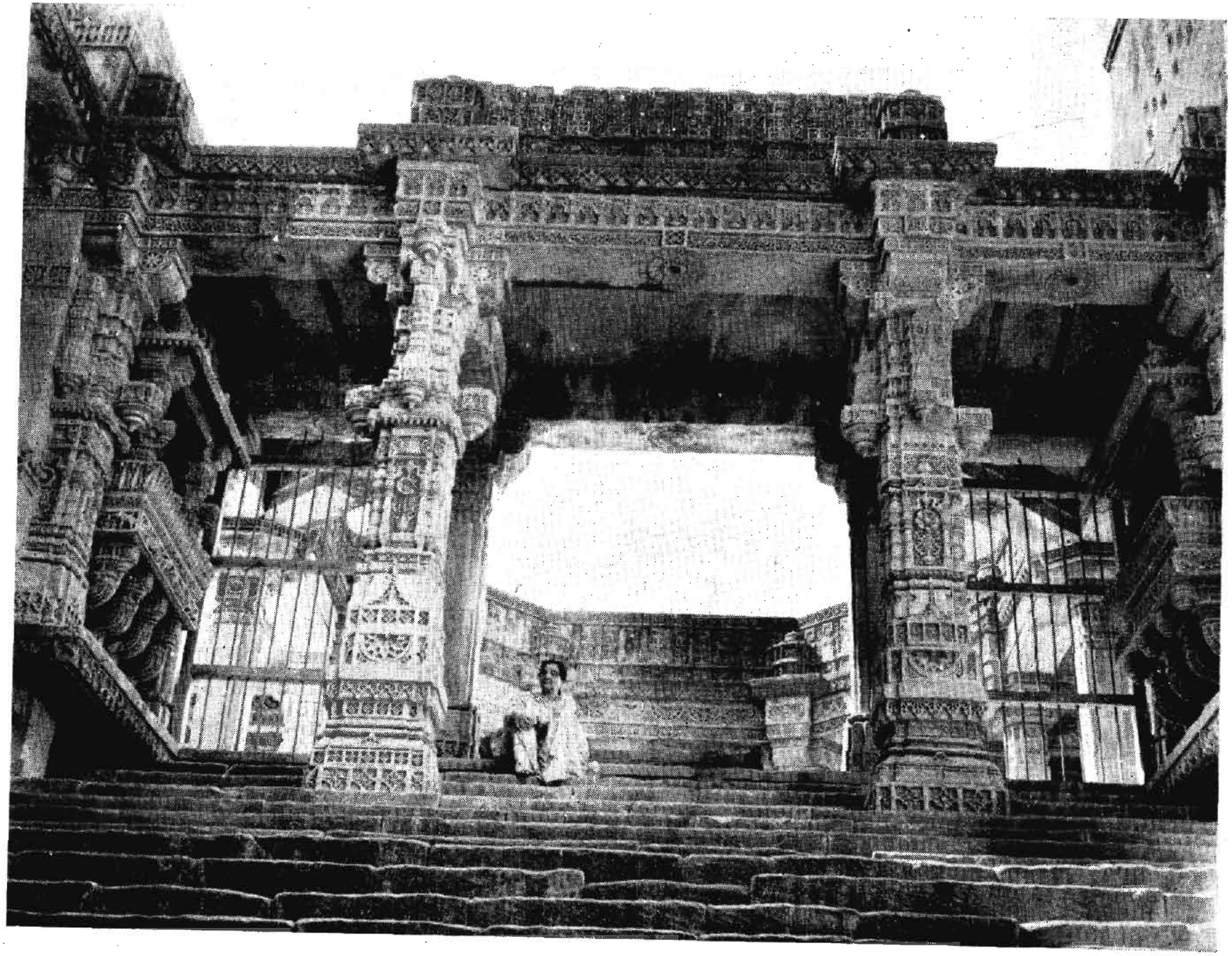
SHAH ALAM ROZA
AHMEDABAD



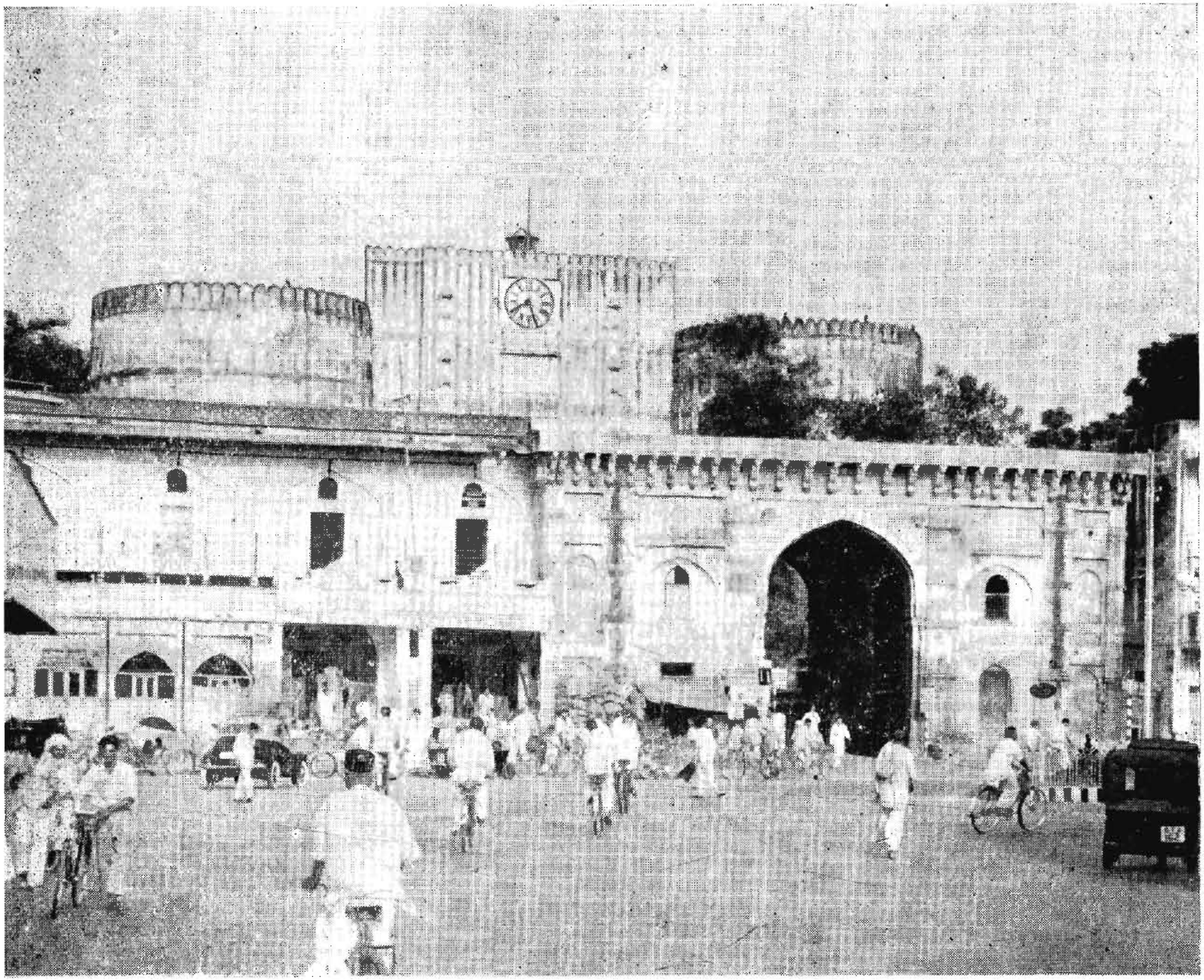
Hriday Kunj, Sabarmati Ashram where Mahatma Gandhiji lived in Ahmedabad



Shaking Towers



Entrance to the Adalaj Step-well

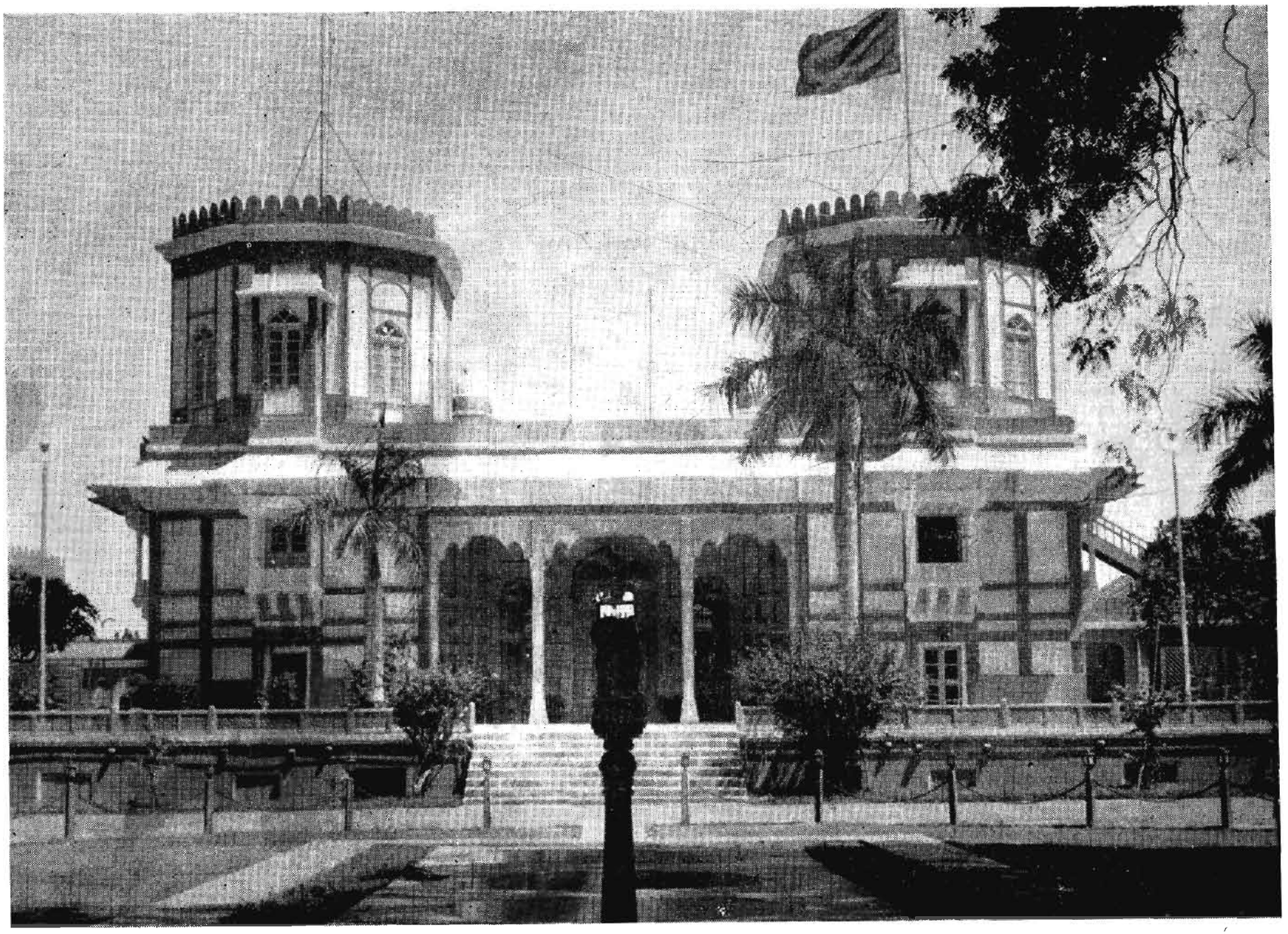


Citadel of Bhadra



Jumma Masjid

TO FACE PAGE 33



Raj Bhavan

touching send-off. In rememberance of that episode, *Rath-yatra* or the car festival is observed at prominent pilgrim places, viz., Jagannathpuri, Dwarka, Dakor and in Vaishnavite shrines in almost all cities and towns of Gujarat.

In the morning, the wooden chariot kept at the shrine is adorned with flowers and leaves and the idols of Krishna and Balrama in rich costumes, bedecked with ornaments and flower garlands, are placed threin. Before the procession starts, they are worshipped and offered *naivedya* consisting of *jambu* and other fruits, sprouted pulses, sugar-candy, etc. At some places idols of Krishna and Balrama are accompanied by that of their sister Subhadra. Flags with the pictures of Garuda, the carrier of Vishnu, and plough, the weapon of Balrama, are hoisted at the top of the chariots of Krishna and Balrama respectively. The procession goes round the town sometimes for the whole day and returns to the temple in the evening. The chariots are drawn by devotees. People worship the idols on way, and the procession marches forward halting at different localities, distributing *prasad*. The more fervent devotees have the idol taken to their houses in what is called *padhramani* when the procession comes to their locality. They worship the idol with *arti* and make some special offering.

Rath-yatra is one of the important festivals celebrated at Dakor where a fair attended by thousands also takes place. At seven o'clock after the first morning *arti* of *mangala* is over, a silver chariot is brought to the temple premises. It is decorated with garlands and ornamental arches and worshipped. Gopallalji, a small idol of Ranchhodji, bedecked in costly attire, is placed in the chariot drawn by devotees. *Sadhus* and *mahants* of local shrines, members of the temple committee, other gentry, pilgrims and devotees participate in the procession. It is led by a musical band and numerous *bhajan mandlis* on foot or in motor trucks, singing devotional songs. Going through the town and taking a round of Gomti lake, it proceeds to the temple of Lakshmiji, halting at several places, squares, etc., where the devotees offer worship to the God and receive *prasad* of sprouted pulses, *jambu*, sugar-candy and coconut. While the procession rests at the temple of Lakshmiji, tea and refreshments are served to the leading participants. After a while, the procession returns by the same way reaching the temple by the evening. *Dip-malas* are lighted in the temple and *bhajans* are sung late into the night.

The mammoth procession of Rath-yatra at Ahmedabad is the biggest in Gujarat. It starts from the Jagdish Mandir situated in the Jamalpur area of the city at 7 o'clock in the morning. There are three separate chariots for the idols of Krishna, Balrama and Subhadra, which resemble those at Jagannathpuri. Before starting, the devotees, *sadhus* and all others present who take part in the function are served with *khichadi* and *ghee* as breakfast. Musical bands and *bhajan mandlis* lead the procession. Decorated elephants also move with the procession and gymnasts and acrobats perform physical feats at convenient open places. Numerous *sadhus* of all Vaishnavite sects and devotees attend the function and join the processions headed by the *mahant* of the temple. Motor trucks with drinking water are also kept in the procession to quench the thirst of devotees. *Prasad* of sprouted gram and *moong* with *jambu* fruits is freely distributed to the bystanders who gather in lakhs on the roadside to have *darshan* of Rath-yatra. On the way, the *mahant* is received in *padhramani* by some devotees at their houses. After the procession returns to the temple at 8 P. M., the assemblage is served at the temple with dinner consisting of *dudhpak* and *malpuva*.

Shah Alam Urs Fair, Ahmedabad

TALUKA AHMEDABAD CITY–DISTRICT AHMEDABAD

This is the biggest fair held in honour of a Muslim saint in the whole of Gujarat. The fair is held at the *roza* or mausoleum of the famous Muslim saint Shah Alam on the 19th of the Hijri month Jamadi-ul-Akhar, the death anniversary of the saint in the Hijri era, in that part of the Ahmedabad City which was formerly included in Dani Limda village. One can go to the *roza* of Shah Alam by means of municipal transport buses, rickshaws, horse-carriages, bicycles, motor-cycles, etc., from any point in Ahmedabad. The Ahmedabad Municipal Transport Service runs additional special buses up to the *roza* during the days of *urs*. The area around Shah Alam's *roza* was

known in the past as Rasulabad which is now a part of the village Dani Limda. Rasulabad, which was at that time a prosperous suburb of Ahmedabad, was later on destroyed during the Maratha period. Its ruins can be seen around the *roza*. The original name of the saint was Saiyad Mohammed, the son of Saiyad Burhanuddin Kutbe Alam whose *roza* is in the village Vatva. He was born in 1415 A. D. (9th of Jilqaad, 817 Hijri) and died in 1475 A. D. He received religious and spiritual knowledge first from Pirbava Barakullah at Hajipura outside the Delhi Gate of Ahmedabad and then from the well-known saint Shaikh Ahmed Khattu who was the friend and advisor of Sultan Ahmed I who founded Ahmedabad in 1411 A.D. The legend regarding the title of Shah Alam is that one night Saiyad Mohammed dreamt that Prophet Mohammed told him that God had made him Shah Alam (the king of the world) and that he should go to his father Kutbe Alam and do as directed by him. On waking, Saiyad Mohammed presented himself before his father who said smilingly that he was waiting for him and directed him to go to Shaikh Barakullah. When Saiyad Mohammed went to Shaikh Barakullah, the latter was found plastering a wall like a mason, some of his disciples carrying bricks and mud to him. On seeing this, Saiyad Mohammed put a basket full of earth on his head, whereupon Shaikh Barakullah told him that this work was not for him and that only a crown could adorn his head as he was Shah Alam. Shaikh Barakullah took away the basket from Shah Alam's head, stopped working and went to the house of his younger brother Ataullah. He put a pot of *khir*, a sweet preparation of milk mixed with rice, on the head of Shah Alam and requested him to return to his father. He sent a man to accompany Shah Alam and asked him to go up to the place where he would hear the shouts of the words 'Shah Alam, Shah Alam' and return from that place. Shah Alam walked on up to the Three Gates where a blind, deaf and dumb old mendicant was begging alms by beating a small drum. As soon as Shah Alam came near this beggar, all the defects of the latter vanished and he began to shout 'Shah Alam, Shah Alam.' Whosoever heard this *fakir* or mendicant shouting these words also began to shout them. On hearing these shouts, the man who had accompanied Shah Alam returned to Shaikh Barakullah, while Shah Alam went to his father and apprised him of all that had happened.

Associated with Shah Alam there are many miracles a few of which are narrated below.

An old woman whose son had died went to Shah Alam and entreated him to restore him to life. Shah Alam went into his house and came out with his own son, Shah Bhikhan, resting him on both of his hands. He looked up to the sky and said, 'Oh God, *that* son (the old woman's son) has not died but *this* son has expired.' As soon as he uttered these words, the child resting on his hands breathed his last and the dead son of the old woman regained life.

Shah Alam was fond of music. The Kazi of the city once sentenced a *sarod* player to suffer a penalty as music was against the tenets of Islam. Someone told the Kazi that Shah Alam was also fond of music. The Kazi issued a written order to the effect that Shah Alam was guilty of loving music and put the order in his *pagri* or turban and went to Shah Alam who asked him to show the order. When the Kazi took out the paper containing the order and handed it over to Shah Alam, it was miraculously found to be merely a blank paper. The Kazi was ashamed. Shah Alam then cast a glance at a stick which was lying in the compound and it was turned into a golden stick. He asked the Kazi to take away the stick of gold but the latter refused it and requested Shah Alam to unite him to God. Since then the Kazi became a devout disciple of Shah Alam.

When Sultan Kutbuddin, the son of Sultan Mohammed and grandson of Sultan Ahmed, came to the throne he had a younger step-brother named Fatehkhan whose mother Mugalibibi had a fear that Fatehkhan would be killed by Sultan Kutbuddin. Mirkibibi, the wife of Shah Alam, was the sister of Mugalibibi and the latter used to live with Fatehkhan in Mirkibibi's house. Sultan Kutbuddin sent a messenger to Shah Alam asking him to surrender his brother Fatehkhan and his mother to him. Shah Alam sent a reply to the effect that whosoever lived under the shelter of a *fakir* was not without the *fakir's* blessings. Thereupon Sultan Kutbuddin

sent his wife Rupsaray or Rupmati to the place of Shah Alam to get the whereabouts of Fatehkhan. After ascertaining that Fatehkhan was taking his lessons in Shah Alam's *madresa* or school, she went out and informed the Sultan who was awaiting her nearby. The Sultan went into the *madresa* but as he was about to unsheathe his sword to kill Fatehkhan Shah Alam turned Fatehkhan into an old man. Not finding Fatehkhan there, Kutbuddin went back and reproached his wife for giving him false information. Once Sultan Kutbuddin sent queen Rupmati to bring Fatehkhan with her. She caught hold of Fatehkhan's hand with a view to drag him away, whereupon Shah Alam said to Fatehkhan, 'Don't worry. To-day the queen catches your hand but one day you will catch hers.' The queen understood the meaning that one day Fatehkhan would marry her and, ashamed, went away without taking him. This Fatehkhan later became known as Mahmud Begada who married Rani Rupmati after the death of Sultan Kutbuddin and built for her the famous Rani Rupmati's mosque.

These and other anecdotes which are current go to show the miraculous powers weilded by the saint. He also had considerable influence in the court as Mahmud Begada, the famous Sultan of Gujarat, was among his disciples.

After his death in 1475 A.D., a beautiful mausoleum was raised over his tomb in about 1531-41, by Tajkhan, a nobleman of the court of Sultan Bahadurshah. Near this *roza* were constructed, at different times, a huge mosque, another beautiful *roza* popularly known as Kadam-e-Rasul, a water *hauz* (reservoir), a *Jamatkhana* and some other buildings. All these buildings and two graveyards, one for male and the other for female descendants of Shah Alam, are enclosed within a lofty bastioned wall and popularly known as Shah Alam *Roza*. From the north the wall is entered through two handsome stone gateways, one within and about a furlong away from the outer one on the north. Within the second (inner) gate there is, on the left, an assembly hall built by Sultan Muzaffar III (1561-1572). To the left of the handsome reservoir and in the centre of the inner enclosure there is the tomb of Shah Alam. "It is of very pleasing design and has much of the special character of the buildings of that time. Early in the seventeenth century, Asaf Khan, the brother of the famous Nur Jahan, the wife of Emperor Jehangir, ornamented the dome with gold and precious stones".[1] The floor of the tomb is inlaid with black and white marble, the doors are of open cut brass work and the frame in which the doors are set is of pure white marble beautifully carved and pierced. The tomb itself is enclosed by an inner wall of pierced stone. The outer wall in the north is of stone trellis work of the most varied design. The mosque on the west of the tomb was built by Mohamad Saleh Badakhshi, with minarets at each end, begun by Nizabat Khan and finished by Saif Khan. The minarets were much damaged by earthquake in 1819 but were subsequently repaired and are more than 100 feet high. The mosque, pleasing in outline, has much of the Muslim form found in other parts of India and hardly belongs to the special Ahmedabad style. To the south of the mosque there is what is popularly called the *roza* of Kadam-e-Rasul which is on a plan similar to that of the chief mausoleum. It is the burial place of Shah Alam's family. One of the tombs in this mausoleum is that of *sajjadanashin* Saiyad Mohammed Maqbule Alam, the son of Saiyad Mohammed Jalal. On this tomb are the foot-prints of Prophet Mohammed, which were received from one of his nobles by Emperor Jehangir who was an admirer of Saiyad Mohammed and had presented the footprints to him. These footprints were affixed to the tomb above the heart of Saiyad Mohammed when he died. As stated in *Mirat-i-Ahmadi Supplement*, these footprints differ somewhat from the Prophet's footprints brought to Ahmedabad in 988 A.H. in the reign of Akbar by Saiyad Abu Turab and the exact date when they were brought here is also not known. The *roza* of Shah Alam is preserved by Government as a protected monument. The *roza* with its beautiful architecture occupies an important place in the ancient monuments of Ahmedabad, and is frequented by many tourists including foreigners. The *jali* or trellis work in its walls and doors, which is very beautiful, has been so popular

1. CAMPBELL, JAMES M., *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. IV, *Ahmedabad*, p. 286, 1879

that there was a time when the famous *atlas* cloth of Ahmedabad fetched a better price if it had the designs of *Shalam-ni-Jali*.

On the *chandraat* of the month of Jamadi-us-Sani, the *sajjadanashin* (successor) of the Shah Alam *gadi* distributes sweetballs among those present at the mausoleum of Shah Alam, an act which is taken to mean an invitation to them and others to attend the ensuing *urs* in that month. On the 17th lunar night of the month, the *sajjadanashin* alone remains near the tomb of Shah Alam for more than two hours, putting off the lights, bathes the tomb and then besmears it with sandal paste and covers it with *gilaf* (a covering). During this period thousands of devotees stay outside the tomb and as soon as the doors are opened on the completion of the ceremony, they offer flowers to the tomb, recite *fatiha* (the opening chapter of the *Quran*) and pray for forgiveness for their sins. It is the general custom among Muslims that devotees enter the shrine of the saint from the south of the tomb, i.e., the direction of his feet and, facing the west, offer salutations according to tradition and recite portions from the *Quran* and pray to God through him.

From the 18th day of the month of Jamadi-ul-Akhar, people in large numbers keep on visiting the tomb for about a week. On the 18th night, a sheet made of flowers is spread over the tomb, and this ceremony is known as the day of the smaller *sandal* as distinguished from the ceremony of the previous night, which is called bigger *sandal*. On the 19th of the month, i.e., on the day of the *urs*, the congregation is the highest. After sunset, the *sajjadanashin* of the mausoleum of Burhanuddin Kutbe Alam of Vatva, clad in a ceremonial white gown and accompanied by some fifty leading persons of Vatva arrives at the *roza* of Shah Alam with musical instruments like *shehnais*, drums, etc. They offer flowers and recite *fatiha* at Shah Alam's tomb, whereafter they are received in the assembly hall by the *sajjadanashin* of Shah Alam clad in a ceremonial red gown, accompanied by about 25 leading persons. Both of them sit together for some time and then disperse. On the 23rd, only women assemble; males are excluded entirely; and that day is known as the *urs* fair for women. On the Friday occurring during the week of the fair also, devotees go to the mausoleum and, besides offering flowers and reciting *fatiha* at the tomb of Shah Alam, attend the adjoining mosque for the Friday prayer at noon. At night they join the meeting known as *dowr* in which all the thirty parts of the *Quran* are recited or fully read. Shah Alam was very fond of Friday on which day he distributed food to the needy from the close of the morning prayer to the time of the afternoon prayer. During the Friday prayer he himself used to read out from the pulpit the sermons immediately preceding the Friday prayer. He gave useful advice to those present in the mosque and guided them to the right path of life. He used to hear the difficulties of the distressed and help them by satisfying their wants and also offering spiritual guidance.

About 75,000 persons attend the fair. The majority of them are Muslims, but Hindus, Parsis and other non-Muslims numbering about 3,000 in all also take part in the fair. People not only from Gujarat but also from distant places like the former Nizam State areas and Marwad have much faith in the spiritual power and fruitful blessings of Shah Alam and visit his *roza* particularly during the week of the *urs*. Some Hindus and Parsis keep *badhas* or vows for the fulfilment of their desires and on their realisation visit the *roza* to pay homage to the saint Shah Alam. A *galla* (receptacle of money) remains near the *dargah* or tomb in which pilgrims put cash offerings.

Within the inner gate, i.e., in front of and by the side of the mausoleums, temporary shops are put up for the duration of the fair. There are four shops selling sweetmeats, about 25 smaller ones for the sale of milk, tea and eatables like sweetmeats, biscuits, *bhajias*, *papads*, etc. Outside the inner gate, there are eight big stalls in which are shown magic shows and such curiosities as a man born without legs and hands performing feats like threading a needle, pouring tea from a cup into a saucer and then drinking it, lighting and smoking a cigarette and dipping a pen into an inkpot and then writing with it. Some of the stalls have other curiosities like a lamp burning without oil, only a head suspended in air without any seeming support replying to questions put to it, a creature with

human face and the body of a fish, etc. There are also motor-cycle feats in the 'well of death'. By the side of these eight stalls there are on the west corner about ten merry-go-rounds and *fajet falkas*. Proceeding towards the outer gate to the north, the road is lined on both sides with about 200 wheelbarrows of hawkers selling toys, fruits, etc. On the day when there is the women's *mela* or fair all the shops within the inner gate are managed by women of the owners of the shops and one special merry-go-round handled only by women is permitted to be stationed within the inner gate which, on that day, is covered by a curtain. Ground-rent is charged by the staff of the *sajjadanashin* for the space occupied by the temporary shops, stalls, etc. An auction is held in advance of the *urs* for selling flowers at the mausoleum of Shah Alam and the highest bidder is given a monopoly to sell flowers during the days of *urs*. The final bid may be as high as Rs. 1,200.

The *urs* is organised by the *sajjadanashin* who is also the sole trustee and manager of the properties belonging to the *roza* of Shah Alam. Succession to the post is by the rule of primogeniture in the family of Shah Alam. In order to provide for the maintenance, upkeep and repairs of the *roza* which is registered as a public trust, the *sajjadanashin* holds the following trust properties:

(1) Survey No. 35 of Dani Limda containing the mausoleums, mosque, assembly hall, graveyards, etc.

(2) The Devasthan Inam villages of Isnapur and Vasna in the Ahmedabad district subject to the right of some persons to receive certain income from Vasna village

(3) The Devasthan Inam village of Sarsa in the Kaira district, subject to the right of two persons to receive one-half share in the income of the Vanta lands measuring 124 acres of this village

(4) The Devasthan Inam village of Vasna Buzurg in the Kaira district

These properties were assigned under a sanad dated 1080 Hijri, 1670 A.D., given by Alamgir or Aurangzeb for the maintenance of the *roza* of Shah Alam and the support of its custodians. The sanad issued by the British Government in 1864 confirmed the dedication of the lands as the endowment property of the *roza* of Pir Shah Alam.

Saint Shah Alam is held in such high veneration that the month of Jamadi-ul-Akhar or Jamadi-us-Sani according to the Hijri year, in which his anniversary and *urs* occur are popularly known in Gujarat as the month of Shah Alam.

Source :

1. Shri Ratilal Motilal Patel, Estate Karbhari of Shah Alam Roza
2. Dholkawala, Rasulkhan Haji Gulabkhan Pathan, *Hazrat Shahe Alam (Shahenshahe Gujarat)*
3. Campbell, James M., *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. IV, *Ahmedabad*, 1879
4. Ratnamanirao Bhimarao, *Ahmedabad Gujaratnu Patnagar*, 1953
5. Syed Nawab Ali and Seddon, Charles Norman, *Mirat-i-Ahmadi Supplement* (Gaekwad's Oriental Series), 1928
6. Order of Deputy Charity Commissioner, Ahmedabad Region, Ahmedabad, dated 10-8-1962 in inquiry No. 176 of 1956 in the matter of Public Trust of Hazrat Pir Shah Alam Roza, Ahmedabad.

CHAPTER II

GROWTH AND MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTORY

1. Study of urbanisation with particular reference to the factors which promote growth of population in towns and cities and the rapidity with which this process is taking place in a developing country like India, has been assuming greater importance day by day. The need for such a study is all the greater in modern times, when industrialisation coupled with greater resort to mechanisation has opened fresh avenues of profitable employment in towns to relieve the growing pressure of population on land. The shift from rural to urban economy creates its own problems especially in larger cities where the provision of various civic amenities claims greater attention of the Government and local authorities.

2. Urbanisation means transformation of villages into towns, of towns into cities. Growth of cities and emergence of metropolitan areas with population over 1 million is quite a new phase of urban development in this country unknown in the past, when towns were few, cities fewer still and metropolises rare. Overcrowding and acute shortage of housing accommodation have to be met and provision of water facilities, medical aid, education, lighting, means of transport and communications, etc., have to be stepped up in tune with the growth of numbers. A study of all the various aspects of urbanisation requires basic data about the composition and structure of the population of different categories of people living in towns for finding out a proper solution to the intricate and complex problems that confront the urban authorities. For, no planning is possible without these basic and essential data, which census alone can provide. Keeping this aspect in view, the 1961 Census has extended the field of its operations and coverage by collecting and compiling various tables separately for the urban areas in general and cities in particular. It has also been decided to publish a separate report for cities with population over 1 million, so that the important points that emerge from the study of census data can be highlighted and the priorities for various schemes of development determined. Pursuant to this decision of the Registrar General, the present volume is being published especially for the city of Ahmedabad. This being the first report for that city, it has been thought desirable to include within its compass certain essential material relating to industries, trade, commerce, education, civic administration, etc., to give a complete picture of this great metropolis, which has played a very important role both in the economic as well as in the cultural and political life of the people of this land. Besides the city of Ahmedabad, which is the only city of Gujarat with a population of over 1 million, there are 5 more, namely, Surat, Baroda, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar, with a population of over 1 lakh which are on the threshold of greater industrialisation and urbanisation. A comparative study of all the 6 cities, has, therefore, been attempted wherever necessary with a view to indicate their present position and future trends.

Urban Statistics

3. After Independence, Government has adopted a policy of planned development of the country through successive Five Year Plans. As a result of their execution, the pace of urbanisation is rapidly advancing. Great emphasis has,

therefore, been laid by the Census of 1961 on the compilation of urban statistics in greater details. In addition to the presentation of census statistics separately for urban and rural areas in the general tables, data pertaining to cities have been tabulated separately in the housing tables as well as in the population tables of 1961. Special block directory giving block number, description of boundary, number of occupied residential houses, number of households, total population, persons, males and females and literate and educated males and females has been published for each block having a population of about 600 persons for all the six cities in a separate volume, entitled Census of India 1961, Vol. V, Gujarat, Part X-B—*Special Tables on Cities and Block Directory* which also includes special tables for cities listed in Annexure A.

4. Another feature of importance added by the 1961 Census is the detailed tabulation of migrants to the city of Ahmedabad by sex, broad age-group, educational level, religion, place of birth, duration of residence, marital status, occupation and industry, and published in a separate volume, viz., Census of India 1961, Vol. V, Gujarat, Part X-C—*Special Migrant Tables for Ahmedabad City.*

SECTION 2

URBAN POPULATION

Definitions

5. During the past censuses there was no uniformity in the criteria prescribed for distinguishing urban areas from the rural. The definition of 'town', therefore, varied from State to State and the places were treated as towns if, in the opinion of the State Government or the Superintendent of Census Operations, they were found to possess urban characteristics. It included all municipalities, cantonments, civil lines and all places with more than 5,000 population which, it was decided, to treat as towns on the ground that they possessed urban characteristics. In view, however, of the increasing importance of studying urbanisation in all its varied aspects, the Registrar General, at the very outset of 1961 Census, emphasised the need for a uniform treatment by strictly defining the concept of 'town'.

Town

6. 'Town' has been defined as a place having a municipality or a cantonment or a place with a population of 5,000 and over, if 75 per cent of its male population is dependent on non-agricultural pursuits. By the application of this test, as against 243 places treated as towns in 1951, 181 qualified to be treated as urban at the Census of 1961. The net loss of 62 is accounted for by declassification of 74 towns as villages, merger of five towns, viz., Acher, Vadaj, Rakhial, Amraiwadi and Khokhara Mehmedabad into the Municipal Corporation of Ahmedabad, promotion of 15 villages as towns and splitting up of two towns, viz., Dohad into Dohad and Freelandganj and Ahmedabad Cantonment into Ahmedabad Cantonment (Military) and Ahmedabad Cantonment (Civil).

City

7. Places having population of 100,000 and over either individually or as a town-group have been classified as cities. The present census has returned six such places in Gujarat. They are Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar.

Town-group

8. This is a new variant of the urban population which has been introduced for the

first time on the present occasion. Large cities or expanding towns bring within their orbits new satellite towns, industrial areas or settlements interspersed by small bits of rural areas. Such urban areas, not necessarily municipal are taken to form town-groups with the main city or town as one of the constituents. There are two such town-groups in Gujarat, viz., Ahmedabad and Veraval town-groups.

The following are the constituents of Ahmedabad town-group.

(i) Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation
(ii) Cantonment (Civil)
(iii) Cantonment (Military)
(iv) Naroda
(v) Sahijpur Bogha
(vi) Ranip

9. Statement II.1 that follows gives area, houses and population of the constituent units of Ahmedabad town-group.

STATEMENT II.1

Area, houses and population of Ahmedabad town-group, 1961

Town-group	Area in Sq. miles	Area in Sq. km.	Population per sq. mile	Number of towns	Number of occupied residential houses	Population Persons	Population Males	Population Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ahmedabad Town-group	**47.83**	**123.88**	**25,214**	**6**	**228,616**	**1,206,001**	**668,447**	**537,554**
(a) *Ahmedabad Cantonment (Civil)* (Cantt.)	1.40	3.63	3,829	1	1,091	5,361	2,865	2,496
(b) Ahmedabad Cantonment (Military) (Cantt.)	0.78	2.02	1,935	1	..	1,509	1,036	473
(c) * Ranip (P) . .	2.19	5.67	2,400	1	875	5,256	3,763	1,493
(d) Ahmedabad (M.C.) .	35.90	92.98	32,031	1	217,984	1,149,918	637,061	512,857
(e) * Naroda (P) . .	5.56	14.40	4,239	1	4,460	23,570	12,664	10,906
(f) * Sahijpur Bogha (P) .	2.00	5.18	10,194	1	4,206	20,387	11,058	9,329

NOTE :

1. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1951 which continue as towns in 1961 Census are shown with an asterisk (*) on their left.
2. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961 are printed in italics.

The following abbreviations have been used for the status of a city or town:

(i) Cantt.—Cantonment
(ii) M.C.—Municipal Corporation
(iii) P—Village Panchayat

Class of Towns and Population

10. The nature and extent of urbanisation in the State and their variation from census to census can be studied from the following table which gives percentage of towns in each class to total urban population from 1901 to 1961.

STATEMENT II.2

Percentage of towns in each class to total number of towns, and percentage of population in each class to total urban population, 1901-61

	1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
Class	Percentage of No. of towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of No. of towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of No. of towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of No. of towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of No. of towns	Percentage of population	Per. centage of No. of towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of No. of towns	Percentage of population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I	3.43	43.48	2.58	38.09	2.12	31.34	1.18	17.98	1.21	19.09	1.30	17.58	1.82	19.98
II	5.71	11.70	2.15	6.76	2.11	7.29	1.76	9.75	1.21	7.37	1.30	8.30	1.21	5.43
III	22.86	22.49	14.59	22.08	12.70	22.02	11.18	23.28	7.88	19.44	9.09	20.87	7.88	18.10
IV	30.29	13.21	16.31	11.70	22.22	19.01	22.94	23.33	20.61	23.92	20.13	22.44	24.24	26.96
V	33.14	8.46	50.64	18.51	41.27	16.55	41.18	20.17	36.97	20.82	37.66	21.61	36.36	20.46
VI	4.57	0.66	13.73	2.86	19.58	3.79	21.76	5.49	32.12	9.36	30.52	9.20	28.49	9.07
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

NOTE :

A town-group has been classified according to total population.

11. The rapid growth of urban population in cities and larger towns in particular is disclosed by the comparison of percentages of 1901 and 1961. In 1901, 1.82 per cent of the towns were classified as cities of Class I inhabited by 19.98 per cent of the urban population as against 3.43 and 43.48 per cent respectively in 1961. Similar progress is also noticeable in towns falling under Classes II and III with corresponding decrease in Classes IV to VI. Larger concentration of population accounting for 55.18 per cent of the urban population of the State in towns with population of 50,000 and above indicates greater opportunities of employment these places offer as a result of rapid industrial expansion in recent times.

Population of Ahmedabad City

Past Estimates

12. The population of the city of Ahmedabad has been variously estimated in the past. On the basis of the estimates made by the Mogul writers, James Forbes writing in 1781 placed it at 30 lakhs, and Sir T.C. Hope at 20 lakhs. Both these estimates would appear to be exaggerated even after taking into account the population of the suburban areas. Writers and foreign travellers of the 17th century estimated it to be double the size of Surat which was then said to have a population of 8 lakhs. Allowing for certain exaggeration which

characterise all such estimates, the population of Ahmedabad City and suburbs may be reasonably placed at 6 to 8 lakhs during 17th century when Ahmedabad was at the peak of its prosperity. But in 1780 when General Goddard took possession of the city he estimated it to be about 1 lakh, which rose to two lakhs in 1811 and had fallen to 80,000 when the British took it over from the Marathas in 1818. It rose from 70,000 in 1808, to 90,000 in 1842, to 94,000 in 1846, and was recorded to be 119,672 during the first Census of 1872. During the decade that followed, it rose to 127,621 and to 216,777 in 1911. Since then its population has gone on increasing from census to census till it reached the present level of 1,149,918 for the area included within the Municipal Corporation of Ahmedabad and to 1,206,001 for the town-group of Ahmedabad inclusive of Cantonment areas (Civil and Military) and the towns of Naroda, Sahijpur Bogha and Ranip.

1872–1961

13. The growth of numbers, which has started without a break ever since the first census was taken, is not uniform, as will be seen from the following statement giving variation in population of the city since 1872.

STATEMENT II.3

Variation in population of Gujarat State and Ahmedabad City since 1872

Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
		GUJARAT			
1872	9,319,346§	..	..	4,909,396	4,409,950
1881	9,840,050§	+520,704	+5.59	5,095,311	4,744,739
1891	11,088,862§	+1,248,812	+12.69	5,705,224	5,383,638
1901	9,094,748	—1,994,114	—17.98	4,654,875	4,439,873
1911	9,803,587	+708,839	+7.79	5,037,852	4,765,735
1921	10,174,989	+371,402	+3.79	5,233,462	4,941,527
1931	11,489,828	+1,314,839	+12.92	5,906,646	5,583,182
1941	13,701,551	+2,211,723	+19.25	7,060,352	6,641,199
1951	16,262,657	+2,561,106	+18.69	8,331,922	7,930,735
1961	20,633,350	+4,370,693	+26.88	10,633,902	9,999,448
		AHMEDABAD CITY			
1872	119,672	...	..	60,366	59,306
1881	127,621	+7,949	+6.64	63,425	64,196
1891	148,412	+20,791	+16.29	76,630	71,782
1901	185,889	+37,477	+25.25	97,343	88,546
1911	216,777	+30,888	+16.62	117,302	99,475
1921	274,007	+57,230	+26.40	155,372	118,635
1931	310,000	+35,993	+13.14	166,935	143,065
	313,789*	+39,782	+14.52	169,356	144,433
1941	591,267	+281,267	+90.73	344,688	246,579
	595,210*	+281,421	+89.68	347,102	248,108
1951†	837,163	+245,896	+41.59	473,929	363,234
	842,643*	+247,433	+41.57	477,317	365,326
1961	1,149,918	+312,755	+37.36	637,061	512,857
	1,156,788*	+314,145	+37.28	640,962	515,826

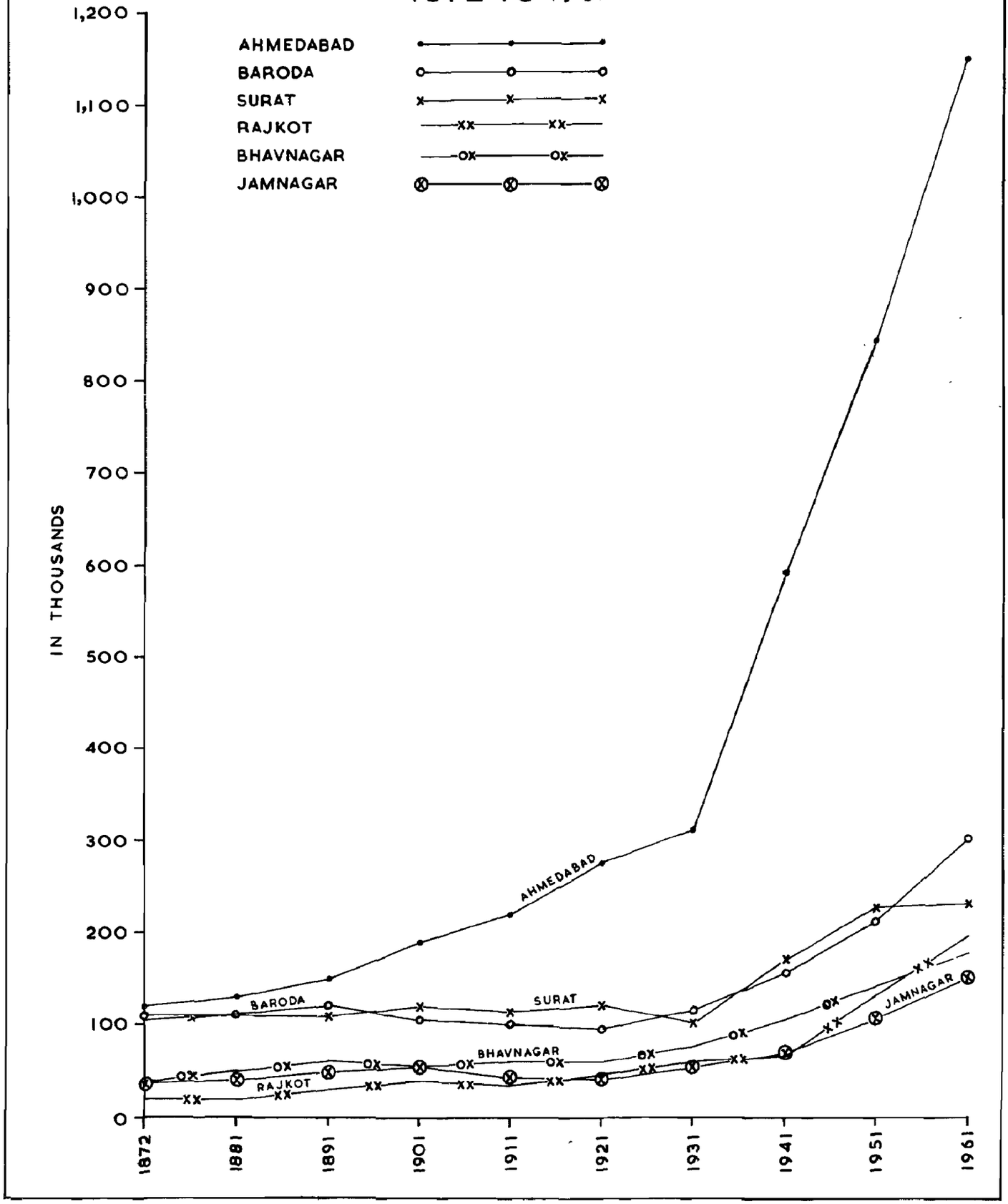
§ Excludes the population of territory transferred to Gujarat from Thana and West Khandesh districts and includes the population of Abu Road taluka transferred to Rajasthan State.

* Includes the population of Cantonment area (Civil and Military) from 1931 to 1961.

† The following five towns of 1951 have been merged in Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation in 1961.

(i) Acher with a population of 18,377 (M 10,093, F 8,284) in 1951;
(ii) Vadaj with a population of 10,992 (M 5,775, F 5,217) in 1951;
(iii) Amraiwadi with a population of 7,354 (M 4,335, F 3,019) in 1951;
(iv) Rakhial with a population of 6,573 (M 3,995, F 2,578) in 1951;
(v) Khokhara Mehmedabad with a population of 5,534 (M 3,109, F 2,425) in 1951.

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN SIX CITIES, 1872 TO 1961



14. The highest percentage growth ever recorded by this city is 90.73 per cent in 1941, when its population which was 310,000 in 1931 very nearly doubled and rose to 591,267 during one single decade. The lowest percentage of increase has been recorded between 1872 to 1881 (6.64 per cent). Between 1921 and 1931, the city showed a decline in its population, though the general as well as urban population of Gujarat registered an increase of 12.92 and 14.46 per cent respectively during that period. The censused population of Ahmedabad in 1931 was 234,265, and registered a shortfall of 14.50 per cent over that returned in 1921. The census authorities did not accept the enumerated population as correct and, therefore, raised it to 313,789 of which 310,000 was estimated to be the population of the city proper and 3,789 of Ahmedabad Cantonment. According to this figure, the population of the city showed an increase of 13.14 per cent. Finding that even this estimate was not correct, the municipal authorities of Ahmedabad took a fresh census in July 1932 which showed the population of the city to be 382,768 exclusive of the Cantonment areas. According to the latter enumeration, the total and percentage increase in the population of the city of Ahmedabad between 1921–31 comes to 108,761 or 39.69 per cent. In the light of this revised figure, the increase returned after a lapse of 10 years in 1941 would not be 90.73 per cent but would be *pro rata* reduced to 54.47 per cent. Even then, this increase is the highest ever recorded between 1872 and 1961. It is during this period that Ahmedabad saw intense industrial and commercial activity as witnessed by the rise in the number of textile mills from 60 in 1931 to 81 in 1941 and the development of various other ancillary industries besides growth of trade and commerce. The relatively higher rate of growth during this decade has been maintained during subsequent decades when the city added 245,896 or 41.59 per cent in 1951 and 312,755 or 37.36 per cent between 1951 and 1961. The growth from 119,672 in 1872 to 1,149,918 exclusive of Cantonment areas and 1,206,001 inclusive of those areas in 1961 in less than a century is indeed stupendous. And there is every reason to believe that the pace of increase will not slacken during the coming years and might even show some acceleration owing to the growing tempo of industrialisation as also on account of its being the temporary capital of the State of Gujarat since its inauguration as a separate political entity on May 1, 1960. The population of the metropolitan area of Ahmedabad might well be estimated to rise to somewhere around 16 to 17 lakhs when a fresh enumeration is taken in 1971.

Population of Cities

15. The statement that follows compares the percentages of decade variation in the 6 cities of Gujarat from 1872 to 1961.

STATEMENT II.4

Percentage decade variation in the population of six cities of Gujarat State, 1872 to 1961

Year	Percentage decade variation					
	Ahmedabad	Baroda	Surat	Rajkot	Bhavnagar	Jamnagar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1872	..	..	..	..	..	..
1881	+6.64	—4.95	+1.84	+19.98	+33.23	+14.17
1891	+16.29	+9.30	—0.56	+38.27	+20.63	+22.34
1901	+25.25	—10.85	+9.23	+23.61	—2.10	+10.95
1911	+16.62	—4.28	—3.72	—5.41	+7.53	—16.64
1921	+26.40	—4.66	+2.23	+34.07	—2.15	—5.33
1931	+13.14	+19.16	—15.75	+28.94	+27.28	+29.56
1941	+90.73	+35.83	+73.29	+12.25	+36.06	+30.03
1951	+41.59	+37.90	+30.18	+99.04	+34.13	+45.86
1961	+37.36	+41.15	+29.05	+47.00	+27.92	+42.28

Of all the 6 cities, Ahmedabad is the only city which has registered a continuous increase in its population during this period, the highest being 90.73 per cent in 1941, the lowest being 6.64 per cent in 1881. During this period it has added 1,030,246 to the numbers returned in 1872. Rajkot is another city which has shown a continuous rise during the last century except for one single census, namely 1911, when its population showed a decline of 5.41 per cent. Its growth between 1941 and 1951 is the highest recorded (99.04 per cent) by any city of Gujarat at any of the censuses since 1872. For, it was during this decade that it acquired the status of a temporary capital of the Part B State of Saurashtra and started its career of growth as an industrial city, particularly in the development of various industries in the small-scale sector. Baroda, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar have shown fluctuating trends between 1872 and 1921, but have registered continuous growth thereafter. Surat, however, started reviving after 1931 and added 73.29 per cent to its population in the decennium that followed.

CLASS I CITIES (1 LAKH AND OVER)

16. It would be interesting to examine the contribution which Class I cities have made to the total urban population of Gujarat, as revealed by the following statement.

STATEMENT II.5

Number per 1,000 of total urban population of each district in each census year found in Class I towns, 1901–61

(Districts which have no Class I towns are omitted)

State/district	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GUJARAT	**424**	**412**	**334**	**191**	**203**	**184**	**217**
1 Jamnagar	506	519	0	0	0	0	0
2 Rajkot	415	366	0	0	0	0	0
3 Bhavnagar	501	486	497	0	0	0	0
4 Ahmedabad	856	855	879	828	810	785	749
5 Baroda	751	742	703	674	0	0	733
6 Surat	531	591	570	0	570	596	579

Out of a total urban population of 5,316,624 in the State of Gujarat, 2,255,532 or 42.4 per cent live in 6 cities of the State, having a population of over one lakh. As is to be expected, the highest proportion per 1,000 of total urban population of the district is to be found in the city of Ahmedabad which accounts for 85.6 per cent of the total urban population of that district, followed by the city of Baroda, which accounts for 75.1 per cent of the total urban population of the district. The rest of the proportions vary between 415 per 1,000 of urban population for Rajkot to 501 for Bhavnagar, 506 for Jamnagar and 531 for Surat. Among the cities, Ahmedabad has continuously enjoyed the status of a city since 1901, but Baroda, which had this status in 1901, lost it in 1911 and 1921 and Surat in 1931. While Bhavnagar attained the status of a city in 1941, Jamnagar and Rajkot acquired it only in 1951.

GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION IN AHMEDABAD CITY

17. The following statement is instructive as giving the decennial and average annual growth of population in the city of Ahmedabad during different periods.

STATEMENT II.6

Growth rate of population in Ahmedabad City during 1872–1961, 1901–61 and 1951–61

Percentage increase 1872-1961	Growth rate year 1872-1961	Percentage increase 1901-61	Growth rate year 1901-61	Decade variation 1951-61	Growth rate year 1951-61	Increase in State population per year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
860.89	9.67	518.60	8.64	37.36	3.74	2.69

Whereas the annual growth rate is 9.67 per cent between 1872 and 1961, that for the period 1901-1961 is reduced to 8.64 per cent and to 3.74 per cent between 1951-61. Percentage increase during the last decade is, however, found to be 37.36 but is as high as 518.60 between 1901–1961 and 860.89 per cent between 1872-1961. These figures illustrate the extraordinary growth of Ahmedabad City and indicate as well the trends of growth since 1872.

CITIES OF INDIA

18. The rank which Ahmedabad city enjoyed since 1901 among the cities of India will be apparent from the following statement comparing the population of those cities which have returned a population of 1 million and over in 1961.

STATEMENT II.7

Population of cities of India having population of 1 million and over from 1901-61

Year	Name of the cities						
	Greater Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Hyderabad	Delhi	Ahmedabad	Bangalore metropolitan area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	POPULATION						
1901	812,912	933,754	541,167	448,466	214,115	185,889	159,046
1911	1,018,388	1,016,445	555,620	502,104	237,944	216,777	189,485
1921	1,244,934	1,053,334	578,550	405,630	304,420	274,007	237,496
1931	1,268,306	1,221,210	713,394	447,390	373,789	310,000	306,470
1941	1,686,127	2,167,485	856,453	720,032	578,813	591,267	406,760
1951	2,966,902	2,698,494	1,416,056	1,119,870	1,026,062	837,163	778,977
1961	4,152,056	2,927,289	1,729,141	1,118,553	2,061,758	1,149,918	905,134

NOTE :
These figures pertain to the Municipal Corporation area only.

Till 1941 Calcutta and Greater Bombay were the only cities of this country which had a population of over 1 million. This number rose to 5 in 1951 by the addition of Madras, Delhi and Hyderabad, and to 7 in 1961 by adding Ahmedabad and Bangalore. Among the metropolitan cities of the country, Ahmedabad occupies a fifth rank if the population of the municipal area alone is taken into account, but gets down to the seventh place if the population of the entire town-group is considered as in the statement opposite.

STATEMENT II.8

Population of first seven cities of India in 1951 and 1961

City or town-group	Population	
	1951	1961
1	2	3
1 Greater Bombay	2,966,902	4,152,056
2 Calcutta	2,698,494	2,927,289
3 Delhi town-group	1,437,134	2,359,408
4 Madras	1,416,056	1,729,141
5 Hyderabad town-group	1,129,467	1,251,119
6 Bangalore metropolitan area town-group	786,343	1,206,961
7 Ahmedabad town-group	*877,329*	*1,206,001*

SECTION 3

VITAL STATISTICS

Their Importance

19. Vital statistics play an important role in the every day life of an individual, a community and a nation. They are called the 'eyes and ears' of public health agencies. The general level of health can be compared and studied from the vital records on death, while the present condition and future plan for child and maternal health welfare can be studied from the birth records. The requirements for national health and family planning have added a new and more urgent factor calling for accurate compilation of vital records.

Demographic and Social Use

20. The use of vital statistics is nowadays rapidly developing in various fields of social activities with particular reference to population research. Births and deaths are required for measuring the natural increase in population.

Registration System in Ahmedabad City

21. Registration of births and deaths is compulsory in Ahmedabad City as per rules 366, 367, 368, 369 framed under the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation Act, 1949.

The area of operation coincides with the limits of Municipal Corporation. The present area of registration is 93 sq. km. distributed into 24 sub-registration offices located in different wards of the city. Medical Officer of Health is the Registrar General for registration of births and deaths as per rule no. 363 of the Corporation Act. Under him is the Superintendent-*cum*-Registrar of births and deaths who looks after the day to day work of registration of vital events. The actual work of registration in different wards of the city is done by vaccinators.

Reporter (registrant) and Period of Reporting

22. The parents of new born child and the nearest relatives of the deceased are responsible for reporting of vital events. The births should be reported within 7 days and deaths within 24 hours. Dangerous diseases like cholera, small-pox, etc., are to be reported within 12 hours.

Institutional Events

23. The responsibility for registering births which take place in the institutions lies with the parents. But the medical officer in charge of hospital or maternity home is required to inform the Registrar in the prescribed form. Such births are also directly registered after verifying from the musters whether parents have registered or not in due time, to avoid duplication.

24. Late registration of birth and death is allowed when certain prescribed procedure is to be followed.

Medical Certificate of Cause of Death

25. All practising physicians in the Corporation area have to certify within 3 days the cause of death of the deceased patient.

Penalties—Power of Prosecution

26. Penalties are imposed on those who fail to notify the vital events. Maximum penalty is up to Rs. 100.

Improvement and Supervision of Existing System

27. Constant efforts for improvement of the existing registration system are made in consultation with the State Health Department.

Registered Vital Rates

Population Growth

28. The population growth is conditioned by such component factors, as births, deaths and migration, in which the first two are important for determining the natural increase of population.

29. The percentage variation in population adjusted to the area of 1961 is given in the statement on the next page for the last six decades.

STATEMENT II.9

Percentage decade variation in population, 1901–61

Year	Population	Percentage decade variation
1	2	3
1901 . . .	185,889	..
1911 . . .	216,777	+16.62
1921 . . .	274,007	+26.40
1931 . . .	310,000	+13.14
1941 . . .	591,267	+90.73
1951 . . .	837,163	+41.59
1961 . . .	1,149,918	+37.36

30. It is evident from these figures that the population of the city has increased throughout the period of last 60 years partly by natural increase and partly due to migration. Population of Ahmedabad City as per 1961 Census stood at 1,149,918 and rose from 837,163 for the same area. There was an absolute increase of 312,755 persons during the decade 1951–61 giving a percentage increase of 3.7 per annum as against 2.7 for the State.

31. The total number of births and deaths recorded in the city during the same decade are 364,183 and 172,596 respectively. There is thus an excess of 191,587 births over deaths. Comparing this figure with the actual increase in population, a difference of 121,168 persons appears to be due partly to the error in registration of vital events and partly due to the inclusion of migrant population. This is known as registration-*cum*-migration error.

32. The following statement represents registered and computed birth and death rates during the last two decades.

STATEMENT II.10

Registered and computed birth and death rates in Gujarat during 1941–50 and 1951–60

	1941–50		1951–60	
R te	Birth rate per 1,000 population	Death rate per 1,000 population	Birth rate per 1,000 population	Death rate per 1,000 population
1	2	3	4	5
Registered	N.A.	N.A.	28.8	12.6
Computed	43.2	30.8	45.7	23.5

N.A. = Not available

The above statement shows the extent of prevailing under-registration in the State.

COMPUTED BIRTH RATE IN AHMEDABAD CITY

33. The birth rate for Ahmedabad City has been estimated from the computed birth rate of Gujarat State on the assumption that it is the same also for its rural or urban area. This assumption may not be valid. But it is the only alternative in the present state of our vital records.

(1) Total population of Gujarat	20,633,350
(2) Married women in Gujarat in age-group 15–44 .	3,644,723
(3) Annual births in Gujarat 45.7 per thousand of total population . . .	942,944
(4) Married women in Ahmedabad city in age-group 15–44 .	205,839
(5) Annual births in Ahmedabad city in the ratio of (2) to (3)	53,254
(6) Total population of city .	1,149,918
(7) Birth rate per thousand of total population for city during the period 1951–60 .	46.3

34. In view of the difference in fertility pattern due to social, economic and other factors, it is not possible to estimate correctly the birth rate for an individual town or district by the above method. Even then it brings out clearly that the estimated rate is much higher than the registered rate of 36.7 during 1951–60.

LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND INFANT DEATHS

35. Statement II.11 represents registered live births, deaths and infant deaths during the last sixty years.

STATEMENT II.11

Live births, deaths and infant deaths with their rates for each decennial period, 1901 to 1960

Decennium	Briths	Deaths	Infant deaths	Birth rate per 1,000 population	Death rate per 1,000 population	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901–10	37,938	101,969	N.A	18.8	50.6	N.A.
1911–20	79,559	114,129	31,837	32.4	46.5	400.0
1921–30	116,196	113,127	38,762	39.8	38.7	333.6
1931–40	179,287	147,950	51,890	39.8	32.8	289.4
1941–50	235,849	176,723	55,645	33.0	24.7	235.9
1951–60	364,183	172,596	53,855	36.7	17.4	147.9

N.A.=Not available

36. The above statement reveals a continuously declining death rate. In the first five decades deaths outnumbered births. This clearly indicates that the registration of deaths is more complete than births. The highest death rate of 50.6 per 1,000 population was recorded during 1901–10 and the lowest of 17.4 during the last decade. Variation between the rates during last 60 years is very wide. No definite trend is, however, noticed in respect of calculated birth rates.

37. Infant mortality rate is defined as the number of infant deaths under 1 year per thousand live births in a given population. Thus infant mortality does not take into account either early foetal deaths or still births (viz., late foetal deaths).

INFANT MORTALITY

38. Statement II.12 shows the percentage of infant deaths to total deaths during the decades from 1911 to 1960.

STATEMENT II.12

Percentage of infant deaths to total deaths

Decennium	Total deaths	Infant deaths	Percentage to total deaths
1	2	3	4
1911–20 .	114,129	31,837	27.9
1921–30 .	113,127	38,762	34.3
1931–40 .	147,950	51,890	35.1
1941–50 .	176,723	55,645	31.5
1951–60 .	172,596	53,855	31.2

39. It is evident from these figures that approximately one-third died before completing one year.

40. The possibility of under-registration in case of infant deaths is, however, greater than in the case of higher age-groups.

REGISTERED VITAL RATES BY YEAR FROM 1951 TO 1960.

41. The statement given below shows the registered live birth, death, infant death and maternal death rates during 1951–60 in Ahmedabad City.

STATEMENT II.13

Birth, death, infant death and maternal death rates by year during 1951–60

Year	Birth rate per 1,000 population	Death rate per 1,000 population	Infant death rate per 1,000 live births	Maternal death rate per 1,000 live births
1	2	3	4	5
1951	39.3	19.0	168.8	2.3
1952	38.9	23.1	184.1	1.0
1953	36.6	18.7	162.7	0.5
1954	36.1	16.6	153.0	1.2
1955	39.2	16.5	145.1	0.6
1956	36.1	17.7	154.0	0.6
1957	33.1	16.9	148.6	0.6
1958	34.4	17.2	152.1	1.8
1959	36.2	14.1	117.1	0.2
1960	37.6	16.3	108.3	0.1

Birth and Death Rates

42. The rates vary from year to year. Maximum live birth rate recorded during the year 1951 was 39.3 per 1,000 and the minimum was 33.1 during the year 1957. The highest death rate (23.1) was recorded in the year 1952 and the lowest (14.1) in 1959. It is not implied that the vital rates given in the above statement represent the true levels of vital rates in the city.

Infant and Maternal Mortality

43. The maximum infant death rate of 184.1 was recorded during the year 1952 and the lowest 108.3 in 1960. The calculated rates do not represent the true levels of infant death rates due to under-registration of live births.

The maternal mortality rate ranges between 2.3 and 0.1. The recorded maternal mortality rate is very low causing some doubt as to the reported causes of death.

Deaths by Age-groups

44. Statement II.14 gives the proportions of total deaths in different age-groups in Ahmedabad City during the last decade.

STATEMENT II.14

Percentage distribution of total deaths in different age-groups, 1951–60, Ahmedabad City

Year	Age-group					
	Under one year	1–4	5–14	15–39	40–59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951	35.0	25.7	5.7	12.2	10.2	11.2
1952	30.9	33.5	4.5	12.1	8.1	10.9
1953	31.9	27.7	3.6	13.5	11.4	11.9
1954	32.0	30.1	3.3	13.0	10.9	10.7
1955	35.1	26.1	3.8	12.5	10.6	11.9
1956	32.0	29.3	5.2	11.5	10.0	12.0
1957	30.8	25.2	5.4	12.5	11.7	14.4
1958	30.4	29.5	4.1	10.8	10.0	15.2
1959	30.0	21.8	4.5	12.8	11.9	19.0
1960	26.7	30.6	5.5	10.8	10.5	15.9

45. Proportions of deaths under one year are the highest in all years except 1952 and 1960 and varied between 35.1 in 1955 and 26.7 in 1960. In the age-group 1–4 it varied from 33.5 to 21.8 during last ten years. About fifty to sixty per cent of the children died during the decade before they completed 5 years. The proportion of deaths in age-groups 5–14, 15–39 and 40–59 remained more or less constant, while in the age-group 60+ it has increased steadily from 1954 onwards and reached the maximum of 19.0 in 1959.

Infant Deaths by Age-groups under 1 Year

46. Proportions of infant deaths under one year in Ahmedabad City during the decennium 1951–60 are given below.

STATEMENT II.15

Proportion of infant deaths under one year during the decennium 1951-60

Duration	Proportion of infant deaths
Under 7 days	24
7 days to 1 month	13
1 month to 5 months	28
6 months to 11 months	35

47. Twenty-four per cent of the total deaths under one year occurred within seven days of birth. More than sixty per cent of the infants lost their lives before they completed six months. The remaining 35 per cent died in the second half of the year.

Deaths by Cause

48. Statement II.16 represents specific death rates per 100,000 mid-period estimated population of Ahmedabad City from selected causes during the decennium 1951–60.

STATEMENT II.16

Specific death rates per 100,000 mid-period estimated population during the decennium 1951–60

Disease	Rate per 100,000 population
Enteric fever	8.5
Measles	19.3
Cerebrospinal fever	2.3
Malaria	26.0
Influenza	0.1
Other fevers	162.3
Dysentery	14.0
Diarrhoea	65.0
Pneumonia	244.4
Phthisis	54.4
Whooping cough	4.9
Other respiratory diseases	196.1
Diphtheria	4.1
Chicken-pox	0.6
Poliomyelitis	0.1
Leprosy	0.2
Cancer	10.1

49. Data regarding causes of death reported by local registrars, hospital authorities, physicians, etc., are incomplete and do not indicate the extent of death due to any particular disease.

50. The highest rate was returned by pneumonia, next comes other respiratory diseases. Deaths due to measles have been reported, though no such death can take place except when it is complicated by pneumonia or broncho-pneumonia. The cause of death data are thus defective and should be looked with caution.

Deaths by notifiable Diseases—Small-pox, Cholera and Plague

51. Statement II.17 shows the number of deaths registered due to small-pox, cholera and plague during the years 1951 to 1960.

STATEMENT II.17

Deaths by notifiable diseases, 1951-60

Year	Cause of death		
	Small-pox	Cholera	Plague
1	2	3	4
1951	80	..	..
1952	238	..	..
1953	71	6	..
1954	49	..	..
1955	45	..	..
1956	161	..	..
1957	316	..	..
1958	51	..	..
1959	15	..	..
1960	85	..	..

Small-pox

52. Not a single year was free from deaths due to small-pox. The maximum number of deaths (316) were reported during the year 1957 and the minimum (15) during the year 1959. Nearly half of the total deaths during the last 10 years are accounted for by two years 1952 and 1957. The data show that small-pox still remains a public health problem for the health workers in the city.

Cholera

53. It is encouraging to note that the city was free from cholera during the last ten years except in 1953 when only six deaths were reported.

Plague

54. Plague has been completely wiped out from the city. Not a single case of death from plague has been reported during the period under study.

Birth Order Statistics

55. The data on live births by birth order registered are available for the city of Ahmedabad for the period 1956 to 1960 and given in the Statement II.18 that follows.

STATEMENT II.18

Percentage of live births by birth order to total live births, Ahmedabad City, 1956-60

Live birth order	Percentage to total
1st	15.0
2nd	16.4
3rd	17.4
4th	16.2
5th	12.3
6th	8.5
7th	5.8
8th	3.7
9th	2.1
10th	1.5
Over 10th	1.1

56. Collected through vital statistics these data relate to those women only who had a live birth during the years under study and are useful for the purpose of showing marked trends in fertility pattern. Fertility appears to have been uncontrolled in the city and all over the State, calling for an active family planning programme to reduce the higher order of live births.

57. 48.8 per cent of the total live births appertain to the first three birth orders. The highest number of such births 17.4 per cent was recorded in the third order and 51.2 per cent in the fourth and higher orders.

If the percentages are combined from first to third, fourth to sixth and seventh and over the following percentages are obtained.

Group	*Percentage of live births*
1st to 3rd	48.8
4th to 6th	37.0
7th and over	14.2

58. This pattern is roughly followed in other cities of Gujarat and India having population

one lakh and over. These figures indicate that the only way to lower birth rate is to reduce fourth and higher order of births which comprise about more than half the total live births.

59. The statement given below shows the distribution of births by birth order in selected countries of the World during the year 1945 to 1949.

STATEMENT II.19

Distribution of births by birth order, 1945–49

Country	Year	Live birth order					
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th to 6th	7th and over	Unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
United States	1948	35.6	27.6	14.3	13.4	4.6	4.6
Canada	1948	31.3	25.5	15.5	18.7	9.0	0.0
Mexico	1945	21.2	18.0	14.9	32.2	12.4	1.3
Chile	1946	29.0	19.1	14.1	33.9	3.9	..
England & Wales	1945	39.8	29.5	14.3	12.5	3.2	0.5
France	1947	42.9	24.2	13.9	13.9	4.9	0.3
Belgium	1949	41.5	25.3	13.7	14.9	4.6	0.0
Netherlands	1949	28.9	24.3	16.0	22.2	8.5	0.0
Norway	1948	37.5	28.6	16.9	14.1	2.6	0.3
Finland	1948	34.8	27.3	15.3	16.8	5.7	0.0
West Germany	1948	45.2	27.9	13.2	10.8	2.6	0.3
Switzerland	1946	36.0	27.7	16.8	15.7	3.9	0.0
Hungary	1946	37.6	25.5	13.8	16.2	6.8	0.1
Italy	1948	36.1	22.5	14.0	19.1	7.9	0.5
Australia	1948	36.6	30.1	16.4	14.0	2.9	0.0
New Zealand	1948	36.1	28.9	16.5	15.8	2.7	0.0

Source :

WOYTINSKY, W.S. and WOYTINSKY E. S., *World Population and Production Trends and Outlook*, Table 81, p. 160

60. More than 80 per cent of the total births are claimed by first three orders in 8 countries; more than 70 per cent in 5 countries and between 54.1 and 69.2 in the remaining 3. Percentages of fourth to sixth order onwards are very low except in two countries as compared to those recorded in Ahmedabad City. The data emphasise that the fourth and higher order live births must be reduced in order to bring down the overall birth rate.

LIVE BIRTHS BY MOTHER'S AGE

61. The statement opposite shows the percentage of live births by mother's age-groups during 1956-60.

STATEMENT II.20

Percentage of live births by mother's age-groups

Age-group of mother	Percentage of live births	Age-group of mother	Percentage of live births
1	2	1	2
Under 15	N	30–34	20.8
15–19	6.6	35–39	10.5
20–24	28.5	40–44	3.0
25–29	30.3	45+	0.3

N=Negligible

62. The above figures show that 65 per cent of the total live births are reported by mothers of age below 30 years. The highest proportion was recorded in age-group 25-29. The age-group 20-24 ranks the second. From the age-group 25-29 onwards the proportion is continuously decreasing till it declines to 0.3 per cent in last age-group 45 and over. This establishes the fact that the child bearing ages of a woman are 15-44. Women whom the family planning programme should aim at bringing under its purview are mothers aged 20-34 where the birth rate seems to be most prolific.

MATERNITY AND FERTILITY

63. A study of the maternity pattern and age-specific fertility is essential for knowing the true levels of birth rates. The birth rate in a population is governed by :

(1) The proportion of women in the reproductive ages 15-44 to the total population,

(2) The proportion of married women in the above age-group, and

(3) The fertility of women during marital life.

64. A sample survey of the fertility of ever married women was conducted throughout the country in 1961-62 under the direction of Registrar General, India. The term 'ever married women' included all women except those who had not been married any time. The data were analysed for the State as a whole and the rural and urban areas separately. The data for districts and towns were not analysed. Important conclusions emerging therefrom are noted below for urban areas of the State.

AGE AT MARRIAGE

65. The median age of bride at marriage is 18.4 years in urban areas and 18.0 in rural areas of the State. Thus majority of girls are married before they reach the age of 19 years. Of course these ages are higher as compared to that in the urban areas of the adjoining States of Maharashtra and Rajasthan (17.6 and 16.0 respectively).

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY

66. Statement II.21 given below represents the age-specific fertility rates in urban areas of Gujarat.

STATEMENT II.21

Fertility rate per 1,000 married women by attained age

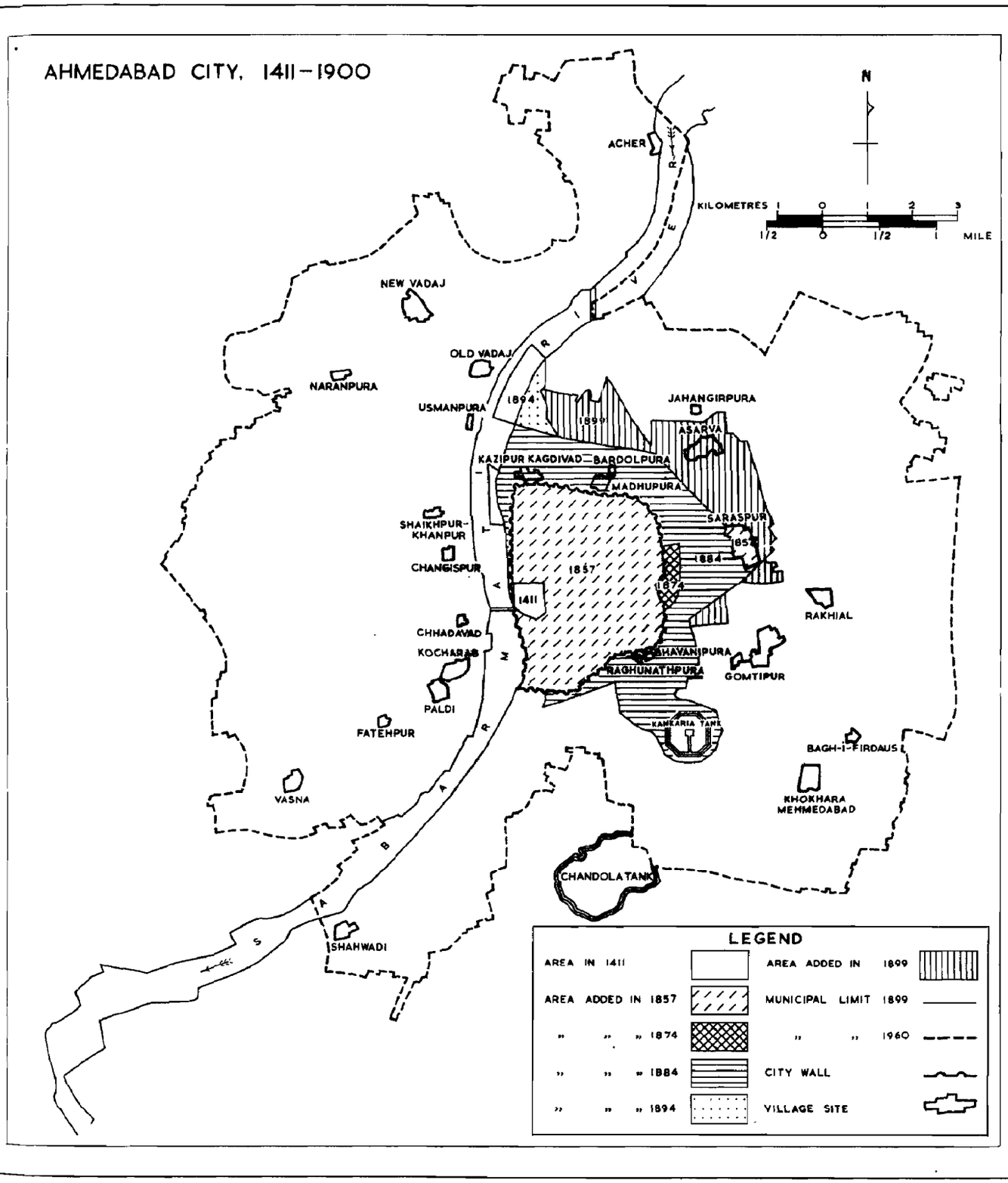
Attained age	Fertility rate	Attained age	Fertilitp rate
1	2	1	2
13-17	77	33-37	155
18-22	250	38-42	90
23-27	273	43-47	29
28-32	226	48+	5
		Total	**173**

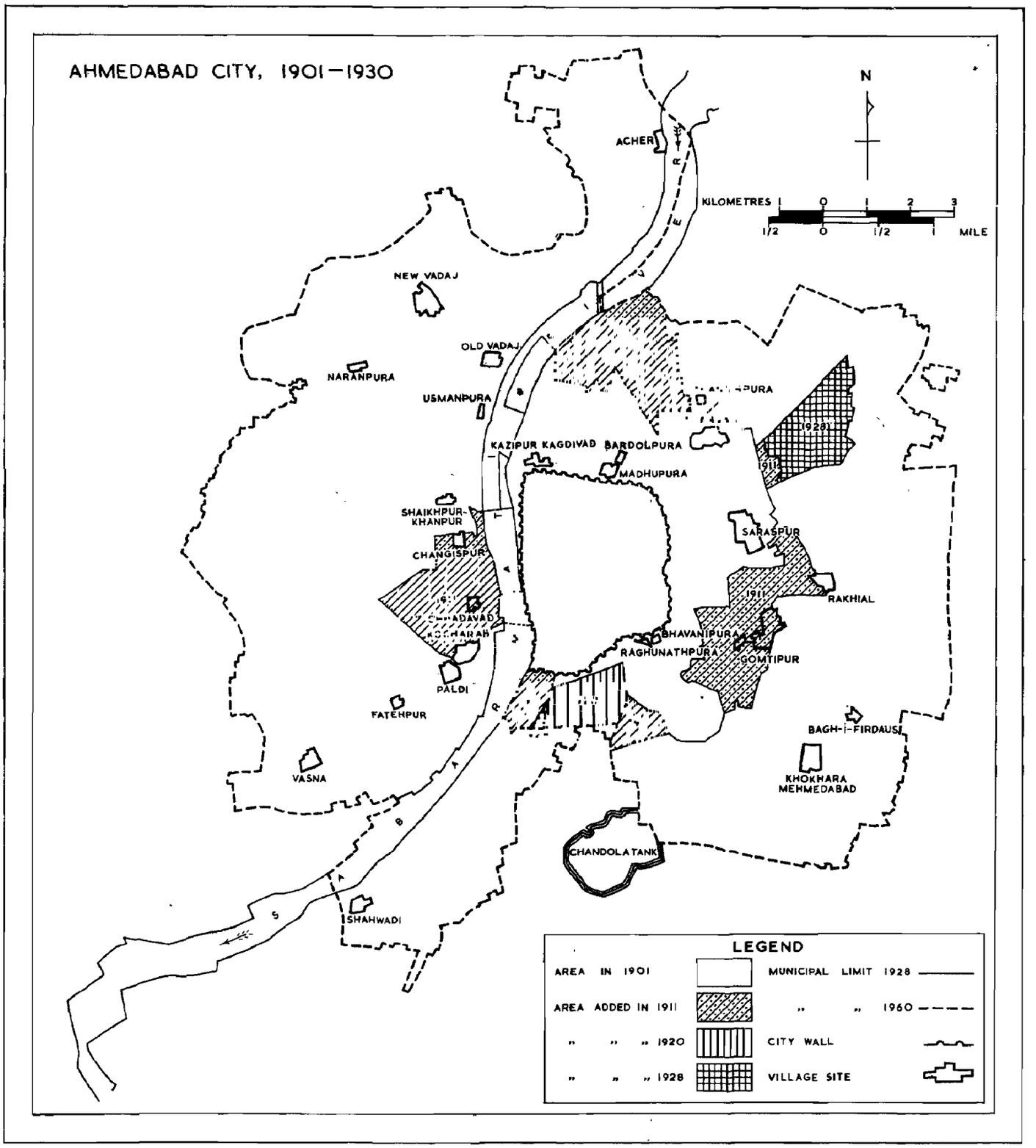
Source :

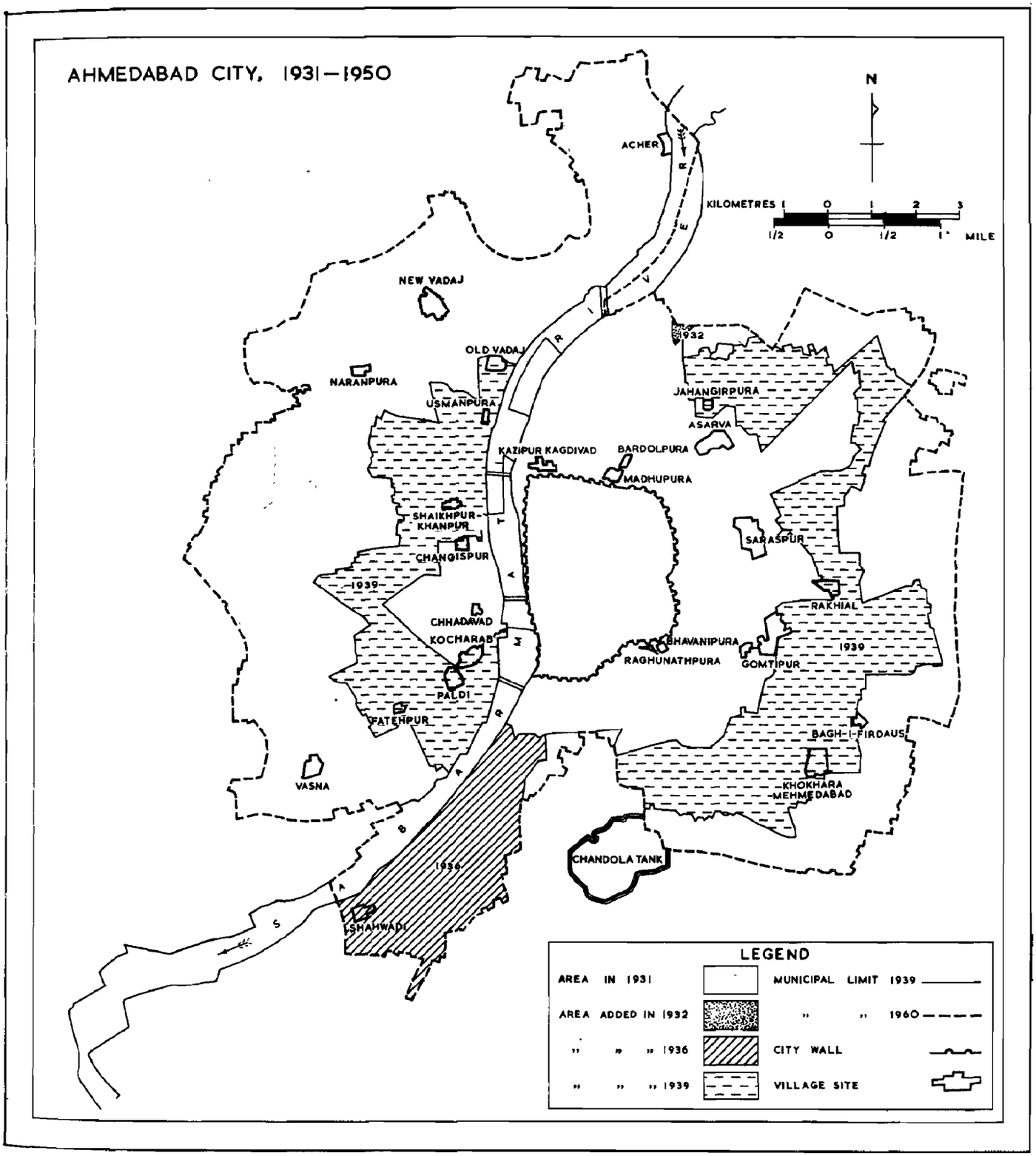
Census of India 1961, Vol. V, Gujarat, Part I-B- *Report on Vital Statistics and Fertility Survey*

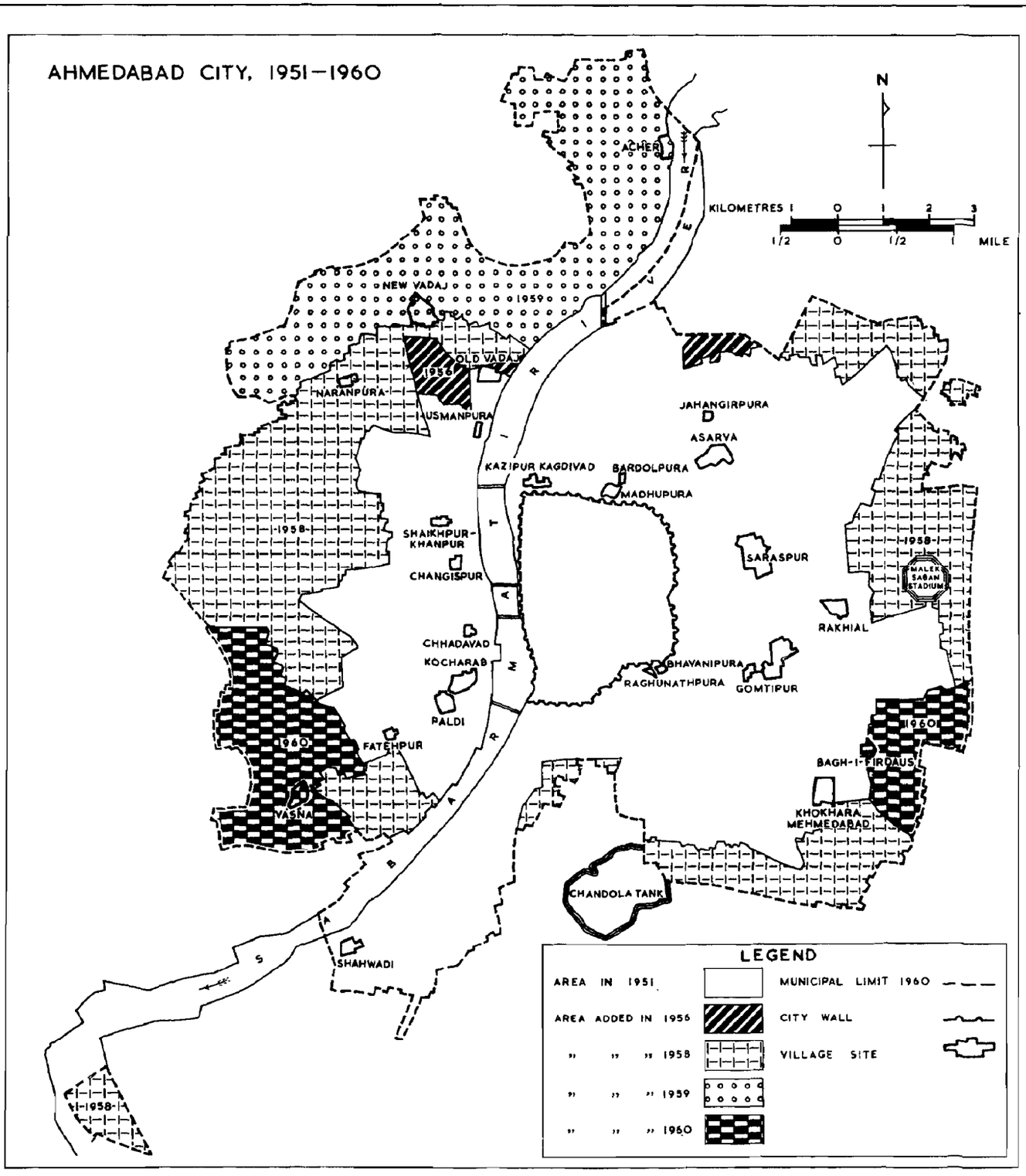
67. The word fertility in demography is used in relation to actual occurrence of births, especially live births. The marital age-specific fertility rate gives the annual number of live births to 1,000 married women in the specified age-groups. Fertility can be distinguished in two different ways, namely, current fertility which may be measured by the crude birth rate, as studied with reference to births during the last 12 months. The life-time fertility is, however, obtained by considering the number of children born alive to women of completed fertility of specified duration of married life.

68. The above statement reveals that the variation in age-specific fertility rates shows how fertility of women varies in different age-groups. The fertility rate per 1,000 married women goes on increasing at every successive age-group from 13–17 reaching its maximum limit of 273 in the age-group 23–27 after which a declining trend under each age period is noticed. These rates further disclose that a large number of births occurred to mothers aged 18 to 32 years.


AHMEDABAD CITY, 1411-1900
N
KILOMETRES 1 0 1 2 3
1/2 0 1/2 1 MILE
ACHER
NEW VADAJ
OLD VADAJ
NARANPURA
USMANPURA
JAHANGIRPURA
ASARVA
KAZIPUR KAGDIVAD
BARDOLPURA
MADHUPURA
SARASPUR
SHAIKHPUR-KHANPUR
CHANGISPUR
CHHADAVAD
KOCHARAB
PALDI
FATEHPUR
VASNA
SHAHWADI
RAKHIAL
SHAVANIPURA
RAGHUNATHPURA
GOMTIPUR
KANKARIA TANK
BAGH-I-FIRDAUS
KHOKHARA MEHMEDABAD
CHANDOLA TANK
1894
1899
1857
1884
1874
1411
LEGEND
AREA IN 1411
AREA ADDED IN 1857
" " " 1874
" " " 1884
" " " 1894
AREA ADDED IN 1899
MUNICIPAL LIMIT 1899
" " 1960
CITY WALL
VILLAGE SITE


AHMEDABAD CITY, 1901–1930
N
KILOMETRES 1 0 1 2 3
1/2 0 1/2 1 MILE
ACHER
NEW VADAJ
OLD VADAJ
NARANPURA
USMANPURA
KAZIPUR KAGDIVAD
BARDOLPURA
MADHUPURA
1911
1928
SHAIKHPUR-KHANPUR
CHANGISPUR
SARASPUR
RAKHIAL
BHAVANIPURA
RAGHUNATHPURA
GOMTIPUR
PALDI
FATEHPUR
VASNA
BAGH-I-FIRDAUSI
KHOKHARA MEHMEDABAD
CHANDOLA TANK
SHAHWADI
LEGEND
AREA IN 1901
AREA ADDED IN 1911
" " " 1920
" " " 1928
MUNICIPAL LIMIT 1928
" " 1960
CITY WALL
VILLAGE SITE


AHMEDABAD CITY, 1931–1950
N
KILOMETRES 1 0 1 2 3
1/2 0 1/2 1 MILE
ACHER
NEW VADAJ
OLD VADAJ
NARANPURA
USMANPURA
1932
JAHANGIRPURA
ASARVA
KAZIPUR KAGDIVAD
BARDOLPURA
MADHUPURA
SHAIKHPUR-KHANPUR
CHANGISPUR
SARASPUR
1939
CHHADAVAD
KOCHARAB
RAKHIAL
BHAVANIPURA
RAGHUNATHPURA
GOMTIPUR
PALDI
PATEHPUR
BAGH-I-FIRDAUS
VASNA
KHOKHARA MEHMEDABAD
1936
CHANDOLA TANK
SHAHWADI
LEGEND
AREA IN 1931
AREA ADDED IN 1932
" " " 1936
" " " 1939
MUNICIPAL LIMIT 1939
" " 1960
CITY WALL
VILLAGE SITE


AHMEDABAD CITY, 1951–1960
N
KILOMETRES 1 0 1 2 3
1/2 0 1/2 1 MILE
ACHER
NEW VADAJ
1959
OLD VADAJ
1956
NARANPURA
USMANPURA
JAHANGIRPURA
ASARVA
KAZIPUR KAGDIVAD
BARDOLPURA
MADHUPURA
1958
SHAIKHPUR-KHANPUR
CHANGISPUR
SARASPUR
MALEK SABAN STADIUM
RAKHIAL
CHHADAVAD
KOCHARAB
BHAVANIPURA
RAGHUNATHPURA
GOMTIPUR
PALDI
1960
FATEHPUR
BAGH-I-FIROAUS
VASNA
KHOKHARA MEHMEDABAD
CHANDOLA TANK
SHAHWADI
LEGEND
AREA IN 1951
AREA ADDED IN 1956
" " " 1958
" " " 1959
" " " 1960
MUNICIPAL LIMIT 1960
CITY WALL
VILLAGE SITE

SECTION 4

GROWTH OF CITY AREA

69. The expansion of area included within the municipal limits of Ahmedabad is closely related to the history of growth of different types of municipal administration in the city. Variation in its area is, therefore, examined with reference to these aspects of the municipal administration.

70. The first phase of the non-statutory committee voluntarily organised by the people for providing civic amenities came into being in 1817 immediately after the surrender of the city to the East India Company by the Gaekwad of Baroda. It functioned till it was replaced by a statutory Municipal Committee in 1858. This phase lasted up to 1873. During both these periods the area remained intact and was confined to area within the city walls and Saraspur and admeasured only 1,414 acres of land.

71. During the third phase, the municipal administration was reorganised on the basis of the city municipality constituted in 1873, and functioned till 1926, when it was replaced by a Municipal Borough. During this period of about 53 years the area included within municipal limits increased from 1,414 acres to 5,921 acres, more than four times its original size. Most important additions took place in the years 1884, 1899 and 1911, when area admeasuring 1,353, 715 and 2,014 acres respectively were added. In 1884, the expansion of the municipal limits which took place in northern and eastern directions covered the whole of Bhavanipura, Raghunathpura, Madhupura, Bardolpura and Kazipur-Kagdiwad admeasuring 1,353 acres of land. In 1899, Asarva village and part of Dariapur-Kazipur admeasuring 715 acres of land were added. In 1911, the expansion took place practically in all the directions and a sizeable area of 2,014 acres of land was included within the municipal limits by the inclusion of Gomtipur, Chhadawad, parts of Dariapur-Kazipur and Baherampura.

72. In the fourth phase, the Borough Municipality functioned from 1926 to 1950, till it was replaced by the Municipal Corporation of Ahmedabad. During this period, important changes took place in 1936 and 1939. In 1936, an area of 1,171 acres of land was included in southern direction by inclusion of Shahwadi, which now forms part of Baherampura ward. In 1939, the area of the Borough Municipality rose from 7,436 to 12,964 by an addition of 5,528 acres of land around the city by the transference of part of Khokhara Mehmedabad, Rakhial, Jahangirpura, Old Vadaj, Usmanpura, Shekhpur-Khanpur, Changispur, Kochrab, Paldi and Fatehpur.

73. Within a decade of its acquiring the status of a corporation in July 1950, the limits of the municipal area considerably increased from 12,964 acres to 22,985 acres. Most important changes took place in 1958, 1959 and 1960. In 1958, it expanded to the east and west when Navrangpura, part of Khokhara Mehmedabad, part of Rakhial and part of Asarva altogether admeasuring 5,208 acres of land were included within the municipal limits. A further addition of 4,553 acres which took place by the inclusion of New Vadaj and Acher in 1959 and Bag-e-Firdaus and Vasna in 1960, brings the total area within the municipal limits to 22,985 acres.

74. Statement II.22 on the next page gives details of the area added within the municipal limits of Ahmedabad between 1857 and 1960.

STATEMENT II.22

Growth of Municipal Area, 1857-1960

Year	Type of municipality	Date of notification	Area added in acres	Total area in acres
1	2	3	4	5
1857	Municipal Committee	20th Nov., 1856	..	1,414
1874	City Municipality	7th Nov., 1874	56	1,470
1884	,,	14th Aug., 1884	1,353	2,823
1894	,,	20th Sept., 1894	151	2,974
1899	,,	24th Oct., 1899	715	3,689
1911	,,	17th Oct., 1911	2,014	5,703
1920	,,	9th Feb., 1920	218	5,921
1928	Municipal Borough	13th Dec., 1928	328	6,249
1932	,,	3rd May, 1932	16	6,265
1936	,,	21st Dec., 1936	1,171	7,436
1939	,,	17th Nov., 1938	5,528	12,964
1956	Municipal Corporation	9th Nov., 1956	260	13,224
1958	,,	13th Aug., 1958	5,208	18,432
1959	,,	30th May, 1959	1,266	19,698
1959	,,	12th Aug. 1959	1,486	21,184
1960	,,	10th March, 1960	467	21,651
1960	,,	4th April, 1960	1,334	22,985

75. Copies of the notifications mentioned in column 3 of the statement except those for the years 1857, 1874 and 1884 for which copies are not available are reproduced in Annexure B.

76. Thus, the total area within the municipal limits of Ahmedabad is 22,985 acres or 35.9 sq. miles or 93 sq. km. From the view point of settlement, the whole area can be divided into two parts, viz., (i) area within the city walls admeasuring about 1,361 acres or 2.1 sq. miles or 5.5 sq. km. and (ii) area outside the city walls admeasuring about 21,624 acres or 33.8 sq. miles or 87.5 sq. km. The area within the fortwalls is highly congested with narrow roads and lanes intermingled with residential and commercial areas, as the old city was built according to old concept of *'pols'*. In contrast to the old city, the area outside the fortwalls comprises industrial zones and residential areas mostly built according to the modern concept of town planning. The entire area within the municipal limits is divided into 29 wards as shown below.

STATEMENT II.23

Area in sq. miles in each ward of Ahmedabad City, 1961

Sl. No.	Name of Ward	Area in sq. miles	Sl. No.	Name of Ward	Area in sq. miles
1	2	3	1	2	3
	Ahmedabad City	**35.90**	15	Sabarmati	1.93
1	Khadia-1	0.13	16	Dariapur-Kazipur	2.26
2	Khadia-2	0.07	17	Railwaypura	0.26
3	Khadia-3	0.10	18	Shaherkotda	0.86
4	Jamalpur-1	0.22	19	Saraspur	0.06
5	Jamalpur-2	0.11	20	Asarva	3.69
6	Raikhad	0.38	21	Rakhial	2.42
7	Kalupur-1	0.10	22	Gomtipur	0.06
8	Kalupur-2	0.11	23	Rajpur-Hirpur	0.60
9	Kalupur-3	0.12	24	Rajpur-Hipur (New Limit)	0.44
10	Dariapur-1	0.13	25	Khokhara Mehmedabad	2.21
11	Dariapur-2	0.09	26	Maninagar T.P.S.	0.90
12	Shahpur-1	0.14	27	Kankaria T.P.S.	0.75
13	Shahpur-2	0.42	28	Jamalpur T.P.S.	0.42
14	Ellis Bridge	13.70	29	Baherampura	3.22

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY WARD

77. The municipal area of the city of Ahmedabad was divided into 29 wards, 364 circles and 2,046 enumerator's blocks, distributed into 228,383 households, living in 217,984 occupied houses at the Census of 1961 as detailed in the table that follows.

STATEMENT II.24

Number of circles, blocks, houses, population and literate and educated persons in each ward of Ahmedabad City, 1961

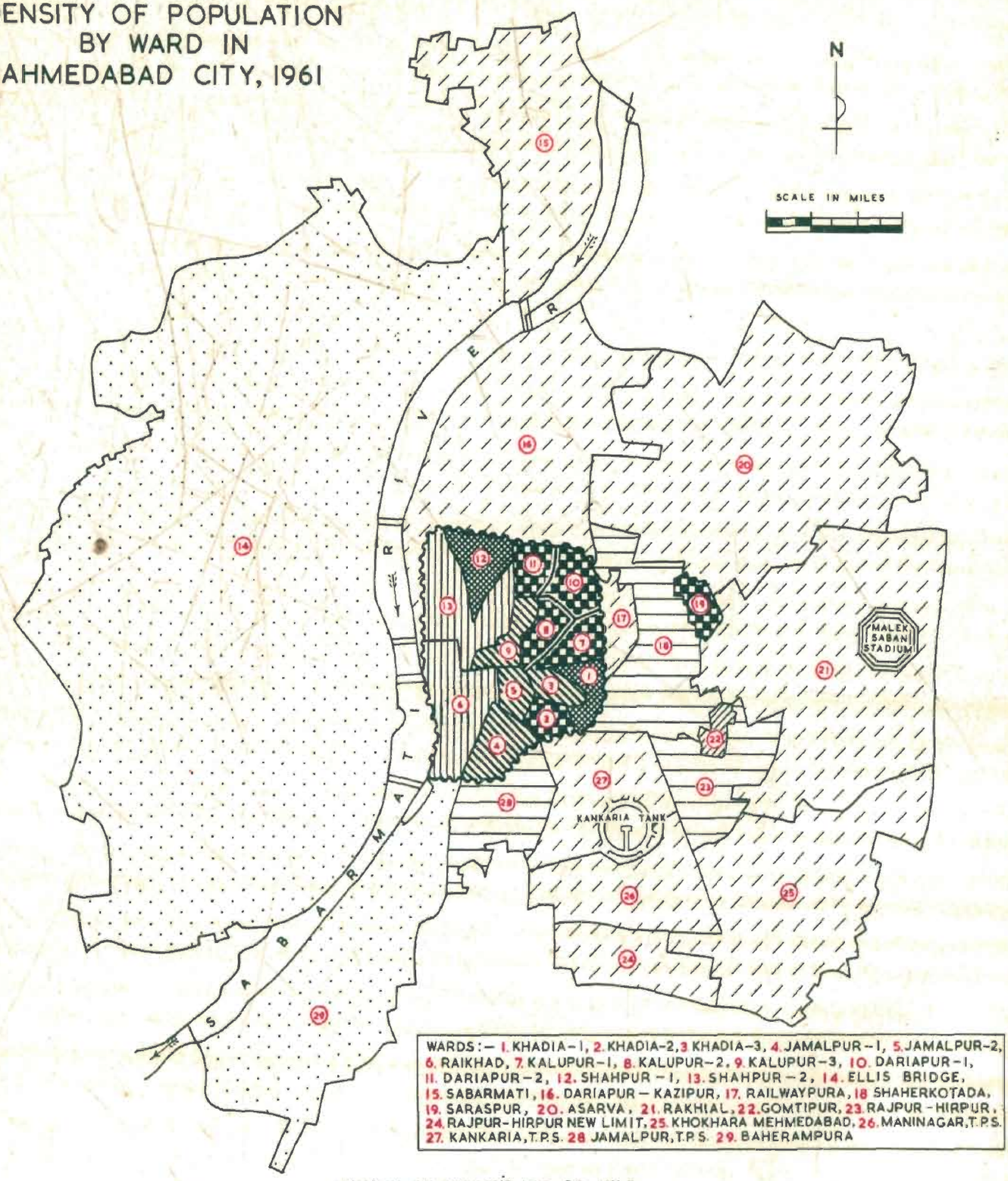
No. and name of ward	No. of circles	No. of blocks	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population			Literate and educated		
					Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Wards	**364**	**2,046**	**217,984**	**228,383**	**1,149,918**	**637,061**	**512,857**	**606,481**	**394,100**	**212,381**
			100.00	**100.00**	**100.00**			**100.00**		
I Khadia-1	10	61	6,271	6,444	34,035	17,837	16,198	25,140	14,221	10,919
			2.88	2.82	2.96			4.14		
II Khadia-2	7	42	4,751	4,794	25,797	13,627	12,170	18,542	10,598	7,944
			2.18	2.10	2.24			3.06		
III Khadia-3	7	42	3,935	3,955	21,548	11,277	10,271	17,096	9,465	7,631
			1.81	1.73	1.87			2.82		
IV Jamalpur-1	15	89	8,289	8,496	51,706	27,352	24,354	25,686	16,637	9,049
			3.80	3.72	4.50			4.24		
V Jamalpur-2	7	42	3,780	4,143	23,170	12,099	11,071	16,632	9,469	7,163
			1.73	1.81	2.02			2.74		
VI Raikhad	11	71	7,442	7,480	41,677	22,376	19,301	24,175	15,130	9,045
			3.41	3.28	3.62			3.99		
VII Kalupur-1	9	52	4,531	5,224	31,380	16,609	14,771	21,255	12,363	8,892
			2.08	2.29	2.73			3.50		
VIII Kalupur-2	9	56	4,376	6,005	33,331	17,956	15,375	25,214	14,443	10,771
			2.01	2.63	2.90			4.16		
IX Kalupur-3	7	43	3,852	4,517	26,198	14,212	11,986	16,049	9,664	6,385
			1.77	1.98	2.28			2.65		
X Dariapur-1	12	73	7,456	7,660	43,678	23,3336	20,345	24,091	15,222	8,869
			3.42	3.35	3.80			3.97		
XI Dariapur-2	10	58	5,792	5,865	31,465	16,874	14,591	19,860	12,197	7,663
			2.66	2.57	2.74			3.27		
XII Shahpur-1	12	71	7,475	7,582	41,038	22,151	18,887	22,218	14,293	7,925
			3.43	3.32	3.57			3.66		
XIII Shahpur-2	16	99	9,580	9,939	54,512	29,156	25,356	31,487	19,445	12,042
			4.39	4.35	4.74			5.19		
XIV Ellis Bridge	42	181	20,239	20,817	110,825	61,368	49,457	66,446	41,604	24,842
			9.28	9.11	9.64			10.96		

STATEMENT II.24-*contd.*

Number of circles, blocks, houses, population and literate and educated persons in each ward of Ahmedabad City, 1961-*contd.*

No. and name of ward	No. of circles	No. of blocks	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population			Literate and educated		
					Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
XV Sabarmati	8	49	5,840 2.68	6,084 2.66	27,387 2.38	15,078	12,309	13,785 2.27	9,070	4,715
XVI Dariapur-Kazipur	32	170	20,611 9.46	21,269 9.31	99,737 8.67	56,601	43,136	40,018 6.60	28,958	11,060
XVII Railwaypura	3	10	987 0.45	987 0.43	4,559 0.40	3,250	1,309	2,402 0.40	1,928	474
XVIII Shaherkotda	16	91	9,011 4.13	9,012 3.95	44,705 3.89	26,616	18,089	16,492 2.72	12,799	3,693
XIX Saraspur	8	43	4,511 2.00	4,558 2.00	21,042 1.83	11,593	9,449	12,860 2.12	8,374	4,486
XX Asarva	32	201	20,114 9.23	23,654 10.36	107,376 9.34	62,758	44,618	41,352 6.82	31,502	9,850
XXI Rakhial	27	155	18,511 8.49	18,596 8.14	82,926 7.21	48,020	34,906	34,806 5.74	25,502	9,304
XXII Gomtipur	3	17	1,950 0.89	1,953 0.86	9,119 0.79	4,964	4,155	5,226 0.86	3,384	1,842
XXIII Rajpur-Hirpur	11	63	7,478 3.43	7,640 3.35	36,247 3.15	20,563	15,684	13,363 2.20	9,905	3,458
XXIV Rajpur-Hirpur New Limit	2	14	1,499 0.69	1,503 0.66	6,768 0.59	3,607	3,161	3,768 0.62	2,342	1,426
XXV Khokhara Mehmedabad	17	103	11,916 5.47	11,928 5.22	48,468 4.21	27,911	20,557	22,971 3.79	16,176	6,795
XXVI Maninagar T.P.S.	8	43	5,001 2.29	5,179 2.27	25,858 2.25	14,185	11,673	17,939 2.96	10,475	7,464
XXVII Kankaria T.P.S.	11	45	5,205 2.39	5,285 2.31	27,355 2.38	14,888	12,467	13,241 2.18	8,805	4,436
XVIII Jamalpur T.P.S.	8	43	5,331 2.45	5,431 2.38	27,147 2.36	14,635	12,512	10,444 1.72	7,196	3,248
XXIX Baherampura	4	19	2,250 1.03	2,383 1.04	10,864 0.94	6,165	4,699	3,923 0.65	2,933	990

DENSITY OF POPULATION BY WARD IN AHMEDABAD CITY, 1961



WARDS :— 1. KHADIA–1, 2. KHADIA–2, 3 KHADIA–3, 4. JAMALPUR–1, 5. JAMALPUR–2, 6. RAIKHAD, 7. KALUPUR–1, 8. KALUPUR–2, 9. KALUPUR–3, 10. DARIAPUR–1, 11. DARIAPUR–2, 12. SHAHPUR–1, 13. SHAHPUR–2, 14. ELLIS BRIDGE, 15. SABARMATI, 16. DARIAPUR – KAZIPUR, 17. RAILWAYPURA, 18 SHAHERKOTADA, 19. SARASPUR, 20. ASARVA, 21. RAKHIAL, 22. GOMTIPUR, 23. RAJPUR – HIRPUR, 24. RAJPUR–HIRPUR NEW LIMIT, 25. KHOKHARA MEHMEDABAD, 26. MANINAGAR, T.P.S. 27. KANKARIA, T.P.S. 28 JAMALPUR, T.P.S. 29. BAHERAMPURA

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQ. MILE

10,000 AND BELOW	50,001 — 100,000	150,001 — 200,000	250,001 — 300,000
10,001 — 50,000	100,001 — 150,000	200,001 — 250,000	300,001 AND ABOVE

Ellis Bridge and Asarva are the most populous wards jointly claiming 18.98 per cent of the total population living in all the wards. The ward which is the least populated is Ward No. XVII—Railwaypura, wherein 4,559 or 0.40 per cent of the total population reside.

DENSITY

78. The distribution of population into different wards given in the foregoing table does not, however, give a true picture of overcrowding in the city, as a proper yardstick to measure the extent of congestion and growing pressure of population in different parts can be had only by comparing the figures of density given in the following statement

STATEMENT II.25

Wardwise density of Ahmedabad city by ward, 1961

Ward No.	Name of the ward	Area in sq. miles	Population	Density per sq. mile	Density per acre
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Ahmedabad City	**35.90**	**1,149,918**	**32,031**	**50**
I	Khadia–1	0.13	34,035	261,808	420
II	Khadia–2	0.07	25,797	368,529	561
III	Khadia–3	0.10	21,548	215,480	347
IV	Jamalpur–1	0.22	51,706	235,027	359
V	Jamalpur–2	0.11	23,170	210,636	331
VI	Raikhad	0.38	41,677	109,676	173
VII	Kalupur–1	0.10	31,380	313,800	468
VIII	Kalupur–2	0.11	33,331	303,009	469
IX	Kalupur–3	0.12	26,198	218,317	336
X	Dariapur–1	0.13	43,678	335,985	526
XI	Dariapur–2	0.09	31,465	349,611	533
XII	Shahpur–1	0.14	41,038	293,129	446
XIII	Shahpur–2	0.42	54,512	129,790	204
XIV	Ellis Bridge	13.70	110,825	8,089	13
XV	Sabarmati	1.93	27,387	14,190	22
XVI	Dariapur-Kazipur	2.26	99,737	44,131	69
XVII	Railwaypura	0.26	4,559	17,535	27
XVIII	Shaherkotda	0.86	44,705	51,983	81
XIX	Saraspur	0.06	21,042	350,700	526
XX	Asarva	3.69	107,376	29,099	45
XXI	Rakhial	2.42	82,926	34,267	53
XXII	Gomtipur	0.06	9,119	151,983	240
XXIII	Rajpur-Hirpur	0.60	36,247	60,412	94
XXIV	Rajpur-Hirpur New limit	0.44	6,768	15,382	24
XXV	Khokhara Mehmedabad	2.21	48,468	21,931	34
XXVI	Maninagar T.P.S.	0.90	25,858	28,731	45
XXVII	Kankaria T.P.S.	0.75	27,355	36,473	57
XXVIII	Jamalpur T.P.S.	0.42	27,147	64,636	101
XXIX	Baherampura	3.22	10,864	3,374	5

79. Ahmedabad has a total area of 35.9 sq. miles and a total population of 1,149,918 persons, which give a density of 32,031 persons to a sq. mile. The first 13 wards which were formerly located within the city fortwall are the most congested parts of the city, Khadia–2 being the densest, with 368,529 persons to a sq. mile. Other wards, the density of which exceeds 3 lakhs are in order Dariapur–2 and 1 and Kalupur–1 and 2. Within the fortwall Raikhad and Shahpur–2 have the lowest density, 109,676 and 129,790 persons respectively per sq. mile. But the picture is quite different for the areas outside the city walls except in the case of Saraspur, which has a density as high as 350,700 persons to a sq. mile, followed at a much greater distance by Gomtipur ward with a density of 151,983 persons. Barring these 2 wards, which were as much part of the city as those within the city walls, the density of other wards numbering 14 located outside the city walls varies from 3,374 for Baherampura to 64,636 for the ward known as Jamalpur Town Planning Scheme. Next to Baherampura, Ellis Bridge has the lowest density of 8,089 among the wards outside the city walls. Other wards where the density is below 20,000 are (i) Sabarmati, (ii) Railwaypura, (iii) Rajpur-Hirpur new limit. Those with density between 20,000 and 50,000 persons are Khokhara Mehmedabad, Maninagar Town Planning Scheme, Asarva, Rakhial, Kankaria Town Planning Scheme and Dariapur-Kazipur. The rest have density varying between 50,000 and 65,000 and include Shaherkotda, Rajpur-Hirpur and Jamalpur Town Planning Scheme.

80. The map facing this page illustrates the relative density of different wards in the city.

ANNEXURE A

Special Tables for Cities

A-Series

A-I—Area, Houses and Population

A-IV—Cities and Town-groups Classified by Population in 1961 with Variation since 1901

B–Series

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

B-III Part–A—Industrial Classification of Workers and Non-workers by Educational Levels

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B-VIII Part–A—Persons Unemployed Aged 15 and above by Sex, Broad Age-groups and Educational Levels

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

B-X—Sample Households (i) engaged neither in Cultivation nor Household Industry, (ii) engaged either in Cultivation or Household Industry but not in both and (iii) engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry

B-XI—Sample Households engaged in Cultivation Classified by Interest in Land and Size of Land Cultivated

B-XII—Sample Households engaged in Cultivation only Classified by Size of Land Cultivated and Number of Family Workers and Hired Workers

B-XIII—Sample Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry showing Size of Land Cultivated Classified by Principal Household Industry

B-XIV—Sample Households engaged only in Household Industry Classified by Principal Household Industry

Part–A—Households Classified by Major Groups of Principal Household Industry and Number of Persons engaged

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

B-XV—Sample Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry Classified by Size of Land

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

B-XVII—Sample Households Classified by Number of Male and Female Members by Size of Households

C-Series

C-I—Composition of Sample Households by Relationship to Head of Family
C-II—Age and Marital Status
C-III Part-B—Age, Sex and Education
C-IV—Single Year Age Returns
C-V—Mother Tongue (Alphabetical Order)
C-VI—Bilingualism
C-VII—Religion
C-VIII Part-A—Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Castes
C-VIII Part-B—Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Tribes

D-Series

D-I—Non-Indian Nationals
D-II—Place of Birth
D-III—Migrants Classified by Place of Birth and Duration of Residence in Place of Enumeration
D-IV—Migrants to Cities Classified by Sex, Broad Age-groups, Educational Levels and in case of Workers also by Occupational Divisions and Groups
D-V—Cities showing Population Born Locally, Migrants from Rural Areas and Migrants from other Towns and Cities
D-VI—Distribution of Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-workers by Place of Birth

E-Series

E-I—Census Houses and the Uses to which They are put
E-II—Tenure Status of Sample Census Households living in Census Houses used Wholly or Partly as Dwelling
E-III—Census Houses used as Factories and Workshops Classified by Industry, *Power* and *No Power* used and Size of Employment
E-IV—Distribution of Sample Households living in Census Houses used Wholly or Partly as Dwelling by Predominant Material of Wall and Predominant Material of Roof
E-V—Sample Households Classified by Number of Members and by Number of Rooms occupied

SCT/SC/ST-Series

SCT-I Part-A—Industrial Classification of Persons at Work and Non-workers by Sex for Scheduled Castes
SCT-I Part-B—Industrial Classification of Persons at Work and Non-workers by Sex for Scheduled Tribes
SCT-II Part-A—Age and Marital Status for Scheduled Castes
SCT-II Part-B—Age and Marital Status for Scheduled Tribes
SCT-III Part-A(i)—Education for Scheduled Castes
SCT-III Part-A(ii)—Education for Scheduled Tribes
SCT-IV Part-A—Religion for Scheduled Castes
SCT-IV Part-B—Religion for Scheduled Tribes

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

ST-I—Mother Tongue and Bilingualism for Scheduled Tribes
ST-II—Persons not at Work Classified by Sex and Type of Activity for Scheduled Tribes.

ANNEXURE B

Notifications Extending Municipal Limits

(Bombay Government Gazette)

Notification

General Department

Whereas a Notification was published in the Bombay Government Gazette (Page 709) dated 15th July 1875 and in the Vernacular Newspapers of Ahmedabad and in the City of Ahmedabad in the Ahmedabad Collectorate to the intent that His Excellency the Governor in Council believed it to be expedient to alter the Municipal limits of the said City, constituted a Municipal District under Bombay Act VI of 1873 and whereas the objection which some of the inhabitants of the said city have submitted to such alteration of the Municipal limits of the said city are in the opinion of the Government in Council sufficient and whereas it has been represented by the Municipality of Ahmedabad that it is desirable to alter as below the limits of its district, it is hereby notified under Clause 3, Section IV and Clause 2, Section XVI of Bombay Act VI of 1873 and in modification of so much of the notification of the 7th November 1874, published at page 922 of the Bombay Government Gazette of the same date, as refers to the City Municipality of Ahmedabad that the following shall henceforth be the Municipal limits of the said city, and that all persons residing within the limits of the said district shall be deemed to be inhabitants thereof within the meaning of the said Act.

Name of the City	Talukas	Limits of the Municipality
Ahmedabad	Duskroee	Within the Town Walls of the City. Within the walls of the village of Suruspoor. Portion of the Railway Suburb bounded on the North by a line drawn from the Kaloopoor gate along the south side of the over Bridge approach to the Railway fencing. West by the town wall from the Kaloopoor gate to the Sarungpoor gate. South by Survey Nos. 101 and 100, 110. East by the Railway fencing.

By order
E. JAMES,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
27th October 1875

Notification under the Bombay

Local Boards and District Municipal Acts

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1894

No. 3543 :–With reference to the Notification No. 100, dated the 10th January 1894, issued by the Governor in Council under the provisions of section 10 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, Amendment Act II of 1884, and published at page 4, Part I–A, of the Bombay Government Gazette dated 11th idem, announcing a proposal to alter the limits of the municipal district of Ahmedabad in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 10 of the aforesaid Act, to direct that, as no objection to the proposed alterations of the limits have been raised, the following shall henceforward be the limits of the said municipal district :

North :

From a point on the west side of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Crossing No. 315 to the north of the Dariapur Gate, to a point on the east side of the Dudheshwar road, opposite to the point where Survey Nos. 400 and 398 touch on that road, and thence along the eastern side of the Dudheshwar road up to the Survey No. 341 and thence including Survey Nos. 341, 342, 343 and 347 of the village of Dariapur-Kazipur as far as Survey No. 575 of the village of Wadaj.

South :

Kankaria Tank including its water-shed together with a strip of land adjoining the city-walls up to the "Chato Aro" running towards the left bank of Sabarmati river.

East :

The whole of the tract of land from the B.B. & C.I. Railway Level crossing No. 315 to the north-west end of the Saraspur town walls, and from thence the walls that surround the said hamlet and following the line of the old tract until it crosses the railway at the level crossing No. 311 and thence meeting the line of the water-shed of the Kankaria Tank.

West :

Sabarmati river as far as the river bank.

By order of His Excellency
the Right Honourable the
Governor in Council,
G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Chief Secretary
to Government.

Notifications under the Bombay

Local Boards and District Municipal Acts

Bombay Castle, 24th October 1899

No. 4769 :-Whereas by a proclamation No. 2356, dated the 6th June 1899, published at pages 44 and 45 of the Bombay Government Gazette for 1899, Part I-A, in English and in the Shamsher Bahadur and the Hitechchhu in Gujarati on the 23rd and 29th June 1899 respectively, and posted up on the 1st July 1899 in conspicuous places situated within the limits of the Ahmedabad Municipality, it was duly announced under section 10 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, Amendment Act, 1884, that it was proposed to alter the limits of the municipal district of Ahmedabad in the manner specified in the said proclamation; and whereas no objections have been made to the said proposal, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased in exercise of the powers conferred of the said municipal district accordingly, and to declare that the said municipal district shall, on and from the 25th November 1899, be bounded in the manner hereinafter shown :

North :

From the north-east corner of Survey No. 577 to the north boundary of Asarwa Tank, and thence following the Jahangirpara track road including Survey No. 28 to the road that meets the camp road at a corner of Survey No. 10 of Asarwa village and thence from that point to the Railway Crossing No. 315 and thence following the railway line up to the Railway Crossing No. 317 and thence returning to the Shahibag Road up to the corner of Survey No. 71 and thence following the track road up to Survey No. 339 including Survey No. 270 and thence including the Survey Nos. 341, 342, 343 and 347 (water-works) belonging to the village of Dariapur-Kazipur, as far as Survey No. 575 of the village of Wadaj.

East :

From the north-east corner of the Survey No. 577 to the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway level crossing and from that point following the cart road up to Survey No. 476, and from this point passing to the east of Survey Nos. 477 and 468 up to the south-east corner of Survey No. 468 and thence passing on the east of Survey Nos. 61, 62, 63 and 57 and thence along the track road up to the north-west corner of Survey No. 38 and thence along the north of Survey No. 104 and east of Survey Nos. 105, 106, 107, 108 and 109, meeting the Gomtipur Road at the south-east corner of Survey No. 109 and from that point to the level crossing No. 311 and following the Railway line up to the east of Survey No. 35, and thence passing along the north of Survey Nos. 41, 40, 39 and thence south of Survey Nos. 53 and 54, west of Survey No. 52, north of Survey Nos. 61, 62, 64 and east of Survey Nos. 66, 26, 27, 25.

South :

South of Survey Nos. 63, 21, 388 west of 312, 313 and meeting the north-east corner of Survey No. 362 and from that point to the south-west corner of Survey No. 396 and thence coming back along the Shah Alam Road to the south-west corner of Survey No. 433 and thence passing along the north side of the cart road meeting south-west corner of Survey No. 15 and thence to the north-east corner of Survey No. 21 from that point to the river bank along the south side of road.

West :

Sabarmati River as far as the left bank of the river.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
J. DEG. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

Notifications under the Bombay

Local Boards and District Municipal Acts,

General Department

Bombay Castle, 17th October 1911

No. 6148 :- Whereas by a proclamation No. 4216, dated 12th July 1911, published in English at pages 52 and 53 of the Bombay Government Gazette Part I-A of 13th July 1911, and in Gujarati in the Prajabandhu and Gujarati Panch news papers of Ahmedabad 30th July 1911, and locally on 24th and 25th July 1911 in conspicuous places in the Ahmedabad City as well as in the area affected by the proclamation, it was duly announced under section 8 of the Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901, that it was proposed to alter the limits of the Municipal District of Ahmedabad in the manner specified in the said proclamation; and whereas the objections received thereto do not commend themselves as valid, His Excellency the Governor in council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4(1)of the said Act, to alter the limits of the said Municipal District accordingly, and it is hereby declared that the altered boundaries shall be as follows :

North :

From the north-east corner of Survey No. 577, (Asarva) to the north boundary of Asarva tank and then following Jahangirpura track road, including Survey Nos. 28, 17, 15 and 14 (Asarva) as far as the east corner of Survey No. 92 (Dariapur-Kazipur), then along the east sides of Survey Nos. 92, 93, 94 as far as the north-east corner of Survey No. 94 (Dariapur-Kazipur), then following the cart road going to the Camp toll chowky (exclusive of the cart track) as far as north corner of Survey No. 151 (Dariapur-Kazipur), then returning by the camp road along Survey Nos. 151 and 149 and then passing towards north-west as far as the north corner of Survey No. 211 (Dariapur-Kazipur), and then along the left bank of the river including Survey No. 575 of the village of Vadaj.

East :

From the north-east corner of Survey No. 577 (Asarva) to the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway crossing and then going along the Railway as far the northern corner of Survey No. 654 (Asarva) and going by the east of the same No. and then crossing the Naroda road as far as the north corner of 443 (Asarva) and then passing along the north of Nos. 445, 453, then touching the north-east corner of 453, passing along the east sides of 452, 451, and along the eastern side of 450 as far as the south-east corner of 448 and then returning along the north side of the cart road and passing to the east of Survey Nos. 477 and 468 and then passing to the east of the Survey Nos. 61, 62, 63 and 57 (Rakhial) and then passing along the east of Survey Nos. 56, 52, 225 and 230 as far as south corner of 229, then passing to the south of Rakhial village, along the eastern sides of Survey Nos. 2 and 1 meeting the Kunbha road then passing along the south of Survey Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 (Rakhial) as far as the south-west corner of No. 6 and then crossing the road and meeting the north-west corner of Survey No. 468 (Rakhial) and then going to the north sides of Survey Nos. 468, 469 and then passing along the east side of Survey No. 95 (Sheher Kotda), excluding the

Sheher Kotda No. 94, and meeting the south-west corner of 475 (Asarva), then going along the east of Gomtipur and Rajpur-Hirpur village sites as far as the north-east corner of 134 (Rajpur-Hirpur) and then passing along the foot-track to the east of Survey Nos. 134 (Rajpur-Hirpur), 453, 452 and 450 (Rakhial) and then crossing the cart-road and meeting the north-east corner of Survey No. 79 (Rajpur-Hirpur) and passing along the east of Nos. 79, 76 and 75, meeting the Mehmedabad road at the south-east corner of 75 and then passing along the south of Survey No. 75 and 74, crossing the B. B & C. I. Rly. at Railway crossing No. 309 and going along the east and south sites of Survey No. 67 and passing to the east of Survey Nos. 26, 27 and 25 (Nagina).

South :

South of Survey Nos. 23, 21 (Nagina), 388 (Dariapur-Kazipur), west of 312 (Rajpur-Hirpur), along the south of Survey Nos. 368, 369, 371, 372, 373, 381 (Rajpur-Hirpur) as far as the junction of the Kankaria-Shah Alam and Astodia-Shah Alam road and then going to the west of Survey Nos. 382, 386, 387, 391, 392, 393, 395, 396, 397, 399 and 400 (Rajpur-Hirpur) as far as the south-west corner of 433 and then passing along the north side of the cart-road, meeting the south corner of Survey No. 15 (Behrampur), then crossing the pucca road and then meeting the south-east corner of Survey No. 16 and going along the east of Survey Nos. 44, 45 47, 48, 49, 50, 51 and then along the south of 51, 52, 55, 56, 57 and 58, then meeting the Sabarmati River and passing along the west of 58, 33, 30, 29 and 26.

West :

From the north-west corner of No. 26 (Behrampur) along the left bank of the Sabarmati River as far the southern end of the Gaekwad Haveli, then crossing the river and meeting the north side of Survey No. 13 (Kochrab) and then passing along the north sides of Survey Nos. 13, 17 and then to the south of 24 (Kochrab), 53, (Chhadavad) 22, 27, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34 (Kochrab) and 34 (Chhadavad) then crossing the Sarkhej road and meeting the south corner of Survey No. 35 (Chhadavad) and then passing along the south sides of 35, 36, 93, 92, 91, 90, then passing the south side of No. 43 and then crossing the Dholka line as far as the south corner of 105 and then along the south of Survey Nos. 105, 106 and 111, then crossing 110 and meeting the cart-track and passing along the cart-track to the west of Survey Nos. 113, 114 and then to the north of Rasalo (excluding the kachha road) and then along the cart road to the west of Survey Nos. 137, 136, 135, 134, 133, 125, and 124 (Changispur) as far as the north-west corner of Survey No. 5, leaving the cart-track and then passing along the north of 5, 4 and along the east of 128, 129, 130 and then to the north of 160, 162 and then to the west of 168, crossing Dholka line and meeting the north-west corner of 163 and then passing along the north of 163, 152, and crossing the Nalla and passing along the west of Survey Nos. 292, 293, 294, 295, 296 (Shekhpur-Khanpur), then crossing the Vadaj road, meeting the north-west corner of 281 (Shekhpur-Khanpur) and then passing along the north of 281, 282, 283 and crossing the Sabarmati River and meeting the left bank of the river opposite to the 8 bastion of the City Wall counting to the north-west corner of the city and then going along the same bank.

By order of His Exellency
the Honourable the
Governor in Council,
L. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

Notifications under the Bombay

Local Boards and District Municipal Acts

General Department

Bombay Castle, 9th February 1920

No. 1594:– Whereas by proclamation No. 8402 dated the 7th October 1919, published in English at page 171 of the Bombay Government Gazette Part I-A, dated the 9th idem; and in Gujarati in the "Gujarati Panch" on the 26th October 1919, and posted up in conspicuous places within the Municipal District on the 3rd November 1919, it was duly announced, under section 8 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, that in order to facilitate the making of a Town Planning Scheme in an area south of city wall of Ahmedabad between the Jamalpur and Astodia Gates, it was proposed to add a certain area to the limits of the Ahmedabad Municipal District as constituted under Government Notification, General Department, No. 7129, dated the 7th September 1914; and whereas no objections have been raised against the said proposal. His Excellency the Governor in council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4(1) of the said Act, to add the said area, the addition being to the south of the metalled road situated to the south of the Slaughter-house and joining the Pirana Road outside the Jamalpur Gate with the Shah Alam Road outside the Astodia Gate, so that the said Municipal District may be bounded on the south in the manners specified as below :

"*South* :

South of Survey Nos. 23, 21 (Nagina), 338 (Dariapur-Kazipur), west of Survey No. 312 (Rajpur-Hirpur), along the south of Survey Nos. 368, 369, 371, 372, 373 and 381 (Rajpur-Hirpur) as far as the junction of the Kankaria-Shah Alam and Astodia-Shah Alam Roads and then going from the west of Survey No. 382 (Rajpur-Hirpur) to the south of Survey Nos. 412, 418 and 417 (Rajpur-Hirpur), 316 (Beherampur) and 12 and 11 (Dani Limbda), 293, 292, 291 and 276 (Beherampur) and then from the west of Survey Nos. 276, 275 and 298 (Beherampur) to the east of Survey Nos. 48, 49, 50 and 51 and then along the south of Survey Nos. 51, 52, 55, 56, 57 and 58, then meeting the Sabarmati river and passing along the west of Survey Nos. 58, 33, 30, 29 and 26", the rest of the boundaries of the said Municipal District as stated in the said Government Notification remaining unaltered.

By order of His Excellency
the Honourable the
Governor in Council,
G. A. THOMAS,
Secretary to Government.

Notifications under the Bombay

Local Board and District Municipal Acts

General Department

Bombay Castle, 13th December 1928

No. 1427:–Whereas by proclamation No. 1427, dated 9th June 1928, published in English at pages 126-127 of the Bombay Government Gazette, Part I-A, dated the 14th June, 1928 and in Gujarati in the Gujarati Panch dated the 8th July 1928, and posted up in conspicuous places within the Ahmedabad Municipal District on the 10th July 1928, it was duly announced, under section 7 of the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925 (Bom. XVIII of 1925), that it was proposed to alter the eastern and southern limits of the Ahmedabad Municipal Borough as constituted under Government Notification No. 7129, dated 7th September 1914, and amended by Government Notification Nos. 1594, 1354 and 1427, dated 9th February 1920, 28th November 1921 and 25 November 1921 respectively and whereas the petitions of objections received against the aforesaid proclamation have been considered to be invalid, the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the said Act, to alter the said limits of the Ahmedabad Municipal District, so that the said Municipal District may be bounded on the east as well as south in the manner specified below :

East :

From the north-east corner of Survey No. 577 (Asarwa) to the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway crossing and then going along the Railway so far as the northern corner of Survey No. 654 (Asarwa) and then by going the same number and passing along by the east of the northern boundary of Survey Nos. 653, 516, 652, 519, 570, 650, 522, 564, 560, 561, 558, 647, 556, 554, 645, 644, 551, 550, 238, 239, 242, 328, 638 and as far as the north-east corner of the Survey No. 330 and then turning towards the south as far as the north-east corner of the Survey No. 34 (Aspur) passing the eastern boundary of Survey Nos. 330, 329, 544, 536 and crossing the Naroda Road and then going towards the north-east corner of the Survey No. 409, and then towards the eastern boundary of Survey Nos. 411, 412, 402, 401, 400 of (Asarwa) and Survey Nos. 32, 33 (Aspur) and then going along northern boundary of Survey No. 34 and then passing along the southern boundary of the same number and of Survey Nos. 33, 15, 14, 13 (Aspur) and Survey Nos. 431, 432, 459, 458, 449, 448, 665 (Asarwa) then returning the north side of the east road and passing to the east of Survey Nos. 477, 461 and then passing the east of Survey Nos. 61, 62, 63 and 57 (Rakhial) and then passing along the east of Survey Nos. 56, 52, 225, and 230 as far as the south corner of 229, then passing to the south of Rakhial village along the eastern sides of Survey Nos. 2 and 1, meeting the Kanbha Road and then passing along the south of Survey Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 (Rakhial) as far as the south-west corner of No. 6 and then crossing the road and meeting the north-west corner of Survey No. 468 (Rakhial) and then going along the north side of Survey Nos. 468, 469 and then passing along the east side of Survey No. 95 (Sheher Kotda), excluding the Sheher Kotda No. 94, and meeting the south-west corner of 475 (Asarwa), then going along the east of Gomtipur and Rajpur-Hirpur village sites as far as north-west corner of 134 (Rajpur-Hirpur) and then passing along the foot-track to the east of Survey Nos. 134 (Rajpur-Hirpur),

453, 452 and 450 (Rakhial) and then crossing the cart road and meeting the north-east corner of Survey No. 79 (Rajpur-Hirpur) and passing along the east of Nos. 79, 76, 75, meeting the Mehmedabad road at the south-east corner of Survey No. 75 and then passing along the south of Survey Nos. 75 and 74 crossing the B. B & C. I.Railway at the Railway crossing 309, and going along the east and south side of Survey No. 67 and passing to the east of Survey Nos. 26, 27 and 25 (Nagina).

South :

South of Survey Nos. 23, 21 (Nagina), 388 (Dariapur–Kazipur), west of Survey No. 312 (Rajpur-Hirpur) and then passing the northern boundary of 310, 308, 307, 306, 375, 374, 379, 380 (Rajpur-Hirpur) and Survey No. 40 and north-west corner of 39 of Sundra-Khamodral and crossing the Shah Alam Road and then passing northward along the eastern boundary of Survey No. 16, Sundra–Khamodral and Survey No. 413 of Rajpur-Hirpur and touching the south-east corner of Survey No. 412 and passing south of Survey Nos. 418, 417, Rajpur-Hirpur and Survey No. 316 of Behrampur, 12 and 11 of Dani Limda, 293, 292, 291, 276 of Behrampur and then crossing the cart-track and passing west along the southern boundary of 272 and crossing the Dholka Road and passing along the south of Survey Nos. 51, 52, 55 56, 57 and 58 then meeting the Sabarmati river and passing along the west of Survey Nos. 58, 33, 30, 29 and 26.

By order of the
Government of Bombay
(Transferred Departments),
C. W. A. TURNER,
Secretary to Government.

Notifications under the Bombay Local Boards,

Village Panchayats, Municipal Boroughs, District

Municipal and Primary Education Acts

General Department

Bombay Castle, 3rd May 1932

No. 1427:–Whereas by a proclamation No. 1427, dated the 17th December 1931 published in English at page 361 of the Bombay Government Gazette, Part I–A, dated the 24th December 1931, and in Gujarati in the Gujarat Patrika dated, the 6th February 1932, and posted up in conspicuous places within the Municipal district of the Municipal Borough of Ahmedabad on the 2nd February 1932, it was duly announced under section 7 of Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925 (Bombay Act, XVIII of 1925), that it was proposed to alter the northern limit of the Ahmedabad Municipal Borough as constituted under Government Notifications Nos. 1594, 1354, 1427 and 1427, dated the 9th February 1920, 28th November 1921, 25th November 1921 and 13th December 1928, respectively; and whereas no objections have been made to the proposal, the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the said Act, to alter the said limits of the Ahmedabad Municipal Borough, so that the said Municipal Borough may be bounded on the north in the manner specified below:

North :

From the north-east corner of Survey No. 577 (Asarva) to the north boundary of Asarva Tank and thence following the Jahangirpura track-road including Survey Nos. 28, 17, 5, 14 (Asarva) as far as south-east corner of Survey No. 92 (Dariapur–Kazipur) then along the east sides of Survey Nos. 92, 93, 94 as far as the north-east corner of Survey No. 94 (Dariapur-Kazipur). Then following the cart road going to Camp Toll Chouky (exclusive of the cart-track) as far as the north corner of Survey No. 151 (Dariapur-Kazipur) and from the north corner of Survey No. 151 (Dariapur-Kazipur) going to eastward and meeting north-west corner of Survey No. 158 going along the northern boundary of Survey No. 158 up to the north corner of the same and then turning northwards crossing the Camp road and meeting the east corner of Survey No. 159 and going along the northern boundary of Survey Nos. 159 and 160 and touching the road in front of Navroji Hall at the north-west corner of Survey No. 160. Then passing by the eastern edge of the road in front of Navroji Hall and the Government rest house upto the western corner of Ahmedabad Cantonment and then touching the eastern boundary of Survey No. 211 Dariapur-Kazipur upto its northern corner and then taking a turn to the left bank of the river including Survey No. 575 of Wadaj.

General Department

Bombay Castle, 21st December 1936

No. 1427:- Whereas by a proclamation No. 1427, dated the 7th August 1936, published in English at pages 154–155 of Bombay Government Gazette, Part I–A, dated the 13th August 1936, and in Gujarati in Gujarati Panch, dated the 6th September 1936 and posted up in conspicuous places within the Municipal district of the Municipal Borough of Ahmedabad on the 15th September 1936, it was duly announced under section 7 of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925 (Bombay Act XVIII of 1925), that it was proposed to alter the southern limit of the Ahmedabad Municipal Borough as constituted under Government Notifications Nos. 1594, 1354, 1427, 1427 and 1427, dated the 9th February 1920, 28th November 1921, 25th November 1921, 13th December 1928 and 3rd May 1932 respectively; and whereas no objections have been made to the proposal; the Government of the Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the said Act, to alter the said limits of the Ahmedabad Municipal Borough so that the said Municipal Borough may be bounded on the south in the manner specified below:

South :

South of Survey No. 23–21 (Nagina), 388 (Dariapur–Kazipur), west of Survey No. 312 (Rajpur–Hirpur) and passing along the northern boundary of Survey No. 310, 308, 307, 306, 375, 374, 379, 380 (Rajpur–Hirpur) and Survey No. 40 and north-west corner of Survey No. 39 of Sundhal Khamodral and crossing the Shah Alam Road and then passing northward alongwith the eastern boundary of Survey Nos. 16 (Sundhal khamodral), 413 of Rajpur-Hirpur and touching the south-east corner of Survey No. 412, and passing south of Survey Nos. 418, 417 (Rajpur-Hirpur) and Survey No. 316 of Behrampur, and 12, 11 of Dani Limda, 293, 292, 291, 276 of Behrampur and then along the west of Survey Nos. 277, 278, 279(2), 255, 208 (Behrampur) touching the north-west corner of Survey No. 249, then crossing the road to Bareja, then along the north of Survey No. 248 (Behrampur), then to the south along the west of Survey Nos. 248, 247 (Behrampur) and 340, 339, 338, 323, 325, 324 (Dani Limda); then to the west along the north of Survey No. 229 (2) of Behrampur, then going to the south along the west of Survey No. 229 (2), 219 (Behrampur), then touching the north-west corner of Survey No. 220 (Behrampur) then along the north of Survey No. 283 (Dani Limda), then to the south along the west of Survey Nos. 283, 282, 281, 280 (Dani Limda) and then touching the north-west corner of Survey No. 279 and then to the west along the northern boundary of Survey No. 275 and then to the south along the western boundary of Survey No. 275 and Survey No. 274 (1). Then along the north of Survey Nos. 272, 271 (2), 271 (1), 266 (1), 267, 270 (Dani Limda), then along the eastern side of the cart-tract and meeting the northern boundary of the Ganger Galia Tank Survey No. 274 of Shahwadi and then passing along the north-west boundary of the tank. Then to the west along the north of Survey Nos. 201, 202, 203, 206 (Shahwadi), then to the south along the west of Survey Nos. 206, 210, 217, 216

and then touching the north-west corner of Survey No. 214 (Shahwadi), then going along the north of 213 then to the south along the west of No. 213, 292, 293, 299, 301 (Shahwadi), then to the west along the north of Survey No. 303, and then crossing the road to Dholka and meeting the north-east corner of Survey No. 351, then going to the north along the east of Survey Nos. 352, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145 (Shahwadi), then to the west along the north of Survey Nos. 145, 135, 134, 115 (Shahwadi), then turning to the south along the west of Survey No. 115 (Shahwadi) and then to the west along the north of Survey Nos. 362, 364, 365, 424, 423 (Shahwadi), then to the north along the east of Survey Nos. 435, 432, (Shahwadi). Then crossing the village road, then going to the north along the east of Survey Nos. 499, 503 (Shahwadi). Then crossing the second village road and then to the north along the east of Survey Nos. 504, 550 (Shahwadi) to meet the river Sabarmati (left bank) and passing northwards along to left bank of the river Sabarmati and coming as far as the north-west corner of Survey No. 26 of Behrampur.

By order of the
Government of Bombay
(Transferred Department),
H. T. SORLEY,
Secretary to Government.

General Department

Bombay Castle, 11th November 1938

No. 1427 (1): Whereas by Proclamation No. 1427, dated the 20th May 1938, published in English at pages 199-206 of Part I-A of the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, dated the 26th May 1938, and in Gujarati in the issue of the local newspaper GUJARAT SAMACHAR, dated the 3rd July 1938, and posted up on the 14th July 1938 in conspicuous places in the Municipal Borough of Ahmedabad and in the areas proposed to be included in the said Municipal Borough, it was announced under Section 7 of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925 (Bom. XVIII of 1925), that it was proposed to alter the limits of the said Municipal Borough in the manner specified in the said proclamation and whereas the objections to the said proposal submitted to the Collector of Ahmedabad are, in the opinion of the Government of Bombay, insufficient and invalid;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4(2) of the said Act, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st February 1939, the limits of the said Municipal Borough shall be altered accordingly, and to declare that the said Municipal Borough shall, with effect from the said date, be bounded in the manner hereinafter shown :

On the North :

The right bank of the Sabarmati River from the south-east corner of Survey No. 552 (Wadaj) up to the Sabarmati Railway Bridge; then southwards along the Bridge to the south-west corner of the Bridge; then northwards along the left bank of the river upto the north-east corner of Survey No. 211 (Dariapur-Kazipur) then southwards along the eastern boundary of Survey Nos. 211 (Dariapur-Kazipur), 210, 209, 177 and 201; then westwards from the south-east corner of Survey No. 201 (Dariapur-Kazipur) across the road and along the northern boundary of Survey Nos. 160 and 159; then across the road to the north-west corner of Survey No. 158; then southwards along the western boundary of Survey No. 158, and across the road to the north-west corner of Survey No. 155; then westwards across the road to the north-west corner of Survey No. 151; then southwards along the eastern boundary of Survey No. 151 (Dariapur-Kazipur), 150 and 147, then eastwards along the northern boundary of Survey No. 67; then northwards along the western boundary of Survey No. 68; then eastwards along the northern boundary of Survey No. 68; then northwards along the western boundary of Survey No. 72; then eastwards along the northern boundary of Survey No. 72; and across the road to the north-west corner of Survey No. 77; then southwards along the northern and eastern boundaries of Survey Nos. 78 and the northern boundary of Survey Nos. 79 and 80; then northwards along the western boundary of Survey Nos. 81, 82 and 88; then eastwards along the northern boundary of Survey Nos. 88 and 86; then northwards along the western boundary of Survey Nos. 84 and 101; then eastwards along the northern boundary of Survey No. 101; then across the road and along the northern boundary of Survey Nos. 102 and 107 of Asarva; then across the road and along the northern boundary of Survey

No 145, the western, northern and eastern boundaries of Survey No. 149 the northern boundary of Survey Nos. 184 and 186 of Asarva, the eastern boundary of Survey No. 186, the southern boundary of Survey No. 187 and the western and northern boundaries of Survey No. 189; then southwards along the eastern boundary of Survey No. 189; then along the northern boundary of the road from the south-east corner of Survey No. 189 to a point on the southern boundary of Survey No. 203 exactly opposite the north-east corner of Survey No. 204; then across the road to the north-east corner of Survey No. 204; then southwards along the eastern boundary of Survey No. 204, the northern and western boundaries of Survey No. 246, the northern and eastern boundaries of Survey No. 243, and the eastern boundary of Survey No. 641 upto the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway Line; then northwards along the Railway line upto the south-east corner of Survey No. 264; then southwards across the Railway line and along the eastern boundary of Survey Nos. 320, 319 and 318; then across the road and along the north-east boundary of Survey No. 339; then across the Naroda Road and along the north-east boundary of Survey Nos. 372, 373, 369 and 365 upto the north-east corner of Survey No. 365.

On the East :

From the north-east corner of Survey No. 365 southwards along the eastern boundary of Survey Nos. 365, 366, 715, 714, 713, 389 and 390 upto the south-east corner of Survey No. 390; then eastwards across the road upto north-east corner of Survey No. 711; then southwards along the eastern boundary of Survey No. 711, 710, 708, 706 and 705; then across the road to the north-west corner of Survey No. 674, and along the northern boundary thereof; then southwards along the eastern boundary of Survey No. 674, the northern and eastern boundaries of Survey No. 673 and the eastern and southern boundaries of Survey No. 671 upto the north-east corner of Survey No. 88 (Rakhial); then southwards along the eastern boundary of Survey No. 88; then across the road and along the northern and western boundaries of Survey No. 202 and the western boundary of Survey Nos. 200, 204 and 216; then eastwards along the southern boundary of Survey Nos. 216 and 215; then southwards along the western boundary of Survey No. 214; then across the road and along the western boundary of Survey Nos. 264, 262, 261, 260, 259 and 254, then eastwards along the southern boundary of Survey Nos. 254, 255, 256, 271, 273, 280, 281 and 282, upto a point opposite the north-east corner of Survey No. 311; then southwards across the road and along the eastern boundary of Survey Nos. 311 and 309; then across the road and along the eastern boundary of Survey Nos. 344, 345, 368, 376, 375, and 372 upto the south-east corner of Survey No. 372; then westwards along the southern boundary of Survey Nos. 372, 382, 383, 384 and 385; then across the road and along the southern boundary of Survey Nos. 386, 387, 389, 388 and 424 upto the south-west corner of Survey No. 424; then southwards across the road and along the eastern boundary of Survey Nos. 427 (Rakhial) and 336 (Bage Fardosh); then across the road and along the eastern boundary of Survey No. 339; then across the road and along the eastern boundary of Survey Nos. 348, 358, 4 (Mithipur Inami Land) and 3; then along the northern boundary of Survey No. 50, the northern and eastern boundaries of Survey No. 48, and the eastern boundary of Survey Nos. 47, 46 and 45 upto the southern corner of Survey No. 45.

On the South :

From the southern corner of Survey No. 45 (Mithipur Inami Land) westwards across the road and along the northern boundary of Survey Nos. 301 (Khokhra Mehmedabad), 287, 283, 312 and 282, 281 upto the south-west corner of Survey No. 311; then southwards along the eastern boundary of Survey No. 106, then eastern and southern boundaries of Survey No. 107,

the common boundary of Survey Nos. 105 and 108, the eastern and southern boundaries of Survey No. 110, the eastern boundary of Survey No. 112, the southern boundary of Survey No. 111, the eastern and southern boundaries of Survey No. 113, the eastern boundary of Survey Nos. 77 and 76, the southern boundary of Survey Nos. 76 and 75, upto the southern corner of Survey No. 75 touching the Railway line; then southwards along the eastern side of the Railway line to the south-west corner of Survey No. 64; then westwards across the Railway line upto the south-east corner of Final Plot No. 168 (Ahmedabad Town Planning Scheme No. IV-Manipur) and along the southern boundary of Final Plots Nos. 168, 167, 166, 165, 164, 163, and and 148, the northern boundary of Survey No. 240 (Rajpur-Hirpur), and the eastern and southern boundaries of Final Plot No. 146; then across the road and along the southern boundary of Final Plots Nos. 67, 66A, 66, 65, 64, 63 and 62; then across the road and along the southern boundary of Final Plot No. 30, the eastern, northern and southern boundaries of Survey No. 289 and the southern boundary of Final Plot No. 29; then across the road to the point on the eastern boundary of Survey No. 43 (Sundhal-Khamodral) exactly opposite the north-west corner of Survey No. 285 (Rajpur-Hirpur); then northwards along the eastern boundary of Survey No. 43 (Sundhal-Khamodral); then westwards along the southern boundary of Final Plot Nos. 11 and 10; then across the road upto the north-east corner of Survey No. 28; then northwards across the road and along the eastern boundary of Survey Nos. 27, 26, 20, 16 and 413 (Rajpur-Hirpur) upto the north-east corner of Survey No. 413; then westwards along the northern boundary of Survey Nos. 413, 414, 415 and 416; then northwards along the western boundary of Survey No. 417 upto the south-east corner of Survey No. 316 Behrampura); then along the southern boundary of Survey No. 316, 12 (Sundhal-Khamodral), 11, 293 (Behrampura), 292, 291 and 276, upto the south-west corner of Survey No. 276; then southwards along the western boundary of Survey Nos. 277, 278, 279, 255 and 208, then westwards across the road upto the south-east corner of Survey No. 256 and along the southern boundary of Survey Nos. 256 and 257; then southwards along the western boundary of Survey Nos. 248, 247, 340 (Sundhal-Khamodral), 339, 338, 326 and 325; then westwards across the road and along the northern boundary of Survey No. 220 (Behrampur); then southwards along the western boundary of Survey No. 138 (Sewage Farm) and the eastern and southern boundaries of Survey No. 154 (Sewage Farm); then westwards along the southern boundary of Survey No. 154 (Sewage Farm) and 149A (Sewage Farm), and the south-east boundary of Survey No. 159 (Shahwadi) upto the south-west corner thereof; then across the road upto the south-east corner of Survey No. 352, then northwards along the eastern boundary of Survey Nos. 352, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144 and 145; then westwards along the southern boundary of Survey Nos. 148 and 118, the eastern and southern boundaries of Survey No. 116, the eastern and southern boundaries of Survey No. 114, and southern boundary of Survey Nos. 112, 425, and 431.

On the West :

From the south-west corner of Survey No. 431 northwards along the western boundary of Survey No. 431; then across the road and along the western boundary of Survey Nos. 500 and 502; then across the road and along the western boundary of Survey Nos. 552 and 551; then across the river from the north-east corner of Survey No. 550 to the south-west corner of Survey No. 612, exactly opposite on the right bank; then northwards along the right bank of the river upto the south-east corner of Survey No. 306 (Paldi), then along the southern boundary of Survey No. 306, the eastern and southern boundaries of Survey No. 25 and the western boundary of Survey Nos. 30 and 29; then

across the road and along the western boundary of Survey Nos. 80, 79, 78, 77, 76 and 256; then across the road and along the western boundary of Survey Nos. 277 and 278; then westwards along the northern boundary of Survey Nos. 279, 280, 281, 284, 285 and 286; then northwards across the road and along the western boundary of Survey No. 287, then across the road and along the southern and western boundaries of Survey No. 257 and the western boundary of Survey Nos. 137 (Paldi), 139 and 140; then across the road along the western boundary of Survey Nos. 150 and 152; then westwards across the road and along the southern boundary of Survey Nos. 156 and 161 and the south-west boundary of Survey No. 162; then across the Ahmedabad–Dholka Railway line upto the south-west corner of Survey No. 253, then eastwards along the northern side of the Railway line upto the south-west corner of Survey No. 67 (Chhadawad); then northwards along the western boundary of Survey Nos. 59, 67, 66, 64, 63 and 59; then eastwards along the northern boundary of Survey Nos. 59, 60 and 80, then northwards along the eastern boundary of Survey Nos. 58, 57 and 55; then across the road and along the eastern boundary of Survey Nos. 202 (Paldi), 199, 194, 193; then, along the eastern boundary of Survey No. 192 to a point opposite the north-west corner of Survey No. 139, then across the road upto the north-west corner of Survey No. 139 then across the road upto the north-west corner of Survey No. 139 (Kochrab), then eastwards along the northern boundary of Survey Nos. 139, 138 and 119, then across the road and along the northern boundary of Survey No. 69, the western and northern boundaries of Survey No. 67, and the western and northern boundaries of Survey No. 66, then across the road upto the north-west corner of Survey No. 75 (Changispur), then eastwards along the northern boundary of Survey Nos. 75, 76, 93, and 94, then northwards across the road and along the western boundary of Survey Nos. 15 and 21, the northern boundary of Survey Nos. 21 and 22, the western boundary of Survey Nos. 35, 41 and 42, and the southern and western boundaries of Survey No. 145 then northwards across the road and along the western boundary of Survey Nos. 28 (Shekhpur-Khanpur), 25 and 24, then westwards along the southern boundary of Survey Nos. 197, 195, 191 and 188 then northwards along the western boundary of Survey Nos. 188, 187, 185, 178, 119 and 120 then across the road and along the western boundary of Survey Nos. 133 and 131 then across the road along the southern boundary of Survey No. 129 and the western boundary of Survey No. 130 then eastwards along the northern boundary of Survey Nos. 130, 136 and 137 then across the road and along the north boundary of Survey Nos. 141, 154, 156, 157 and 115 (Usmanpur) upto the north-east corner of Survey No. 115, abutting on the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway line, then across the Railway line upto the south west corner of Survey No. 70 (Usmanpur) then northwards along the eastern side of the Railway line upto the north-west corner of Survey No. 33, then eastwards along the northern boundary of Survey Nos. 33, 31, 30, 26, 25, 24, 18, 17, 16, and 15, then across the road to the south-west corner of Survey No. 600 (Vadaj) then northwards along the western boundary of Survey Nos. 600, 601, 602, 604 and 607 then eastwards across the jail road and along the northern boundary of the village side of old Vadaj and of Survey No. 573, then northwards along the right bank of the river upto the south-east corner of Survey No. 552.

The Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901

No. 1427 (b) in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 190 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bom. III of 1901) the Government of Bombay is pleased to cancel Government Notification in the General Department, Nos. 5227, 5228 and 5230

dated the 31st July 1916, and all subsequent notifications so far as they relate to the Notified Areas of Asarva and Ellis Bridge, with effect from the 1st February 1939.

The Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901

No. 1427 (c)–In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 190 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bom. III of 1901) the Government of Bombay is pleased to cancel Government Notification in the General Department, No. 8856 (a) and 8856 (b), dated the 24th March 1936 relating to the Notified Area of Kankaria, with effect from the 1st February 1939.

By order and in the name
of the Governor of Bombay,
M. D. BHANSALI,
Secretary to Government.

Notification

Local Self-Government and Public Health Department,

Sachivalaya, Bombay, 9th November 1956

Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation Act, 1994

No. PMC. 1253—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949 (Bombay LIX of 1949) the Government of Bombay after consultation with the Corporation hereby alters, with effect from the 1st day of April 1956, the limits specified for the city of Ahmedabad in Government Notification, in the Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, No. 6322/33 (a) dated the 14th June, 1950, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, so as to include therein the areas specified in the Schedule hereto appended.

SCHEDULE

Area or Survey Number of the Area to be included :

1 Survey Nos. 2 to 20, 23 to 31, 57, 58, 567 to 572, 608 to 611, 613 to 630, 646, 648 to 650, 652, 654 of Wadaj.
2 Survey Nos. 152 to 158 of Dariapur-Kazipur village.
3 Survey Nos. 73 to 77, 85, 87, 89 to 100, 625 and 626 of Asarwa village.

By order and in the name
of the Governor of Bombay,
M. S. SALVI,
Under Secretary to Government.

Notification

Local Self-Government and Public Health Department,

Sachivalaya, Bombay, 13th August 1958

No. PMC-1256-C—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949 (Bombay LIX of 1949) the Government of Bombay, after consultation with the Corporation hereby alters the limits specified for city of Ahmedabad in Government Notification in the Local Self-Government and the Public Health Department, No. 6322/33 (a) dated the 14th June 1950, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act and Government Notification L. S. G. and P. H. D. No. PMC-1253 dated the 9th November 1955 issued under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the said Act so as to include therein the areas specified in the Schedule hereto appended :-

SCHEDULE

Area or Survey Number of the Area to be included

1 Survey Numbers
1, 21, 22, 32 to 56, 59 to 88, 94 to 114, 116 to 119, 121, 128, 202, 275, 276, 277, 304, 305, 308, 309, 310 to 316, 477, 478, 480 to 489, 496 to 510, 516/1-2-3, 517, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 540, 541, 542, 544, 565, 645, 647, 651, 652, 653, 654 of Vadaj with village site of Naranpara.

2 Survey Numbers
29 to 118, 121 to 129, 132, 142 to 153, 189, 190, 196 of Shekhpur-Khanpur.

3 Survey Numbers
34 to 57, 111 of Usmanpur.

4 Survey Numbers
107 to 130, 132 to 195, 202, 203, 207 to 214 of Mahemnagar.

5 Survey Numbers
16 to 20, 46 to 74 of Changispur.

6 Survey Numbers
1 to 22, 26 to 108, 144, 146, 147, 149-Part, 185 to 193, 196 to 273 of Vastrapur.

7 Survey Numbers
54 to 58 of Chhadavad.

8 Survey Numbers
31 to 36, 38 to 75, 159, 160, 163 to 200, 201 to 208, 251, 253, 258 to 261, 263 to 270, 279 to 286, 300 to 305, 313/A, A-B, 316, 316-P, 317, 318 of Paldi.

9 Survey Numbers
208, 247 to 255, 277 to 290 of Behrampur.

10 Survey Numbers
8, 170 to 178, 203 to 206, 209 to 235, 238, 239, 240, 242, 243, 244, 265, 268 to 279, 281 to 287, 289, 413 to 416, 442, 447 to 453, 455 to 457, 466 to 468, 559 of Rajpur-Hirpur.

11 Survey Numbers
48 to 53, 63 to 74, 108, 109, 111, 114 to 138, 140, 141, 224 to 227 to 259, 259A to 300, 301, 312, 323 to 339, 342 to 347, 348 to 372 of Khokhra Mehmedabad.

12 Survey Numbers
89 to 115, 119 to 126, 135, 136, 140 to 202, 204 to 216, 254 to 287, 298 to 308, 346 to 350, 359 to 361, 364 to 367, 369 to 371, 494, 497, 500, 501, 505 to 507, 511/2, 513 of Rakhial.

13 Survey Numbers
1077 to 1116, 1117 Part of Naroda.

14 Survey Numbers
146 to 148, 150 to 158, 159-Part, 161-Part, 161/1-Part, 162/2, 163 to 183, 187, 190 to 203, 244 to 267, 270 to 272, 276 to 281, 283, 285, 299, 303 to 317, 323 to 327, 340 to 364, 370, 371, 624, 627 to 634, 636, 637, 639, 640 of Asarwa.

15 Survey Numbers
188, 189, 190-Part, 192-Part, 193-Part, 194-Part of Hansol.

16 Survey Numbers
70 up to 116, 118, 119, 140 to 189 of Kocharab.

By order and in the name
of the Governor of Bombay,
B. D. MIRCHANDANI,
Secretary to
the Government of Bombay.

Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation—
Extension of the limits of the

Government of Bombay,

Local Self-Government and Public Health Department,

Resolution No. PMC. 1256-C,

Sachivalaya, Bombay, 16th March 1959

Read (1) Government Notification, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department No. PMC–1256–C(a) dated the 13th August 1958.

(2) Government Notification, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department No. PMC.1256–C dated the 8th November 1958.

Resolution:—No suggestions or objections having been received with reference to Government Notifications, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department Nos. PMC.–1256–C(a) dated the 13th August 1958 and PMC. 1256–C dated the 8th November 1958, Government is pleased to issue the accompanying notification for extending the limits of the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation.

By order and in the name
of the Governor of Bombay,
B. D. MIRCHANDANI,
Secretary to Government.

Notification

Local Self-Government and Public Health Department,

Sachivalaya, Bombay, 16th March 1959

No. PMC. 1256–C:—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 (Bombay LIX of 1949) the Government of Bombay, after consultation with the Corporation hereby alters the limits specified for the City of Ahmedabad in Government Notification in the Local Self-Government and Public Health Department No. 6322/33 (a) dated the 14th June 1950, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act and Government Notification Local Self-Government and Public Health Department No. PMC. 1253 dated the 9th November 1955 issued under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the said Act and Government Notification, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department No. PMC. 1256–C dated 13th August 1958 issued under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the said Act so as to include therein the areas specified in the schedule hereto appended.

SCHEDULE

Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Area or Survey number of the area to be included
1	Usmanpur	S.Nos. 112, 120, 121, 67, 68, 69.
2	Mehmenagar	„ 131.
3	Changispur	„ 165, 166.
4	Kocharab	„ 117.
5	Paldi	„ 262.
6	Rajpur-Hirpur	„ 280, 290/A, 454, 446.
7	Bag-e-Fardos	„ 359.
8	Vadaj	„ 122, 123, 124, 125, 126.

By order and in the name
of the Governor of Bombay,
B. D. MIRGHANDANI,
Secretary to Government.

Notification

Local Self-Government and Public Health Department

Sachivalaya, Bombay, 30th May, 1959

No. PMC. 1256–C:–In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act 1949 (Bombay LIX of 1949), the Government of Bombay, after consultation with the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation hereby alters the limits specified for the city of Ahmedabad in Government Notification in the Local Self-Government and Public Health Department No. 6322/33 (a) dated the 14th June 1950, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, Government Notification, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department No. PMC. 1253, dated the 9th November 1955 issued under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the said Act, Government Notification, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, No. PMC. 1256–C dated the 13th August 1958 issued under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the said Act, and Government Notification, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department No. PMC. 1256–C dated 16th March 1959 issued under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the said Act, so as to include therein the areas specified in the Schedule hereto appended.

SCHEDULE

Name of the villages & hamlets comprised in the local area	Taluka	District	The extent of the local area and where the local area consists of part of revenue villages and hamlets
1	2	3	4
1. Acher (Sabarmati)	City	Ahmedabad	Revenue villages of Acher
2. Part of Kali	Daskroi	Ahmedabad	S.Nos. 311 to 344

By order and in the name of the Governor of Bombay,
B. D. MIRCHANDANI,
Secretary to Government.

Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation—
Alteration of limits of the

Government of Bombay,
Local Self-Government & Public Health Department
Resolution No. PMC-1258-C,

Sachivalaya, Bombay, 12th August 1959, 21 Sravana, 1881

Read: Government Notification, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, No. PMC–1258–C, dated the 21st January 1959.

Letter No. MUNA–509, dated the 30th July, 1959, from the Commissioner, Ahmedabad Division,

Resolution:– The accompanying notification should be published in the Bombay Government Gazette.

By order and in the name
of the Governor of Bombay,
B. D. MIRCHANDANI,
Secretary to Government.

Notification

Local Self-Government & Public Health Department

Sachivalaya, Bombay, 12th August, 1959,

21st Sravana 1881

No. PMC–1258–C:—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949 (Bom. LIX of 1949), the Government of Bombay, after consultation with the Corporation hereby alters the limits specified for the city of Ahmedabad in Government Notification in the Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, No: 6322/33 (a), dated the 14th June 1950, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, Government Notification, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, No. PMC–1253, dated the 9th November 1955 issued under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the said Act and Government Notification, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, No. PMC–1256–C, dated the 13th August 1958 issued under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the said Act so as to include therein the areas specified in the Schedule hereto appended.

SCHEDULE

Area or survey numbers of the area to be included.
Revenue S.Nos. of the village Wadaj.

89 to 93, 127, 129 to 139, 140/1 to 4, 141 to 201, 203 to 260, 261/1, 261/2, 262 to 274, 278 to 281, 282/1 282/2, 283 to 293, 294/1, 294/2, 295 to 303, 306, 307, 317 to 362, 363/1, 363/2, 364 to 410, 410/A, 411 to 468, 469/1, 469/2, 469/3, 469/4, 470 to 476, 479, 490 to 495, 511 to 515, 518 to 521, 522/1, 522/2, 522/3, 523/A, 523/B, 523/C, 523/D, 524, 525, 526/A, 526/B, 527 to 529, 530/1, 530/2, 530/3, 530/4, 531 to 534, 539, 542, 543, 545 546, 547, 548/1, 548/2, 549/1, 549/2, 550 to 554, 555/1, 555/2, 556/1, 556/2, 557 to 561, 562/1, 562/2, 563, 564, 612, 632 to 644, 655 to 665, 666/1, 666/2, 667 and the new Wadaj Gamtal.

By order and in the name
of the Governor of Bombay,
B. D. MIRCHANDANI,
Secretary to Government.

Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation—
Alteration in the limits of

Government of Bombay,
Local Self-Government and Public Health Department,
Resolution No. PMC-1258-C,

Sachivalaya, Bombay, 10th March 1960, 20th Phalguna, 1881

Read: Government Notification, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department No. PMC–1258–C, dated the 22nd October 1959.

Resolution:–No objections or suggestions having been received in respect of Government Notification, Local Self-Government and Public Heath Department, No. PMC–1258–C, dated 22nd October 1959, the Government of Bombay is pleased to issue the accompanying notification altering the limits of the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation.

By order and in the name
of the Governor of Bombay,
B. D. MIRCHANDANI,
Secretary to Government.

Notification

Local Self-Government and Public Health Department,

Sachivalaya, Bombay, 10th March, 1960, 20th Phalguna, 1881

No. PMC–1258–C:–In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949 (Bom. LIX of 1949), the Government of Bombay after consultation with the Corporation hereby alters the limits specified for the City of Ahmedabad in Government Notification in the Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, No. 6322/33 (a), dated the 14th June 1950 issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, Government Notification, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, No. PMC–1253, dated the 9th November 1955, and Government Notification, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department No. PMC–1256–C, dated the 13th August 1958 and Government Notification, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, No. PMC–1258–C, dated the 12th August 1959, issued under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the said Act so as to include therein the areas specified in the Schedule hereto appended with effect from 20th March 1960.

SCHEDULE

Area or S.No. of the area to be included.

1 to 22, 70, 73 to 98, 103 to 129, 134, 201 to 205, 209 to 233, 279 to 296, 310 to 335 and 340 to 346 of Amraiwadi with the village site of Bag-e-Fardosh.

By order and in the name
of the Governor of Bombay,
B. D. MIRCHANDANI,
Secretary to Government.

Notification

Local Self-Government and Public Health Department

Sachivalaya, Bombay, 12th March 1960, 22nd Phalguna, 1881

No. PMC-1258-C:- In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949 (Bom. LIX of 1949), the Government of Bombay after consultation with the Corporation hereby alters the limits specified for the city of Ahmedabad in Government Notification in the Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, No. 6322/33 (a), dated the 14th June 1950 issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, Government Notification, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department No. PMC-1253, dated the 9th November 1955, and Government Notification, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, No. PMC 1256-C, dated the 13th August 1958 and Government Notification, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, No. PMC 1258-C, dated the 12th August 1959 issued under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the said Act so as to include therein the area specified in the Schedule hereto appended, with effect from the 20th March 1960.

SCHEDULE

Area or Survey number of the area to be included:
Survey No. 42 of Fatehwadi village.

By order and in the name
of the Governor of Bombay,
B. D. MIRCHANDANI,
Secretary to Government.

Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation—
Alteration in the limits of

Government of Bombay,
Local Self-Government and Public Health Department,
Resolution No. PMC–1256-C,

Sachivalaya Bombay, 4th April 1960

Read: Government Notification, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, No. PMC 1256–C, dated the 24th March 1960.

Resolution: No objections or suggestions having been received in respect of Government Notification, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, No. PMC-1256–C, dated the 24th March 1960, the Government of Bombay is pleased to issue the accompanying notification altering the limits of the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation.

By order and in the name
of the Governor of Bombay,
M. HABIBUDDIN,
Secretary to Government.

Notification

Local Self-Government and Public
Health Department

Sachivalaya, Bombay, 4th April 1960.

No. PMC 1256–C: In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949 (Bombay LIX of 1949), the Government of Bombay, after consultation with the Corporation hereby alters the limits specified for the city of Ahmedabad in Government Notification in the Local Self-Government and Public Health Department No. 6322/33 (2), dated the 14th June, 1950, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, Government Notification, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department No. PMC 1256–C, dated the 13th August 1958, Government Notification, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, No. PMC 1258–C, dated the 10th March 1960 and the 12th March 1960, issued under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the said Act, so as to include therein the areas specified in the schedule hereto appended.

SCHEDULE

Survey Numbers :—1 to 437 with Village Site of Vasna
Survey Numbers :—46 to 59, 62 with Village Site of Maktampur.

By order and in the name
of the Governor of Bombay,
M. HABIBUDDIN,
Secretary to Government.

CHAPTER III

HOUSING

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTORY

1. Next to food and clothing, shelter or housing is one of the three basic human needs, the provision of which is the principal objective of every national Government. Housing or condition under which people live is intimately connected with the size of population, its rate of growth, future trends in its increase and the levels of living of the different classes of society. The increase in population and the changes in the composition of families, therefore, have a direct bearing on the problem of housing, which forms an essential and integral part of national planning. In India the problem is manifold, and has its inevitable repercussions not only on the social and economic life of the people, but also on the health and morals of the society as well. Provision of adequate and comfortable living space with certain essential services and amenities, therefore, becomes the chief concern and aim of any national policy on housing. But such a policy can be based only on factual data which were hitherto lacking in this country. The organisation of a housing census in conjunction with the population census was, therefore, considered to be the most opportune and appropriate undertaking fulfilling as it did the double purpose of ensuring a complete listing of all structures used either as dwellings or non-dwellings and at the same time providing a base for the national count ahead. It was with this end in view that the present Census, the first of its kind in the history of the Indian Census, took the initiative of organising a comprehensive Housing Census on a uniform basis along with the Population Census of 1961.

Definitions

2. Before we proceed with the data thrown out by the Census of 1961, so far as they relate to the city of Ahmedabad and other cities of Gujarat, it is necessary to understand the relative meanings attached to the terms used in this connection. The following definitions of 'building', 'house' and 'household' given in the instructions for filling the house-lists are, therefore, reproduced below.

(1) Dwellings

Building, House, Household

The following definitions of 'building', 'house', and 'household', which have been given in the instructions for filling the house-list, will explain the relative meanings attached to each of them at the Census of 1961.

(i) *Building*—A 'building' is an entire structure on the ground. "There are, however, high, large or long buildings along a street or lane which have been partitioned or portions of which have been sold, which have distinct, separate main exit on the road and which belong to separate owners or occupiers or alternatively, there are a series of different houses joined each to each by common walls on either side to make the whole look like one building but parts of which have been built at different times and belong to separate owners. Such distinguishable structures, although not separate from each other, should be regarded as separate buildings and given separate numbers". Thus, the test of a 'building' is its separateness and independence in ownership and occupation, and existence of a distinct, separate main exit on the road.

(ii) *Census House*—"A census house is a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-*cum*-dwelling, or a place of business, workshop, school, etc., with a separate entrance."

"If the building has a number of flats or blocks, which have separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other giving on the road, or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If, within an enclosed or open compound, there are separate buildings, then each such building will also be a separate census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building, then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house".

It will be seen from the above definition of a 'census house' that it is not only a dwelling as in the past but includes a non-dwelling as well. All non-dwellings of whatever character have thus been brought within the purview of the definition of a census house so that all structures or part of structures are accounted for the purposes of a housing census. Another distinguishing feature of a census house is that a building should have its main exit on the road, but a census house can have a separate entrance giving on the road or a common staircase or courtyard leading to a main gate.

(iii) *Household*—"A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so".

(2) NON-DWELLINGS

3. For the first time during the Census of 1961, all houses whether dwellings or non-dwellings have been numbered and listed and classified according to the uses to which they are put separately for rural and urban areas of the State, districts, talukas, cities and towns with population 50,000 and over. The different types of dwellings are dwellings proper, shop-*cum*-dwellings and workshop-*cum*-dwellings. Places like hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses, etc., which are temporarily or occasionally occupied have been classified as non-dwellings. Other categories of non-dwellings which are shown separately in Table E–I are:

> Shops excluding eating houses; business houses and offices; factories, workshops and worksheds; schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes; restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places; places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar); and public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries, etc.
>
> Those census houses which do not come under any of the aforesaid categories have been classified as 'others'.

SECTION 2

CENSUS HOUSES

4. Various aspects of housing in the six cities of Gujarat have been examined in some detail in this Chapter with a view to highlight the acute nature of the problems growing and fast developing cities have to face in the wake of industrialisation and consequent growth of population at a rate unheard of in the past.

Census Houses Classified by Their Uses

5. The total number of census houses in the city of Ahmedabad comes to 279,640, of which 223,264 or 79.84 per cent are used for residential purposes and 56,376 or 20.16 per cent for non-residential purposes. Among the houses of all categories, 268,604 are occupied and the rest unoccupied or vacant. The Statement III.1 on the next page classifies occupied census houses by their uses for the six cities of the State.

6. Another Statement III.2 given on page 88 distributes 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses.

Vacant Houses

7. The proportion of vacant houses per mille of census houses is the least in Ahmedabad City (39) and the highest in Bhavnagar (110). The higher incidence of vacant houses in Bhavnagar and Jamnagar reveals a greater tendency towards migration on the part of the people living in these areas, who because of their enterprising nature and trade connections established in the past are drawn out from their home town for bettering their financial prospects. The relatively smaller proportions of vacant houses in the cities of Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat indicate on the other hand greater demand for housing, as also the lesser tendency of the people to move out in search of employment which they get close to their doors. The acute shortage which is being experienced these days in large urban centres and the high rents charged for their hire are a matter of common knowledge. The main factors which have contributed to the appearance of these conditions are growing urbanisation, increasing pace of industrialisation coupled with the development of various ancillary industries and consequent expansion of trade and commerce. Small wonder that the incidence of vacancy would be the least in the city of Ahmedabad as compared to the rest of the cities of the State and that the degree of vacancy or occupancy would vary according to the extent of industrialisation and urbanisation at different centres. For the same reasons the distribution of non-residential census houses and the uses to which they are put likewise vary from one city to another, as they are no less dependent upon such factors as expansion of industries, trade and commerce, availability of dwelling houses, etc.

STATEMENT III.1

Occupied census houses classified by their use, 1961

Sl. No.	Occupied census houses used as	Ahmedabad City		Baroda City		Surat City		Rajkot City		Bhavnagar City		Jamnagar City	
		No. of occupied census houses	Percentage to total occupied census houses	No. of occupied census houses	Percentage to total occupied census houses	No. of occupied census houses	Percentage to total occupied census houses	No. of occupied census houses	Percentage to total occupied census houses	No. of occupied census houses	Percentage to total occupied census houses	No. of occupied census houses	Percentage to total occupied census houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Total . . .	**268,604**	**100.00**	**71,744**	**100.00**	**62,314**	**100.00**	**45,466**	**100.00**	**41,064**	**100.00**	**34,548**	**100.00**
1	Dwellings . .	220,122	81.95	56,276	78.44	45,006	72.22	35,629	78.36	33,082	80.56	26,557	76.87
2	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	1,810	0.67	509	0.71	405	0.65	60	0.13	159	0.39	37	0.11
3	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings . . .	946	0.35	199	0.28	2,859	4.59	5	0.01	26	0.06	5	0.01
4	Hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	386	0.14	365	0.51	111	0.18	104	0.23	73	0.18	42	0.12
5	Shops excluding eating houses . . .	15,491	5.77	5,400	7.53	3,688	5.92	3,604	7.93	3,776	9.20	3,352	9.70
6	Business houses and offices . . .	3,688	1.37	860	1.20	838	1.34	752	1.65	444	1.08	457	1.32
7	Factories, workshops and worksheds . .	6,625	2.47	1,981	2.76	3,506	5.63	1,976	4.35	328	0.80	682	1.98
8	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes . . .	1,102	0.41	333	0.46	265	0.43	161	0.36	143	0.35	121	0.35
9	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places . . .	1,704	0.64	366	0.51	292	0.47	379	0.83	236	0.57	339	0.98
10	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar) . . .	275	0.10	56	0.08	64	0.10	30	0.07	65	0.16	48	0.14
11	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc. .	1,082	0.40	340	0.47	358	0.57	170	0.37	151	0.37	127	0.37
12	Others . . .	15,373	5.73	5,059	7.05	4,922	7.90	2,596	5.71	2,581	6.28	2,781	8.05

STATEMENT III.2

Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses, 1961

City	Vacant census houses	Occupied census houses: Total of occupied census houses	Dwellings, Shop-*cum*-dwellings, Workshop-*cum*-dwellings: Total of Cols. 5 to 7	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Non-dwellings: Hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes, and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ahmedabad	39	961	797	787	7	3	1	56	13	24	4	6	1	4	55
Baroda	55	945	751	741	7	3	5	71	11	26	4	5	1	4	67
Surat	69	931	722	673	6	43	2	55	12	52	4	4	1	5	74
Rajkot	72	928	728	727	1	N	2	74	15	40	3	8	1	4	53
Jamnagar	81	919	707	706	1	N	1	89	12	18	3	9	2	4	74
Bhavnagar	110	890	721	717	3	1	2	82	10	7	3	5	1	3	56

N=Negligible

TENURE STATUS

8. The following statement gives distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses and tenure status in the six cities of Gujarat.

STATEMENT III.3

Distribution of 1,000 census households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by types of census houses and tenure status in cities, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

City	Dwellings		Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Workshop-*cum*-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jamnagar	390	607	1	N	0	0	N	2
Rajkot	291	707	N	N	0	0	1	1
Bhavnagar	281	705	1	1	0	1	1	10
Baroda	270	690	4	7	1	2	2	24
Surat (M)	315	600	3	4	34	25	7	12
Ahmedabad (M.C.)	174	811	1	6	N	3	1	4
Greater Bombay (M.C.)	98	866	1	14	N	7	1	13
Calcutta (M.C.)	169	760	2	42	1	15	1	10
Delhi (M.C.)	331	653	3	7	N	1	1	4
Hyderabad	327	661	2	6	1	2	N	1
Bangalore (Corporation and Trust Board Area)	254	736	1	4	2	2	N	1
Madras (M.C)*	254	717	2	6	2	5	2	8

N=Negligible

* Horizontal total will be 1,000 only when 4 dwellings per 1,000 census households living in census houses, the tenure status of which has not been stated, is taken into account.

9. Of all the 6 cities of the State, the proportion of owned houses is the least in the city of Ahmedabad, where in every 1,000 households, 174 live in their own dwellings and 811 go in for rented accommodation. The tenure status of dwelling houses generally seems to vary according to the extent of urbanisation. The incidence of rented premises is the highest in Ahmedabad (811) and the least in Surat (600) where a large number of household industries are operated at home.

10. Comparison of tenure status of Ahmedabad City with that of other metropolitan areas in the country given in the foregoing table shows that in Greater Bombay 86.6 per cent of the dwellings are rented, followed in order by Ahmedabad (81.1), Calcutta (76.0), Bangalore (73.6), Madras (71.7), Hyderabad (66.1) and Delhi (65.3). In all these areas the incidence of rented premises in respect of other dwellings, namely shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings and dwellings with other uses is also greater than that of premises which are owned or self-occupied. Ahmedabad which ranks sixth in the order of population occupies a second place as regards rented houses, revealing a great dearth of residential premises in this city as compared to other metropolitan areas.

TENURE STATUS IN AHMEDABAD CITY

11. The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation conducted a special survey in 1956–57 to collect basic data useful for preparing slum clearance schemes as also to estimate the shortage of houses in the city. This survey covered all the wards within the city walls and practically all wards in suburban areas except Shahibag and Dariapur-Kazipur and revenue and Town Planning Scheme area (other than that occupied by huts of Rabaris near Mithakhali and refugee colony near Vadaj) of Ellis Bridge. The data which are thus collected after house-to-house survey by special investigators relate to (i) physical survey, (ii) economic survey and (iii) rental survey of families having monthly income up to Rs. 175 and without normal habitation. It thus covered a total number of 76,192 families or a population of 402,836 persons in the area within city walls and 97,461 families or a population of 377,708 persons in the areas falling within suburban wards—173,653 families and 780,544 persons in all. The statistics relating to tenure status given in the report on housing submitted to the Corporation when compared with similar statistics compiled from census house-lists disclose close correspondence between the two sets of figures. They are almost identical except for the slight variation which is inevitable as registering the effects of certain significant changes that have occurred during the intervening period of three years and strikingly establish the accuracy of housing census. This will be evident from the following statement comparing the statistics derived from both these surveys.

STATEMENT III.4

Comparison of census statistics, 1961 with survey conducted by Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, 1956-57

	Area within city walls	Suburban area (excluding Dariapur-Kazipur, Ellis Bridge and Sabarmati wards)	Total area
1	2	3	4
No. of families/households			
(i) According to Corporation Survey . . .	76,192	97,461	173,653
(ii) According to Housing Census . . .	76,192	..	..
Per cent of families residing in owned houses			
(i) According to Corporation Survey . .	27.87	6.23	17.08
(ii) According to Housing Census . . .	28.93	8.85	17.99
Per cent of families residing in rented houses			
(i) According to Corporation Survey . . .	72.13	93.77	82.92
(ii) According to Housing Census . . .	71.07	91.15	82.01

12. According to the Corporation's survey, 54,958 or 72.13 per cent of the families with a population of 268,273 or 66.60 per cent of the total population covered by the area within city walls lived in rented houses and 21,234 or 27.87 per cent of the families with a population of 134,563 or 33.40 per cent lived in self-owned dwellings. The corresponding percentage of rented and owned dwellings as returned by the census are 71.07 and 28.93 respectively. In

suburban areas, 90,823 or 93.77 per cent of the families with a population of 341,834 or 90.50 per cent live in rented tenements as against 6,638 or 6.23 per cent of the families with a population of 35,874 or 9.50 per cent in tenements which are self-occupied. The corresponding percentages of owned and rented houses according to the housing census are 8.85 and 91.15 respectively. But in the city as a whole, 17.08 per cent of the families resided in owned tenements as against 82.92 per cent in rented as revealed by the Corporation report, the corresponding percentages according to the housing census being 17.99 owned and 82.01 rented. It is thus noticed that during the period of three years that has elapsed since the special survey organised by the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, there has been a noticeable increase in the proportion of owned tenements as a result of intense house construction activities in the city promoted by the formation of a number of cooperative housing societies which receive substantial help from the State Government in the shape of acquisition of land, advance of loan at reasonable rate of interest and repayment by easy instalments. The extent of reduction during the last three years in the percentage of families residing in rented houses is obviously greater in the suburban areas (from 93.77 to 91.15) than within the city walls (from 72.13 to 71.07) where the pace of construction activity has been comparatively slower. The higher incidence, however, of rented dwellings in the suburban areas as compared to the area enclosed within the city walls further goes to show that the additional construction which takes place in the suburban areas has contributed to a very large extent in providing housing accommodation to the outsiders, whose number has increased considerably since the inauguration of the new State owing to the growing pace of industrialisation and establishment of the temporary capital at Ahmedabad. It is, therefore, but natural that out of 100 dwellings in the suburban area only 9 are occupied by the owners themselves as against nearly 29 which are self-occupied within the city walls, where the local population normally resides.

13. Among the various metropolitan areas in the country next to Bombay and Calcutta, Ahmedabad comes third in having the smallest proportion of dwellings which are self-owned. It is further seen that among larger cities the incidence of rented premises, both in respect of shop-*cum*-dwellings and workshop-*cum*-dwellings, far exceeds that of those which are owned by the occupant himself.

Distribution of Houses by Uses in Wards of Ahmedabad City

14. The Statement III.5 given on pages 92 and 93 vividly illustrates the relative strength of residential and non-residential houses and the uses to which they are put in the different wards of the city. It is thus helpful in distinguishing areas which are for the most part residential from those which are not so.

15. Out of a total number of 279,640 census houses in all the wards of the city, 11,036 or 3.95 per cent are vacant, 223,264 or 79.84 per cent are used for residential purposes and 45,340 or 16.21 per cent for non-residential purposes. Of all the 29 wards, Asarva has the largest number of census houses and Rajpur-Hirpur (New limit) the smallest. Among the rest, those wards where the total number of census houses exceeds 10,000 and are, therefore, the most populous, are Dariapur-Kazipur, Ellis Bridge, Raikhad, Khokhara Mehmedabad, Shahpur–2, Shaherkotda and Jamalpur–1. The average per cent of vacant houses (3.95) is exceeded by Khadia–1, 2, 3 and Raikhad wards within the city walls. Outside the city walls, it is exceeded in Ellis Bridge, Sabarmati, Dariapur-Kazipur, Saraspur, Rakhial, Rajpur-Hirpur (New limit), Khokhara Mehmedabad, Maninagar and Baherampura wards. It is significant to note, however, that the proportion of vacant houses is the least in the business locality of Railwaypura ward, where non-residential houses predominate. The city ratio for residential houses (79.84 per cent) within the fortwall is exceeded by Jamalpur–1, Dariapur–1 and Shahpur–1 and 2. In the wards beyond the city wall, Railwaypura, as already noticed, is the only ward where this ratio is the lowest

STATEMENT

Distribution of houses into residential and non-residential by

Sl. No.	Name of the ward	Total No. of census houses	Total No. of vacant houses	Percentage of vacant houses to total houses of each ward	Residential houses					
					Total residential houses in each ward	Percentage of residential houses to total houses of each ward	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes & inspection houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Ahmedabad City	**279,640**	**11,036**	**3.95**	**223,264**	**79.84**	**220,122**	**1,810**	**946**	**386**
1	Khadia–1	8,314	401	4.82	6,411	77.11	6,325	54	25	7
2	„ 2	6,296	300	4.76	4,880	77.51	4,843	17	16	4
3	„ 3	5,560	295	5.31	3,971	71.42	3,913	36	13	4
4	Jamalpur–1	10,694	233	2.18	8,664	81.02	8,532	83	44	5
5	„ 2	6,902	263	3.81	4,183	60.61	4,067	88	23	5
6	Raikhad	9,481	405	4.27	7,086	74.74	6,980	79	17	10
7	Kalupur–1	7,070	237	3.35	5,076	71.80	4,979	68	22	7
8	„ 2	8,211	236	2.88	6,042	73.58	5,969	41	21	11
9	„ 3	6,827	196	2.87	4,464	65.39	4,338	59	63	4
10	Dariapur–1	9,165	271	2.96	7,527	82.13	7,433	75	17	2
11	„ 2	7,769	265	3.41	6,101	78.53	6,041	27	22	11
12	Shahpur–1	8,719	217	2.49	7,478	85.77	7,379	69	29	1
13	„ 2	12,363	286	2.31	9,885	79.96	9,754	80	40	11
14	Ellis Bridge	24,548	1,595	6.50	19,823	80.75	19,649	56	52	66
15	Sabarmati	6,993	353	5.05	5,862	83.83	5,803	23	20	16
16	Dariapur–Kazipur	25,086	1,102	4.39	20,340	81.08	20,063	137	104	36
17	Railwaypura	5,200	102	1.96	791	15.21	642	55	10	84
18	Shaherkotda	12,281	341	2.78	9,881	80.46	9,669	135	63	14
19	Saraspur	5,434	268	4.93	4,636	85.32	4,590	24	20	2
20	Asarva	26,443	725	2.74	23,275	88.02	22,987	166	87	35
21	Rakhial	18,950	792	4.18	16,697	88.11	16,511	105	76	5
22	Gomtipur	2,396	78	3.25	2,015	84.10	1,978	21	11	5
23	Rajpur–Hirpur	8,646	203	2.35	7,524	87.02	7,392	89	41	2
24	Rajpur–Hirpur (New Limit)	1,831	188	10.27	1,464	79.95	1,458	5	1	..
25	Khokhara Mehmedabad	13,831	826	5.97	12,001	86.77	11,821	123	48	9
26	Maninagar T.P.S.	5,803	245	4.22	4,920	84.78	4,867	22	18	13
27	Kankaria T.P.S.	6,249	242	3.87	5,036	80.59	4,984	20	18	14
28	Jamalpur T.P.S.	5,912	198	3.35	5,111	86.45	5,052	38	21	..
29	Baherampura	2,666	173	6.49	2,120	79.52	2,098	15	4	3

III.5

use in each ward of Ahmedabad City, 1961

Sl. No.	Name of the ward	Total non-residential houses in each ward	Percentage of non-residential houses to total houses of each ward	Non-residential houses: Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses & offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops & eating places	Places of entertainment & community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health & medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics and dispensaries, etc.	Others
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Ahmedabad City	**45,340**	**16.21**	**15,491**	**3,688**	**6,625**	**1,102**	**1,704**	**275**	**1,082**	**15,373**
1	Khadia–1	1,502	18.07	463	158	279	36	28	9	47	482
2	„ 2	1,116	17.73	283	33	161	28	22	8	22	559
3	„ 3	1,294	23.27	472	97	263	49	16	10	75	312
4	Jamalpur–1	1,797	16.80	607	56	267	40	61	28	38	700
5	„ 2	2,456	35.58	1,185	362	290	43	40	5	39	492
6	Raikhad	1,990	20.99	628	237	181	52	59	21	30	782
7	Kalupur–1	1,757	24.85	621	250	247	42	36	19	59	483
8	„ 2	1,933	23.54	707	153	356	55	46	17	82	517
9	„ 3	2,167	31.74	980	155	306	46	69	20	51	540
10	Dariapur–1	1,367	14.91	493	42	236	45	29	23	38	461
11	„ 2	1,403	18.06	364	87	358	49	34	11	45	455
12	Shahpur–1	1,024	11.74	361	60	190	31	57	10	26	289
13	„ 2	2,192	17.73	451	228	443	58	86	24	69	833
14	Ellis Bridge	3,130	12.75	539	130	262	128	98	19	68	1,886
15	Sabarmati	778	11.12	305	40	95	36	44	2	17	239
16	Dariapur–Kazipur	3,644	14.53	1,075	148	573	63	142	12	47	1,584
17	Railwaypura	4,307	82.83	2,243	866	253	8	81	1	22	833
18	Shaherkotda	2,059	16.76	479	131	312	25	144	2	22	944
19	Saraspur	530	9.75	232	16	76	19	22	1	16	138
20	Asarva	2,443	9.24	798	172	381	50	199	8	69	766
21	Rakhial	1,461	7.71	556	56	255	35	139	5	42	373
22	Gomtipur	303	12.65	118	11	53	9	16	4	14	78
23	Rajpur–Hirpur	919	10.63	303	30	161	25	49	3	33	315
24	Rajpur–Hirpur (New Limit)	179	9.78	38	4	11	10	7	..	2	107
25	Khokhara Mehmedabad	1,004	7.26	362	18	129	44	83	6	29	333
26	Maninagar T.P.S.	638	11.00	239	19	116	38	22	1	26	177
27	Kankaria T.P.S.	971	15.54	289	82	189	21	26	4	18	342
28	Jamalpur T.P.S.	603	10.20	219	36	118	12	24	2	21	171
29	Baherampura	373	13.99	81	11	64	5	25	..	5	182

(15.21 per cent). But in all other wards except Baherampura, which is more or less on par with the city ratio, the percentage of residential houses rises and goes beyond 80 and is as high as 88 per cent in Asarva and Rakhial. Examining the extent of non-residential houses, it is noticed that the city ratio of 16.21 per cent is departed from within the city walls by 2 wards only, namely Shahpur–1 (11.74) and Dariapur–1 (14.91). This proportion is found to rise over 30 per cent in Jamalpur–2 and Kalupur–3, 35.58 and 31.74 per cent respectively. Wards which are located outside the city walls are found to be primarily residential except in Railwaypura ward, where the percentage of non-residential houses rises as high as 82.83 and falls below the city average in the rest of the wards. Among the various wards of the city, those where shops excluding eating establishments are more numerous, are in order Railwaypura (2,243), Jamalpur–2 (1,185), Dariapur-Kazipur (1,075), Kalupur–3 (980), Asarva (798) and Kalupur–2 (707). Most of the business houses and offices are located within the city walls which claim 1,918 out of a total number of 3,688, though the largest number of such houses in one single ward is claimed by Railwaypura (866). Outside the city walls, the wards where business houses and offices are located are Dariapur-Kazipur, Shaherkotda and Asarva. Census houses used as factories and workshops number 6,625. These are scattered in different wards all over the city. Their number appears to be larger within the city walls than outside, as in all old established towns before the advent of mechanisation, all the traditional industries which were manually operated on a household basis were located in residential areas without having a separate locality earmarked for industries. Wards within the city wall where such units are comparatively less are Khadia–2, Raikhad and Shahpur–1, but outside the city walls the number of such establishments falls below 200 in as many as 10 wards. The number of schools and other educational institutions is the largest in Ellis Bridge ward where a number of schools, colleges and other institutions and the campus of the Gujarat University are located. Within the city walls their number varies from 28 for Khadia–2 to 58 for Shahpur–2. Out of a total number of 1,704 restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places, the largest number is claimed by Asarva, which has 199, followed by Shaherkotda (144), Dariapur-Kazipur (142) and Rakhial (139). Places of entertainment are for the most part concentrated within the city fortwall, which claims 205 as against 70 outside the city walls. Institutions of public health, hospitals, health centres, clinics, dispensaries, etc., appear to be fairly distributed all over the city, although the concentration is greater within the area comprising old city than in the areas falling outside the city wall, except in Shahpur–2 and Asarva wards, each of which has 69 such premises and Ellis Bridge 68.

SECTION 3

MATERIAL OF WALL AND ROOF

Wall Material

16. Proportional distribution of households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall material is examined below for the six cities of the State.

STATEMENT III.6

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall for six cities, 1961

(Based on 20 % Sample)

City	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement Concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmedabad . .	4	22	35	1	914	18	2	3	1
Baroda . . .	33	3	48	48	849	5	N	14	0
Surat . . .	119	22	8	8	758	74	1	3	7
Rajkot . . .	1	0	12	32	750	8	197	0	0
Bhavnagar . . .	5	N	33	3	899	7	44	3	6
Jamnagar . . .	2	5	47	0	250	12	653	12	19

N=Negligible

17. In Ahmedabad City 91.4 per cent live in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings, the predominant wall material of which is burnt bricks followed by 3.5 per cent living in mud houses and 2.2 per cent in houses having walls made of timber. Corrugated iron sheets or other metal sheets claim 1.8 per cent. The proportion of houses built of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, unburnt bricks, stone or other material is insignificant.

18. Comparing similar statistics for the 6 cities of the State, it is noticed that while the use of unburnt bricks varies from 3 for Bhavnagar to 48 for Baroda, burnt bricks preponderate as wall material in all the cities except Jamnagar, where stone is in greater demand. Another city where the use of stone can be considered appreciable is Rajkot, where 197 in every 1,000 households live in houses with stone walls. Of all the cities, Ahmedabad has made the greatest use of burnt bricks by having nearly 91 per cent of the households living in houses with walls built of this material. Burnt bricks and stones are used for the most part in the construction of urban houses, their greater or lesser use being dependent upon their local availability and construction cost. Though grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo are mainly used in rural areas, their appreciable use in cities like Baroda and Surat is due to the existence of slum areas where the hutments of labouring classes and others of lower income groups are usually constructed from this material.

Material of Roof

19. The Statement III.7 on the next page gives distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by roof material in cities, 1961.

STATEMENT III.7

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by roof material in cities, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Cities	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jamnagar	22	586	79	40	2	252	19
Rajkot	146	687	30	18	0	119	0
Bhavnagar	38	741	26	18	N	177	0
Ahmedabad	139	144	445	9	1	261	1
Baroda	240	71	526	21	1	126	15
Surat	241	292	411	19	2	32	3

20. In the city of Ahmedabad about 3 per cent of the households dwell in houses which have concrete and stone slabs as their roofing material. (i) Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo and (ii) tiles, slate or shingle each account for about 14 per cent of the households living in houses covered with these materials. The use of asbestos and cement sheets and brick and lime as roofing material is insignificant. With a view to properly appreciate the use of different materials, it is necessary to understand the following instructions given to the enumerators for specifying the material of roof.

> "The material out of which most of the outer roof exposed to the weather and not the ceiling is made, i.e. tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete, etc., should be written. In the case of a multi-storeyed building the intermediate floor or floors will be the roof of the lower floor".

The greater use of concrete and stone slabs as roofing material is due to two causes, namely (i) the common pattern of construction of houses in Gujarat, which provides *agashi*, *akashi* or terrace open to the sky, so very essential for the town-dweller, who has very little open space in front of his house. It is equally essential for drying clothes, foodgrains, etc., and useful for sleeping outdoors during summer, when excessive heat makes it uncomfortable to sleep indoors. Another reason is provided by the present day living conditions in cities where a residential building is inhabited by more than one household. This category includes houses which are part of multi-storeyed buildings, where the flooring of the intermediate floor will be the roof of the lower storey.

21. Comparing the relative use of different materials of roofs in the 6 cities of the State, it is found that the lesser use of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo as in Bhavnagar and Jamnagar may be partly attributed to the comparatively smaller area covered by slums and partly to systematic town planning which also reduces the possibility of their use in these cities as roofing material. Their use is, however, quite appreciable in Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and Rajkot, where it varies from 139 for Ahmedabad to 240 and 241 for Baroda and Surat. Tiles as roofing material is mostly in demand in Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar, the highest in Bhavnagar and the least in Baroda where out of 1,000 households 741 and 71 respectively occupy such houses. Corrugated iron sheets are used for the most part to cover the roofs of houses in the cities of Mainland Gujarat, its use being the highest in Baroda City (526), followed by Ahmedabad (445) and Surat (411). The use, however, of this material is proportionately the least in the cities of Peninsular Gujarat, where in ever 1,000 households, 26 in Bhavnagar, 30

in Rajkot and 78 in Jamnagar occupy houses covered by this material. Concrete and stone slabs predominate as roofing material to an appreciable extent in all the 6 cities of the State except Surat, where only 32 households live in such houses, as against 252 in Jamnagar and 261 in Ahmedabad. The use of asbestos and cement sheets also varies from 9 in Ahmedabad City to 40 in Jamnagar, which has the advantage of having in the district of Jamnagar two important cement factories, one located at Sikka and the other at Dwarka. The use of bricks and lime as well as of other material is by its very nature insignificant

SECTION 4

SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECT OF HOUSING

Rich and Poor Households in Urban Areas according to Building Material

22. The building material is a sure and reasonable index of prosperity or poverty of different localities in urban areas. While such flimsy materials as grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, timber, mud and unburnt bricks along with metal sheets used in the construction of walls indicate the poverty of the people inhabiting them either as owners or as tenants, houses built of burnt bricks, cement concrete and stone signify the material prosperity of those occupying them. For, after all, it is the economic condition of a household which determines the type of dwelling it occupies either as an owner or as a tenant. A householder who is well-to-do can afford to go in for better and costly building material in the construction of his house. Likewise, a person of means who can afford to spend more by way of rent will go in for a house which is well built. On this basis building material used in the construction of walls and roofs can be classified into two categories, namely, (i) *pucca* and (ii) *kutcha*. Those houses may be considered to be *pucca* built which make use of burnt bricks, cement concrete and stone with lime in the construction of walls. On the other hand, the use of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, timber, mud or stone with mud, and even unburnt bricks would characterise *kutcha* structures which have less permanency and afford minimum of conveniences and amenities owing to the very nature of the building material used. Similarly, corrugated iron sheets, asbestos or cement sheets, bricks and lime together with concrete and stone slabs, would be used to a greater extent as roofing material in *pucca* structures and in the dwellings constructed by those who are better off economically. But grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo would be used only in semi-permanent structures built by poor households who cannot afford better type of material for covering their houses. So far as tiles are concerned, it is not possible to conclude any degree of prosperity or otherwise from its use as roofing material. For, before the introduction of corrugated iron sheets and Mangalore tiles, it was the only roofing material used to cover houses in rural and urban areas by the poor and the well-to-do alike.

23. By applying these criteria to urban dwellings particularly in the cities, ward-wise statistics for which have been separately extracted, some interesting results emerge. The details about ward-wise distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall and roof material are given in the Statement III.8 on pages 98 and 99 as these figures are not separately available either in the main or the subsidiary tables.

STATEMENT III.8

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall material, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

City/Ward	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. Sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JAMNAGAR CITY*	2	5	47	0	250	12	653	12	19
Ward I	0	1	65	0	233	0	574	38	89
Ward II	0	0	9	0	318	0	672	1	0
Ward III	0	0	1	0	140	0	859	0	0
Ward IV	0	3	18	0	864	2	111	2	0
Ward V	1	12	53	0	91	35	783	24	1
Ward VI	6	9	81	0	144	23	733	1	3
RAJKOT CITY	1	0	12	32	750	8	197	0	0
Ward I (Popatpara–Sardarbag)	2	0	13	0	578	8	399	0	0
Ward II (Bedipara–Nava Thorala)	0	0	1	160	780	1	58	0	0
Ward III (Darbargadh–Lohanapara)	0	0	13	105	787	62	33	0	0
Ward IV (Diwanpara–Raghuvirpara)	0	0	0	6	658	0	336	0	0
Ward V (Panchnath–Sadar Bazar)	0	0	18	37	598	5	342	0	0
Ward VI (Ramnathpara–Mandvi Chowk)	0	0	4	8	478	0	510	0	0
Ward VII (Prahlad Plot–Karanpara)	0	0	0	0	901	0	99	0	0
Ward VIII (Jagnath Plot–Vijay Plot)	3	0	38	9	818	11	120	1	0
Ward IX (Jayraj Plot–Hathikhana)	2	0	0	0	874	0	124	0	0
Ward X (Gundavadi–Bhaktinagar Society Plot)	0	0	14	0	855	0	131	0	0
Non-Municipal Area	0	0	0	0	0	250	750	0	0
BHAVNAGAR CITY	5	N	33	3	899	7	44	3	6
Ward I (Panwadi)	0	0	22	0	954	1	18	5	0
Ward II (Vadva)	4	0	29	0	915	5	10	9	28
Ward III (Takhteshwar)	10	3	10	0	876	0	104	0	0
Ward IV (Darbargadh)	0	0	0	0	996	0	4	0	0
Ward V (Pirchhalla)	12	0	20	4	950	14	0	0	0
Ward VI (Bhaga-Talao)	0	9	3	0	979	0	16	2	0
Ward VII (Karchalia Para)	0	0	40	15	934	9	2	0	0
Ward VIII (Krishnanagar–West)	4	4	7	0	892	29	61	3	0
Ward IX (Navapara)	5	0	35	3	954	0	3	0	0
Ward X (Krishnanagar–East)	5	0	91	0	828	10	58	2	6
Ward XI (Bhavnagar Para)	19	0	56	0	75	12	838	0	0
Ward XII (Dock-Estate)	191	0	0	0	190	190	429	0	0
AHMEDABAD CITY	4	22	35	1	914	18	2	3	1
Ward I (Khadia–1)	0	0	0	0	995	0	0	5	0
Ward II (Khadia–2)	0	0	0	0	999	1	0	0	0
Ward III (Khadia–3)	0	0	0	0	999	1	0	0	0
Ward IV (Jamalpur–1)	7	0	0	4	972	4	0	12	1
Ward V (Jamalpur–2)	0	0	0	0	995	1	0	4	0
Ward VI (Raikhad)	11	0	8	0	973	6	1	0	1
Ward VII (Kalupur–1)	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0

*Wards known by number only.

N=Negligible

STATEMENT III.8-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall material, 1961-*contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

City/Ward	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. Sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AHMEDABAD CITY-*contd.*									
Ward VIII (Kalupur-2)	0	0	0	0	999	0	0	1	0
Ward IX („ -3)	6	0	0	0	994	0	0	0	0
Ward X (Dariapur-1)	0	1	0	0	995	1	0	1	2
Ward XI („ -2)	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Ward XII (Shahpur-1)	0	0	0	0	995	5	0	0	0
Ward XIII („ -2)	7	2	9	3	970	9	0	0	0
Ward XIV (Ellis Bridge)	7	12	57	N	903	18	0	0	3
Ward XV (Sabarmati)	1	3	50	0	926	4	14	2	0
Ward XVI (Dariapur-Kazipur)	2	23	107	2	762	94	6	2	2
Ward XVII (Railwaypura)	38	19	6	0	753	152	3	0	0
Ward XVIII (Shaherkotda)	14	108	31	0	806	41	0	0	N
Ward XIX (Saraspur)	0	1	9	0	990	0	0	0	0
Ward XX (Asarva)	3	46	35	0	895	19	0	2	0
Ward XXI (Rakhial)	1	22	15	3	937	5	0	17	N
Ward XXII (Gomtipur)	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Ward XXIII (Rajpur-Hirpur)	9	68	91	0	799	16	16	0	0
Ward XXIV („ New Limit)	3	10	43	0	931	13	0	0	0
Ward XXV (Khokhara Mehmedabad)	N	5	36	0	934	8	5	12	0
Ward XXVI (Maninagar-T.P.S.)	5	36	19	0	925	10	0	1	4
Ward XXVII (Kankaria -T.P.S.)	2	58	65	0	840	31	0	0	4
Ward XXVIII (Jamalpur-T.P.S.)	1	116	111	0	754	13	0	0	5
Ward XXIX (Baherampura)	0	26	203	0	762	9	0	0	0
BARODA CITY	33	3	48	48	849	5	N	14	0
Ward I (Sayaji Ganj)	63	4	59	88	695	34	0	57	0
Ward II (Raopura)	22	8	61	78	806	2	0	23	0
Ward III (Fatehpura)	33	1	47	167	749	3	0	0	0
Ward IV (Baroda City)	6	0	13	0	976	1	0	4	0
Ward V (Vadi)	40	1	61	1	894	1	0	2	0
Ward VI (Babajipura)	39	0	38	6	908	1	N	8	0
SURAT CITY	119	22	8	8	758	74	1	3	7
Ward I (Nanpura)	132	79	0	0	701	87	1	0	0
Ward II (Sagrampura)	252	32	12	4	521	148	7	0	24
Ward III (Salabatpura)	181	6	3	0	758	46	3	3	0
Ward IV (Begampura)	147	1	17	19	716	99	0	1	0
Ward V (Haripura)	7	7	0	4	948	25	0	0	9
Ward VI (Mahidharpura)	26	10	8	15	867	62	0	5	7
Ward VII (Saiyadpura)	167	55	17	12	622	97	0	7	23
Ward VIII (Gopipura)	76	0	0	0	875	49	0	0	0
Ward IX (Vadi Falia)	9	0	2	0	944	26	0	17	2
Ward X (Soni Falia)	4	11	8	21	947	9	0	0	0
Ward XI (Nanavat)	30	0	0	7	905	54	2	2	0
Ward XII (City)	50	1	11	0	888	50	0	0	0

N=Negligible

24. Burnt bricks predominate as building material used in the construction of walls in all the six cities except Jamnagar. While 91.7 per cent of the households live in houses having walls of burnt bricks, cement or concrete in the city of Ahmedabad, similar proportions for Bhavnagar, Baroda, Surat and Rajkot respectively appear to be 90.2, 86.3, 76.1 and 75.0. The use of burnt bricks is much less in Jamnagar City 25.0, where as many as 65.3 per cent of the houses have stone walls. In Ahmedabad City, in a number of wards, viz., Ward Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 19 and 22, burnt brick is the only wall material used to the exclusion of others. This may be reasonably taken to indicate the relative prosperity of the people inhabiting them.

25. The mixed character, however, of the different localities wherein the rich and the poor households live side by side is evident from the fact that houses built of solid and permanent material like burnt bricks and stone co-exist with houses built of mud, grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo or even metal sheets. Very wide variations in the mixed character of the different wards in the different cities of the State will be noticeable from the following.

26. While Jamnagar has only one such ward, Bhavnagar 2 and Rajkot 3, in Baroda and Surat rich households live side by side with the poor in all the wards without a single exception. In Ahmedabad City areas where the houses having walls of flimsy material co-exist side by side with *pucca* structures are to be found particularly in Ward Nos. 17, 18, 23, 26, 28, and 29 and testify to the mixed character of these wards where rich and poor households live together. Other cities also exhibit these mixed characteristics to a varied extent, some to a greater, others to a lesser extent. The co-existence of rich and poor households is, however, found to be far greater in Baroda and Surat Cities, where the proportions of *kutcha* dwellings thrown in between the *pucca* structures appear to be fairly high in quite a number of wards. This goes to show that when the cities were first inhabited, the class distinction between the rich and the poor which came later into being was not originally in existence. The wealthy as well as the common man lived side by side in houses built according to their means as there was no exclusiveness about their mode of life. But nowadays there is a tendency towards economic stratification in the construction of houses, as observed from the fact that people of the same social and economic status generally group themselves together in the formation of housing cooperatives. The distribution of wall material between the houses of the same ward appears to vary generally according to the economic condition of the locality and its inhabitants.

SECTION 5

HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD

27. The following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 census households according to the number of rooms occupied in the 6 cities of Gujarat.

STATEMENT III.9

Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

City	No Regular Room	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jamnagar .	2	433	399	78	59	29
Rajkot . .	0	702	205	51	25	17
Bhavnagar .	3	577	250	79	51	40
Ahmedabad .	2	653	230	55	28	32
Baroda . .	N	415	336	129	59	61
Surat . .	5	493	258	101	59	84

N=Negligible

28. In every 1,000 households living in the city of Ahmedabad 2 have no regular room, 653 live in single room tenements, 230 occupy 2 rooms, 55 have 3 rooms each and 60 more than 3 rooms. The State average of 601 single room tenement in every 1,000 is exceeded in the cities of Ahmedabad and Rajkot, but appreciably reduced in Jamnagar, Baroda, Surat and Bhavnagar. The largest proportion of single room households is to be found in Rajkot City (702) and the least in Baroda (415). The housing condition appears to be comparatively better in Jamnagar, Baroda and Surat, where less than 50 per cent of the households occupy one room as against 70 per cent in Rajkot, 65 per cent in Ahmedabad and 58 per cent in Bhavnagar. The acuteness of living conditions in cities can be better studied by considering the proportion of households living in 2 rooms and less as given in the following statement.

STATEMENT III.10

Proportion of households living in two rooms and less, 1961

City	Percentage of households living in two rooms and less to total households
Jamnagar . .	83.4
Rajkot . .	90.7
Bhavnagar . .	83.0
Ahmedabad .	88.5
Baroda . .	75.1
Surat . .	75.6

29. The percentage of such households varies from 75.1 in Baroda to 90.7 in Rajkot and is nowhere less than 75. These are very acute conditions which reveal the great dearth of accommodation and increasing pressure of population, reducing living space available to an individual in highly urbanised centres.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER CITIES OF INDIA

30. Statement III.11 on page 102 distributes 1,000 census households and population living in one or more rooms in cities with population over 1 million.

STATEMENT III.11

Distribution of 1,000 census households and population living in one or more rooms in 7 large cities of population over 1 million

City	No regular room			1 Room			2 Rooms		
	House-holds	Popu-lation	No. per room	House-holds	Popu-lation	No. per room	House-holds	Popu-lation	No. per room
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Greater Bombay	24	20	..	723	682	5	165	178	3
2 Calcutta	4	3	..	719	565	4	132	168	3
3 Delhi	7	6	..	630	532	4	235	272	3
4 Madras	3	3	..	675	579	4	171	191	3
5 Hyderabad	..	..	..	458	347	4	269	271	3
6 *Ahmedabad*	*2*	*1*	..	*653*	*572*	*4*	*230*	*265*	*3*
7 Bangalore	35	32	..	559	476	5	213	228	3

City	3 Rooms			4 Rooms			5 Rooms & more		
	House-holds	Popu-lation	No. per room	House-holds	Popu-lation	No. per room	House-holds	Popu-lation	No. per room
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1 Greater Bombay	50	61	2	21	28	2	17	31	2
2 Calcutta	67	101	2	36	63	2	42	100	2
3 Delhi	69	93	2	33	50	2	26	47	2
4 Madras	72	93	2	37	52	2	42	82	1
5 Hyderabad	127	152	2	73	101	2	73	129	1
6 *Ahmedabad*	*55*	*68*	*2*	*28*	*39*	*2*	*32*	*55*	*1*
7 Bangalore	87	107	2	53	71	2	53	86	1

Source :
Census of India, Paper No.1 of 1962, 1961 Census, Final Population Totals, p. lviii

Greater Bombay has the largest number of 1 room households (723) followed closely by Calcutta (719). Ahmedabad (653) fares a little better than Madras which has 675 such households but is worse off than Delhi (630), Bangalore (559) and Hyderabad (458). The extent of overcrowding and sub-standard housing conditions obtaining in different cities can well be judged from the proportions of population living in 1 room households. Hyderabad and Bangalore are comparatively the most favoured cities, where 34.7 and 47.6 per cent respectively of the population occupy such houses. Bombay is the most hard hit as having 68.2 per cent, Calcutta, Madras, and Ahmedabad coming on par with nearly 57 per cent against 53.2 per cent for Delhi.

Persons per Household

31. The Statement III.12 on the next page gives average number of persons per room and household in six cities of Gujarat.

STATEMENT III.12

Average number of persons per room and household in six cities, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

City	Total		1 Room		2 Rooms		3 Rooms		4 Rooms		5 Rooms & more	
	No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ahmedabad	3.11	4.97	4.35	4.35	2.87	5.75	2.05	6.16	1.73	6.94	1.31	8.52
Baroda	2.43	5.06	4.16	4.16	2.50	4.99	2.03	6.09	1.67	6.70	1.29	7.88
Surat	2.75	5.81	4.90	4.90	3.00	6.01	2.15	6.45	1.89	7.58	1.28	8.44
Rajkot	3·72	5.51	4.78	4.78	3.27	6.54	2.42	7.25	2.19	8.79	1.91	13.09
Bhavnagar	2.85	5.04	4.52	4.52	2.62	5.24	2.02	6.06	1.62	6.51	1.20	7.40
Jamnagar	2.90	5.54	4.53	4.53	2.91	5.83	2.17	6.55	1.83	7.33	1.45	10.38

Average number of persons per household in the State comes to 5.30 souls, 5.35 for rural and 5.15 for urban areas. The number of persons per household in the principal cities of the State varies from 4.97 for Ahmedabad to 5.81 for Surat. The variation in the number of persons in a city household is dependent upon a variety of factors, such as industrialisation and commercialisation, paucity of space and fissiparous tendencies which influence the joint family system to a varied extent, greater in larger cities than elsewhere. These trends would appear to be less apparent at places where in-migration is relatively small as in the city of Surat, which has hitherto offered lesser opportunities of profitable employment than in Ahmedabad, Baroda and Rajkot and, therefore, returned as many as 5.81 persons per household.

32. Another significant feature worthy of note is that the average number of persons in the households of different categories goes on progressively increasing with the increase in the number of rooms occupied by the households. This will be apparent from the fact that the average of 4.35 persons per household having single room tenements in the city of Ahmedabad goes on progressively rising to 8.52 in case of households occupying 5 rooms and more. Similar trends are also observable in case of other cities as well. Conversely the number of persons per room goes on declining as the number of rooms occupied by a household increases. In the city of Ahmedabad the average number of persons per room, which is 4.35 declines to 2.87 for households occupying 2 rooms till it drops down to 1.31 persons for households having 5 rooms and more. It is but natural that with every addition to the number of rooms a household has, the living space available per individual increases. The highest average number of persons per room is found to be 3.72 in Rajkot City, Ahmedabad 3.11, and Baroda, Surat, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar each less than 3.

Persons per Household and Room by Ward in Ahmedabad City

33. The Statement III.13 gives households classified by number of members and number of persons per room for wards in Ahmedabad City.

STATEMENT III.13

Households classified by number of members and number of persons per room, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Sl. No.	City/ward	No. of households	No. of persons	No. of persons per household	Total No. of rooms	No. of persons per room
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Ahmedabad City	**45,210**	**224,942**	**4.97**	**72,253**	**3.11**
1	Khadia–1	1,286	6,866	5.34	3,103	2.21
2	Khadia–2	975	5,245	5.38	2,473	2.12
3	Khadia–3	795	4,303	5.41	2,128	2.02
4	Jamalpur–1	1,734	10,244	5.91	2,513	4.08
5	Jamalpur–2	840	4,604	5.48	1,910	2.41
6	Raikhad	1,439	7,953	5.53	2,244	3.54
7	Kalupur–1	1,022	6,149	6.02	2,240	2.75
8	Kalupur–2	1,212	6,697	5.53	2,820	2.37
9	Kalupur–3	894	5,138	5.75	1,478	3.48
10	Dariapur–1	1,507	8,560	5.68	2,487	3.44
11	Dariapur–2	1,233	6,365	5.16	2,315	2.75
12	Shahpur–1	1,506	8,046	5.34	2,280	3.53
13	Shahpur–2	1,979	10,445	5.28	3,166	3.30
14	Ellis Bridge	3,966	19,398	4.89	8,093	2.40
15	Sabarmati	1,170	5,321	4.55	1,820	2.92
16	Dariapur–Kazipur	4,095	19,199	4.69	5,606	3.42
17	Railwaypura	158	780	4.94	254	3.07
18	Shaherkotda	1,984	9,538	4.81	2,468	3.86
19	Saraspur	927	4,166	4.49	1,424	2.93
20	Asarva	4,661	20,975	4.50	5,670	3.70
21	Rakhial	3,756	16,983	4.52	4,382	3.88
22	Gomtipur	402	1,868	4.65	597	3.13
23	Rajpur–Hirpur	1,515	7,122	4.70	1,619	4.40
24	Rajpur–Hirpur (New Limit)	304	1,319	4.34	436	3.03
25	Khokhara Mehmedabad	2,407	10,149	4.22	3,254	3.12
26	Maninagar T.P.S.	985	4,953	5.03	2,121	2.34
27	Kankaria T.P.S.	1,010	5,360	5.31	1,509	3.55
28	Jamalpur T.P.S.	1,024	5,280	5.16	1,326	3.98
29	Baherampura	424	1,916	4.52	517	3.71

The average number of persons per household in the city as a whole comes to 4.97 which is exceeded in all the wards of the heavily congested areas enclosed within the city fort-wall where the size of the family is the largest as in Kalupur–1 (6.02) and Jamalpur–1 (5.91). Outside the city walls, it is exceeded only in Maninagar T.P.S. (5.03), Kankaria T.P.S. (5.31) and Jamalpur T.P.S. (5.16), but reduced in others where it falls down to 4.22 in Khokhara Mehmedabad. The number of persons per room which comes to 3.11 for the city as a whole differs in different wards. This average is exceeded in 16 out of 29 wards and falls below it in 13 wards. Within the city wards where the stable population living in their own houses resides, wards like Khadia–1, 2 and 3, Jamalpur–2, Kalupur–1 and where living space available is relatively greater, the number of persons per room is less than 2.5 and the least in Khadia–3 (2.02). But the average rises as high as 4.08 in Jamalpur–1 where congestion appears to be the greatest. Outside the fortwall, it rises further to 4.40 in Rajpur-Hirpur ward and is comparatively lower in the newly developed areas like Ellis Bridge (2.40) and Maninagar (2.34).

SECTION 6

SLUM AREAS OF AHMEDABAD CITY

(i) WHAT IS SLUM?

34. In the absence of any definite norms or legislation defining 'slum areas', the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation has classified as 'slum' certain hutment and sub-standard housing areas which are located in 15 out of 29 wards of Ahmedabad City. Separate statistics to show overcrowding in these areas have been compiled in a special table given in Annexure A to this Chapter. They show the number of households in each of the 15 wards by number of rooms and number of persons occupying them.

(ii) PERSONS PER ROOM

35. The following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 census households according to the number of rooms occupied for each of these wards.

STATEMENT III.14

Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied, 1961

Ward	No Regular Room	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All wards	**N**	**910**	**75**	**8**	**5**	**2**
Jamalpur-1	..	971	29	..	..	..
Raikhad	..	882	103	..	15	..
Kalupur	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
Shahpur-1	..	774	179	25	16	6
Shahpur-2	..	908	55	13	16	8
Ellis Bridge	..	833	102	14	35	16
Dariapur-Kazipur	N	918	65	10	4	3
Shaherkotda	..	892	104	4	..	..
Asarva	..	972	26	2	N	..
Rakhial	..	931	65	3	1	N
Rajpur-Hirpur	..	896	101	3	..	..
Khokhara Mehmedabad	..	822	152	..	5	21
Kankaria	..	899	49	19	26	7
Jamalpur T.P.S.	..	908	83	7	2	..
Baherampura	..	944	42	14	..	..

N=Negligible

36. The entire concentration of the population in the slum areas is in single room tenements, the proportion per 1,000 ranging from 774 for Shahpur-1 and 822 for Khokhara Mehmedabad Ward to 1,000 for Kalupur Ward. The wards of highest concentration and overcrowding are, however, found to be Jamalpur-1 (971), Asarva (972), Baherampura (944), Rakhial (931), Dariapur-Kazipur (918), Shahpur-2 (908) and Jamalpur T.P.S. (908). The proportion of census households lodged in dwellings having more than one room is very scanty and is a trifle better in Raikhad, Shahpur-1, Ellis Bridge, Shaherkotda, Rajpur-Hirpur and Khokhara Mehmedabad, where over 10 per cent of the households are housed in 2 room tenements, the proportion of households having more than 2 rooms being almost negligible.

(iii) PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD

37. The following statement consolidates for all the slum areas in the 15 wards of Ahmedabad City, the distribution of households by number of rooms and number of persons inhabiting them.

STATEMENT III.15

Households by number of rooms and number of persons occupying, 1961

No. of Rooms	Total No. of households	Number of households according to number of persons in the households: 1 Person	2–3 Persons	4–6 Persons	7–9 Persons	10 Persons and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No Regular Room	1	1	..	..	..	..
1 Room	16,971	1,449	4,849	7,556	2,575	542
2 Rooms	1,396	36	254	613	360	133
3 Rooms	147	1	24	45	40	37
4 Rooms	90	2	8	35	19	26
5 Rooms and more	47	2	5	14	10	16
Total	**18,652**	**1,491**	**5,140**	**8,263**	**3,004**	**754**

38. Out of a total number of 18,652 households living in the areas regarded as having slums, as many as 16,971 or 90.99 per cent inhabit one room tenements, 1,396 or 7.48 per cent 2 room tenements and the rest, i.e., 284 or 1.53 per cent dwell in more than two rooms. It is further noticed that out of an aggregate of 18,652 households living in the slum areas of the Ahmedabad City 1,491 or 7.99 per cent are one member households, 5,140 or 27.56 per cent are households occupied by 2 to 3 persons, 8,263 or 44.30 per cent by 4 to 6 persons, 3,004 or 16.11 per cent by 7 to 9 persons and 754 or 4.04 per cent by 10 persons and over. These figures also go to show the concentration of population in households having 4 to 9 persons which appropriate 11,267 or 60.41 per cent of the total households. Out of a total number of 18,652 households, 10,131 or 54.32 per cent have only one room which is occupied by 4 to 9 persons. These statistics throw very vivi light on the miserable condition of the slum areas in the city of Ahmedabad and point out excessive and dangerous overcrowding in single room tenements situated in unhealthy and insanitary surroundings.

SECTION 7

SLUM CLEARANCE SCHEME

39. Slum clearance is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented through the State Government and local bodies. It provides for the clearance of slum and rehousing of slum dwellers. Under the scheme, of the total cost 37½ per cent each by way of loan and subsidy are given by the Central Government. Out of the remaining 25 per cent, the State Government gives a further subsidy of 12½ per cent to the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation and 15 per cent to other municipalities. Thus the balance only of 12½ per cent is required to be borne by the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, and 10 per cent by other municipalities. The overall ceiling costs range between Rs. 3,650 and Rs. 5,100. The rate of interest is about 5 per cent subject to variation from time to time. The loan is repayable in 30 annual equated instalments of principal and interest.

40. The following statement gives figures of provision and achievements made during the Second and Third Five Year Plans.

STATEMENT III.16

Progress of slum clearance scheme

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Second Five Year Plan				Third Five Year Plan							
	Provision		Achievement		Provision	Achievement						
						Financial				Physical		
Scheme	Financial	Physical target	Financial	Physical target	Financial	Physical target	Up to 1963-64	Anticipated expenditure	Budget estimate	Up to 1963-64	Anticipated achievement	Target for 1965-66
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Slum clearance scheme	N.A.	N.A.	64.58*	†	43.75	5,000	10.97	25.42	30.00	1,712	2,272	4,091

N.A. = Not available

Physical Target col. 5 :

† 1,872 tenements completed by the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation; 528 tenements in progress in Ahmedabad City and 616 plots under development by Surat Borough Municipality

* Includes Rs. 56.95 lakhs from Central Government as loan and subsidy

Source :

Public Works Department, Gujarat State

41. It will be seen from the above statement that during the Second Five Year Plan only Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation and Surat Borough Municipality took advantage of the scheme. As the State of Gujarat then formed part of the former Bombay State, separate break-up of financial provision and physical targets for the Second Plan are not available. Estimates made for areas included in Gujarat, however, show that the expenditure incurred under this head was Rs. 64.58 lakhs. As regards construction, 1,872 tenements were completed and 528 were under construction by the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, whereas the Surat Borough Municipality had 616 plots under development during the said period. The Third Plan provided Rs. 43.75 lakhs and aimed at constructing 5,000 tenements.

42. Systematic efforts at slum clearance are so far made to provide relief to slum dwellers through various schemes will be reviewed below in brief.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

43. The Municipal Corporation of Ahmedabad has executed various schemes of slum clearance by constructing tenements to provide housing accommodation to certain sections of the population which are at present living in sub-standard houses and hutments. The statement that follows gives details of schemes executed as on 1st January, 1962 and shows particulars of slum families involved, tenements proposed and constructed, type of tenements and the total as well as average estimated cost of each type of tenements and scheme.

STATEMENT III.17

Tenements constructed under slum clearance schemes executed in Ahmedabad City as on 1-1-1962

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	No. of slum families involved	No. of tenements proposed	Type design of blocks proposed	No. of storeys proposed	Estimated cost per tenement	Total estimated cost of the scheme	No. of tenements constructed	No. of tenements to be constructed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				I–Ground Floor Structure					
1	Rabari colony at Ghodasar	2,500	264	Type design for Rabaris	1	3,261	860,904	136	128
2	Rabari colony at Amraiwadi		212	„	1	3,267	692,604	212	..
3	Residential blocks for slum clearance scheme at Rakhial	1	348	B	1	3,479	1,210,692	348	..
				II–Multi-storeyed Structures Outside City					
4	Residential blocks for slum clearance at Asarva	..	240	D	3	3,516	845,840	240	..
5	Residential blocks for slum clearance at Dariapur-Kazipur E.B.T.P. Scheme	..	48	G	3	3,708	177,984	48	..
6	Residential blocks for slum clearance at Asarva	10	264	F	3	3,680	971,520	264	..
7	Residential blocks for slum clearance at Dariapur-Kazipur E.B.T.P. Scheme	37	480	E	3	3,690 3,674 3,681	1,775,520 705,408 530,064	480	..
	Residential blocks for slum clearance at Asarva	170	336	C–192 C–144	3	..	..	144	192

STATEMENT III.17-*contd.*

Tenements constructed under slum clearance schemes executed in Ahmedabad City as on 1-1-1962-*contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	No. of slum families involved	No. of tenements proposed	Type design of blocks proposed	No. of storeys proposed	Estimated cost per tenement	Total estimated cost of the scheme	No. of tenements constructed	No. of tenements to be constructed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	II–Multi-storeyed Structures Outside City-contd.								
9	Residential blocks for slum clearance at Asarva	7	336	D	3	3,667	1,232,112	..	336
10	Residential blocks for slum clearance at Rakhial	8	528	A	3	3,662	1,933,536	528	..
11	Residential blocks for slum clearance behind Gomtipur village	10	312	D	3	3,672	1,145,664	..	312
12	Residential blocks for slum clearance at Khokhara Mehmedabad	7	576	D	3	3,668	2,112,768	..	576
13	Residential blocks for slum clearance at Rajpur–Hirpur	33	648	C	3	3,676	2,382,048	..	648
14	Residential blocks for slum clearance at Maninagar T.P.S.	3	240	C	3	3,670	880,880	..	240
15	Residential blocks for slum clearance at Dani Limda	190	1,632	D	3	3,666	5,982,912	..	1,632
16	Residential blocks for slum clearance at Jamalpur T.P. Scheme	59	402	E	3	3,682	1,480,164	..	402
17	Residential blocks for slum clearance at Dani Limda	39	288	C	3	3,704	1,066,752	..	288
18	Residential blocks for slum clearance at Paldi	7	552	C	3	3,695	2,039,640	..	552
	III–Multi-storeyed Structures within heart of the City								
19	Badshahi Diwan's Mohalla Raikhad	34	96	E	3	4,581	439,776	..	96
20	Colaba area outside Prem Gate	547	480	E	3	4,368	2,096,640	..	480
21	Vaghriwad opp. R.C. High school at Shahpur	179	192	E	3	4,395	843,840	..	192
22	Mahajan Vanda at Jamalpur	71	240	E	3	5,008	1,201,920	..	240
	Total	**3,912**	**8,714**	..	..	..	**32,609,188**	**2,400***	**6,314**

* At present 2,400 tenements have been completed out of which 1,476 tenements have been temporarily given to the Government servants who were transferred to Ahmedabad after the bifurcation of Bombay State, while 528 tenements have been allotted to the slum dwellers disturbed due to the extensions of Railway yard. Remaining 396 tenements have been allotted to Rabaris.

Source :

Municipal Corporation, Ahmedabad

44. Out of a total number of 3,912 families involved, as many as 2,500 or 63.91 per cent are in the Rabari colonies at Ghodasar and Amraiwadi, and 517 or 13.98 per cent in the Colaba area outside Prem Gate. Other slum areas where the problem is sizable are Dani Limda (190), Vaghrivad opposite R. C. High School at Shahpur (179) and Asarva (170), the rest accounting for 326 or 8.33 per cent. Out of a total number of 8,714 tenements proposed for construction under various schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 32,609,188, the Municipal Corporation had built 2,400 towards the close of the year 1961. But they could not be utilised for the purpose for which they were built, as on completion 1,476 tenements had to be temporarily given to the Government servants transferred to Ahmedabad after the bifurcation of the bilingual Bombay State, 528 tenements were allotted to slum dwellers disturbed by the extension of Railway Yard and 396 only to Rabaris. These tenements are of various types, classified into A, B, C, D and E, their estimated cost per tenement ranging between Rs. 5,008 for E type and Rs. 3,261 for the type designed specially for Rabari settlement.

Housing Board

45. Apart from the Municipal Corporation, the Housing Board has also executed certain housing schemes for industrial labour and low income groups, etc., in Ahmedabad City as detailed in the two statements that follow.

STATEMENT III.18

Housing schemes executed by the Gujarat Housing Board for industrial labourers and low income groups, etc., in Ahmedabad City up to end of March, 1961

Sl. No.	Name of the Colony	Type and No. of tenements				Total cost inclusive of the cost of construction and development but exclusive of overhead charges	Economic rent per month per tenement (in Rs.)	Subsidised rent per month per tenement (in Rs.)
		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Total No. of tenements			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						Rs.		
1	Rakhial (old)	..	44 a)	..	152	1,119,951	(a) Ranging from 21 to 23	(a) 13
		..	84 (b)	..			(b) 56	(b) 30.25
		..	24 (c)	..			(c) Ranging from 69 to 77	(c) Ranging from 39.50 to 43.75
2	Asarva	..	336	..	336	1,789,785	34	23
3	Rakhial (Additional)	..	120	..	120	504,894	27	17
4	Malek Saban Tank							
	(i)	..	725	..	5,008	Accounts are not finalised	27	13.50
	(ii)	..	1,091	..				
	(iii)	..	1,056	..				
	(iv)	..	2,136	..				
5	Mithipur	..	550	..	550	-do-	28.50	13.50
6	Khokhara Mehmedabad	..	784	..	784	-do-	28.50	13.50
7	Chamanpura	..	1,142	..	1,142	-do-	28.50	13.50
8	Rajpur-Hirpur	..	414	..	414	-do-	34.00	16.00
9	Shah Alam Roza	..	524	..	524	-do-	34.00	16.00
10	Paldi Smaller-70	..	70	..	70	-do-	71.85	..
	Bigger-106	..	106	..	106	-do-	77.60	..
	Total		**9,206**		**9,206**			

Source :

Administration Report for the year 1960-61, Bombay Housing Board, p. 43

STATEMENT III.19

Housing schemes executed by the Gujarat Housing Board for industrial labourers and low income groups, etc., in Ahmedabad City up to end of March, 1964

Sl. No.	Name of the Colony	Type and number of tenements				Total cost inclusive of the cost of construction and development but exclusive of over head charges up to end of 3/64	Economic rent per month (in Rs.)	Subsidised rent per month (in Rs.)
		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Total No. of tenements			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						Rs.		
1	Rakhial (old)	..	44 (a)	..		Lakhs	(a) 23.70	(a) 13.00
		..	84 (b)	..	152	10.76	(b) Ranging from 55.60 to 57.45	(b) Ranging from 39.50 to 43.75
		..	24 (c)	..			(c) 67.15	..
2	Asarva	..	336	..	336	14.20	28.95	23.00
3	Rakhial (Additional)	..	120	..	120	4.08	28.15	17.00
4	Bapunagar	..	5,008	..	5,008	41.51	28.55	13.50
5	Mithipur	..	550	..	550	15.53	25.70	13.50
6	Khokhara Mehmedabad	..	784	..	784	21.57	25.55	13.50
7	Chamanpura	..	1,142	..	1,142	31.88	25.50	13.50
8	Rajpur-Hirpur	..	414	..	414	12.47	34.00	16.00
9	Shah Alam Roza	..	524	..	524	16.54	34.35	16.00
10	Asarva	..	168	..	168	36.58	31.60	17.00
10A	Asarva	..	816	..	816	..	37.95	17.00
11	Chamanpura (Behind New Mental)	..	816	..	816	30.06	36.70	16.00
12	Paldi	..	140	256	396	30.34	80.10*	..
							87.35‡	..
	Total		**10,970**	**256**	**11,226**	**265.52**		

* Smaller type

‡ Bigger type

Source :

Annual Administration Report for the year ending 31st March, 1964, Gujarat Housing Board, pp. 40–44

46. By the end of March 1964, the Board constructed 11,226 tenements at a total cost of Rs. 265.52 lakhs, inclusive of the cost of construction and development but exclusive of overhead charges. The monthly economic rent for these tenements varies from Rs. 23.70 to Rs. 87.35 and subsidised rent per month varies from Rs. 13.00 to Rs. 43.75.

47. These statistics reveal that despite these attempts by the Corporation or other agencies to clear the slums, the solution of the problem has so far been far from satisfactory. Further, the city slums are not confined to the industrial areas alone. They exist in the midst of non-industrial areas also. But the problem of industrial slums is all the more acute owing to the concentration of all the unhappy features of an unhygienic and insanitary conditions of living.

SECTION 8

SETTLEMENT PATTERN OF CITIES

48. Gujarat has 6 cities with population over 100,000 of which the city of Ahmedabad, the capital of the new State, exceeds one million mark. Urbanisation is not a new feature of population in the country and Gujarat where cities which have existed since ages are not few. As noted elsewhere,[1] quite a number of towns which existed in the past continues to exist even in the present, either at the same site or some other site in the vicinity of their original location. The cities of to-day were the towns of yesterday which have outgrown their original size by expanding in suitable directions retaining their original habitat intact. All 6 cities of Gujarat have historical past. Cities like Baroda, Surat and Ahmedabad trace their origin to ancient and medieval times. Four of them, namely, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Rajkot and Jamnagar happened to be the capitals of Princely States prior to Independence. Ahmedabad and Surat which were the headquarters of district administration during the British regime were in turn the capitals of Hindu and Muslim rulers before they became the seats of Mogul Viceroys. Since the study of the morphology of cities would prove interesting, their settlement pattern given in the General Report on the Census of 1961 is reproduced at the end as Annexure B.

1. Census of India 1961, Vol. V, Gujarat, Part I-A (i), *General Report on the Census*, p. 359

ANNEXURE A

(Special table for slum areas of Ahmedabad City)

Number of households according to number of persons and rooms, 1961

Number of rooms	Total number of households	Number of households according to number of persons in the household: 1 person	2–3 persons	4–6 persons	7–9 persons	10 persons and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AHMEDABAD CITY (ALL WARDS)						
No Regular Room	1	1	..	..	..	..
1 Room	16,971	1,449	4,849	7,556	2,575	542
2 Rooms	1,396	36	254	613	360	133
3 Rooms	147	1	24	45	40	37
4 Rooms	90	2	8	35	19	26
5 Rooms & above	47	2	5	14	10	16
Total	**18,652**	**1,491**	**5,140**	**8,263**	**3,004**	**754**
JAMALPUR–1 WARD						
No Regular Room	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Room	68	3	8	17	19	21
2 Rooms	2	..	..	..	..	2
3 Rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Rooms & above	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**70**	**3**	**8**	**17**	**19**	**23**
RAIKHAD WARD						
No Regular Room	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Room	60	1	14	26	14	5
2 Rooms	7	..	..	5	2	..
3 Rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Rooms	1	..	..	1	..	..
5 Rooms & above	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**68**	**1**	**14**	**32**	**16**	**5**
KALUPUR WARD						
No Regular Room	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Room	16	..	8	3	4	1
2 Rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Rooms & above	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**16**	..	**8**	**3**	**4**	**1**
SHAHPUR–1 WARD						
No Regular Room	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Room	917	63	208	382	208	56
2 Rooms	212	8	37	79	58	30
3 Rooms	29	..	7	9	5	8
4 Rooms	19	..	4	3	4	8
5 Rooms & above	7	..	..	1	..	6
Total	**1,184**	**71**	**256**	**474**	**275**	**108**
SHAHPUR–2 WARD						
No Regular Room	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Room	344	20	104	148	61	11
2 Rooms	21	..	5	6	7	3
3 Rooms	5	..	..	2	1	2
4 Rooms	6	..	1	2	..	3
5 Rooms & above	3	1	1	1	..	..
Total	**379**	**21**	**111**	**159**	**69**	**19**
ELLIS BRIDGE WARD						
No Regular Room	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Room	523	22	145	260	79	17
2 Rooms	64	2	13	24	21	4
3 Rooms	2	..	2	4	1	2
4 Rooms	22	1	1	11	3	6
5 Rooms & above	10	..	2	6	1	1
Total	**628**	**25**	**163**	**305**	**105**	**30**
DARIAPUR–KAZIPUR WARD						
No Regular Room	1	1	..	..	..	..
1 Room	5,259	574	1,555	2,307	705	118
2 Rooms	373	11	50	165	99	48
3 Rooms	56	1	7	17	19	12
4 Rooms	23	..	2	11	5	5
5 Rooms & above	19	1	1	4	5	8
Total	**5,731**	**588**	**1,615**	**2,504**	**833**	**191**

ANNEXURE A-*contd.*

(Special table for slum areas of Ahmedabad City)

Number of households according to number of persons and rooms, 1961-*contd.*

Number of rooms	Total number of households	Number of households according to number of persons in the household: 1 person	2-3 persons	4-6 persons	7-9 persons	10 persons and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SHAHERKOTDA WARD						
No Regular Room	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Room	1,970	158	567	879	307	59
2 Rooms	230	6	39	108	57	20
3 Rooms	9	..	2	4	2	1
4 Rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Rooms & above	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**2,209**	**164**	**608**	**991**	**366**	**80**
ASARVA WARD						
No Regular Room	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Room	2,642	203	837	1,069	407	126
2 Rooms	69	2	19	33	11	4
3 Rooms	5	..	3	..	1	1
4 Rooms	1	..	..	1	..	..
5 Rooms & above	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**2,717**	**205**	**859**	**1,103**	**419**	**131**
RAKHIAL WARD						
No Regular Room	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Room	2,242	215	660	1,023	304	40
2 Rooms	156	3	34	82	33	4
3 Rooms	7	..	2	3	..	2
4 Rooms	2	1	..	1	..	..
5 Rooms & above	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total	**2,408**	**219**	**696**	**1,109**	**338**	**46**
RAJPUR-HIRPUR WARD						
No Regular Room	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Room	310	31	92	129	48	10
2 Rooms	35	1	12	11	9	2
3 Rooms	1	..	..	..	..	1
4 Rooms	..	..	..	..	.	..
5 Rooms & above	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**346**	**32**	**104**	**140**	**57**	**13**
KHOKHARA MEHMEDABAD WARD						
No Regular Room	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Room	157	8	47	77	22	3
2 Rooms	29	..	5	20	4	..
3 Rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Rooms	1	..	..	1	..	..
5 Rooms & above	4	..	1	2	1	..
Total	**191**	**8**	**53**	**100**	**27**	**3**
KANKARIA T.P.S. WARD						
No Regular Room	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Room	384	23	83	204	64	10
2 Rooms	21	..	3	11	7	..
3 Rooms	8	..	1	1	4	2
4 Rooms	11	..	..	4	5	2
5 Rooms & above	3	..	..	..	2	1
Total	**427**	**23**	**87**	**220**	**82**	**15**
JAMALPUR T.P.S. WARD						
No Regular Room	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Room	1,807	94	444	921	288	60
2 Rooms	165	3	35	68	48	11
3 Rooms	14	..	..	5	5	4
4 Rooms	4	..	..	..	2	2
5 Rooms & above	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**1,990**	**97**	**479**	**994**	**343**	**77**
BAHERAMPURA WARD						
No Regular Room	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Room	272	34	77	111	45	5
2 Rooms	12	..	2	1	4	5
3 Rooms	4	..	..	..	2	2
4 Rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Rooms & above	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**288**	**34**	**79**	**112**	**51**	**12**

ANNEXURE B

Settlement Pattern of Cities in Gujarat

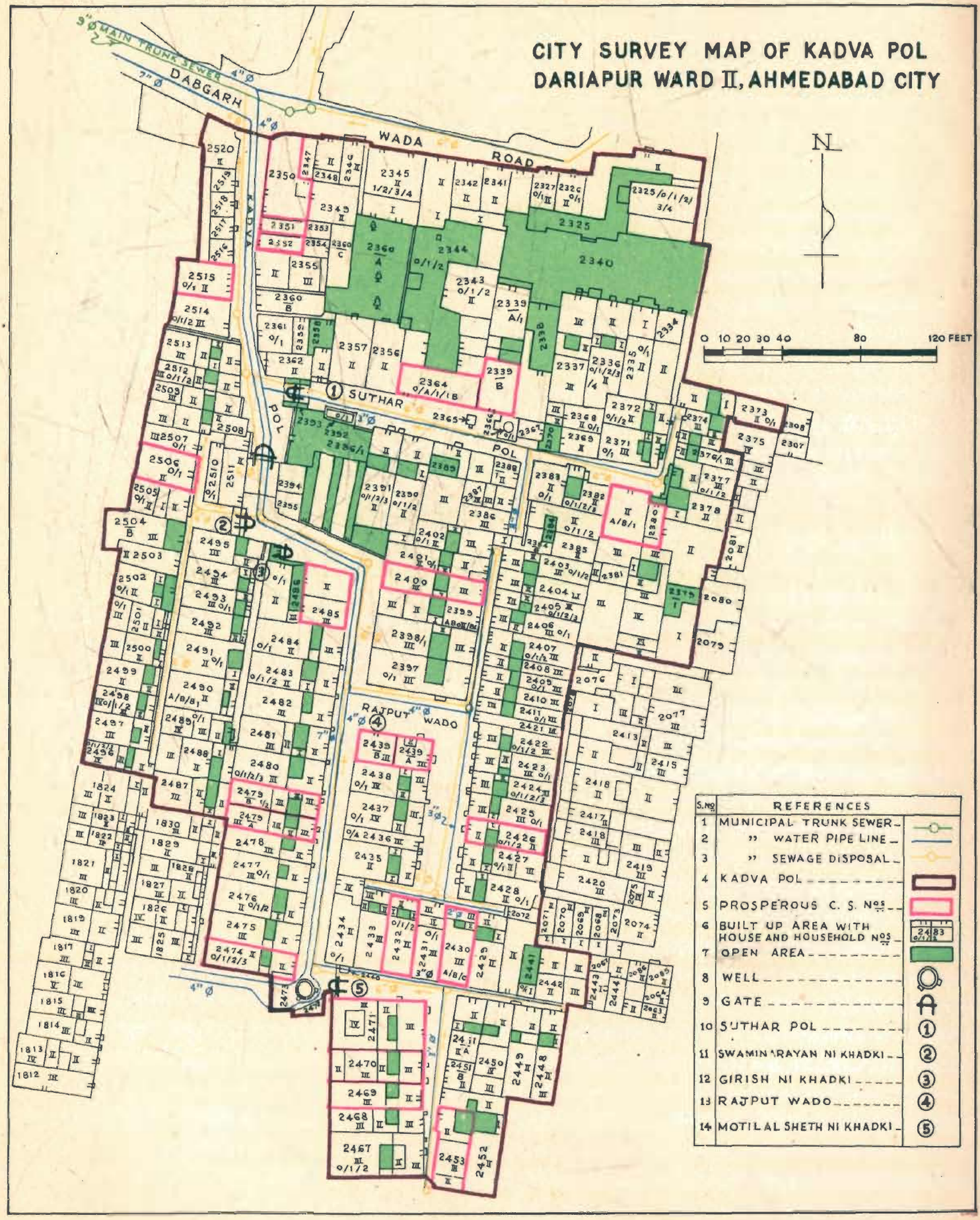
Extract from Census of India 1961, Vol. V, Gujarat,
Part I-A(i)-General Report on the Census,
pp. 383-392

AHMEDABAD

1. The city of Ahmedabad was founded on its present site by Sultan Ahmed I in 1411 A.D. close to the site of old Ashaval also known as Yasoval and Karnavati built up by King Karna in the 11th Century. In Jain literature the town is also described as Rajnagar, the same as present Ahmedabad. It is situated on 23° 1′ north latitude and 72° 37′ east longitude on the left bank of the Sabarmati and is now a very important railway junction on (1) the Bombay–Viramgam broad gauge, (2) Ahmedabad–Delhi metre gauge, (3) Ahmedabad–Khed Brahma metre gauge, which is being extended to Udaipur *via* Himatnagar and (4) Ahmedabad–Bhavnagar metre gauge sections. Besides its central position in the heart of Gujarat, Ahmedabad had strategic importance as regards its location on the main highway to Rajputana and Malwa on the one hand and Saurashtra on the other. Besides the old station and the new one which has recently been constructed, it has four other stations, namely, Maninagar, Asarva, Gandhigram and Sabarmati junction.

The old city was enclosed by a fortwall with 12 principal gates, in all the four directions to which 6 more were later added. While the fortwall has completely disappeared at the time of the execution of the town planning scheme, 10 gates still exist in their original form and bear testimony to the extent of area included within the boundaries of the older town. The city then had 17 *chaklas* or central squares or quadrangles where four roads meet, and about 80 principal bazaars or market streets. The various wards of the city had a number of *paras* or suburbs, as many as 360 to 380 in number, which grew around the original settlement to house the increasing population of the city which expanded under the fostering care of the Sultans of Gujarat and Mogul Viceroys. This expansion through outlying suburbs was not confined only to the areas contiguous to the city wall on this side of the river but extended even to the opposite bank into what are now known as Usmanpura, Navrangpura, and a host of other *paras*, which encircled the original nucleus to accommodate the growing population of the city. These *paras* were a healthy feature of the expansion of the city and were as much a part of its social, economic and cultural life as was the original site on which it stood. Most of them were founded or rebuilt by the various noblemen whose names they bear and came into existence in separate blocks of open space around the city to house their palaces and dwellings of their attendants where artisans and craftsmen also settled. The original city under the economic condition then existing was laid on a well planned basis intersected by cross-roads, bazaars, sub-bazaars and provided with a number of reservoirs and gardens on its periphery as disclosed by such names as Nagina Bag, Bag-e-Firdos, Bag-e-Shaban, Rustam Bag, Shahi Bag, Fateh Bag, etc. The citadel of Bhadra had the royal palace, around which the various residential quarters grew, segregated by castes, functions and religion into a number of localities named after the principal founder or by the castes and communities which inhabited them. The *pols* or *mohallas* with sub-*pols* within enclosed by a gate or two is a unique feature of settlement of the city of Ahmedabad, which even in older days had in Mandvi Pol population numbering 10,000 souls. In those days when mechanisation of industry was unknown, the various artisans and craftsmen worked in their households, but the shopping areas were on the main thoroughfares branching off into


CITY SURVEY MAP OF MAMUNAIK'S POL
KALUPUR WARD I AHMEDABAD CITY
KALUPUR ROAD
MANSUKH BHAI NI POL
MAMU NAIK POL
RAJA MEHTA POL
TANKSHAL POL
HANUMAN BALA TO PANCHA KUVA
N
0 10 20 30 40 80 120 FEET
REFERENCES
1 MUNICIPAL TRUNK SEWER
2 " WATER PIPE LINE
3 " SEWAGE DISPOSAL
4 MAMU NAIK'S POL
5 PROSPEROUS C.S. Nos
6 BUILT UP AREA WITH HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD Nos
7 OPEN AREA
8 GATE
9 MAHALAXMI MATANO KHANCHO
10 DAMODAR NI KHADKI
11 KANSARANO KHANCHO
12 TARWADINO KHANCHO
13 GAS NI GALLI
14 OZA NI KHADKI
15 SARKARNO KHANCHO
16 GOKA MAHARAJNO KHANCHO
17 JOSHI NO KHANCHO
18 GHANTNO KHANCHO
19 MAHADEVNO KHANCHO
20 VAKILNO KHANCHO
21 VAIDYANO KHANCHO
22 SACHORANO KHANCHO
23 KANJI DIVANNO KHANCHO
24 MAHALAXMI MATA TEMPLE
25 DAMODAR TEMPLE
26 KASI VISWANATH MAHADEV TEMPLE
27 PARABDI


CITY SURVEY MAP OF KADVA POL
DARIAPUR WARD II, AHMEDABAD CITY
3" ø MAIN TRUNK SEWER
7" ø
DABGARH
4" ø
WADA ROAD
N
0 10 20 30 40 80 120 FEET
KADVA POL
SUTHAR POL
RAJPUT WADO
4" ø
3" ø
7"
S.No REFERENCES
1 MUNICIPAL TRUNK SEWER
2 " WATER PIPE LINE
3 " SEWAGE DISPOSAL
4 KADVA POL
5 PROSPEROUS C. S. Nos
6 BUILT UP AREA WITH HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD Nos
7 OPEN AREA
8 WELL
9 GATE
10 SUTHAR POL ①
11 SWAMINARAYAN NI KHADKI ②
12 GIRISH NI KHADKI ③
13 RAJPUT WADO ④
14 MOTILAL SHETH NI KHADKI ⑤

bazaar-streets earmarked for specific wares and merchandise.

2. With the advent of mechanisation the first textile mill was erected in 1861. All industrialisation was then synonymous with textile industry. The earlier textile mills sprang up on the periphery of the older town to the left of the railway line. But all later extension took place to its right where, in addition to a large number of textile mills in the industrial belt between Asarva and Maninagar railway stations, heavy engineering works have also come into existence in recent times. A few of the factories have also been constructed in the residential locality close to the fortwall to the north and south, while some others have come up along the river front. The east of the city extending into Asarva, Saraspur, Gomtipur, etc., is essentially a working class area.

3. The commercial area has, as usual, developed on the Richey Road or Gandhi Marg the principal arterial road from the Bhadra to the railway station, with sub-bazaars branching off into Pankore Naka, Manek Chowk, Ratan Pol, etc. It is on this main thoroughfare that the modern banking institutions, insurance companies, etc., have also been supplanted. The main brunt of the pressure has thus fallen on the various main and subsidiary bazaars within the former fortwall, where all future accretions of business, trade and commerce have taken place. Most of the sub-bazaars and streets in the heart of the city are narrow and irregular, hindering traffic at every stage which has become unmanageable owing to the heaping of all economic activities and functions within the limits of the former town. The congestion is, however, relieved in some parts on the outskirts where new business areas are now developing to cope with the increasing volume of trade and commerce. Elsewhere the existing roads, even after their widening are heavily congested and overcrowded with pedestrians, cyclists, rickshaws, motor cars, public carriers and municipal transport buses. Movement of traffic on the arterial roads has thus been a great problem, which is further accentuated by the location of places of public entertainments like picture houses also in these highly congested localities.

4. The city has been projecting itself on all sides. Towards the north, the gaps enroute the Shahibag have been filled in by residential bungalows of the elite and the well-to-do. The cantonment areas further north had long before come into existence outside the municipal limits. Large extensions have, however, taken place on the other side of the river, where the university campus to the extreme west with a number of educational institutions has come into being in recent times. The rest of the vast areas beyond Ellis Bridge have been taken up by residential bungalows and dwellings of the higher and middle classes. Further residential localities have also been developing to the south-west in Maninagar and round about Kankaria, as also towards the west between the industrial zones where large blocks of land have been added to house the teaming population of this growing city. The city has been thus growing in all directions and encroaching upon all available space, with the result that the industrial area which first came into existence on the periphery is now in the midst of various residential zones. Extension beyond municipal limits has taken the form of ribbon development along the main Highways going out of the city in various directions.

5. Some of the public buildings and Government offices including that of the Collector are in the heart of the city itself. The Secretariat, however, of the newly formed State Government is housed in the buildings of the Polytechnic, as the temporary capital had to be set-up at a short notice by utilising all available accommodation. The Legislature and most of the Government offices have been housed in the new Civil Hospital and ancillary buildings, built according to a well-devised Master Plan.

6. The houses in the city proper are *pucca* structures built of bricks ornamented with wooden carving of high excellence possessing two or more storeys. They stand side by side with some of the new structures which have come up along with the old and present a unique blending of the orient and the occident. It does not suffer from the economic stratification usually to be found in the present day extensions. The development, however, of new zones on the other side of the river has been on a systematic basis. The buildings are bungalow

type built in conformity with town planning rules and regulations providing certain minimum space for open compound and limited in height to two storeys, where all innovations of modern architecture have had full play.

7. The metropolitan city of Ahmedabad has thus very much outgrown its former size and population. Being the sixth city of India it now has a population of over 1,200,000 as against 116,873 in 1872. The Municipal Corporation of Ahmedabad is alive to the growing needs of an expanding and highly urbanised industrial city that Ahmedabad is and has separate areas earmarked for future industrial expansion to the east and residential areas to the west. Large bridges span the river to facilitate its expansion on the other side by adding 3 more to a small one–Ellis Bridge which existed in the past and planning for a fifth which will give further relief to the movement of traffic to and from the city. Though the city has as many as 5 railway stations they do not play any significant part in easing the movement of local traffic from one part to another.

8. Examining the functional characteristics of this agglomeration, it is noticed that its main functional characteristic is industrial, its sub-functional type also industrial and manufacturing, the degrees of other functions being low service and moderate trade and transport. Its original functional characteristic which was trade and commerce has thus been altered to manufacturing and industrial by the development and growth of textile mills and other industries during the present century.

BARODA

9. The city of Baroda is situated on the bank of the river Vishvamitri 20 miles away from Pavagadh on 22° 17′ 59″ north latitude and 73° 15′ 8″ east longitude. The Vishvamitri which makes the western boundary of the city has been flooding the low-lying areas oft and on, the highest being the floods of 1926-27 when its famous zoo was entirely wiped out, and many a surrounding residential localities were dangerously submerged in water. An important railway junction on the main broad gauge line from Bombay to Viramgam, its present population is 298,398. Like all cities the ancient town known as Vatprad in the Hindu period forms only a small part of the present city. The large square of the City ward may as well be taken to be the site of the original town with Sursagar to the west and Ajab Raje tank to the east with the Vishvamitri running further away.

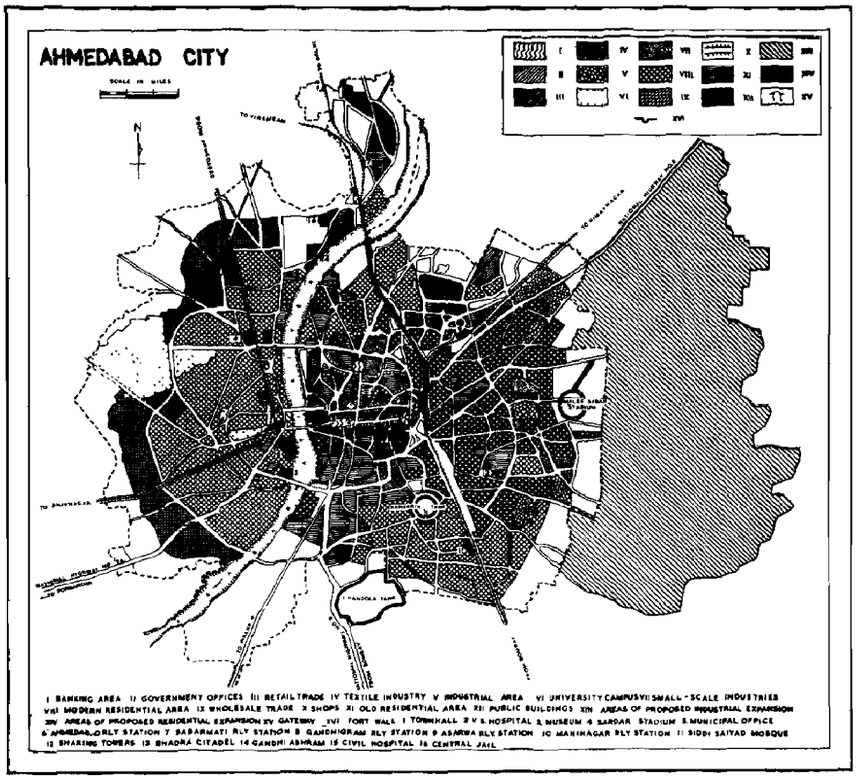
10. Like all State capitals, Baroda was formerly enclosed by a fortwall, entered into by four gates, one in each direction. As in the days of yore, the original residence of the ruling prince was in the heart of the city, which has now been shifted to the outskirts and replaced by a number of costly and beautiful palaces constructed by successive rulers and provided with spacious compounds, lawns and gardens. Overcrowded and congested areas are obviously to be found within the four walls of the former town as also in its first extensions included in the various *puras* or suburbs. But the areas which were added to these suburbs grew on a preconceived, well laid and systematic basis. Functional distribution of castes still remains the usual feature of the city's pattern of settlement, segregated into separate localities by religion. The buildings in the old town are *pucca* storeyed structures built of bricks, covered with semi-cylindrical tiles which are being replaced by corrugated iron sheets and terraces. But Alkapuri and other newly developing residential areas where a number of cooperative housing societies have been formed have come up on modern lines.

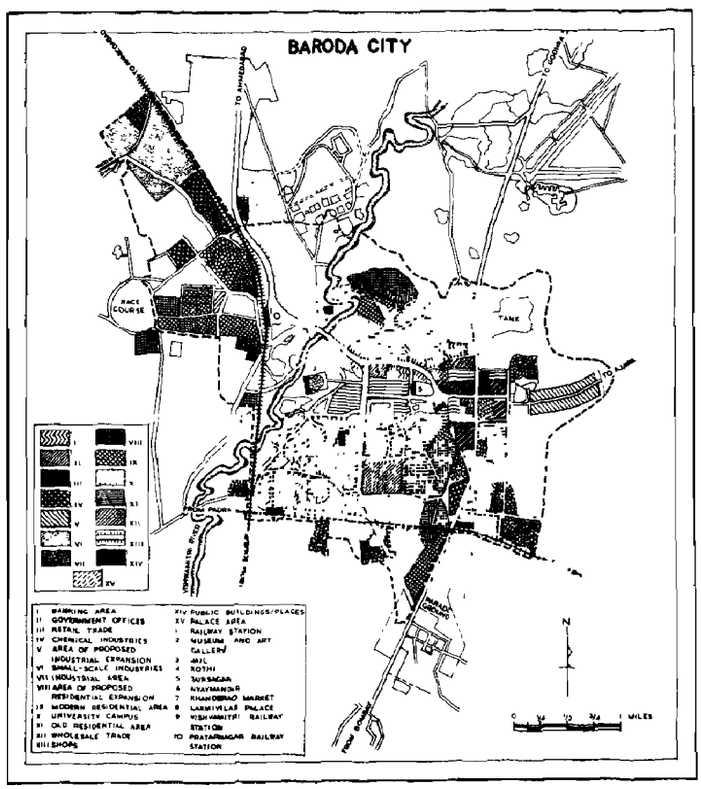
11. The old town was divided by two main roads crossing each other into four sectors. The main thoroughfare which has extended upto the railway station is the principal shopping area, were trade and commerce on wholesale and retail basis are transacted. Though new bazaars and shopping centres have appeared in certain localities on either side of the main road, the strain as usual falls heavily on the main shopping areas within the city walls. There is no functional concentration in this city, as the main bazaars with sub-bazaars still continue to be the principal centres of business activity where also the recent banking institutions and commercial firms have been supplanted.

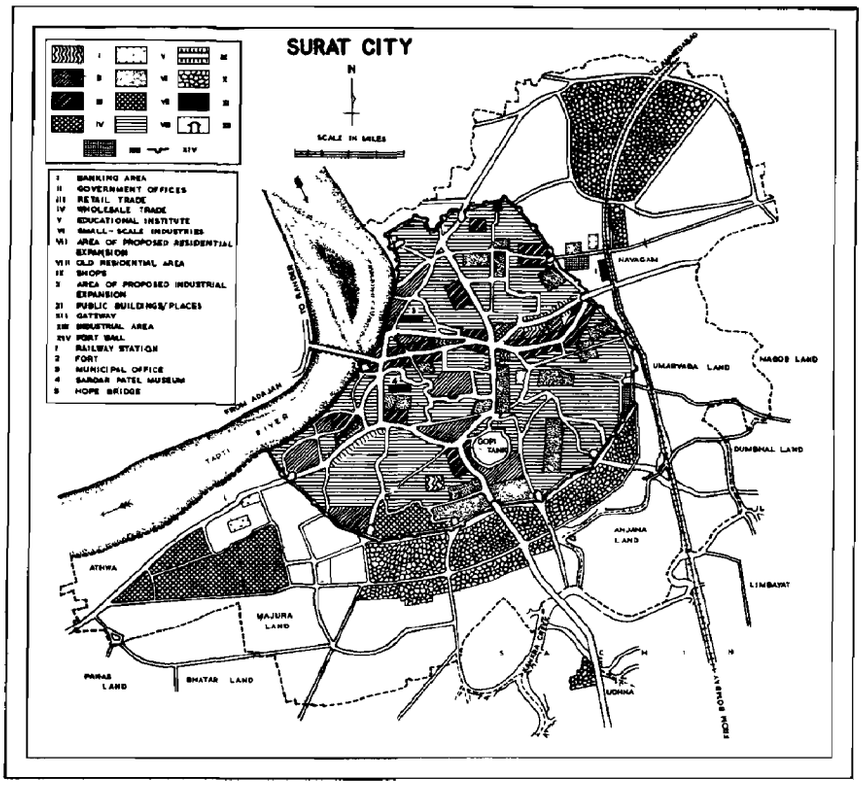
12. As the old town grew into importance, it extended its arms on its periphery by adding suburbs such as Fatehpura and Raopura to the

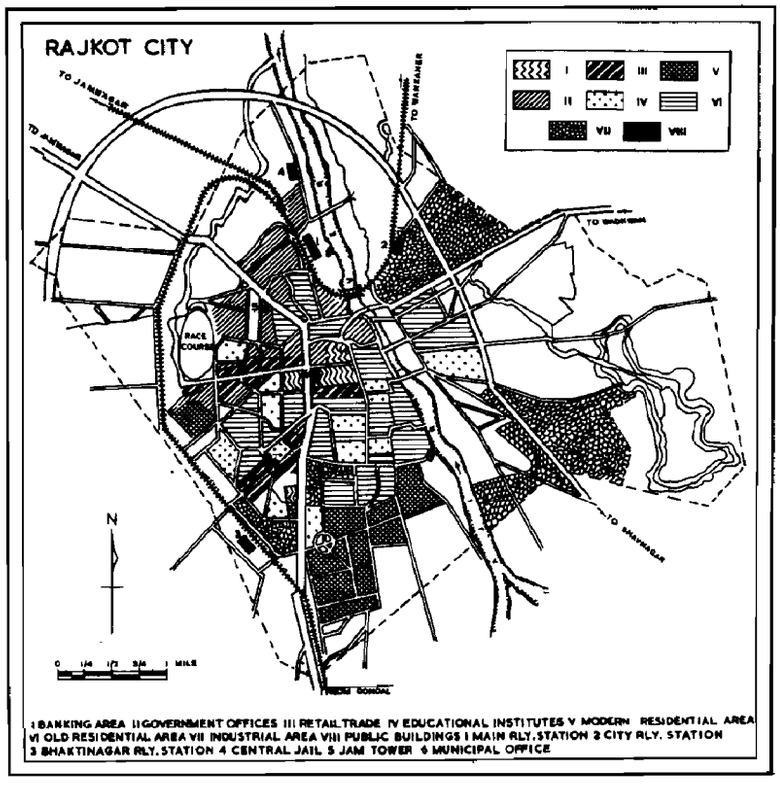
SCHEMATIC MAPS OF CITIES

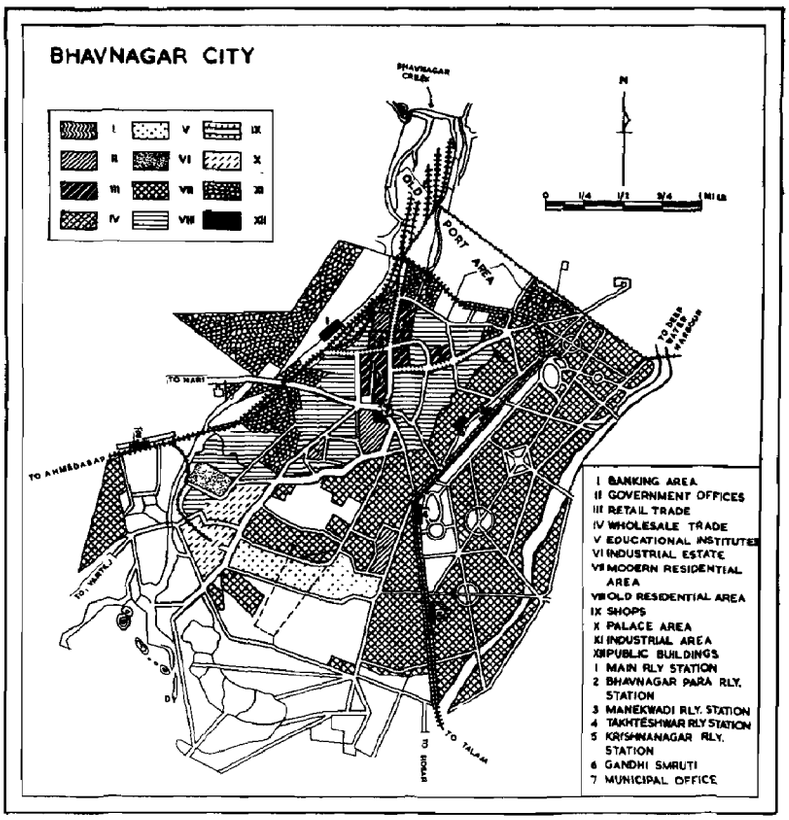
The schematic maps of 6 cities, viz., Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar are reproduced with a view to illustrate their ecology and such important landmarks as main arterial roads, crossings, etc., centres of administration, industry, trade and commerce, transport, education, old and modern residential areas and principal public buildings.

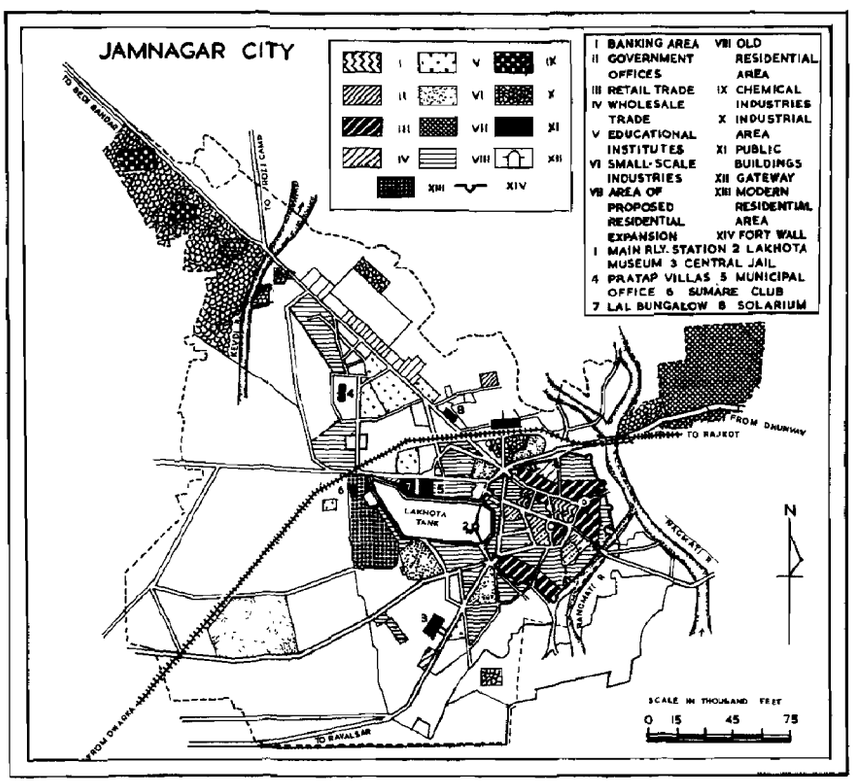

AHMEDABAD CITY
I BANKING AREA II GOVERNMENT OFFICES III RETAIL TRADE IV TEXTILE INDUSTRY V INDUSTRIAL AREA VI UNIVERSITY CAMPUS VII SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES
VIII MODERN RESIDENTIAL AREA IX WHOLESALE TRADE X SHOPS XI OLD RESIDENTIAL AREA XII PUBLIC BUILDINGS XIII AREAS OF PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION
XIV AREAS OF PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL EXPANSION XV GATEWAY XVI FORT WALL 1 TOWNHALL 2 V.S. HOSPITAL 3 MUSEUM 4 SARDAR STADIUM 5 MUNICIPAL OFFICE
6 AHMEDABAD RLY STATION 7 SABARMATI RLY STATION 8 GANDHIGRAM RLY STATION 9 ASARWA RLY STATION 10 MAKHNAGAR RLY STATION 11 SIDDI SAIYAD MOSQUE
12 SHAKING TOWERS 13 BHADRA CITADEL 14 GANDHI ASHRAM 15 CIVIL HOSPITAL 16 CENTRAL JAIL


BARODA CITY
I BANKING AREA
II GOVERNMENT OFFICES
III RETAIL TRADE
IV CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
V AREA OF PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION
VI SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES
VII INDUSTRIAL AREA
VIII AREA OF PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL EXPANSION
IX MODERN RESIDENTIAL AREA
X UNIVERSITY CAMPUS
XI OLD RESIDENTIAL AREA
XII WHOLESALE TRADE
XIII SHOPS
XIV PUBLIC BUILDINGS/PLACES
XV PALACE AREA
1 RAILWAY STATION
2 MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY
3 JAIL
4 KOTHI
5 SURSAGAR
6 NYAYMANDIR
7 KHANDERAO MARKET
8 LAXMIVILAS PALACE
9 VISHWAMITRI RAILWAY STATION
10 PRATAPNAGAR RAILWAY STATION
RACE COURSE
TANK
TO AHMEDABAD
TO BOMBAY
N
0 ¼ ½ ¾ 1 MILES


SURAT CITY
N
SCALE IN MILES
I BANKING AREA
II GOVERNMENT OFFICES
III RETAIL TRADE
IV WHOLESALE TRADE
V EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE
VI SMALL - SCALE INDUSTRIES
VII AREA OF PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL EXPANSION
VIII OLD RESIDENTIAL AREA
IX SHOPS
X AREA OF PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION
XI PUBLIC BUILDINGS/PLACES
XII GATEWAY
XIII INDUSTRIAL AREA
XIV PORT WALL
1 RAILWAY STATION
2 FORT
3 MUNICIPAL OFFICE
4 SARDAR PATEL MUSEUM
5 HOPE BRIDGE
NAVAGAM
UMARWADA LAND
NABOB LAND
DUMBHAL LAND
ANJANA LAND
LIMBAYAT
ATHWA
MAJURA LAND
PARAB LAND
BHATAR LAND
UDHNA
TAPTI RIVER
SURAT RAILWAY STATION
HOPE BRIDGE


RAJKOT CITY
TO JAMNAGAR
TO WANKANER
TO GONDAL
TO MORVI
RACE COURSE
N
0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 MILE
I BANKING AREA II GOVERNMENT OFFICES III RETAIL TRADE IV EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES V MODERN RESIDENTIAL AREA
VI OLD RESIDENTIAL AREA VII INDUSTRIAL AREA VIII PUBLIC BUILDINGS 1 MAIN RLY. STATION 2 CITY RLY. STATION
3 BHAKTINAGAR RLY. STATION 4 CENTRAL JAIL 5 JAM TOWER 6 MUNICIPAL OFFICE


BHAVNAGAR CITY
BHAVNAGAR CREEK
OLD PORT AREA
TO NARI
TO AHMEDABAD
TO TALAJA
TO ROAD
I BANKING AREA
II GOVERNMENT OFFICES
III RETAIL TRADE
IV WHOLESALE TRADE
V EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES
VI INDUSTRIAL ESTATE
VII MODERN RESIDENTIAL AREA
VIII OLD RESIDENTIAL AREA
IX SHOPS
X PALACE AREA
XI INDUSTRIAL AREA
XII PUBLIC BUILDINGS
1 MAIN RLY STATION
2 BHAVNAGAR PARA RLY. STATION
3 MANEKWADI RLY. STATION
4 TAKHTESHWAR RLY STATION
5 KRISHNANAGAR RLY. STATION
6 GANDHI SMRUTI
7 MUNICIPAL OFFICE


JAMNAGAR CITY
TO RED BANDAR
TO JAIL CAMP
TO RAJKOT
FROM DWARKA
TO BAVALIA
LAKHOTA TANK
I BANKING AREA
II GOVERNMENT OFFICES
III RETAIL TRADE
IV WHOLESALE TRADE
V EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES
VI SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES
VII AREA OF PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL EXPANSION
VIII OLD RESIDENTIAL AREA
IX CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
X INDUSTRIAL AREA
XI PUBLIC BUILDINGS
XII GATEWAY
XIII MODERN RESIDENTIAL AREA
XIV FORT WALL
1 MAIN RLY. STATION 2 LAKHOTA MUSEUM 3 CENTRAL JAIL
4 PRATAP VILLAS 5 MUNICIPAL OFFICE 6 SUMARE CLUB
7 LAL BUNGALOW 8 SOLARIUM
SCALE IN THOUSAND FEET
0 15 45 75

north, portion of Babajipura on the west and Wadi to the south. Then the first hurdle which all growing towns have to usually face came up in the form of the river. When this was crossed, the railway line presented another barrier, which also was overcome, thus bringing into existence further extensions such as Sayajiganj, Fatehganj, Pratapganj, etc. His late Highness Sayajirao, one of the most progressive and enlightened among the Indian Princes, created a special City Improvememt Trust not only for the development of further areas but also for the improvement of the existing ones. The result has been the present city of Baroda provided with broad streets and bazaars, good residential localities improved by the widening of the former narrow and crooked lanes and by-lanes and patches of open squares and gardens in between as lungs for the city. Wider trafficable roads have replaced old muddy and dusty roads, opening blind alleys and lanes. The older town had Cantonment to the north and the State Lancers to the south of the railway line to the west. All the gaps lying between these landmarks have been filled up by the later extension of the city. The most of the extended area, however, covers residential zones interspersed with a large number of public buildings catering to the needs of the local population. A separate university campus for the Maharaja Sayajirao University, with the domed college building in its front, general hospital and its ancillary institutions, central jail, Kirti Mandir, Kalabhavan and other technical institutions strewn all along the extended zones are all buildings of great beauty and design, presenting a happy blending of the indigenous and the foreign styles of architecture. The main administrative offices are in the heart of the city located in the Kothi compound, which housed the Secretariat of the former State now converted into the office of the Collector and regional heads. Bungalows for the cadets and higher grades of officers exist in separate and well planned localities. The city of Baroda thus presents a unique contrast between the old and the new, where systematic efforts have been successfully made to ensure an even growth of a large urban centre on the threshold of intense industrial development.

13. Some factories had been erected in the past on the eastern outskirts at a time when the city had not extended its arms to such a great length. But in the latest Master Plan, special industrial zones have been earmarked outside the residential areas either to the south or to the west as well as in a portion to the north of Raopura ward. The city's arm has now extended beyond the railway line where intensive industrial development has been taking place to the left along the National Highway going towards Ahmedabad with which Baroda forms an axis of conurbation. In this area, in addition to textile mills a number of new industries such as chemical, soap, heavy engineering, etc., have recently sprung up on its periphery. Further on, two of the largest industrial projects are being added in the public sector, viz., (i) the Koyali Petroleum Refinery and (ii) the Gujarat Fertiliser Corporation. The original limits of the city formed by inner wards have been thus expanding into the contiguous suburban wards and *paras*, further encircled by a belt edging off into a ribbon sector along the main roads. From its status as a service town, it became a centre of trade and commerce and has been later growing into an industrial centre having manufacturing as its main functional characteristic with low trade and moderate service as its sub-functions. A great future lies ahead of Baroda which "under the Gaikwads prospered as a seat of administration, commercial growth and nodality of communications in the Central Gujarat plain. Modern industry has made its appearance and the city is recording a rapid expansion. Culture has followed in the wake of these new economic forces and the city now competes with Surat to dominate the life of southern Gujarat."[1]

Surat

14. Surat is situated on 21° 12′ north latitude and 72° 52′ east longitude on the southern bank of the Tapti. It was a chief estuarine port famous in the days of the East India Company as a leading commercial centre in south

1. Deshpande C. D. *Western India–A Regional Geography*, p. 200.

Gujarat. If its identification with Suryapur is accepted, it is a place with great antiquity. The earliest historical reference is, however, to be found in certain inscriptions which go to show that Surat came into prominence during the thirteenth century, started its career of development during the fifteenth and reached the peak of prosperity during the century that followed. It is estimated that Surat had a population of about 600,000 in 1798 when it came into the hands of the British, which fell down to 80,000 towards the end of 1847. In 1872 when the first census of the country was taken, it returned 107,149 and is to-day populated by 288,026 souls. Surat was thus one of the largest cities of Gujarat and India and also a principal port during the Mogul and British regime. Having reached the zenith of prosperity as an emporium of trade, inland and overseas, the city experienced a sudden decline by the diversion of its trade to Bombay and the change in the former trade routes to Central India and the south towards the end of the 19th century. The construction of the Tapti railway, however, has helped restore the former balance to some extent.

15. The city of Surat unlike many others presents a peculiar trend in its expansion. Bounded by the river and enclosed by the fortwall, the city forms an arc of a circle, the lands stretching about a mile and a quarter on the river front. The river Tapti to the west and the railway line to the east have so far served as an obstacle to its expansion beyond the city battlements with which it is fortified. While many other cities have outgrown their original size and projected themselves in various directions, this city has added very little area beyond the fortwall. Besides the outer wall enclosing an area of 1,880 acres, it also had an inner wall enclosing the original site admeasuring 440 acres which expanded towards the north-east and the south into various suburbs known as *puras* or *paras*. The only extension to the city beyond the outer fortwall has taken place towards the south-west close to Nanpura beyond the Athwa gate where later additions, residential as well as administrative have been made. It is also in this area that institutions for higher education which have recently come into existence have thought fit to appear. On the estuarine front are the old castle which later housed the office of the Collector and other administrative offices and the bungalows of officers and the well-to-do. It is on this frontage that the palace of the Nawab of Surat and the factories of the European companies, British, French, Portuguese, Dutch, etc., trading at Surat were located.

16. The city of Surat is highly congested and overcrowded. The commercial area where wholesale and retail trade is transacted is all along the main road from station to the castle. There are, however, a few separate blocks which form centres of wholesale trade, markets for perishable goods, scattered in different areas to meet the requirements of the inhabitants of that locality. The city is a great centre of small scale and household industries, which following the traditional lay-out for the settlement of artisan classes are located in quarters adjacent to those occupied by the advanced classes in the centre of the town. The importance of this place as a centre of gold and silver thread, brocade, cotton and silk textiles has been still maintained despite the various vicissitudes through which these industries have been passing on account of the heavy competition of machine-made fabrics. These industries are generally worked on a household basis and are, therefore, situated in the residential localities which are mostly workshop-*cum*-dwellings. Such areas are scattered all over the city, their concentration being particularly heavier towards the south and the north. Introduction of machinery and electrical power has made little difference in the fundamental set-up of these crafts in residential quarters. A few large scale factories have also sprung up within the city wall at its south-eastern and eastern extremity. But all further expansion of industries has been taking place in the area between the city wall and the railway line in the north and east. From its position as a commercial centre of local importance, the main functional characteristic it has now developed is manufacturing and industrial with low trade and transport and moderate service.

17. Except the main thoroughfares, the old residential quarters have narrow and irregular streets intersected by lanes and by-lanes called *mohollas* or *falia*. Functional concentration is

conspicuously absent. The suburban development has been taking place in Nanpura in the west and on the river front where villas and bungalows of the wealthy classes have been built. Surat also had some semblance of Cantonment beyond Athwa which acts as a relief to the congested areas within city walls. The city's growth has been frequently arrested by the looting and plundering to which it has been subjected in the past. It has also suffered heavily from the various natural calamities in the shape of floods and fires, by which it has been periodically visited.

18. The segregation by religious community and the functional distribution of castes is also the main pattern of settlement in Surat as in all other cities and towns in India. The various localities which have been added from time to time go to show that though Surat started with a small nucleus within the inner walls, it outgrew beyond its former limits into various *paras* subsequently added to the north, east and south in tune with its growing commercial activity and expanding trade with foreign countries. The very names of various *paras* or suburbs, *piths* or markets and *bhagols* or entrances indicate not only the course of its gradual expansion but reveal withal the markets in various commodities that developed in the past as in Kana pith, Kela pith, Machhali pith, Sanghadiawad, etc. While the *chaklas* are the junctions of cross-roads, *bhagols* were the termini through which the city was entered.

19. The Surat Municipal authorities are keenly alive to the necessity of well-planned development of this growing city which is again looking up and coming out of its economic stagnation. They have prepared a master plan for its future expansion on a systematic basis by providing separate residential areas and industrial zones in the industrial estate at Udhna where a large number of factories have come into existence during the past decade. The port of Magdalla at a distance of 6 miles when developed will, it is hoped, pave the way for its further progress by rebuilding its material prosperity and reviving its past glory.

RAJKOT

20. Rajkot is situated 22° 18′ north latitude and 70° 5′ east longitude in the centre of the Saurashtra peninsula. It is an important metre gauge railway junction and a nerve centre of the State road transport services running in all directions, connected as it is by the National Highway from Ahmedabad to Porbandar, State Highways from Rajkot to Jamnagar and Bhavnagar and regular air services with Bombay, Jamnagar, Bhuj and Gandhidham. Rajkot was founded in 1667 A. D. on the left bank of the river Aji, by one Jam Vibhaji, a cadet of Nawanagar ruling family. In the eighteenth century it came into the possession of one Masumkhan who conquered it in a battle with Meramanji the then ruler and killed him. He renamed it Masumabad and enclosed it by a fortwall. Prior to merger, Rajkot was the capital of a second class Indian State which had at the Census of 1872 a population of only 15,663 souls. Like all Indian towns of yore it had very narrow, crooked and irregular streets, with a central shopping area on either side of the main bazaar and residential localities at their back, built up in a haphazard fashion in narrow lanes and by-lanes. The mansion of the ruling chief was the *darbargadh* situated on one side of the former town, around which other communities had their residential localities grouped according to their functions and importance. Hindus, Jains, Muslims lived in different areas further subdivided by castes according to the occupations followed. The periphery of the town was inhabited by the backward and less advantageous classes as the untouchables, Vaghris, Rabaris, Bharwads, etc.

21. The town had its first expansion and development about 1820 when it became the headquarters of the British political offices, the resident, Political Agent to the Governor General and later the Crown Representative. The special colony which sprang up on the other side of the town beyond the railway line was termed civil station or *sadar* where the offices and residential bungalows were constructed on a well laid out plan. These were simple and prosaic structures built in European style in the midst of spacious compound and gardens. But a large variety of central institutions and public buildings which have come up in the civil station area are good specimens of occidental

architecture and stand in marked contrast to the offical structures. The Rajkumar College built in Venitian–Gothic style now converted into a public school was an educational institution originally started for training the ruling chiefs and their cadets. Medical and educational institutions, public hall known as Connaught Hall, Jam Tower, Lang Library, Watson Museum, etc., built in European style are very fine buildings which relieve the monotony of the residential quarters. All these institutions and the water works were constructed through donations from Princely States raised by the British Administration. The *sadar* or civil station area got gradually filled in by the houses of the well-to-do and the elite who gathered round the court of the Political Agent and by the well-built mansions of the ruling princes of Kathiawar then in political relationship with the Agent to the Governor General. All this development took place on the other side of the railway line which formed a sort of cultural divide between the old and the new. As time went by, the pressure of population brought into existence further residential areas called *paras*, plots or suburbs adjacent to the original town, which got gradually expanded on the other side of the railway line by adding plot after plots. This process of extension of the town was accelerated not only because it relieved the increasing pressure of numbers attracted to this growing and important centre of trade and commerce in the heart of Kathiawar, but also because it proved to be a fruitful source of revenue to the State from the sale of land. The areas of Prahlad Plot, Jagnath Plot and Jayraj Plot thus came into existence after the suburbs like Popatpara, Bedipara, Diwanpara and Ramnathpara which were added on its outskirts got crowded. But the most important period in the development of Rajkot started with the merger of Kathiawar States into the United States of Kathiawar, later called Saurashtra, when it became the capital of Part B State of that name. Further extension took place in continuation of the various plots in the area now known as Bhaktinagar. The city of Rajkot has thus acquired large additions to its area and population after 1947. All the later growth has been pre-planned and linear in construction and presents a striking contrast to the overcrowded and congested areas within the four walls of the original inhabitat.

22. Well-marked industrial zones have been set apart at the outskirts of the town for the future location of industries. Though the old area still continues to be the centre of all important commercial activity, some of the modern business institutions have come into existence in the areas of later extension where banks, insurance offices, new shopping area, business firms and small industries are located. This has tended to bring about to some extent functional concentration in areas beyond the railway line formerly passing across the city, but now shifted outside as it proved to be a great nuisance and impediment to the local traffic on either side. The residential zones which have grown outside the former limits also provide some marketing facilities for their inhabitants. All the educational institutions except a few which were in existence in the past have come up in the various extended localities and the *sadar* area. Government offices, most of the public buildings, hospitals, colleges, high schools have also sprung up on the other side of the former railway line, though new additions now take place in the extended Bhaktinagar area. The smaller engineering works for which the city is assuming increasing importance, has a well-marked zone in the extended areas. Being an important railway junction, the city is served with three railway stations, namely, Rajkot junction, Lakhajinagar station and Bhaktinagar. Its advantageous location on the State and National Highways has made it a very important nerve centre for the transport of goods by truck from where the goods can be moved in different directions through a large number of public carriers plying from and to the city. The location of new shopping area and banking institutions in what is called the Para Bazaar has also tended to bring about some functional concentration in this out-growth. From its former status as a predominantly service or administrative town, Rajkot now has been a flourishing centre of small industries with moderate trade and transport as its sub-functional characteristics.

Bhavnagar

23. Bhavnagar is a port in the Gulf of Cambay, situated on 21° 46′ north latitude and 72° 11′

east longitude. Established as a capital of the former State of Bhavnagar in 1723 by Bhavsinhji I who transferred it from Sihor, its origin is much recent. It rapidly grew under the benevolent rule of a series of enlightened rulers and ministers who encouraged commerce and suppressed piracy that infested the Gulf of Cambay. The present site was chosen because of its favourable position on the Bhavnagar creek compared to the other decadent ports in the Gulf of Cambay. The area round the city is flat and level, surrounded by small hills to the north-east, south-west and south-east. Its favourable location as regards the hinterland of Rajputana and North India has enabled it to record a continuous progress in its maritime trade and commerce, with corresponding rise in its population from census to census, from 35,871 in 1872 to 57,653 in 1891 and to 176,473 in 1961. It is a terminus station on the metre gauge lines from Viramgam *via* Wadhwan and from Ahmedabad *via* Dhandhuka joined by a State Highway with Rajkot. It has regular air service and also well connected by bus transport with the interior and surrounding areas.

24. The former town like many other towns of Gujarat was enclosed by a fortwall with gates at the terminus of principal routes. Like all princely capitals it had the *darbargadh* in the midst of the town, where the ruling family lived as the rulers of those days preferred to live in the midst of their subjects. The original area of the city presents the usual picture of narrow streets, lanes and by-lanes subdivided into localities distinguished by well-marked distribution of castes and religion. The important and the more advanced trading communities occupied the central area close to the *darbargadh*, followed by the residential quarters of the artisan and service classes, the less advantageous communities like Harijans, Vaghris, Bharwads, etc., relegated to the area on the fringe of the town. One main thoroughfare passing from Ghogho gate to Khar gate and extending into the port area, formed the principal shopping area with various bazaar streets branching off at different points. Though all the public offices and the commercial area are situated within the limits of the old town, there is some functional concentration in areas near the dock estate where some of the main markets have come up. It is in this area that wholesale trade in sugar, cotton, grain, timber and iron is centralised. In the main bazaar the front portion of the buildings is utilised as shops, the owners living either on the upper storey or at the back. The modern commercial institutions like banking, insurance companies, trading firms, stevedores, etc., are all located in the heart of the town in the principal business areas. The Government offices and institutions for higher education as well as the industrial area are located in the extended areas, though some of them still exist in the congested locality of the original town. The former *darbargadh* was replaced by what was then called Motibag Palace to provide the ruling prince with a well-built mansion surrounded by spacious compound and gardens. This building which was constructed on the outskirts of the town was also given up on the construction of a palace at some distance from the town. It then housed the State Secretariat and now the offices of the Collector and District Panchayat. The State lancers, infantry parade ground, jail and police lines which were formerly outside the town now stand in the midst of extended suburban and town planning area.

25. Originally founded on the site of village Vadva, which forms one of its congested wards and locality, the city first expanded its limits into Karchaliapara and Navapara on its outskirts beyond the overcrowded and congested localities of Vadva, Bhaga Talav, Pirchhalla and Darbargadh which formed the original habitat. When the suburbs got filled in, further development took place towards the east in the Takhteshwar Plot area where the richer section of the population constructed residential-*cum*-bungalow type dwellings in modern style. After sometime, even this extension proved to be inadequate, as the city was continuously growing on account of a flourishing maritime trade with foreign countries. The progressive administrators of the State prepared a model Town Planning Scheme which gave birth to the well-planned residential area named Krishnanagar with separate zones for the location of industries. The area now known as Krishnanagar was, therefore, planned and built according to a model Town Planning Scheme designed by expert town-planners. The Town

Planning Scheme has made ample provision for the future development of industry to the north and west of the extended area. For, being at the head of the creek, further extension is possible only in these directions with limited possibilities towards south and south-east. Even prior to the introduction of town planning, industrial areas were properly earmarked outside the city in such a way that textile mills and oil mills were located outside the town in the proximity of the railway. But the saw mills which required the facility of a tidal canal were located near the creek in the vicinity of which a number of heavy and light factories have now come into existence. The former dock estate with ample warehouses and railway line was a separate entity by itself near the creek. On account of its gradual siltation, a new concrete jetty was built 11 miles away. This area called the new port has been developed on a planned basis provided with lock gates, cranes worked by electricity and large warehouses to receive goods imported from as well as those awaiting export to foreign countries.

BHAVNAGARPARA

26. Outside the municipal limits but in continuation of the city is the railway colony, built on the other side of the river Gadhechi as the headquarters of the Bhavnagar State Railway. The colony is well-planned, and is now the headquarters of the Bhavnagar Division of the Western Railway. It has separate residential and administrative blocks which have since been expanded and added to meet the needs of the railway employees. The railway workshop is located at a distance beyond the living quarters. The colony is built in rectilinear pattern and provided with broad streets on either side of which residential bungalows constructed on the pattern of English countryside stand in the midst of large compounds. There is grading in residential accommodation according to the pay scale and status of the railway employees. The colony has all the civic amenities, its own school, post office, hospital, playgrounds for children, gymkhana, etc.

27. Bhavnagar owed its rapid growth and development as an important centre of commerce and maritime trade to its favourable location on the Gulf of Cambay. In course of time, Cambay lost much of its former trade on the construction of the board gauge railway from Bombay to Ahmedabad and the defective position of its harbour which could not accommodate modern ships because of its shallow foreshore. Bhavnagar had also the advantage of a shorter route to the hinterland of Rajputana and Northern India. All these advantages were exploited to the maximum extent under the fostering care of progressive rulers and ministers who also encouraged the establishment of new industries. Bhavnagar trade, however, suffered a severe set-back owing to the Viramgam customs cordon and later lost its position as a premier city of the peninsula to Rajkot on the latter's becoming the temporary capital of Saurashtra.

28. Since Bhavnagar is a port, all economic activities centre round this main characteristic. But its main functional type is manufacturing, with low trade and transport and moderate service as other functions. The city has the Bhavnagar terminus and Bhavnagarpara Stations for its main metre gauge line. While the port areas have their own railway extensions and stations, Manekwadi and Takhteshwar Plot Stations on the branch line to Mahuva serve the suburban areas of Takhteshwar and Krishnanagar.

JAMNAGAR

29. Jamnagar lies between 22° 28′ north latitude and 70° 7′ east longitude. As its name indicates it was founded in 1540 A. D. by Jam Raval, also called *nagar* on the banks of the rivers Rangmati and Nagmati. The population of Jamnagar, which was 34,744 in 1872 has risen progressively to 148,572 in 1961. It is a walled city with several gateways which conforms to the traditional lay-out of Gujarat towns. It, however, differs from others in that its charm as in the case of Baroda, lies in the combination of old and new. The late Jam Ranjitsinhji popularly known as Jam Ranji, the well-known cricketer, endowed it with a modern look and ornamented it with imposing facades, squares, circles and broad streets laid down in a systematic manner, which has given it the name of the Paris of Saurashtra. The origina

residence of the ruling prince called the *darbargadh* is in the heart of the old town which has since been forsaken for the modern and well-furnished Pratap Vilas Palace at a pretty distance from the city. The old city area is subdivided into 5 wards, but the new wards which go to make up its present limits are extensive and stretch right up to the port of Bedi. Within the fortwall area, the main bazaar and residential localities exist in the traditional pattern. The railway line which was at some distance from the former town now passes through the municipal limits and the area in between has been filled up by a large number of public buildings on either side. The grain market is a centralised area and the bazaar or the shopping area has been subdivided into various sectors according to the commodity dealt with. Efforts have also been made to improve the residential localities by regular planning and widening the former roads and streets to the extent possible. The residential localities, as usual, are marked by functional distribution of castes and communities according to religion and occupation. Hindu and Muslims reside in separate localities, the influential and well-to-do Jain community occupying a central place near the former *darbargadh*. There has been a sort of ribbon development of the town to the north of the railway line extending up to Port Bedi, as the various industries which have recently come into existence are established on either side of the road leading from Bedi gate to Bedi Bandar. New residential areas have, however, developed towards the south on well-planned rectilinear basis in the area known as Digvijay Plots. After Independence, Jamnagar has grown into an important industrial centre where training schools for the three wings of the Defence Services have also been established. Another distinguishing feature of the city of Jamnagar is a large number of temples which have earned for it the name of *chhoti* Kashi. It is worthy of note that some functional concentration has been taking place on the periphery of the town by segregating areas of grain and other commodities into separate sub-bazaars outside the former city walls, while retail business is transacted in the main shopping area within the fortwall. All industrial development has been likewise taking place in areas earmarked for the purpose. The main functional type of the city is industrial, with service as sub-type. The degrees of other subservient functions are low trade and transport because of its close proximity to the port of Bedi, which had assumed great importance in the thirties of this century when it had very prosperous and thriving maritime trade with foreign countries assiduously developed by the State by giving all the facilities to businessmen in the matter of finance and warehousing.

CHAPTER IV

MIGRATION

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTORY

Preliminary Remarks

1. The two principal causes responsible for the growth and movement of population, either by way of increase or decrease at a given period of time are (1) natural growth or the balance of total births *minus* total deaths and (2) migration or change of residence from one place to another. It is the second aspect of population growth, namely, migration, which this Chapter will discuss. Migration may be permanent, semi-permanent or temporary. It may result from a variety of causes, physical, social, economic or political. Among human beings the tendency to migrate is inborn. It is as ancient as mankind. In fact, man was nomad first and householder afterwards. But shift of residence either as a result of pressure of population on land or other economic considerations is a recent phenomenon, which has played a significant part in bringing about redistribution of population between rural and urban areas as a result of technological advance and increasing pace of industrialisation. Political migrations India has known since the dawn of history. Even the Aryans themselves who came to India from their original home in the Arctic were migrants to this land. Hordes of foreigners and invaders who periodically came to this country and got themselves assimilated with the native stock were all migrants who left their original residence in other countries to settle in this land of fabulous wealth and prosperity. Another form of political migration, which has taken place on an unprecedented scale in our own times is the continuous movement of population from the other side of the border, as a result of the partition of this sub-continent into India and Pakistan.

2. The study of migration trends has assumed great importance in modern times. Since census returns relating to the place of birth are the only source of information available in this country, the interpretation of data has to be limited to the meaning attached to the concept of place of birth. The result is that true migration will more often than not be artificially inflated and remigration to the place of birth will be masked. Census statistics on migration, based as they are on place of birth offer a very crude measure of migration in that they do not take account of movements which might have taken place before the intercensal period; neither do they record moves during the intervening period as it is only the last move which is recorded at the time of enumeration. The data given will have, therefore, to be interpreted subject to these limitations, which might artificially inflate the migration and omit to take account of remigration to place of birth. The importance of these statistics is, however, all the greater, when it is borne in mind that they are the only source from which the origin and volume of migration within and outside the State can be studied.

Enlarged Scope of Migration Data

3. In view of the great utility and importance of migration data compiled by the census, the Registrar General, India, has introduced certain refinement in the traditional approach to this question. Till 1951, only the place of birth of the person enumerated was recorded and tabulated to give a general picture of the migratory tendencies at work in the State and the country. These data did not give any clue to the most important phases of migration, viz., (a) rural to

rural, (b) rural to urban and (c) urban to urban within specified geographical limits. Neither was it possible to find out whether it was transitory, semi-permanent or permanent. These deficiencies have been removed by the 1961 Census by enlarging the scope and coverage of migration data by adding two more questions, viz., (i) whether the place of birth was rural or urban and (ii) duration of residence in place of enumeration.

REFERENCE TO STATISTICS

4. The following tables give migration data for the cities.

Main Tables

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

D–V—Cities Showing Population Born Locally, Migrants from Rural Areas and Migrants from other Towns and Cities

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

Subsidiary Tables

D–IV.1—Distribution of 1,000 Migrants to Cities by Age-groups

D–IV.2—Distribution of 1,000 Migrants to Cities by Sex and Educational Level

D–IV.3—Distribution of 1,000 Workers among Migrants to Cities by Sex and Occupation

D–V.1—Distribution of 1,000 Migrants (born in India) to Cities by Place of Birth

5. The following special tables on migrants to Ahmedabad City have also been compiled and published in a separate volume, Census of India 1961, Vol. V, Gujarat, Part X–C-*Special Migrant Tables for Ahmedabad City.*

1. Migrants Classified by Sex, Broad Age-group, Educational Level and by Category of Worker/Non-worker
2. Migrants Classified by Sex, Religion, Place of Birth and Duration of Residence
3. Migrants Classified by Sex, Duration of Residence, Age-group and Educational Level
4. Migrants Classified by Sex, Duration of Residence, Age-group and in case of Workers by Occupational Division and Group
5. Migrants Classified by Sex, Duration of Residence, Age-group, Industrial Division and Major Group and Class of Worker
6. Migrants Classified by Sex, Duration of Residence, Age-group and Marital Status

DEFINITIONS

6. Before we go through the different aspects of migration, it is necessary to have a proper understanding of the various terms used in this Chapter. The most important are (i) migration, (ii) immigration and (iii) emigration. All these terms which have been very clearly defined in Chapter VIII of *Multilingual Demographic Dictionary*, United Nations, 1958, page 46 are reproduced below.

> "**Migration**[1] is a form of **geographical mobility**[2] or **spatial mobility**[2] between one geographical unit and another, generally involving a change of residence from **the place of origin**[3] or **place of departure**[3] to the **place of destination**[4] or **place of arrival**.[4] Such migration is called permanent migration and should be distinguished from other forms of movement which do not involve a permanent change of residence. The concept of migration is applicable only in the case of relatively settled populations. In practice it is difficult to distinguish between migrants and visitors, but a distinction is sometimes attempted on the basis of the **length of absence**[5] from the previous residence or the **duration of stay**[6] at the new residence. Alternatively the distinction may be made on a juridical basis, depending upon the classification of a particular person as a resident or

visitor by the Government of the country having jurisdiction over the area concerned.

1. **Migration** *n.*–**migrate** *v.*–**migrant**–*n.*, one who migrates, also used as *adj.*–migratory *adj.*, relating to migration

With respect to a defined territory, **external migration**[1] involves movement across its boundaries. Where the territory in question is a sovereign State, migration across its border is called **international migration.**[2] This term is sometimes used as a synonym for external migration, but the two are not necessarily equivalent. The terms **immigration**[3] and **emigration**[4] refer respectively to movement into or out of a particular territory. Migration within a given State, which consists of movement between different parts of that state, is called **internal migration.**[5]

1. A person who crosses a country in the course migratory movement is considered by that country as a person in **transit.**

3. **Immigration** *n.*–**immigrate** *v.*–**immigrant** *n.*, one who immigrates; also used as an *adj.* The term **in-migration** is generally used instead of immigration in the case of migration which is not international; one who in-migrates is **an in-migrant.**

4. **Emigration** *n.*–**emigrate** *v.*–**emigrant** *n.*, one who emigrates; also used as an *adj.* The term **emigre** is usually applied to a person who leaves his native country for political reasons. Where migration is not international, the terms **out-migration** and **out-migrant** are generally used instead of emigration and emigrant."

7. It will be seen from the above definitions that the terms immigrant and emigrant generally refer to international migration to and from outside the country. But when migration takes place within the same State and the movement is confined to different parts of that State it is called internal migration. The State which is referred to here is a sovereign State and not component States of a sovereign State as in India.

Difficulties in Estimating True Extent of Migration

8. A detailed study of migration trends naturally calls for a comparison with the past which is not possible so far as the State of Gujarat is concerned, owing to reorganisation of States and changes in the geographical boundaries of the various units which have taken place from time to time after Independence. These difficulties are further accentuated by the merger on one hand of a large number of Princely States and Estates grouped under different administrative units at different censuses and the bifurcation, on the other, of the bilingual Bombay State into Gujarat and Maharashtra in 1960, whereby those who were local residents or treated as home born at previous censuses would be migrants in 1961 and *vice versa.*

SECTION 2

NATURE AND EXTENT OF MIGRATION

The State

9. Out of a total population of 20,633,350 enumerated in the State, 13,819,337 or 66.98 per cent—79.40 per cent of males and 53.76 per cent of females—were born in the place of enumeration. Examining these statistics further, according as the place of birth is rural or urban, it is found that 69.69 per cent of the total rural population and 59.15 per cent of the total urban population in Gujarat were born in the place of enumeration. These figures are illustrative of the extent to which these two sectors of the State population, namely, villages and towns which coincide with two different ways and levels of living are stationary or mobile.

10. Out of a total number of 6,814,013 persons born outside the place of enumeration, 4,474,811 or 65.67 per cent were born elsewhere in the district of enumeration and 1,638,700 or 24.05 per cent in other districts of the State, raising the total of migrants born within the State to 89.72. While those born in States in India beyond the State of enumeration number 528,568 or 7.76 per cent, those born in countries beyond India number 171,934 or 2.52 per cent. Immigrants born outside India number 169,606 or 0.82 per cent of the total population excluding 1 person born at sea and 2,327 persons whose birthplace is unclassifiable. Most of these include a majority of those whose place of birth is Pakistan (138,590). This leaves 31,016 only who are born in countries outside India other than Pakistan. The quota of immigrants born outside India other than Pakistan to the total population of the State is thus found to be insignificant (0.15 per cent).

That most of the in-migration is confined to the State will be evident from the fact that 66.98 per cent of the total population are born in the place of enumeration, 21.69 per cent in the district of enumeration, and 7.94 per cent in other districts of the State. Migrants from outside the State thus form a very small percentage (3.39) of the total migrants numbering 6,814,013. Within the State itself, a considerable volume of movement from place of birth results from the shift of residence from within the district and neighbouring areas brought about by social factors like marriage and birth migration.

Ahmedabad City

11. In the population of Ahmedabad, 584,423 or 50.82 per cent are migrants, of whom 71,742 or 12.28 per cent are born elsewhere in the district of enumeration, 321,642 or 55.04 per cent in other districts of Gujarat, 170,313 or 29.14 per cent in other States of India and 20,654 or 3.53 per cent outside India. Thus, a little more than two-thirds of the migrants come to the city from within the State, those from outside Gujarat accounting for 32.67 per cent.

12. The following statement gives migrants classified by sex and place of birth.

STATEMENT IV.1

Migrants to Ahmedabad City classified by sex and place of birth, 1961

Place of birth		Total migrants			Percentage to total migrants		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Total		**584,423**	**332,937**	**251,486**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	T	71,742	37,180	34,562	12.28	11.17	13.74
	R	58,515	30,410	28,105	10.01	9.13	11.17
	U	13,190	6,750	6,440	2.26	2.03	2.56
	Unclassifiable	37	20	17	0.01	0.01	0.01
Born outside the district but within the State of enumeration	T	321,642	174,584	147,058	55.04	52.44	58.48
	R	230,076	127,682	102,394	39.37	38.35	40.72
	U	91,518	46,876	44,642	15.66	14.08	17.73
	Unclassifiable	48	26	22	0.01	0.01	0.01
Mehsana	T	103,042	57,641	45,401	17.63	17.31	18.05
	R	87,750	49,624	38,126	15.01	14.90	15.16
	U	15,285	8,013	7,272	2.62	2.41	2.89
	Unclassifiable	7	4	3	N	N	N
Kaira	T	49,363	26,484	22,879	8.45	7.96	9.10
	R	33,410	18,192	15,218	5.72	5.46	6.05
	U	15,946	8,287	7,659	2.73	2.49	3.05
	Unclassifiable	7	5	2	N	N	N
Other districts of the State	T	169,237	90,459	78,778	28.96	27.17	31.33
	R	108,916	59,866	49,050	18.64	17.98	19.50
	U	60,287	30,576	29,711	10.31	9.18	11.82
	Unclassifiable	34	17	17	0.01	0.01	0.01

N=Negligible

STATEMENT IV.1-*contd.*

Migrants to Ahmedabad City classified by sex and place of birth, 1961-*contd.*

Place of birth		Total migrants			Percentage to total migrants		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Born in other States and Union Territories of India	T	170,313	109,493	60,820	29.14	32.88	24.18
	R	109,227	74,030	35,197	18.69	22.23	13.99
	U	61,029	35,428	25,601	10.44	10.64	10.18
	Unclassifiable	57	35	22	0.01	0.01	0.01
Maharashtra . .	T	33,924	18,211	15,713	5.80	5.47	6.25
	R	15,330	8,849	6,481	2.62	2.66	2.58
	U	18,577	9,356	9,221	3.18	2.81	3.67
	Unclassifiable	17	6	11	N	N	N
Rajasthan . .	T	57,743	37,072	20,671	9.88	11.13	8.22
	R	44,129	28,956	15,173	7.55	8.70	6.03
	U	13,602	8,108	5,494	2.33	2.43	2.19
	Unclassifiable	12	8	4	N	N	N
Uttar Pradesh . .	T	47,371	35,273	12,098	8.11	10.59	4.81
	R	34,932	26,780	8,152	5.98	8.04	3.24
	U	12,417	8,477	3,940	2.13	2.55	1.57
	Unclassifiable	22	16	6	N	N	N
Other States and Union Territories .	T	31,275	18,937	12,338	5.35	5.69	4.90
	R	14,837	9,445	5,392	2.54	2.84	2.14
	U	16,432	9,487	6,945	2.81	2.85	2.76
	Unclassifiable	6	5	1	N	N	N
Born outside India . .		20,654	11,623	9,031	3.53	3.49	3.59
Birthplace unclassified .		72	57	15	0.01	0.02	0.01

N=Negligible

Further analysis of the above table shows that among migrants from other districts of the State, Mehsana contributes 17.63 per cent and Kaira 8.45 per cent of the total migrants to the city. These two districts jointly account for 26.08 per cent of the migrants of this category. Migrants from other States come mostly from Rajasthan (9.88 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (8.11 per cent) and Maharashtra (5.80 per cent). Migrants whose place of birth is outside India account for 20,654 or 3.53 per cent, in addition to 72 persons whose place of birth could not be classified. Preponderance of males over females in all the categories is a noteworthy feature of migrants to the city of Ahmedabad.

Non-Indian Nationals

13. There are in all 742 non-Indian nationals-466 males and 276 females in the city. Of these, 604 or 81.40 per cent are nationals of countries in Asia beyond India including U. S. S. R., 65 from countries in Europe excluding

U. S. S. R., 61 from countries in Africa, 10 from countries in two Americas and 2 from countries in Oceania. The highest number of non-Indian nationals is derived from Pakistan (395) and Nepal (170). The percentages of non-Indian nationals to the total migrants and total population of the city are 0.13 and 0.06 respectively.

STATEMENT IV.2

Non-Indian nationals, 1961

City	Total			Nationals of countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.)															
				Total			Afghanistan		Burma		Ceylon		China		Nepal		Pakistan		Elsewhere	
	P	M	F	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1 Ahmedabad	742	466	276	604	387	217	21	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	112	58	242	153	10	4
2 Baroda	355	165	190	94	54	40	..	..	..	1	4	..	2	1	31	16	17	15	..	7
3 Surat	168	103	65	126	87	39	..	..	7	6	..	..	1	2	25	3	50	26	4	2
4 Rajkot	183	136	47	73	54	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	14	11	5	..	..
5 Bhavnagar	29	7	22	4	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
6 Jamnagar	102	76	26	66	52	14	..	..	2	..	27	2	..	..	12	9	5	3	6	..

City	Nationals of countries in Europe (excluding U. S. S. R.)									Nationals of countries in Africa						
	Total			U. K. (including N. Ireland)		Ireland		Elsewhere		Total			Union of South Africa		Elsewhere	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1 Ahmedabad	65	41	24	21	9	..	..	20	15	61	29	32	..	..	29	32
2 Baroda	165	87	78	82	71	..	..	5	7	88	20	68	..	..	20	68
3 Surat	22	8	14	..	6	1	1	7	7	20	8	12	..	..	8	12
4 Rajkot	17	9	8	4	4	..	..	5	4	72	66	6	..	..	66	6
5 Bhavnagar	23	6	17	4	1	..	..	2	16	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
6 Jamnagar	15	7	8	6	6	..	..	1	2	21	17	4	17	4	..	..

City	Nationals of countries in Two Americas							Nationals of countries in Oceania						
	Total			U. S. A.		Elsewhere		Total			Australia		Elsewhere	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
1 Ahmedabad	10	7	3	7	3	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
2 Baroda	7	3	4	3	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
3 Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Rajkot	21	7	14	7	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Bhavnagar	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Jamnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE:

Lines with nil entries have been omitted.

This table further goes to show that out of 1,579 non-Indian nationals in all the six cities of the State, Ahmedabad accounts for the largest percentage (46.99 per cent), and the rest of the cities 53.01 per cent. Among the latter, Baroda's share is relatively greater and exceeds even that of Ahmedabad in case of foreign nationals from European and African countries.

STATEMENT IV.3

Migrants to cities by place of birth, 1961

City	Total	Born in the district of enumeration	Born outside the district of enumeration	Born outside the State of enumeration
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**928,548 (100.00)**	**222,226 (100.00)**	**465,155 (100.00)**	**241,167 (100.00)**
1 Jamnagar	43,685 (4.71)	18,989 (8.54)	17.147 (3.69)	7,549 (3.13)
2 Rajkot	79,123 (8.52)	37,956 (17.08)	34,807 (7.48)	6,360 (2.64)
3 Bhavnagar	49,950 (5.38)	32,646 (14.69)	13,032 (2.80)	4,272 (1.77)
4 Ahmedabad	558,258 (60.12)	69,975 (31.49)	319,210 (68.62)	169,073 (70.10)
5 Baroda	118,696 (12.78)	31,593 (14.22)	55,395 (11.91)	31,709 (13.15)
6 Surat	78,836 (8.49)	31,068 (13.98)	25,564 (5.50)	22,204 (9.21)

NOTE:

1. Figures in brackets denote percentage.
2. The figures under col. 2 exclude persons whose birthplace has not been recorded either rural or urban, whose duration of residence has not been stated, who are born in the place of birth unclassifiable and who are born outside the country.

MIGRANTS TO SIX CITIES

14. Of the total migrants to cities, 222,226 or 23.93 per cent are born in the same district, 465,155 or 50.10 per cent outside the district and 241,167 or 25.97 per cent outside the State. Further analysis of migrants outside the State when examined with reference to six cities has disclosed that the two cities of Ahmedabad and Baroda alone have 200,782 migrants accounting for 83.25 per cent of the total migrants to cities from outside the State. The rest of the 40,385 migrants or 16.75 per cent who are born outside the State are distributed between the remaining four cities of Surat, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar. Of these four cities, Surat City has 22,204 or 9.21 per cent of such migrants leaving only 18,181 or 7.54 per cent for the three cities of Peninsular Gujarat, namely, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar. Migration streams flowing towards the cities of Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat appear to be commensurate with the pace of industrialisation, growth of trade and other avenues of employment in each individual city.

STRENGTH OF MIGRANTS TO CITIES

15. The total population of all the six cities combined is 2,255,532 of whom 998,396 or 44.26 per cent have their place of birth outside the city of enumeration. Of the latter as many as 58.54 per cent are claimed by the city of Ahmedabad, 13.26 per cent by Baroda, 8.86 per cent by Rajkot, 8.32 per cent by Surat, 5.69 per cent by Bhavnagar and 5.33 per cent by Jamnagar.

MIGRANTS BY SEX

16. The sex-wise classification of migrants into six cities, reveals that of the total migrants in the cities, males constitute 54.80 per cent and females 45.20 per cent. Preponderance of males is a characteristic feature of migrant population of cities where males come first and call their female members afterwards. Their percentage distribution to total population of all the cities combined stood at 44.90 for males and 43.52 for females.

17. Of the total male migrants to six cities, Ahmedabad City alone claims 60.86 per cent

as against 12.99 per cent in Baroda, 8.08 per cent in Surat, 7.88 per cent in Rajkot, 5.19 per cent in Bhavnagar and 5.00 per cent in Jamnagar. In case of female migrants, Ahmedabad City absorbs 55.72 per cent, Baroda 13.58 per cent, Surat 8.61 per cent, Rajkot 10.04 per cent, Bhavnagar 6.31 per cent and Jamnagar 5.74 per cent.

18. Percentage distribution of migrant population to cities by sex given in the table below shows the variation in the stream of migration to different cities.

STATEMENT IV.4

Percentage distribution of migrant population to total population, 1961

City	Per cent of migrant population of the city		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1 Jamnagar .	35.84	35.23	36.51
2 Rajkot .	45.55	42.81	48.51
3 Bhavnagar .	32.20	30.81	33.73
4 Ahmedabad	50.82	52.26	49.04
5 Baroda .	44.37	44.25	44.50
6 Surat .	28.84	29.41	28.22

Of the six cities, Ahmedabad has the largest number of migrants who account for 584,423 persons or 50.82 per cent of its general population. This proportion is the least for Surat City (28.84 per cent). Between these two extremes, Rajkot accounts for 45.55, Baroda 44.37, Jamnagar 35.84 and Bhavnagar 32.20 per cent of their population composed of migrants. These figures are very revealing indeed in that they indicate the nature and extent of urbanisation that has been taking place in the six cities of Gujarat. The variation in the precentage of migrants also shows the pace of their economic development as revealed by their capacity of absorbing outsiders within their economy. Baroda in addition to its being a growing industrial centre is an important centre of higher education which Maharaja Sayajirao University provides. Like Rajkot, it is also a place of regional importance where many of the regional offices are located. Jamnagar, besides being a rising centre of industry and commerce, also has training facilities for the three wings of Defence Services. But the lowest percentage in case of Surat accentuates the strain it has been put to to regain its former position in the industrial field, which does not still offer the same attraction to outsiders as do other cities, as revealed by its demand for external man power being comparatively less.

RURAL VS URBAN MIGRANTS

19. The following statement gives migrants to Ahmedabad City from rural as well as urban areas.

STATEMENT IV.5

Migrants to Ahmedabad City from rural and urban areas, 1961

City	Total	Migrants from			
		Rural	Urban	Outside India	Unclassified
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ahmedabad	584,423	397,818	165,737	20,726	142
	(100.00)	(68.07)	(28.36)	(3.55)	(0.02)

On a further analysis of the city migration according as the place of birth is rural or urban, it is found that 397,818 or 68.07 per cent of the total migrants have moved out from rural areas as against 165,737 or 28.36 per cent from towns. These figures illustrate the varying degree of influence exerted by the factors of push and pull which govern the flow of migration. In case of villages, it is the growing pressure of population on land which tends to push out people living on the margin of subsistence who repair to towns for securing better living conditions for themselves. In case of cities, it is the factors of pull which operate to a far greater extent by offering opportunities for profitable employment in their expanding industries, trade and commerce.

MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE

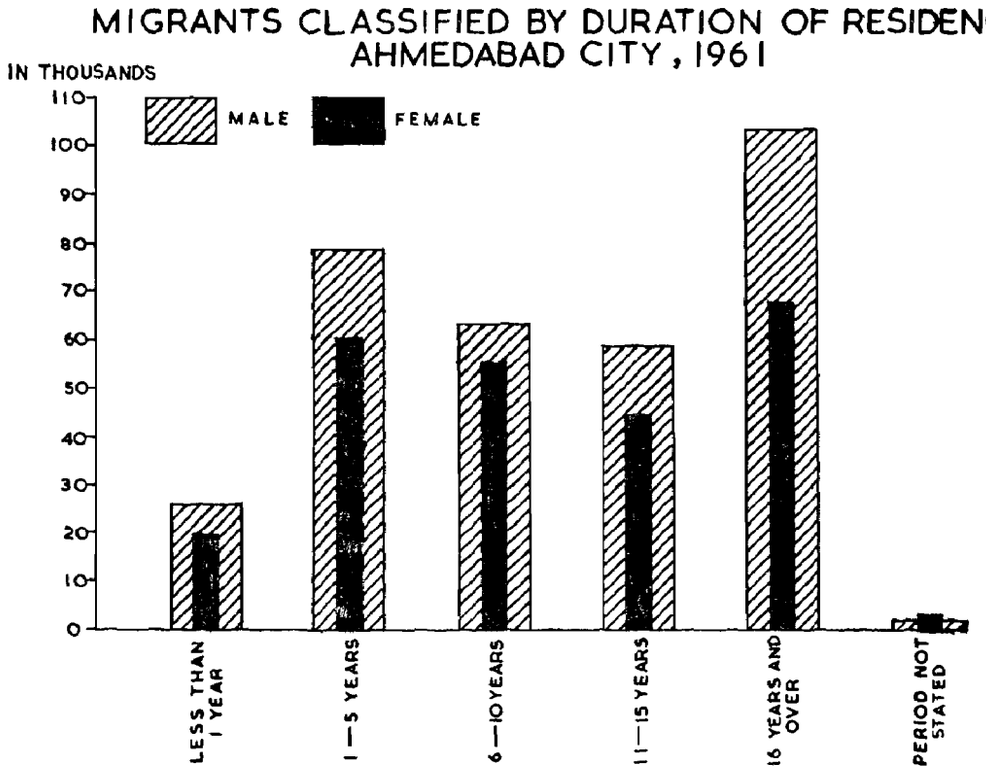
Ahmedabad City

20. The Statement IV.6 on the next page distributes migrants to Ahmedabad City born in India by duration of residence.

STATEMENT IV.6

Migrants to Ahmedabad City by duration of residence less than 3 years and more than 3 years, 1961

Duration of residence	Total migrants to cities			Migrants per cent			Migrants per cent by sex		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				AHMEDABAD CITY					
Total	**558,258**	**319,056**	**239,202**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**57.15**	**42.85**
Less than 3 years	103,083	58,824	44,259	18.47	18.44	18.50	100.00	57.06	42.94
More than 3 years	455,175	260,232	194,943	81.53	81.56	81.50	100.00	57.17	42.83



Taking 3 years' stay as a dividing line for deciding the nature of settlement, whether it is for a temporary period or on a permanent basis, it is seen from the table given above that of the total migrants numbering 558,258 in the city of Ahmedabad, 103,083 or 18.47 per cent have resided there for less than 3 years and 455,175 or 81.53 per cent for more than 3 years. Thus, nearly 8 out of 10 persons who migrate to the city think of making it their permanent place of residence. The proportion of migrants who have settled more or less on a semi-permanent basis is thus seen to be far greater than that of those who have come

there for shorter duration. This fixed or permanent nature of settlement of migrants in the metropolitan areas of Ahmedabad is the result of the pull exerted by a number of factors, such as greater opportunities for economic betterment, facilities of higher education, glamour of urbanisation, greater civic amenities and facilities for recreation available to a far greater extent than elsewhere. The disparity of the sexes among migrants and the relatively lesser strength of females result from economic considerations, which postpone the shifting of females till the males settle in job and secure housing accommodation.

STATEMENT IV.7

Migrants to six cities by duration of residence less than 3 years and more than 3 years, 1961

Duration of residence	Total migrants to cities			Migrants per cent			Migrants per cent by sex		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	**928,548**	**510,857**	**417,691**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**55.02**	**44.98**
Less than 3 years	198,105	112,663	85,442	21.33	22.05	20.46	100.00	56.87	43.13
More than 3 years	730,443	398,194	332,249	78.67	77.95	79.54	100.00	54.51	45.49

SIX CITIES

(a) Temporary or Permanent Residence

21. Of the total migrants into the six cities of the State, 198,105 or 21.33 per cent have resided there for less than 3 years and 730,443 or 78.67 per cent for more than three years.

As in the case of Ahmedabad City, the proportion of migrants having permanent or fixed settlement in cities as a whole is also seen to be far greater than that of those who have come there for shorter duration.

Among migrants to cities with less than 3 years' stay, 112,663 or 56.87 per cent are males and 85,442 or 43.13 per cent are females, whereas in case of others, the males number 398,194 or 54.51 per cent against females 332,249 or 45.49 per cent. These figures reveal that the longer the duration of stay, the lesser is the disparity in sex ratio of migrants and *vice versa*.

(b) Duration

22. The statement given below shows migrants to cities by various durations of residence in the six cities of Gujarat.

STATEMENT IV.8

Migrants to cities by duration of residence, 1961

City	Duration of residence in years					Per cent to total migrants to cities				
	Total migrants	Less than 10	11-15	16+	Period not stated	Total	Less than 10 years	11-15 years	16+ years	Period not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	**998,396** (100.00)	**539,446** (54.03)	**175,403** (17.57)	**270,373** (27.08)	**13,174** (1.32)	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
1 Jamnagar	53,252	31,334	10,448	9,122	2,348	5.33	5.81	5.96	3.37	17.82
2 Rajkot	88,432	51,465	16,137	20,303	527	8.86	9.54	9.20	7.51	4.00
3 Bhavnagar	56,832	31,729	10,668	12,703	1,732	5.69	5.88	6.08	4.70	13.15
4 Ahmedabad	584,423	303,938	103,527	171,509	5,449	58.54	56.34	59.02	63.43	41.36
5 Baroda	132,389	77,825	23,559	29,657	1,348	13.26	14.43	13.43	10.97	10.23
6 Surat	83,068	43,155	11,064	27,079	1,770	8.32	8.00	6.31	10.02	13.44

Of the total migrants to six cities, 54.03 per cent have settled for less than 10 years, 17.57 per cent for the last 11-15 years, and 27.08 per cent for 16 years and more. Over half the total migrants in each of the six cities are settlers below 10 years, of whom 56.34 per cent are enumerated in Ahmedabad City, 14.43 per cent in Baroda and 8.00 per cent in Surat. The percentages of total migrants under this duration in case of Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar are 9.54, 5.88 and 5.81 respectively. Of the total migrants in the next duration of 11–15 years, 59.02 per cent are claimed by Ahmedabad, 13.43 per cent by Baroda and 6.31 per cent by Surat. In case of Rajkot City, the percentage under this duration is 9.20, whereas in case of Bhavnagar and Jamnagar the percentages are 6.08 and 5.96 respectively. Ahmedabad City has 63.43 per cent of total migrants under the duration 16 years and above followed by Baroda (10.97 per cent), Surat (10.02 per cent), Rajkot (7.51 per cent), Bhavnagar (4.70 per cent) and Jamnagar (3.37 per cent) in order. From this analysis it follows that under all duration groups the strength of migrants to Ahmedabad City far exceeds that to any other city of Gujarat. Further, their strength in the three cities of Gujarat Mainland is comparatively greater than that in the three cities of Peninsular Gujarat.

Migrants by Regional Groups

23. The following table gives the regional distribution of migrants and immigrants to cities of the State.

STATEMENT IV.9

Migrants and immigrants to cities by sex and regional groups, 1961

Cities by regional groups		Migrants			Immigrants*		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**(a)**	**998,396**	**547,081**	**451,315**	**243,294**	**151,322**	**91,972**
	(b)	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Cities of Mainland Gujarat excluding Ahmedabad City	(a)	215,457	115,302	100,155	54,559	31,052	23,507
	(b)	21.58	21.07	22.19	22.43	20.52	25.56
Ahmedabad City . . .	(a)	584,423	332,937	251,486	170,313	109,493	60,820
	(b)	58.54	60.86	55.72	70.00	72.36	66.13
Cities of Peninsular Gujarat	(a)	198,516	98,842	99,674	18,422	10,777	7,645
	(b)	19.88	18.07	22.09	7.57	7.12	8.31

* Immigrants are those born beyond the State of enumeration in India.

(a)=Absolute figures (b)=Percentage figures

Classification of total migrants in six cities by broad regional grouping reveals that Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat in Mainland Gujarat claim as many as 80.12 per cent of total migrants against 19.88 per cent by Rajkot, Bhavnagar, and Jamnagar in Peninsular Gujarat. Cities of Mainland Gujarat would thus appear to have more 'Migration stimulating situations' than those in Peninsular Gujarat. But the higher ratio for Mainland Gujarat is largely overshadowed by the figures of Ahmedabad City which stands apart from all the rest not only in the extent of its urbanisation but also in the rapid pace of its industrialisation. By excluding Ahmedabad City, the other two cities of Mainland Gujarat line themselves with the three cities of Peninsular Gujarat. Of the total migrants to six cities, 60.86 per cent of male and 55.72 per cent of female migrants are returned by the city of Ahmedabad alone. Of the total immigrants to the six cities from outside the State, the male and female immigrants into Ahmedabad City alone constitute 72.36 and 66.13 per cent respectively. The predominance of migratory movements towards Ahmedabad even from areas outside the State due to its dominant position in the industrial development of the State is amply illustrated by Statement IV.10.

IMMIGRANTS

24. The sub-joined statement compares the position of immigrants born outside Gujarat for the six cities of Gujarat.

STATEMENT IV.10

Immigration to cities by sex, 1961

City	Total immigrants			Excess of males over females	Per cent of immigrants to total population			Per cent of immigrants by sex			Per cent of immigrants in each city		
	P	M	F	(+)or(—)	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total	**243,294**	**151,322**	**91,972**	**+59,350**	**10.87**	**12.53**	**8.93**	**100.00**	**62.20**	**37.80**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
1 Jamnagar	7,683	4,843	2,840	+2,003	5.50	6.72	4.20	100.00	63.04	36.96	3.16	3.20	3.09
2 Rajkot	6,380	3,534	2,846	+688	3.30	3.52	3.06	100.00	55.39	44.61	2.62	2.33	3.09
3 Bhavnagar	4,359	2,400	1,959	+441	2.55	2.69	2.39	100.00	55.06	44.94	1.79	1.59	2.13
4 Ahmedabad	170,313	109,493	60,820	+48,673	14.81	17.19	11.86	100.00	64.29	35.71	70.00	72.36	66.13
5 Baroda	32,057	18,248	13,809	+4,439	10.86	11.51	10.11	100.00	56.92	43.08	13.18	12.06	15.01
6 Surat	22,502	12,804	9,698	+3,106	7.81	8.52	7.04	100.00	56.90	43.10	9.25	8.46	10.55

NOTE :

Immigrants are those born beyond the State of enumeration in India.

25. Immigrants from outside the State show an excess of males over females in all the six cities, the highest excess of 48,673 being returned by Ahmedabad City and the lowest of 441 by Bhavnagar.

26. Of the total immigrants of six cities born in India outside Gujarat 151,322 or 62.20 per cent are males and 91,972 or 37.80 per cent females. Such a large disparity in male/female immigrants in the cities is quite natural as immigrants do not bring their families in the beginning. Ahmedabad City has 64.29 per cent males in its immigrant population as against 35.71 females. 17.19 per cent of the total male population and 11.86 per cent of the total female population of that city are immigrants coming from outside the State. Taking male and female immigrants of all the six cities together, it is noticed that Ahmedabad accounts for 72.36 per cent of male immigrants and 66.13 per cent of female. Other cities also reveal the same tendency towards higher masculinity in the sex composition of cityward immigrants.

SECTION 3

MIGRATION BY AGE AND SEX

SEX RATIO

(i) *Ahmedabad City*

27. The statement that follows compares for the State and the city of Ahmedabad the sex ratio of migrants to Ahmedabad City from different areas.

STATEMENT IV.11

Sex ratio of migrants to Ahmedabad City and Gujarat, 1961

Areas	Females per 1,000 males	
	City	State
1	2	3
Ahmedabad City (Total) . . .	805	..
Ahmedabad City Migrants . . .	755	..
1 Born in Ahmedabad City (Local born)	859	..
2 Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	930	..
3 Born outside the district but within the State of enumeration	842	..
4 Born in Gujarat State	859	..
5 Born outside the State but within India	555	..
6 Born outside Gujarat State inclusive of those born outside the country and whose brithplace is unclassifiable .	577	798
7 Born in Rural areas	714	738*
8 Born in other Urban areas . .	861	824*

* These figures appertain to States in India beyond the State of enumeration.

In the general population of Ahmedabad City, there are 805 females for 1,000 males. But this ratio is appreciably reduced to 755 in case of migrants to the city, with significant variations according as the place of birth is within the district, outside the district or outside the State and whether it is rural or urban.

One significant feature of these statistics is that the ratio is more adverse to migrants from villages than from towns as urban migrants find it comparatively easier to settle in alien surroundings. Distance also influences the sex ratio of migrants to the city. For, the ratio of those born in the same district is less adverse (930) than that of those born outside the district but within the State (842). The ratio for persons coming from outside the State but within India is the most unfavourable (555).

(ii) *Six Cities*

28. The following statement compares the sex ratio of the total as well as migrant population in the State and six cities of Gujarat.

STATEMENT IV.12

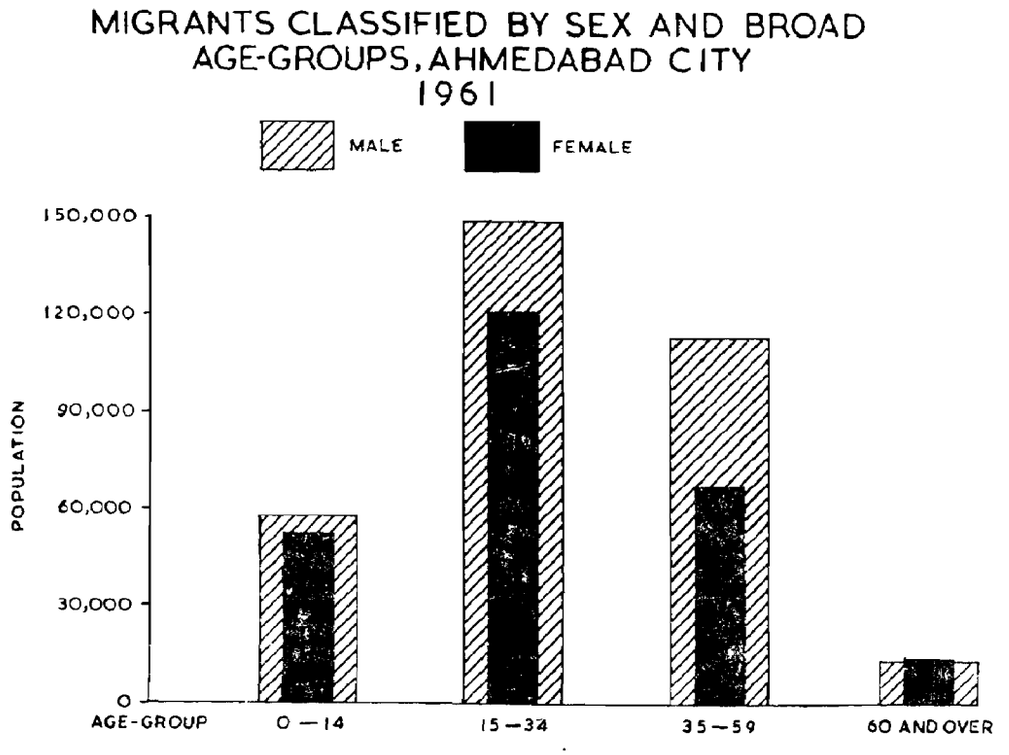
Sex ratio in Gujarat and six cities, 1961

Area	Total population (females per 1,000 males)	Migrants (females per 1,000 males)
1	2	3
Gujarat	**940**	**798**
All Urban Areas in the State . .	*896*	*706*
SIX CITIES OF GUJARAT		
Six cities (Total) . . .	851	825
Jamnagar	914	947
Rajkot	927	1,051
Bhavnagar	916	1,003
Ahmedabad	805	755
Baroda	857	862
Surat	916	879

The number of females per thousand males which is 940 drops down to 896 for all urban areas of the State. It is further reduced to 851 in the combined ratio of all the six cities of the State. Corresponding ratio for the migrant population is found to be 798 for the State, 706 for all the urban areas of the State and 825 for the six cities of the State. Among the various cities the sex ratio in the general population as well as in the migrant population is the lowest for Ahmedabad City and found to be 805 and 755 respectively. Like other factors that influence the urban areas in general and cities in particular, the sex ratio varies according to the extent of urbanisation and the pace of industrialisation in each individual city. One of the interesting features of the sex ratio among the migrants is its regional variation. It is favourable and shows excess of females over males in two out of three cities of Saurashtra, but is adverse to cities of Mainland Gujarat. The play of social factors like birth and marriage migration seems to affect the former to a far greater extent than the latter.

Migrants by Age and Sex

29. The rate of influx of migrants of different age-groups can be studied from the Statement IV.13 on the next page giving the total population, migrants and their percentage to the total by age and sex for Ahmedabad and other cities of the State.



STATEMENT IV.13

Percentage of migrants to total population by broad age-groups in six cities, 1961

Age-group	Total population			Migrant population			Percentage of migrant population to total population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				AHMEDABAD					
Total	**1,149,918**	**637,061**	**512,857**	**584,423**	**332,937**	**251,486**	**50.82**	**52.26**	**49.04**
0–14	446,912	236,107	210,805	108,938	58,219	50,719	24.37	24.66	24.06
15–34	418,341	230,347	187,994	270,189	149,415	120,774	64.58	64.86	64.24
35–59	245,809	151,187	94,622	179,528	112,757	66,771	73.03	74.58	70.57
60+	38,648	19,307	19,308	25,733	12,534	13,199	66.58	64.92	68.24
Age not stated	208	113	95	35	12	23	16.83	10.62	24.21
				BARODA					
Total	**298,398**	**160,646**	**137,752**	**132,389**	**71,090**	**61,299**	**44.37**	**44.25**	**44.50**
0–14	116,716	61,110	55,606	26,368	13,851	12,517	22.59	22.67	22.51
15–34	108,780	59,998	48,782	63,240	34,641	28,599	58.14	57.74	58.63
35–59	59,974	33,249	26,725	35,533	19,110	16,423	59.25	57.48	61.45
60+	12,908	6,274	6,634	7,245	3,486	3,759	56.13	55.56	56.66
Age not stated	20	15	5	3	2	1	15.00	13.33	20.00
				SURAT					
Total	**288,026**	**150,333**	**137,693**	**83,068**	**44,212**	**38,856**	**28.84**	**29.41**	**28.22**
0–14	110,099	56,617	53,482	15,332	8,079	7,253	13.92	14.27	13.56
15–34	102,090	53,958	48,132	38,062	20,574	17,488	37.28	38.13	36.33
35–59	61,622	33,139	28,483	24,354	12,824	11,530	39.52	38.70	40.48
60+	14,195	6,608	7,587	5,320	2,735	2,585	37.48	41.39	34.07
Age not stated	20	11	9	..	..	..	..	0	0
				RAJKOT					
Total	**194,145**	**100,735**	**93,410**	**88,432**	**43,123**	**45,309**	**45.55**	**42.81**	**48.51**
0–14	82,761	43,286	39,475	18,805	9,976	8,829	22.72	23.05	22.37
15–34	67,414	35,323	32,091	40,147	19,601	20,546	59.55	55.49	64.02
35–59	35,220	18,341	16,879	23,976	11,739	12,240	68.07	64.00	72.52
60+	8,715	3,771	4,944	5,497	1,803	3,694	63.08	41.81	74.72
Age not stated	35	14	21	4	4	..	11.43	28.57	0
				BHAVNAGAR					
Total	**176,473**	**92,085**	**84,388**	**56,832**	**28,370**	**28,462**	**32.20**	**30.81**	**33.73**
0–14	74,409	39,114	35,295	13,261	5,797	7,464	17.82	14.82	21.15
15–34	60,299	31,698	28,601	24,045	12,819	11,226	39.88	40.44	39.25
35–59	34,133	17,983	16,150	15,602	8,128	7,474	45.71	45.20	46.28
60+	7,627	3,287	4,340	3,922	1,625	2,297	51.42	49.44	52.93
Age not stated	5	3	2	2	1	1	40.00	33.33	50.00
				JAMNAGAR					
Total	**148,572**	**77,623**	**70,949**	**53,252**	**27,349**	**25,903**	**35.84**	**35.23**	**36.51**
0–14	61,885	32,270	29,615	10,684	5,643	5,041	17.26	17.49	17.02
15–34	52,392	27,932	24,460	26,478	14,014	12,464	50.54	50.17	50.96
35–59	27,700	14,713	12,987	13,633	6,775	6,858	49.22	46.05	52.81
60+	6,592	2,707	3,885	2,456	916	1,540	37.26	33.84	39.64
Age not stated	3	1	2	1	1	..	33.33	100.00	0

The largest number of migrants is absorbed in the city of Ahmedabad, which accounts for over 50 per cent of its total population. Among migrants 52.26 per cent are males and 49.04 per cent females. Baroda and Rajkot come next in order. While Baroda has 44.25 per cent of its male population born outside the city and Rajkot 42.81 per cent, corresponding female proportions are found to be 44.50 and 48.51 per cent respectively. The rate of migration into Jamnagar is lower still as it has 35.23 per cent of males and 36.51 per cent of females born outside the place of enumeration. While Bhavnagar has a little over 30 per cent of each sex, Surat receives a little less than that percentage as migrants of either sex in its total population. The sex ratio of migrants is adverse to females in the cities of Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and Jamnagar, but somewhat favourable to females in Rajkot and Bhavnagar, where it seems to have been appreciably affected by marriage and birth migrations. Analysis of the city migrant population by broad age-groups reveals that among total males aged 0–14, the quota of migrants ranges from 24.66 per cent for males in the city of Ahmedabad to 14.27 per cent in the city of Surat. Corresponding percentages for female migrants of these ages are 24.06 per cent for Ahmedabad and 13.56 per cent for Surat. The next important age-group from the strength of numbers is that relating to adolescent ages 15 to 34. In this age-group migrants of both the sexes exceed 50 per cent in the total population of Ahmedabad, Baroda, Rajkot and Jamnagar and are in the vicinity of 40 per cent in Bhavnagar and more than 35 per cent in Surat. The next age period 35 to 59 years has comparatively lesser number of the migrants of each sex. But their proportion in the same age-group rises as high as 74.58 per cent for males and 70.57 per cent for females in Ahmedabad City, corresponding proportions for the city of Rajkot being 64.00 per cent of males and 72.52 per cent of females, followed at a little distance by Baroda 57.48 per cent for males and 61.45 per cent for females. For ages 60 and over also the proportions of migrants are substantially high and exceed those for ages 15 to 34 in the city of Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar both for males and females and for males only in Surat and for females only in Rajkot. Their numerical strength is, however, found to be much less than that in the younger and working ages, as retired persons and pensioners on the threshold of the other world prefer to return to their native place, where they desire to pass the rest of their life in the midst of their kith and kin. For, those of the migrants aged 60 and over who continue to stay at places which are not the places of their birth, do so not for any economic reasons but either because they have chosen permanently to settle at these alien places, or because they live with the earning members of the household on whom they are economically dependent.

30. The rate of migration in the general population of the cities in the different age-groups as well as among both the sexes is different for different cities of the State. Since the primary reasons which attract migrants to larger towns and cities are mostly economic, in the ultimate analysis it is the pull exerted by economic forces in the form of employment potential which regulates the cityward flow of migrants. Age-group 0-14 contains migrants of younger ages most of whom live with their parents. Education as such exercises a pull of its own only after the age of 15 when higher education starts and lasts up to the age of 25. It is, therefore, but natural that the proportion of migrants aged 0–14, would be much less than that of those aged 15-59. While in no city does this proportion exceed 25 per cent of the total population aged 0-14, the proportion is as low as 14 per cent in Surat. The maximum concentration of city migrants in the age-group 15-34 results from the operation of two sets of causes, namely, (i) facilities for higher and technical education for those aged 15-25 and (ii) avenues of employment for others. That the possibilities of finding jobs are greater in larger cities is evidenced by a proportionately large number of migrants of all ages who throng into the city of Ahmedabad, which is highly industrialised and commercialised. These trends are also reflected though not to the same extent in the cities of Baroda and Rajkot and to a still lesser extent in Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Surat.

SECTION 4

MIGRANTS BY MARITAL STATUS

AHMEDABAD CITY

31. The statements that follow give percentage distribution of migrants classified by sex, duration of residence and marital status.

STATEMENT IV.14

Distribution of migrants to Ahmedabad City in each age-group and sex by marital status, 1961

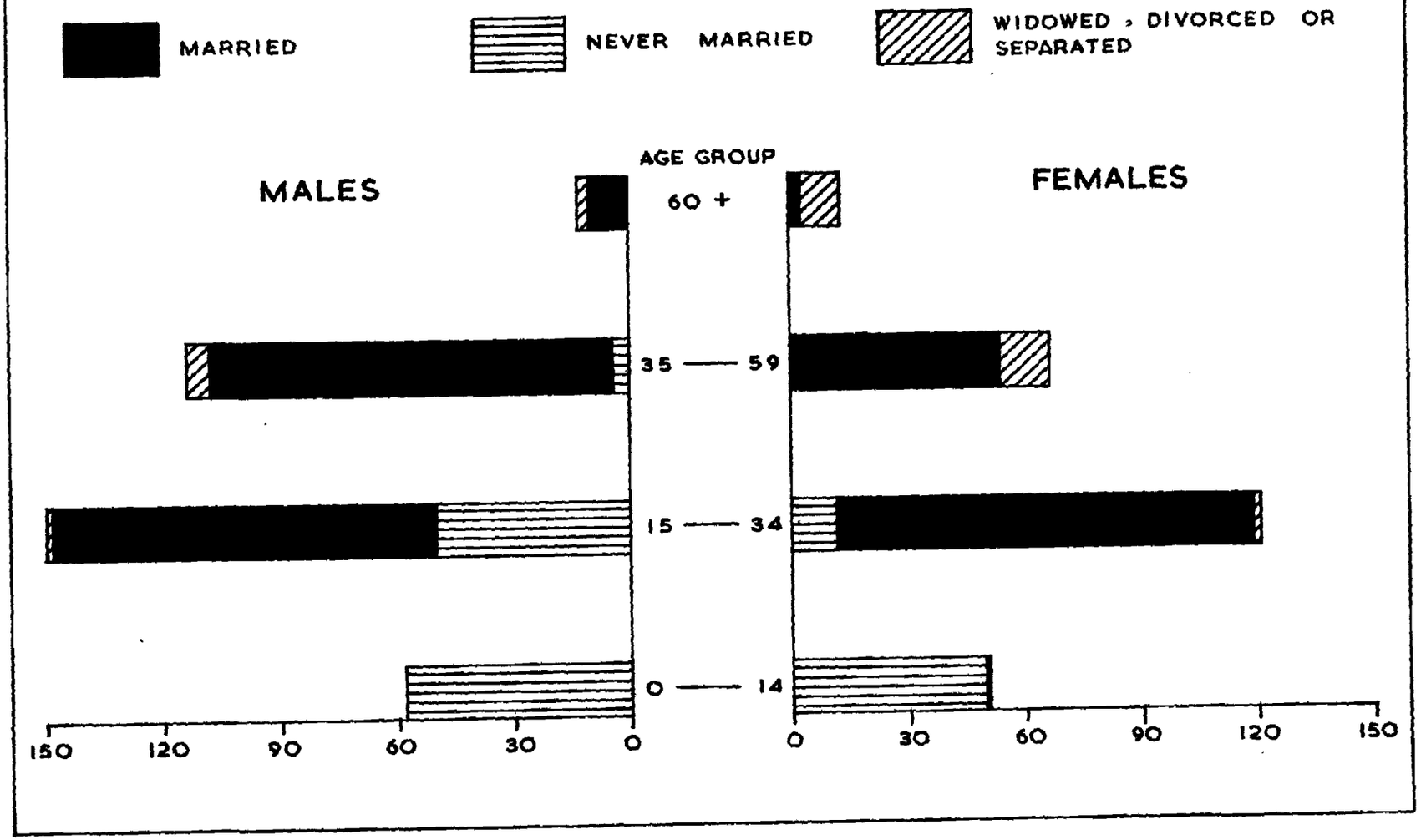
Age-group		Total migrants			Never married			Married			Widowed and divorced or separated		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	**(a)**	**584,423**	**332,937**	**251,486**	**174,993**	**112,047**	**62,946**	**374,281**	**210,139**	**164,142**	**35,149**	**10,751**	**24,398**
	(b)	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**29.94**	**33.65**	**25.03**	**64.04**	**63.12**	**65.27**	**6.02**	**3.23**	**9.70**
10–14	(a)	41,037	23,051	17,986	39,715	22,572	17,143	1,318	477	841	4	2	2
	(b)	100.00	100.00	100.00	96.78	97.92	95.31	3.21	2.07	4.68	0.01	0.01	0.01
15–19	(a)	46,871	27,371	19,500	30,956	22,512	8,444	15,845	4,821	11,024	70	38	32
	(b)	100.00	100.00	100.00	66.05	82.25	43.30	33.80	17.61	56.54	0.15	0.14	0.16
20–24	(a)	75,694	41,067	34,627	22,056	19,137	2,919	53,224	21,690	31,534	414	240	174
	(b)	100.00	100.00	100.00	29.14	46.60	8.43	70.31	52.82	91.07	0.55	0.58	0.50
25–29	(a)	76,840	40,441	36,399	7,141	6,271	870	68,678	33,594	35,084	1,021	576	445
	(b)	100.00	100.00	100.00	9.29	15.51	2.39	89.38	83.07	96.39	1.33	1.42	1.22
30–34	(a)	70,784	40,536	30,248	2,542	2,166	376	66,371	37,493	28,878	1,871	877	994
	(b)	100.00	100.00	100.00	3.59	5.34	1.24	93.77	92.50	95.47	2.64	2.16	3.29
35–59	(a)	179,528	112,757	66,771	4,246	3,851	395	156,190	102,894	53,296	19,092	6,012	13,080
	(b)	100.00	100.00	100.00	2.37	3.42	0.59	87.00	91.25	79.82	10.63	5.33	19.59
60+	(a)	25,733	12,534	13,199	421	366	55	12,640	9,162	3,478	12,672	3,006	9,666
	(b)	100.00	100.00	100.00	1.64	2.92	0.42	49.12	73.10	26.35	49.24	23.98	73.23

NOTE:

Figures of age-group 0–9 and 'Age not stated' are not shown separately in the table, but included in the total of all ages.

(a)=Absolute figures (b)=Percentage figures

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUP AND MARITAL STATUS AHMEDABAD CITY, 1961



STATEMENT IV.15

Distribution of migrants to Ahmedabad City in each marital status and sex by broad age-group, 1961

Age-group	Total migrants			Never married					
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Percentage to total never married males	Percentage to total male migrants	Females	Percentage to total never married females	Percentage to total female migrants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	**584,423**	**332,937**	**251,486**	**112,047**	**100.00**	**33.65**	**62,946**	**100.00**	**25.03**
0–14	108,938	58,219	50,719	57,740	51.53	99.18	49,876	79.23	98.34
15–34	270,189	149,415	120,774	50,086	44.70	33.52	12,609	20.03	10.44
35–59	179,528	112,757	66,771	3,851	3.44	3.42	395	0.63	0.59
60+	25,733	12,534	13,199	366	0.33	2.92	55	0.09	0.42
Age not stated	35	12	23	4	N	33.33	11	0.02	47.83

Age-group	Married						Widowed and divorced or separated					
	Males	Percentage to total married males	Percentage to total male migrants	Females	Percentage to total married females	Percentage to total female migrants	Males	Percentage to total widowed, divorced or separated males	Percentage to total male migrants	Females	Percentage to total widowed, divorced or separated females	Percentage to total female migrants
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
All Ages	**210,139**	**100.00**	**63.12**	**164,142**	**100.00**	**65.27**	**10,751**	**100.00**	**3.23**	**24,398**	**100.00**	**9.70**
0–14	477	0.23	0.82	841	0.51	1.66	2	0.02	N	2	0.01	N
15–34	97,598	46.44	65.32	106,520	64.90	48.20	1,731	16.10	1.16	1,645	6.74	1.36
35–59	102,894	48.97	91.25	53,296	32.47	79.82	6,012	55.92	5.33	13,080	53.61	19.59
60+	9,162	4.36	73.10	3,478	2.12	26.35	3,008	27.96	23.98	9,666	39.62	73.23
Age not stated	8	N	66.67	7	N	30.43	..	..	..	5	0.02	21.74

N=Negligible

STATEMENT IV.16

Distribution of migrants to Ahmedabad City in each duration of residence and sex by marital status, 1961

Duration of residence	Marital status							
	Total migrants		Never married		Married		Widowed and divorced/separated	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Durations	**332,937**	**251,486**	**112,047**	**62,946**	**210,139**	**164,142**	**10,751**	**24,398**
	100.00	**100.00**	**33.65**	**25.03**	**63.12**	**65.27**	**3.23**	**9.70**
Less than 1 year	25,789	19,462	14,494	8,819	10,766	9,374	529	1,269
	100.00	100.00	56.20	45.31	41.75	48.17	2.05	6.52
1–5 years	78,562	60,691	42,971	23,796	34,373	34,300	1,218	2,595
	100.00	100.00	54.70	39.21	43.75	56.52	1.55	4.27
6–10 years	63,555	55,879	26,521	17,489	35,697	35,983	1,337	2,407
	100.00	100.00	41.73	31.30	56.17	64.39	2.10	4.31
11–15 years	59,159	44,368	16,438	8,804	41,115	32,455	1,606	3,109
	100.00	100.00	27.79	19.84	69.50	73.15	2.71	7.01
16+ years	103,695	67,814	10,772	2,926	86,949	50,278	5,974	14,610
	100.00	100.00	10.39	4.32	83.85	74.14	5.76	21.54

NOTE :

Duration of 'Period not stated' is omitted and its figures are included in the total of all durations.

STATEMENT IV.17

Distribution of migrants to Ahmedabad City in each marital status by duration of residence, 1961

Duration of residence	Marital status			
	Total migrant persons	Never married persons	Married persons	Widowed and divorced/ separated
1	2	3	4	5
All Durations	**584,423**	**174,993**	**374,281**	**35,149**
	(100.00)	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**
Less than 1 year	45,251	23,313	20,140	1,798
	(7.74)	(13.32)	(5.38)	(5.12)
1–5 years	139,253	66,767	68,673	3,813
	(23.83)	(38.15)	(18.35)	(10.85)
6–10 years	119,434	44,010	71,680	3,744
	(20.44)	(25.15)	(19.15)	(10.65)
11–15 years	103,527	25,242	73,570	4,715
	(17.71)	(14.42)	(19.66)	(13.41)
16+ years	171,509	13,698	137,227	20,584
	(29.35)	(7.82)	(36.66)	(58.56)

NOTE :

Duration of 'Period not stated' is omitted and its figures are included in the total of all durations.

Of the total migrants to the city, 174,993 or 29.94 per cent are never married, 374,281 or 64.04 per cent are married and 35,149 or 6.02 per cent are widowed/divorced or separated. In every 100 male migrants, 34 are never married, 63 are married and 3 are widowed/divorced or separated. The corresponding figures for females are 25, 65 and 10 respectively. This shows that the proportion of married migrants is nearly two-thirds in the total migrants of each sex. The break-up of unmarried persons by sex reveals that males constitute 64.03 per cent against females 35.97 per cent. Among married male migrants 0.23 per cent are aged 0–14, 46.44 per cent aged 15–34 years and 53.33 aged 35 and over, the corresponding figures for females being 0.51, 64.90 and 34.59 respectively. Among migrants married persons account for nearly two-thirds of the migrant population in the city, the percentage of never married being one-third for males and one-fourth for females. Those who have settled for less than one year in the city account for the largest percentage among never married males (56.20 per cent). This proportion goes on decreasing as the number of years of settlement increases till it drops down to 10.39 per cent for males as against 4.32 per cent for females living in the city for more than 16 years. In case of married migrants, the reverse is the case as the percentage for each duration goes on rising with every increase in the period of residence, till it becomes 83.85 per cent for males and 74.14 per cent for females living in the city of Ahmedabad for 16 years and over.

32. Examining the distribution of migrants by marital status in a somewhat different way, it is noticed that out of 100 persons who are never married 13.32 per cent are living in the city for less than one year, 38.15 per cent for 1–5 years, 25.15 per cent for 6–10 years, 14.42 per cent for 11–15 years and 7.82 per cent for 16 years and over. But in case of married the percentage of those living in the city for less than one year is only 5.38, which is gradually on the increase till it reaches 36.66 per cent for those married persons who have been staying there for more than 16 years.

33. Migration is not only age and sex selective but is also partial to certain categories of marital status, as will be seen from the discussion that follows.

34. The fact that a little less than one-third of the total migrants in Ahmedabad City are never married brings out the greater concentration of the student population which constitutes 38.94 per cent of total and 69.07 per cent of the non-working population of this city. Sex-wise distribution of unmarried persons reveals excess of males over females of this status as males account for 64.03 per cent against females 35.97 per cent. Among married migrants in Ahmedabad City, 4.59 per cent are aged 10–19, 32.57 per cent aged 20–29 and 62.84 per cent aged 30 years and over revealing a greater tendency towards coming alone up to the age of 30. But among migrants who are widowed and divorced/separated 95.69 per cent are aged 30 and above, and only 4.31 per cent below that age.

SECTION 5

MIGRANTS BY LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

(i) Ahmedabad City

(*a*) *Literacy*

35. The following tables classify migrants by sex, broad age-group and literacy.

STATEMENT IV.18

General and migrant population classified by sex, broad age-group and literacy in Ahmedabad City, 1961

	Total population								
	Total			Illiterate			Literate		
Age-group	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	**1,149,918**	**637,061**	**512,857**	**543,437**	**242,961**	**300,476**	**606,481**	**394,100**	**212,381**
	(100.00)	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(47.26)**	**(38.14)**	**(58.59)**	**(52.74)**	**(61.86)**	**(41.41)**
0–14	446,912	236,107	210,805	264,352	132,513	131,839	182,560	103,594	78,966
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(59.15)	(56.12)	(62.54)	(40.85)	(43.88)	(37.46)
15–34	418,341	230.347	187,994	147,615	54.429	93,186	270,726	175,918	94,808
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(35.29)	(23.63)	(49.57)	(64.71)	(76.37)	(50.43)
35–59	245,809	151.187	94.622	108,518	48.676	59,842	137,291	102,511	34,780
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(44.15)	(32.20)	(63.24)	(55.85)	(67.80)	(36.76)
60+	38,648	19,307	19,341	22,769	7,247	15,522	15,879	12,060	3,819
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(58.91)	(37.54)	(80.25)	(41.09)	(62.46)	(19.75)
Age not	208	113	95	183	96	87	25	17	8
stated	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(87.98)	(84.96)	(91.58)	(12.02)	(15.04)	(8.42)

	Migrant population								
	Total migrants			Illiterate migrants			Literate migrants		
Age-group	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	**584,423**	**332,937**	**251,486**	**261,808**	**113,727**	**148,081**	**322,615**	**219,210**	**103,405**
	(100.00)	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(44.80)**	**(34.16)**	**(58.88)**	**(55.20)**	**(65.84)**	**(41.12)**
0–14	108,938	58,219	50,719	56,445	28,656	27,789	52,493	29,563	22,930
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(51.81)	(49.22)	(54.79)	(48.19)	(50.78)	(45.21)
15–34	270,189	149,415	120,774	107,336	41,489	65,847	162,853	107,926	54,927
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(39.73)	(27.77)	(54.52)	(60.27)	(72.23)	(45.48)
35–59	179,528	112,757	66,771	82,092	38,625	43,467	97,436	74,132	23,304
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(45.73)	(34.26)	(65.10)	(54.27)	(65.74)	(34.90)
60+	25,733	12,534	13,199	15,909	4,949	10,960	9,824	7,585	2,239
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(61.82)	(39.48)	(83.04)	(38.18)	(60.52)	(16.96)
Age not	35	12	23	26	8	18	9	4	5
stated	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(74.29)	(66.67)	(78.26)	(25.71)	(33.33)	(21.74)

Note :

1. The data of age-group 0-4 of migrant population are not available, and so the percentage distribution of literacy has been worked out on total population.
2. Figures in brackets denote percentage.

STATEMENT

Literacy and educational level in the

Educational level	State General population			Population of all urban areas of the State		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**20,633,350 (100.00)**	**10,633,902 (100.00)**	**9,999,448 (100.00)**	**5,316,624 (100.00)**	**2,803,680 (100.00)**	**2,512,944 (100.00)**
Illiterate	14,350,094 (69.55)	6,260,529 (58.87)	8,089,565 (80.90)	2,723,455 (51.23)	1,132,557 (40.40)	1,590,898 (63.31)
Literate (without educational level)	2,014.863 (9.76)	1,410,107 (13.26)	604,756 (6.05)	610,920 (11.49)	388,997 (13.87)	221,923 (8.83)
Primary or Junior Basic	3,964,843 (19.22)	2,705,103 (25.44)	1,259,740 (12.60)	1,738,982 (32.71)	1,079,415 (38.50)	659,567 (26.25)
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	303,550* (1.47)	258,163* (2.43)	45,387* (0.45)	190,583 (3.58)	157,282 (5.61)	33,301 (1.32)
Technical diploma not equal to degree	..	..	..	4,731 (0.09)	4,413 (0.16)	318 (0.01)
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	..	..	..	538 (0.01)	466 (0.02)	72 (N)
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	..	..	..	30,237 (0.57)	25,014 (0.89)	5,223 (0.21)
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree						
Engineering	..	..	..	2,826 (0.05)	2,823 (0.10)	3 (N)
Medicine	..	..	..	3,495 (0.06)	3,113 (0.11)	382 (0.02)
Agriculture	..	..	..	344 (0.01)	339 (0.01)	5 (N)
Veterinary and Dairying	..	..	..	68 (N)	68 (N)	.. (0)
Technology	..	..	..	328 (0.01)	327 (0.01)	1 (N)
Teaching	..	..	..	2,352 (0.04)	1,661 (0.06)	661 (0.03)
Others	..	..	..	7,765 (0.15)	7,205 (0.26)	560 (0.02)

N=Negligible

* Figures are of matriculation and above.
Figures in brackets denote percentage.

In the city of Ahmedabad, out of 584,423 persons returned as migrants, 261,808 or 44.80 per cent are illiterate and 322,615 or 55.20 per cent are literate, as against 47.26 per cent illiterate and 52.74 per cent literate in the general population of the city, corresponding figures for the State as a whole being 69.55 per cent illiterate and 30.45 per cent literate. It is further observed that the literate exceed the illiterate in the migrant population, the percentage of literacy being, as usual, comparatively less among females than among males. Carrying this analysis further, it is noteworthy that not only in the general literacy but also in the various levels of education the proportionate share of the migrants is comparatively greater among migrants than in the general population of the city. While literacy generally extends up to the level of primary and junior basic, higher degrees and technical qualifications claim a substantial number of migrants who contribute more than 50 per cent in most of the categories and account for more than 60 per cent each among literate without educational level, matriculation

IV.19

State/city and migrant population, 1961

Educational level	Ahmedabad City General population			Ahmedabad City Migrant population			Percentage distribution of migrants to general population in Ahmedabad City		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total	**1,149,918 (100.00)**	**637,061 (100.00)**	**512,857 (100.00)**	**584,423 (100.00)**	**332,937 (100.00)**	**251,486 (100.00)**	**50.82**	**52.26**	**49.04**
Illiterate	543,437 (47.26)	242,961 (38.14)	300,476 (58.59)	261,808 (44.80)	113,727 (34.16)	148,081 (58.89)	48.18	46.81	49.28
Literate (without educational level)	171,892 (14.95)	115,746 (18.17)	56,146 (10.95)	103,431 (17.70)	74,180 (22.28)	29,251 (11.63)	60.17	64.09	52.10
Primary or Junior Basic	362,294 (31.51)	219,635 (34.48)	142,659 (27.81)	174,717 (29.90)	107,519 (32.29)	67,198 (26.72)	48.23	48.95	47.10
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	53,598 (4.66)	43,050 (6.76)	10,548 (2.06)	32,470 (5.56)	27,052 (8.13)	5,418 (2.15)	60.58	62.84	51.37
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1,426 (0.12)	1,392 (0.22)	34 (0.01)	786 (0.13)	782 (0.23)	4 (N)	55.12	56.18	11.76
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	97 (0.01)	89 (0.01)	8 (N)	57 (0.01)	57 (0.02)	.. ..	58.76	64.04	..
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	11,656 (1.01)	9,296 (1.46)	2,360 (0.46)	7,561 (1.29)	6,314 (1.90)	1,247 (0.50)	64.87	67.92	52.34
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree									
Engineering	839 (0.07)	839 (0.13)	.. ..	585 (0.10)	585 (0.18)	.. ..	69.73	69.73	..
Medicine	1,002 (0.09)	864 (0.14)	138 (0.03)	688 (0.12)	635 (0.19)	53 (0.02)	68.66	73.50	38.41
Agriculture	29 (N)	29 (N)	.. ..	12 (N)	12 (N)	.. ..	41.38	41.38	..
Veterinary and Dairying	4 (N)	4 (N)	.. ..	2 (N)	2 (N)	.. ..	50.00	50.00	..
Technology	165 (0.02)	164 (0.03)	1 (N)	79 (0.01)	79 (0.02)	.. ..	47.88	48.17	..
Teaching	708 (0.06)	419 (0.06)	289 (0.05)	421 (0.07)	264 (0.08)	157 (0.06)	59.46	63.01	54.33
Others	2,771 (0.24)	2,573 (0.40)	198 (0.04)	1,806 (0.31)	1,729 (0.52)	77 (0.03)	65.18	67.20	38.89

N=Negligible

or higher secondary, university or post-graduate degree other than technical degree, engineering and medicine. These proportions rise still further not only in the case of male migrants but also in the case of female migrants, who claim more than 50 per cent among literates without educational level, matriculation or higher secondary, university or post-graduate degree other than technical degree and teaching (54.33 per cent).

The distribution of migrants by literacy and age shows that 162,853 or 50.48 per cent of total literate migrants belong to the working age-group 15–34, and 97,436 or 30.20 per cent to age-group 35–59. The combined percentage of literate migrants of working ages 15–59 thus comes to 80.68, whereas children aged 0–14 and older persons aged 60 and over jointly contribute only 19.32 per cent.

(b) Educational levels

36. The Statement IV.20 on pages 146 to 149 gives percentage distribution of migrants classified by educational levels and category of workers/non-workers.

STATEMENT

Percentage distribution of migrants classified by educational

Category of workers and non-workers	Total migrants			Illiterate			Literate (without educational level)		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									AHMEDABAD
Total	**584,423**	**332,937**	**251,486**	**261,808**	**113,727**	**148,081**	**103,431**	**74,180**	**29,251**
	(100.00)	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(44.80)**	**(34.16)**	**(58.88)**	**(17.70)**	**(22.28)**	**(11.63)**
I As Cultivator	253	188	65	116	63	53	30	29	1
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(45.85)	(33.51)	(81.54)	(11.86)	(15.42)	(1.54)
II As Agricultural labourer . .	307	212	95	242	150	92	35	34	1
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(78.83)	(70.75)	(96.84)	(11.40)	(16.04)	(1.05)
III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	815	704	111	663	553	110	68	68	..
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(81.35)	(78.55)	(99.10)	(8.34)	(9.66)	..
IV At Household Industry	6,277	4,438	1,839	3,745	2,274	1,471	1,050	945	105
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(59.66)	(51.24)	(79.99)	(16.73)	(21.29)	(5.71)
V In Manufacturing other than House-hold Industry	133,904	129,389	4,515	50,506	46,600	3,906	38,920	38,640	280
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(37.72)	(36.02)	(86.51)	(29.07)	(29.86)	(6.20)
VI In Construction	7,288	6,010	1,278	4,265	3,028	1,237	1,101	1,087	14
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(58.52)	(50.38)	(96.79)	(15.11)	(18.09)	(1.10)
VII In Trade and Commerce	33,902	32,574	1,328	6,683	5,518	1,165	7,505	7,437	68
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(19.71)	(16.94)	(87.73)	(22.14)	(22.83)	(5.12)
VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications	15,616	14,741	875	6,519	5,732	787	2,925	2,923	2
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(41.74)	(38.88)	(89.94)	(18.73)	(19.83)	(0.23)
IX In Other Services	56,680	49,179	7,501	18,455	14,308	4,147	8,077	7,773	304
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(32.56)	(29.09)	(55.29)	(14.25)	(15.81)	(4.05)
X Non-workers	329,381	95,502	233,879	170,614	35,501	135,113	43,720	15,244	28,476
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(51.80)	(37.17)	(57.77)	(13.27)	(15.96)	(12.18)

IV.20

levels and category of workers and non-workers, 1961

Primary or Junior Basic			Matriculation or Higher Secondary			Technical diploma not equal to degree			Non-technical diploma not equal to degree			Category of workers and non-workers
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
CITY												
174,717	**107,519**	**67,198**	**32,470**	**27,052**	**5,418**	**786**	**782**	**4**	**57**	**57**	..	**Total**
(29.90)	**(32.29)**	**(26.72)**	**(5.56)**	**(8.13)**	**(2.16)**	**(0.13)**	**(0.23)**	**N**	**(0.01)**	**(0.02)**	..	
87	77	10	16	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	I As Cultivator
(34.39)	(40.96)	(15.38)	(6.32)	(7.98)	(1.54)	..	..	..	..	..	..	
30	28	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	II As Agricultural labourer
(9.77)	(13.21)	(2.11)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
77	76	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities
(9.45)	(10.80)	(0.90)	(0.49)	(0.57)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,454	1,194	260	24	21	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	IV At Household Industry
(23.17)	(26.90)	(14.14)	(0.38)	(0.47)	(0.16)	(0.03)	(0.05)	..	..	..	..	
38,430	38,140	290	4,192	4,172	20	362	362	..	2	2	..	V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry
(28.70)	(29.48)	(6.43)	(3.13)	(3.22)	(0.44)	(0.27)	(0.28)	..	N	N	..	
1,440	1,413	27	295	295	..	53	53	..	1	1	..	VI In Construction
(19.76)	(23.51)	(2.11)	(4.05)	(4.91)	..	(0.73)	(0.88)	..	(0.01)	(0.02)	..	
14,687	14,624	63	3,901	3,887	14	15	15	..	1	1	..	VII In Trade and Commerce
(43.32)	(44.89)	(4.74)	(11.51)	(11.93)	(1.05)	(0.04)	(0.05)	..	N	N	..	
3,435	3,422	13	2,367	2,311	56	24	24	..	1	1	..	VIII In Transport, Storag and Communications
(22.00)	(23.21)	(1.49)	(15.16)	(15.68)	(6.40)	(0.15)	(0.16)	..	(0.01)	(0.01)	..	
16,050	14,325	1,725	8,161	7,356	805	242	238	4	33	33	..	IX In Other Services
(28.32)	(29.13)	(23.00)	(14.40)	(14.96)	(10.73)	(0.43)	(0.49)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.07)	..	
99,027	34,220	64,807	13,510	8,991	4,519	88	88	..	19	19	..	X Non-workers
(30.07)	(35.83)	(27.71)	(4.10)	(9.42)	(1.93)	(0.03)	(0.09)	..	(0.01)	(0.02)	..	

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

Percentage distribution of migrants classified by educational

Category of workers and non-workers	University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree			Technical degree or diploma equal								
				Engineering			Medicine			Agriculture		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
												AHMEDABAD
Total	**7,561**	**6,314**	**1,247**	**585**	**585**	..	**688**	**635**	**53**	**12**	**12**	..
	(1.29)	**(1.90)**	**(0.50)**	**(0.10)**	**(0.18)**	..	**(0.12)**	**(0.19)**	**(0.02)**	N	N	..
I As Cultivator	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(1.58)	(2.13)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II As Agricultural labourer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	(0.25)	(0.28)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(0.12)	(0.14)	..
IV At Household Industry	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(0.03)	(0.05)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	861	844	17	111	111	..	12	12	..	..	..	..
	(0.64)	(0.65)	(0.38)	(0.08)	(0.09)	..	(0.01)	(0.01)	..	..	..	..
VI In Construction	28	28	..	96	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(0.38)	(0.46)	..	(1.32)	(1.60)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII In Trade and Commerce	886	869	17	9	9	..	13	13	..	5	5	..
	(2.61)	(2.67)	(1.28)	(0.03)	(0.08)	..	(0.04)	(0.04)	..	(0.02)	(0.02)	..
VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications	287	271	16	25	25	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
	(1.84)	(1.84)	(1.83)	(0.16)	(0.17)	..	(0.02)	(0.02)	..	..	..	..
IX In Other Services	3,657	3,335	322	272	272	..	580	533	47	6	6	..
	(6.45)	(6.78)	(4.29)	(0.48)	(0.55)	..	(1.02)	(1.08)	(0.63)	(0.01)	(0.01)	..
X Non-workers	1,834	959	875	72	72	..	80	74	6	..	..	..
	(0.56)	(1.00)	(0.37)	(0.02)	(0.08)	..	(0.02)	(0.08)	N	..	..	..

N=Negligible

IV.20-*contd.*

levels and category of workers and non-workers, 1961-*contd.*

to degree or post-graduate degree

Veterinary and Dairying			Technology			Teaching			Others			Category of workers and non-workers
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	1
CITY-*contd.*												
2	**2**	..	**79**	**79**	..	**421**	**264**	**157**	**1,806**	**1,729**	**77**	**Total**
N	N	..	**(0.01)**	**(0.02)**	..	**(0.07)**	**(0.08)**	**(0.06)**	**(0.31)**	**(0.52)**	**(0.03)**	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I As Cultivator
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	II As Agricultural labourer
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV At Household Industry
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	65	65	..	5	4	1	438	437	1	V In Manufacturing other
..	..	..	(0.05)	(0.05)	..	N	N	(0.02)	(0.33)	(0.34)	(0.02)	than Household Industry
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	VI In Construction
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(0.12)	(0.15)	..	
..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	189	188	1	VII In Trade and Commerce
..	..	..	(0.02)	(0.02)	..	..	..	..	(0.56)	(0.58)	(0.08)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	29	28	1	VIII In Transport, Storage
..	..	..	..	..	..	(0.01)	(0.01)	..	(0.18)	(0.19)	(0.11)	and Communications
1	1	..	6	6	..	374	240	134	766	753	13	IX In Other Services
N	N	..	(0.01)	(0.01)	..	(0.66)	(0.49)	(1.79)	(1.35)	(1.53)	(0.17)	
1	1	..	..	..	..	41	19	22	375	314	61	X Non-workers
N	N	..	..	..	..	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.11)	(0.33)	(0.03)	

N=Negligible

There is relative absence of literacy or a high degree of illiteracy among migrants doing manual work and employed in such industries as agricultural labour, mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities, household industry and construction activities. Literacy is the highest among migrants working in trading and commercial establishments (80.28 per cent), other services (67.44 per cent), manufacturing industries other than household industry (62.28 per cent) and transport, storage and communications (58.26 per cent). Most of these have studied below matriculation or higher secondary, trade and commerce accounting for the highest percentage (43.32 per cent) of migrants in this educational level.

37. Out of 7,561 migrants holding university or post-graduate degree other than technical, 3,657 are employed in other services, 886 in trade and commerce, 861 in manufacturing industries other than household industry and 1,834 are non-workers. Among holders of technical diploma not equal to degree numbering 786, 362 work in manufacturing industries other than household industry and 242 in other services. Among holders of technical degree those having degree in engineering number 585, of whom 111 are employed in manufacturing industries other than household industry and 272 in other services; medicine accounts for 688, most of whom numbering 580 are employed in other services; out of 79 holding degree in technology, 65 are engaged in manufacturing industries other than household industry and out of 421 having teaching degrees a majority of 374 are employed in other services. Migrants holding technical degrees and diplomas are thus found to predominate in manufacturing industries other than household industry and in other services.

(ii) Six Cities

(a) Literacy

38. Migrants to cities when examined with reference to literacy and illiteracy bring out interesting results. From the table given below it is noticed that of the total migrants to six cities, 57.31 per cent are literate and 42.69 per cent illiterate. Break-up of literacy by sex further reveals that there are more male literates (68.51 per cent) than illiterates, the reverse being the case with females who accounts for 43.74 per cent literate.

STATEMENT IV.21

Migrants to cities by literacy, 1961

Total migrants

Total/ Illiterate/ literate	Total (Six Cities)			Jamnagar City			Rajkot City		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	**998,396** (100.00)	**547,081** (100.00)	**451,315** (100.00)	**53,252** (100.00)	**27,349** (100.00)	**25,903** (100.00)	**88,432** (100.00)	**43,123** (100.00)	**45,309** (100.00)
Illiterate	426,183 (42.69)	172,264 (31.49)	253,919 (56.26)	23,891 (44.86)	8,640 (31.59)	15,251 (58.83)	34,195 (38.67)	10,570 (24.51)	23,625 (52.14)
Literate	572,213 (57.31)	374,817 (68.51)	197,396 (43.74)	29,361 (55.14)	18,709 (68.41)	10,652 (41.12)	54,237 (61.33)	32,553 (75.49)	21,684 (47.86)

Total migrants-*contd.*

Total/ Illiterate/ literate	Bhavnagar City			Ahmedabad City			Baroda City			Surat City		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total	**56,832** (100.00)	**28,370** (100.00)	**28,462** (100.00)	**584,423** (100.00)	**332,937** (100.00)	**251,486** (100.00)	**132,389** (100.00)	**71,090** (100.00)	**61,299** (100.00)	**83,068** (100.00)	**44,212** (100.00)	**38,856** (100.00)
Illiterate	24,609 (43.30)	8,352 (29.44)	16,257 (57.12)	261,808 (44.88)	113,727 (34.16)	148,081 (58.89)	48,097 (36.33)	18,146 (25.53)	29,951 (48.86)	33,583 (40.43)	12,829 (29.02)	20,754 (53.41)
Literate	32,223 (56.70)	20,018 (70.56)	12,205 (42.88)	322,615 (55.12)	219,210 (65.84)	103,405 (41.11)	84,292 (63.67)	52,944 (74.47)	31,348 (51.14)	49,485 (59.57)	31,383 (70.98)	18,102 (46.59)

NOTE:

.Figures in brackets show percentages of illiterate and literate to total for persons/males/females.

39. Of the total migrants to the cities of Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat, 55.12, 63.67 and 59.57 per cent are literate and 44.88, 36.33 and 40.43 per cent illiterate, as against 55.14, 61.33 and 56.70 per cent of literate and 44.86, 38.67 and 43.30 per cent illiterate in the cities of Jamnagar, Rajkot and Bhavnagar. Ahmedabad City which is the hub of migration, absorbs the largest number of illiterate migrants (61.43 per cent) in all the six cities of the State, for the obvious reason that the demand for unskilled labour in the textile and other industries of this capital city is the largest.

(b) Educational Levels

40. The Statement IV.22 on pages 152 and 153 compares the strength of migrants according to educational levels expressed as percentage of migrants of each sex to total population in the six cities of Gujarat.

Illiteracy among males varies from 22.73 per cent in Bhavnagar to 46.81 per cent in Ahmedabad City, corresponding ranges for females being 27.54 per cent for the city of Surat and 49.28 per cent for Ahmedabad City. The strength of illiterates thus varies from city to city and has direct relation to their industrial character. Cities like Bhavnagar and Surat where the pace of industrialisation is low, have comparatively lesser proportion of illiterates among migrants. For, non-industrial occupations require some standard of literacy, which is not necessary in mechanised industries, wherein physical labour can dispense with literacy if the workers are able-bodied and in a position to supply the much needed labour for keeping the wheels of machinery moving. Among literates without educational level, migrants account for as many as 64.09 per cent among males in Ahmedabad City and 66.19 per cent among females in Rajkot City. Rajkot stands second with 53.74 per cent of male and Ahmedabad with 52.10 per cent of female migrants in this category. Baroda, Bhavnagar and other cities follow at a varied distance. These variations are reflected also in the educational level primary or junior basic. Migrants claim a very large percentage of matriculates in the total population which is the highest in Baroda (71.19). The percentage which the migrants claim among technically qualified persons is proportionately very large, migrants in Baroda accounting for nearly 70 per cent of technical diploma holders in that city. Migrants also preponderate amongst persons holding university degrees or post-graduate degrees other than technical in both the sexes. Here again Baroda and Rajkot lead in that there the migrants account for about three-fourths of those who have acquired such academic qualifications. In university education, migrant females also claim a substantial share, which is the greatest in Baroda, Rajkot and Jamnagar, where it is in the vicinity of 75 per cent. Among those who hold engineering degree, male migrants carry the palm, as there is not a single woman who has returned a degree in engineering in any of the six cities of Gujarat. Their strength is as high as 78.91 per cent in Surat and the least 64.42 per cent in the city of Bhavnagar. Of all the various levels of technical education, the contribution migrants make is the highest in case of those holding medical degrees who account for over 60 per cent of this degree holders in all the cities of the State, the highest being 73.50 per cent in Ahmedabad and 71.35 per cent in Surat and the least being 61.29 per cent in Bhavnagar. Among female migrants Rajkot has the largest proportion (83.33) of medical degree holders, the least being 14.81 per cent in Surat. As is to be expected, the strength of migrants among agricultural degree holders is appreciably low, as cities favour non-agricultural pursuits more than agricultural. For the same reason the strength of veterinary or dairying degree holders is insignificant and non-existent among migrants in cities of Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar, whereas Ahmedabad and Baroda have two each and Surat has one. The percentage of migrants holding technological degree is noteworthy in Baroda (55.38 per cent) and Ahmedabad (48.17 per cent), there being only 4 such migrants in Bhavnagar, 3 in Jamnagar, 2 in Surat and none in Rajkot. The strength of male migrants holding teaching degree is very large indeed in Surat (74.15 per cent) and Ahmedabad (63.01 per cent) and the least (28.02 per cent) in Baroda. Female migrants also make a fair contribution to teachers who are degree holders. Their strength exceeds 50 per cent in Ahmedabad, Baroda, Rajkot and Bhavnagar, but it is the least in Surat

STATEMENT IV.22

Migrants to cities by sex and educational levels, 1961

City		Total migrants		Illiterate		Literate (Without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculate or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1 Ahmedabad	(a)	637,061	512,857	242,961	300,476	115,746	56,146	219,635	142,659	43,050	10,548	1,392	34	89	8
	(b)	332,937	251,486	113,727	148,081	74,180	29,251	107,519	67,198	27,052	5,418	782	4	57	..
	(c)	52.26	49.04	46.81	49.28	64.09	52.10	48.95	47.10	62.84	51.37	56.18	11.76	64.04	0
2 Baroda	(a)	160,646	137,752	56,748	77,061	31,524	22,757	50,600	32,696	16,294	4,127	756	25	57	10
	(b)	71,090	61,299	18,146	29,951	12,929	10,148	24,199	17,630	11,744	2,793	533	10	42	4
	(c)	44.25	44.50	31.98	38.87	41.14	44.59	47.82	53.92	72.08	67.68	70.50	40.00	73.68	40.00
3 Surat	(a)	150,333	137,693	49,793	75,352	15,036	9,800	73,844	49,477	9,158	2,532	245	5	39	6
	(b)	44,212	38,856	12,829	20,754	5,433	3,061	20,420	13,711	4,153	1,107	74	3	8	..
	(c)	29.41	28.22	25.76	27.54	36.13	31.23	27.65	27.71	45.35	43.72	30.20	60.00	20.51	0
4 Rajkot	(a)	100,735	93,410	36,821	53,496	2,955	1,967	50,752	35,464	7,531	2,056	129	105	18	1
	(b)	43,123	45,309	10,570	23,625	1,588	1,302	23,862	18,724	5,228	1,407	81	19	5	..
	(c)	42.81	48.51	28.71	44.16	53.74	66.19	47.02	52.80	69.42	68.43	62.79	18.10	27.78	0
5 Bhavnagar	(a)	92,085	84,388	36,747	52,905	13,131	7,561	34,278	22,220	6,227	1,387	95	4	20	26
	(b)	28,370	28,462	8,352	16,257	4,785	3,192	11,003	8,337	3,246	542	53	..	14	1
	(c)	30.81	33.73	22.73	30.73	36.44	42.22	32.10	37.52	52.13	39.08	55.79	0	70.00	3.85
6 Jamnagar	(a)	77,623	70,949	31,772	45,596	12,063	7,120	27,548	17,008	5,128	1,064	77	5	10	..
	(b)	27,349	25,903	8,640	15,251	3,910	2,660	10,714	7,283	3,388	591	36	..	4	..
	(c)	35.23	36.51	27.19	33.45	32.41	37.36	38.89	42.82	66.07	55.55	46.75	0	40.00	..

(a)=Total population, (b)=Migrants, (c) = Percentage

STATEMENT IV. 22-*contd.*

Migrants to cities by sex and educational levels, 1961-*contd.*

City		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree													
				Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1 Ahmedabad	(a)	9,296	2,360	839	..	864	138	29	..	4	..	164	1	419	289	2,573	198
	(b)	6,314	1,247	585	..	635	53	12	..	2	..	79	..	264	157	1,729	77
	(c)	67.92	52.84	69.73	..	73.50	38.41	41.38	..	50.00	..	48.17	0	63.01	54.33	67.20	38.89
2 Baroda	(a)	2,425	762	494	..	338	40	37	..	5	..	65	..	207	126	1,196	148
	(b)	1,787	556	365	..	235	30	17	..	2	..	36	..	58	64	997	113
	(c)	73.69	72.97	73.89	..	69.53	75.00	45.95	..	40.00	..	55.38	..	28.02	50.79	83.36	76.35
3 Surat	(a)	1,481	406	128	..	171	27	11	..	3	..	21	..	147	56	256	32
	(b)	801	184	101	..	122	4	1	..	1	..	2	..	109	16	158	16
	(c)	54.09	45.32	78.91	..	71.35	14.81	9.09	..	33.33	..	9.52	..	74.15	28.57	61.72	50.00
4 Rajkot	(a)	1,819	246	115	..	129	18	22	..	1	..	..	..	52	33	400	24
	(b)	1,359	177	80	..	75	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	22	17	248	23
	(c)	74.71	71.95	69.57	..	62.50	83.33	22.73	..	0	..	..	..	42.31	51.52	62.00	95.83
5 Bhavnagar	(a)	1,059	241	104	..	124	8	3	4	..	..	14	..	35	16	248	16
	(b)	586	111	67	..	76	4	2	..	..	..	4	..	16	8	166	10
	(c)	55.34	46.06	64.42	..	61.29	50.00	66.67	0	..	..	28.57	..	45.71	50.00	66.94	62.50
6 Jamnagar	(a)	607	119	98	..	125	21	7	..	1	..	8	..	25	7	154	9
	(b)	369	92	67	..	78	17	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	3	127	6
	(c)	60.79	77.31	68.37	..	62.40	80.95	0	..	0	..	37.50	..	52.00	42.86	82.47	66.67

28.57 per cent. Among other technical degree holders, migrants of both the sexes preponderate and their percentage exceeds 60 in all the cities among males. Among females, it is as low as 38.89 per cent in Ahmedabad and as high as 95.83 per cent in Rajkot. This category of educational level wherein both males and females participate, is a general group of other technical degrees which includes those among females who have received degree in home science, knitting, embroidery, etc.

41. The foregoing analysis reveals that while absence of literacy or education is no bar to migration in cities so far as occupations involving physical labour are concerned, it seems to be an essential *sine qua non* to employment in higher walks of life and economic activity. The contribution of migrants among different levels of education, particularly in jobs requiring technical education, is the highest. For, higher jobs go only to those who fulfil the requisite educational and technical qualifications, the demand for which is obviously greater in cities than in any other areas of the State.

SECTION 6

MIGRANTS BY RELIGION

42. The cosmopolitan nature of urban areas is amply illustrated by the statement opposite giving the distribution of migrants by religion.

In the total population of Ahmedabad City, 76.94 per cent are Hindu, 15.51 per cent are Muslim, 5.60 per cent are Jain and 1.95 per cent others. But in the migrant population, the percentage for Hindus is raised to 82.05 and that of Muslims reduced to 10.80. Distribution of migrants by sex and religion also follows more or less the same order without any significant change in their proportions.

STATEMENT IV.23
Migrants by religion, 1961

Religions	State	Urban areas of the State	Ahmedabad City (Migrant)	General population of Ahmedabad City
1	2	3	4	5
All Religions	**20,633,350 (100.00)**	**5,316,624 (100.00)**	**584,423 (100.00)**	**1,149,918 (100.00)**
Hindu	18,356,065 (88.96)	4,108,300 (77.27)	479,522 (82.05)	884,756 (76.94)
Muslim	1,745,103 (8.46)	904,583 (17.02)	63,098 (10.80)	178,398 (15.51)
Other Religions	532,182 (2.58)	303,741 (5.71)	41,803 (7.15)	86,764 (7.55)

NOTE :
Figures in brackets denote percentage.

SECTION 7

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF MIGRANTS

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

43. The relative strength of the working and non-working population in the general, city and migrant population is compared in the statement opposite.

The relative strength of labour force in the State as a whole is found to be 41.07 per cent returned as workers and 58.93 per cent non-workers. These figures are varied to an appreciable extent for the general and migrant population of the city of Ahmedabad, where 31.08 per cent are workers and 68.92 per cent non-workers as against 43.64 per cent workers

STATEMENT IV.24
Workers and non-workers, Ahmedabad City, 1961

	State	Ahmedabad City	Migrants Ahmedabad City	Percentage of Col. 4 to 3
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**20,633,350 (100.00)**	**1,149,918 (100.00)**	**584,423 (100.00)**	**50.82**
Workers	8,474,588 (41.07)	357,395 (31.08)	255,042 (43.64)	71.36
Non-workers	12,158,762 (58.93)	792,523 (68.92)	329,381 (56.36)	41.56

NOTE :
Figures in brackets denote percentage.

and 56.36 non-workers among migrants. Another noteworthy feature of these statistics is that in the total labour force of the city which comes to 357,395 as many as 255,042 or 71.36 per cent are migrants, whose contribution to the total working population of the metropolis is the largest. Another significant departure is the relatively lesser proportion of non-workers among migrants who cannot afford to remain economically inactive and have to exert themselves to the fullest to earn their living, so that the purpose for which they have migrated from their place of birth is fulfilled.

Distribution by Industrial Categories of Workers

44. The following statement showing the distribution of migrants in 9 industrial categories in the city presents a very interesting study and brings out the unique contribution which persons from outside Ahmedabad make to the working force in these areas.

STATEMENT IV.25

Migrants classified by category of workers and non-workers in Ahmedabad City, 1961

	Category of wokers and non-workers	Total population			Total migrants		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total	**1,149,918**	**637,061**	**512,857**	**584,423**	**332,937**	**251,486**
I	As Cultivator	615	534	81	253	188	65
II	As Agricultural labourer	456	327	129	307	212	95
III	In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	1,093	934	159	815	704	111
IV	At Household Industry	10,892	7,125	3,767	6,227	4,438	1,839
V	In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	180,776	174,078	6,698	133,904	129,389	4,515
VI	In Construction	9,493	7,890	1,603	7,288	6,010	1,278
VII	In Trade and Commerce	55,224	52,486	2,738	33,902	32,574	1,328
VIII	In Transport, Storage and Communications	20,633	19,618	1,015	15,616	14,741	875
IX	In Other Services	78,213	66,658	11,555	56,680	49,179	7,501
X	Non-workers	792,523	307,411	485,112	329,381	95,502	233,879

	Category of workers and non-workers	Percentage distribution of migrants			Percentage of migrants to total of each category of workers/non-workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**50.82**	**52.26**	**49.04**
I	As Cultivator	0.04	0.06	0.03	41.14	35.21	80.25
II	As Agricultural labourer	0.05	0.06	0.04	67.32	64.83	73.64
III	In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	0.14	0.21	0.04	74.57	75.37	69.81
IV	At Household Industry	1.08	1.33	0.73	57.63	62.29	48.82
V	In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	22.91	38.86	1.79	74.07	74.33	67.41
VI	In Construction	1.25	1.81	0.51	76.77	76.17	79.73
VII	In Trade and Commerce	5.80	9.78	0.53	61.39	62.06	48.50
VIII	In Transport, Storage and Communications	2.67	4.43	0.35	75.68	75.14	86.21
IX	In Other Services	9.70	14.77	2.98	72.74	73.78	64.92
X	Non-workers	56.36	28.69	93.00	41.56	31.07	48.21

Among total workers numbering 357,395 as many as 255,042 or 71.36 per cent are contributed by migrants, revealing the extent to which labour force in the city is supplemented by persons born outside the city. The most important industrial categories which offer greater scope for employment to the migrants are manufacturing industries other than household industry (22.91 per cent), other services (9.70 per cent) and trade and commerce (5.80 per cent). By their very nature primary sector of industries including agriculture, mining and quarrying, has little scope to offer either to the local or to the migrant population in an economic structure which is highly urbanised, where industries, services, trade and commerce are the principal economic activities pursued. These proportions persist with slight variation between males and females. The industrial categories, where female strength is comparatively less are household industry, trade and commerce, which are the branches of industry where the local population is in a slightly better position. Contribution by female migrants appears to be relatively greater in those industrial categories where physical labour is involved, as opportunities for employment in other categories are relatively less because of their greater illiteracy. The contribution migrants make varies from one industrial category to another. Their contribution to the working force engaged in cultivation is the least (41.14 per cent) but rises substantially in all others except household industry, where they contribute 57.63 per cent of the workers in that category. In all other non-agricultural pursuits the strength of migrant workers exceeds 60 per cent and is more than 70 per cent in mining and quarrying, manufacturing industries other than household industry, construction, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications and other services.

45. Examining the strength of migrant workers by industrial divisions given in the table opposite it is noticed that the contribution which migrants make to the total as well as to the working population in each individual division is far greater than that made by the local residents. Their strength exceeds 70 per cent in all the divisions except Division 1—Mining and Quarrying and Division 6—Trade and Commerce where it is 58.33 per cent and 61.39 per cent respectively, activities not adequately described accounting for 63.38 per cent. But it is as high as 85.50 per cent in Division 5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services. Division 2 and 3—Manufacturing is the most important as it accounts for 138,391 or 73.20 per cent who are migrants out of the 189,047 total workers employed in this industrial division in Ahmedabad City.

STATEMENT IV.26

Distribution of workers by industrial division, 1961

Industrial division	Population			Percentage of Col. 4 to Col. 3
	State	City General	City Migrant	
1	2	3	4	5
All Divisions	**2,703,528** (100.00)	**356,324** (100.00)	**254,482** (100.00)	71.42
0 Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting .	328,411 (12.15)	3,678 (1.03)	2,584 (1.02)	70.26
1 Mining and Quarrying .	20,665 (0.76)	36 (0.01)	21 (0.01)	58.33
2 & 3 Manufacturing . .	847,539 (31.35)	189,047 (53.06)	138,391 (54.34)	73.20
4 Construction .	90.043 (3.33)	9,493 (2.66)	7,288 (2.89)	76.77
5 Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services .	15,117 (0.56)	2,917 (0.82)	2,494 (0.98)	85.50
6 Trade and Commerce .	411,157 (15.21)	55,224 (15.50)	33,902 (13.32)	61.39
7 Transport, Storage and Communications . .	159,061 (5.88)	20,633 (5.79)	15,616 (6.14)	75.68
8 Services .	678,723 (25.11)	66,178 (18.57)	48,407 (19.02)	73.15
9 Activities not adequately described	152,813 (5.65)	9,118 (2.56)	5,779 (2.27)	63.38

NOTE:
Figures in brackets denote percentage.

NON-WORKERS

46. 56.36 per cent of the migrants are returned as non-workers—28.69 per cent among males and 93 per cent among females for the obvious reason that in urban economy it is mostly the males who earn while the females stay at home and attend to household work.

MIGRANTS BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION
AHMEDABAD CITY, 1961
MALES
FEMALES
IN THOUSANDS
0
15
30
45
60
75
90
105
120
135
150
MINING AND QUARRYING
AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING
ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND SANITARY SERVICES
ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUATELY DESCRIBED
CONSTRUCTION ... ...
TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION
TRADE AND COMMERCE
SERVICES ... ...
MANUFACTURING ... ...
CRAFTSMEN, PRODUCTION PROCESS WORKERS AND LABOURERS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED
SALES WORKERS ... ...
CLERICAL AND RELATED WORKERS
SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS
WORKERS IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION OCCUPATIONS
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED WORKERS
ADMINISTRATIVE ,ECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS
FARMERS, FISHERMEN, HUNTERS, LOGGERS AND RELATED WORKERS
WORKERS NOT CLASSIFIABLE BY OCCUPATION

DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

47. The proportionate distribution of migrants in six cities broadly classified into workers and non-workers is detailed below.

STATEMENT IV.27

Proportionate distribution of migrants according to workers and non-workers, 1961

		Migrants					
		Workers			Non-workers		
	City	P	M	F	P	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Jamnagar	38.16	65.81	8.97	61.84	34.19	91.03
2	Rajkot	34.55	61.53	8.86	65.43	38.47	91.14
3	Bhavnagar	34.93	61.64	8.30	65.07	38.36	91.70
4	Ahmedabad	43.64	71.32	7.00	56.36	28.68	93.00
5	Baroda	36.13	61.08	7.20	63.87	38.92	92.80
6	Surat	43.24	69.51	11.23	56.76	30.49	88.37

The proportion of workers among migrants is relatively higher in Ahmedabad and is equalled only by Surat, both of which are important centres of textile and silk manufacture and have greater potentialities of employment than those offered by other four cities. While in Ahmedabad it is the textile mills, in Surat it is the traditional household and small size industries which predominate the industrial field. Sex-wise classification of migrants into workers and non-workers again brings out that in all the six cities the proportion of male workers is above 60 per cent, the highest (71.32 per cent) in Ahmedabad City and the lowest (61.08 per cent) in Baroda City. In the migratory flow, males who are mostly earning members outnumber females. The fact that of the total female migrant population as many as 91 per cent and above are non-workers in five out of six cities and a little less, i.e., 88.77 per cent in the city of Surat, brings out the role each sex plays in the traditional family set-up which has assigned all out-door activity to males and household duties to females.

DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY IN SIX CITIES

48. The subdivision of migrant workers into two broad categories, namely, agricultural and industrial brings out clearly the predominantly non-agricultural and industrial character of cities, as disclosed by the following statement.

STATEMENT IV.28

Percentage distribution of migrant workers/non-workers to total migrant population in six cities by sex and industrial categories, 1961

		Agricultural workers						Industrial workers							
		I		II				III		IV		V		VI	
		As Cultivator		As Agricultural labourer		Total I+II		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction	
	City	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Jamnagar	0.24	0.17	0.33	0.10	0.57	0.27	0.66	0.20	1.13	1.37	15.63	1.71	1.54	0.32
2	Rajkot	0.27	0.51	0.35	0.13	0.62	0.64	0.21	0.03	1.43	1.28	15.46	0.51	1.81	0.44
3	Bhavnagar	0.22	0.10	0.11	0.02	0.33	0.12	0.40	0.50	1.20	1.27	18.36	2.03	1.72	0.22
4	Ahmedabad	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.12	0.07	0.21	0.04	1.33	0.73	38.86	1.79	1.81	0.51
5	Baroda	0.53	0.05	0.27	0.09	0.80	0.14	0.24	0.10	0.97	0.80	19.55	0.56	1.27	0.22
6	Surat	0.09	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.18	0.06	0.43	0.07	4.55	1.46	26.24	1.94	1.65	0.50

STATEMENT IV.28-*contd.*

Percentage distribution of migrant workers/non-workers to total migrant population in six cities by sex and industrial categories, 1961-*contd.*

		Industrial workers-*contd.*											
		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		Total III to IX		Total workers I to IX		Total non-workers	
	City	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Jamnagar	11.12	0.33	6.78	0.09	28.38	4.68	65.24	8.70	65.81	8.97	34.19	91.03
2	Rajkot	11.30	0.16	7.46	0.07	23.24	5.73	60.91	8.22	61.53	8.86	38.47	91.14
3	Bhavnagar	11.52	0.30	8.96	0.11	19.15	4.20	61.31	8.18	61.64	8.30	38.36	91.70
4	Ahmedabad	9.78	0.53	4.43	0.35	14.77	2.98	71.19	6.93	71.31	7.00	28.69	93.00
5	Baroda	10.08	0.73	6.11	0.09	22.06	4.56	60.28	7.06	61.08	7.20	38.92	92.80
6	Surat	11.12	0.94	4.52	0.09	20.82	6.17	69.33	11.17	69.51	11.23	30.49	88.77

Taking the first two industrial categories as covering the agricultural sector, it is noticed that the percentage of migrants engaged in both these categories is less than one per cent in all the six cities taken together and varies within a narrow margin from 0.10 per cent in Ahmedabad to 0.63 in Rajkot. The predominant functional characteristics of cities being industrial, trading or service, more persons are engaged in the secondary and tertiary sectors and a very insignificant percentage in the primary sector. Amongst the secondary and tertiary sectors covering Industrial Categories III to IX, Manufacturing other than Household Industry (Category V), Trade and Commerce (Category VII) and Other Services (Category IX) are the most predominant categories for male workers. Ahmedabad and Surat which have 38.86 and 26.24 per cent of their male migrant workers engaged in manufacturing other than household industry, testify to their growing importance as flourishing centres of textile and silk manufacture which offers jobs to a substantial number of workers in these two cities. The corresponding percentages under this category in case of Baroda, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, and Rajkot cities are 19.55, 18.36, 15.63 and 15.46. Variation in these percentages may be taken to illustrate the relative pace of industrial development in each of these six cities. 11 per cent each of the total male migrant population of Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Surat are engaged in trade and commerce, as against 10.08 and 9.78 per cent respectively in Baroda and Ahmedabad. The third important category relates to services and constitutes 28.38 per cent of the total male migrant population in case of Jamnagar City, followed by Rajkot (23.24 per cent), Baroda (22.06 per cent), Surat (20.82 per cent), Bhavnagar (19.15 per cent) and Ahmedabad (14.77 per cent). Comparatively large number of migrant population under this category is due to the greater scope available for employment in the various concerns in the public and private sectors in these cities. The percentage distribution of male migrants to total migrant population under the category of transport, storage and communications is also worthy of notice as being above 5 per cent in case of Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Baroda and below 5 per cent in Surat and Ahmedabad. While all the six cities are important centres of rail communications, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar (Bedi) are in addition ports carrying on maritime trade with foreign countries. The dominance of non-agricultural pursuits in all the cities is clearly apparent from the various proportions examined above.

MIGRANTS BY CLASS OF WORKERS AT HOUSEHOLD AND NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

49. Migrant workers to Ahmedabad City by class of workers in household and non-household industry are given in the Statements IV.29 and IV.30 on pages 159 and 160 respectively.

STATEMENT IV.29

Percentage distribution of migrants classified by industrial division, selected major groups and class of worker in non-household industry, 1961

AHMEDABAD CITY

Branch of industry — Divisions and selected major groups	In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service				
	Total	Employer	Employee	Single worker	Family worker
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Divisions	**248,205**	**14,651**	**201,749**	**27,708**	**4,097**
	(100.00)	**(5.90)**	**(81.28)**	**(11.17)**	**(1.65)**
Division 0—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	*794*	*47*	*536*	*137*	*74*
	(100.00)	*(5.92)*	*(67.51)*	*(17.25)*	*(9.32)*
Major group 00–02 & 04 Field Produce and Plantation Crops, Forestry and Logging, Livestock and Hunting	784	43	535	132	74
	(100.00)	(5.48)	(68.24)	(16.84)	(9.44)
Division 1—Mining and Quarrying	*21*	*2*	*12*	*5*	*2*
	(100.00)	*(9.53)*	*(57.14)*	*(23.81)*	*(9.52)*
Major group 10 Mining and Quarrying	21	2	12	5	2
	(100.00)	(9.53)	(57.14)	(23.81)	(9.52)
Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing	*133.904*	*3,206*	*124,408*	*5,062*	*1,228*
	(100.00)	*(2.39)*	*(92.91)*	*(3.78)*	*(0.92)*
Major group 23–27 Textile–Cotton, Jute, Wool, Silk and textile–miscellaneous	110,542	1,127	107,358	1,576	481
	(100.00)	(1.02)	(97.12)	(1.43)	(0.43)
Division 4—Construction	*7,288*	*483*	*2,793*	*4,012*	..
	(100.00)	*(6.63)*	*(38.32)*	*(55.05)*	..
Major group 40 Construction	7,288	483	2,793	4,012	..
	(100.00)	(6.63)	(38.32)	(55.05)	..
Division 5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	*2,494*	..	*2,494*	..	..
	(100.00)	..	*(100.00)*	..	..
Major group 50–51 Electricity and Gas, Water Supply and Sanitary Services	2,494	..	2,494	..	..
	(100.00)	..	(100.00)	..	..
Division 6—Trade and Commerce	*33,902*	*8,418*	*14,496*	*8,231*	*2,757*
	(100.00)	*(24.83)*	*(42.76)*	*(24.28)*	*(8.13)*
Major group 64–69 Retail Trade, Trade and Commerce Miscellaneous	30,936	7,607	13,066	7,782	2,481
	(100.00)	(24.59)	(42.24)	(25.15)	(8.02)
Division 7—Transport, Storge and Communications	*15,616*	*393*	*12,289*	*2,934*	..
	(100.00)	*(2.52)*	*(78.69)*	*(18.79)*	..
Major group 70–71 & 73 Transport, Communications	15,616	393	12,289	2,934	..
	(100.00)	(2.52)	(78.69)	(18.79)	..
Division 8—Services	*48,407*	*1,999*	*42,841*	*3,531*	*36*
	(100.00)	*(4.13)*	*(88.50)*	*(7.29)*	*(0.08)*
Major group 80 Public Services	16,185	..	16,185	..	..
	(100.00)	..	(100.00)	..	..
88 Personal Services	15,065	1,409	12,093	1,527	36
	(100.00)	(9.35)	(80.27)	(10.14)	(0.24)
Division 9—Activities not adequately described	*5,779*	*103*	*1,880*	*3,796*	..
	(100.00)	*(1.78)*	*(32.53)*	*(65.69)*	..
Major group 90 Activities unspecified and not adequately described (This includes new entrants to the labour market)	5,779	103	1,880	3,796	..
	(100.00)	(1.78)	(32.53)	(65.69)	..

STATEMENT IV.30

Percentage distribution of migrants classified by industrial division and selected major groups and class of workers in household industry, 1961

AHMEDABAD CITY

Branch of industry: Divisions and selected major groups	At Household Industry: Total	Employee	Others
1	2	3	4
Total . . .	**6,277**	**413**	**5,864**
	(100.00)	**(6.58)**	**(93.42)**
Division 0—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting . .	*1,790*	*28*	*1,762*
	(100.00)	*(1.56)*	*(98.44)*
Major group 00–02 & 04 Field Produce and Plantation Crops; Forestry and Logging; Livestock and Hunting	1,790	28	1,762
	(100.00)	(1.56)	(98.44)
Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing . .	*4,487*	*385*	*4,102*
	(100.00)	*(8.58)*	*(91.42)*
Major group 23–27 Textile-cotton; Textile-Miscellaneous .	2,307	187	2,120
	(100.00)	(8.11)	(91.89)

Of the total migrants working in non-household industry, 14,651 or 5.90 per cent are employers, 27,708 or 11.17 per cent are single workers, 4,097 or 1.65 per cent are family workers and 201,749 or 81.28 per cent are employees. In case of household industry which is run mostly on a household basis employees account for 413 or 6.58 per cent, whereas family members number 5,864 or 93.42 per cent classified as others. Employees in household and non-household industry taken together constitute 79.27 per cent of the total migrant workers and 34.59 per cent of the total migrant population. The status which is the least important in a household industry is that of an employee, as use of hired labour is at a discount in an industry where most of the workers are either single workers or family workers. The position is, however, reversed in case of non-household industry, where the strength of employees among migrant workers rises as high as 81.28 per cent against 6.58 per cent in household industry. 8 out of 10 migrant workers who have come to the city are employees. The age-group 15-59 which covers the real working force accounts for 97.16 per cent of the total employees in household and non-household industries, but the major concentration of the employees (45.29 per cent) between these two types of industries is confined to the age-group 35-59.

50. Classifying workers according to the branch of industry, it is noticed that only 560 persons or 0.22 per cent of the migrant workers are engaged in cultivation, 6,277 or 2.46 per cent in household industry and 248,205 or 97.32 per cent in non-household industry including trade, business, profession or service. These figures emphasise non-agricultural and non-household character of urban pursuits, a feature which is all the more emphasised in such a highly industrialised city like Ahmedabad.

51. The employment status which is the most important in non-household industries is that of employee, and accounts for the highest percentage in such branches of industries as manufacturing other than household industry (92.91 per cent); electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (100 per cent); transport, storage and communications (78.69 per cent); public services (100 per cent) and personal services (80.27 per cent). The branches of industry to which migrants contribute more than half the single workers are construction (55.05 per cent) and activities not adequately described (65.69 per cent). The foregoing analysis establishes the overall importance of the status of an employee among migrants working in various branches of non-household industries inclusive of trade, business, profession or service.

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

52. The Statement IV.31 given on page 161 distributes migrants to 6 cities by occupational divisions and sex.

STATEMENT IV.31

Proportionate distribution of migrants to six cities by occupational divisions and sex, 1961

Occupational Division	Jamnagar			Rajkot			Bhavnagar		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cultivators	0.20	0.24	0.17	0.39	0.27	0.51	0.16	0.22	0.11
Agricultural Labourers	0.22	0.33	0.10	0.24	0.36	0.13	0.07	0.11	0.02
DIVISION									
0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers	2.17	2.98	1.30	2.71	3.88	1.61	2.37	3.57	1.17
1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	2.85	5.47	0.07	1.17	2.33	0.06	0.97	1.90	0.03
2 Clerical and Related Workers	5.61	10.74	0.19	6.00	11.96	0.32	4.65	9.12	0.20
3 Sales Workers	4.26	8.10	0.22	4.62	9.34	0.14	5.40	10.57	0.26
4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers	0.68	0.92	0.42	0.88	1.07	0.69	0.84	1.15	0.54
5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	0.09	0.12	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.02	N	N	N
6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations	2.25	4.38	0.01	1.80	3.67	0.02	2.27	4.51	0.02
7-8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not Elsewhere classified	15.16	24.47	5.34	12.85	23.00	3.18	14.49	24.71	4.30
9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	4.66	8.05	1.08	3.84	5.58	2.18	3.70	5.76	1.65
X Workers not classifiable by Occupation	0.01	0.01	N	0.02	0.03	N	0.01	0.02	0.01
Non-workers	61.84	34.19	91.03	65.45	38.46	91.14	65.07	38.36	91.69
Workers	38.16	65.81	8.97	34.55	61.54	8.86	34.93	61.64	8.31

Occupational Division	Ahmedabad			Baroda			Surat		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Cultivators	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.31	0.53	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.03
Agricultural Labourers	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.19	0.27	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.03
DIVISION									
0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers	1.85	2.49	1.00	3.61	5.33	1.61	2.80	4.04	1.39
1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	0.87	1.50	0.03	0.96	1.76	0.03	1.04	1.88	0.08
2 Clerical and Related Workers	4.09	7.02	0.21	5.17	9.33	0.35	4.51	8.30	0.21
3 Sales Workers	4.99	8.40	0.47	5.34	9.34	0.70	4.79	8.37	0.73
4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers	0.58	0.79	0.30	0.51	0.63	0.38	0.32	0.51	0.11
5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	0	0	0	0.01	0.01	0	N	0.01	0
6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations	1.80	2.95	0.28	1.66	3.08	0.02	1.66	3.10	0.02
7-8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not Elsewhere classified	25.00	41.18	3.58	13.02	22.30	2.27	22.51	37.20	5.79
9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	4.36	6.85	1.07	5.34	8.48	1.70	4.46	5.89	2.84
X Workers not classifiable by Occupation	0.01	0.01	N	0.01	0.02	0	0.03	0.03	0.01
Non-workers	56.36	28.68	93.00	63.87	38.92	92.80	57.76	30.49	88.77
Workers	43.64	71.32	7.00	36.15	61.08	7.20	42.24	69.51	11.23

N=Negligible

AHMEDABAD CITY

53. Among the various occupations pursued by the migrants in the city of Ahmedabad, the most important relate to Division 7–8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not Elsewhere classified, which rises to 41.18 per cent for male migrants but comes down to 3.58 per cent in case of females. Other occupations which are of importance to the migrants are clerical and related workers (4.09 per cent), sales workers (4.99 per cent) and service, sport and recreation workers (4.36 per cent) in all of which the male proportions are further increased to 7.02, 8.40 and 6.85 per cent respectively.

SIX CITIES

54. Analysis of workers in six cities given in Statement IV.31 brings out the disparity between male and female workers engaged in different occupations and their relative importance in each of them from the stand point of employment.

Occupational Division 7–8 relating to Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not Elsewhere classified is uniformly the most important in all the six cities, having the highest proportion of migrant workers (25 per cent) under this category in Ahmedabad, followed by 22.51 per cent in Surat and the lowest (12.85 per cent) in Rajkot City. The higher proportion of workers under this division when examined by further break-up according to major groups has revealed that in Ahmedabad and Surat the migrants working as spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers, (Group 70) constitute 15.86 and 10.13 per cent respectively of the total migrants. The next important division relates to sales workers (Division 3) where the highest proportion of total workers (5.40 per cent) is noticed in Bhavnagar City, followed by 5.34 in Baroda and ranging between 4 and 5 per cent in the remaining four cities. The various types of industries and the developing and expanding channels of trade and commerce in these cities involve purchase and sale activities which give further spurt to production. Division 2 relating to Clerical Workers and Related Workers also constitutes one of the important divisions in all the six cities and claims the highest percentage of migrants (6.00) in Rajkot City followed by 5.61 in Jamnagar City and ranges between 4.09 to 5.17 per cent in the rest. Besides private employment provided by commercial and industrial establishments in these cities, they are also district headquarters having a number of Government offices wherein on account of periodical transfers, the migratory movement gets pronounced under this division.

GENERAL SUMMERY

55. The various features of city-ward migration examined above may be summarised as under.

The currents of migration towards cities are substantial and vary according to the extent of industrial growth of each of them as determined by its capacity to absorb those who are pushed out from their original surroundings for want of adequate means of earning their livelihood. The migratory flow into cities is as expected greater compared to other urban areas in the State. Though the movement of people is stimulated mostly by economic reasons, the contribution made by marriage migrations as a result of social conditions prevalent in the State is also appreciable. The percentages of migrant population in the various cities noticed above indicate the extent to which the gaps in man-power are filled in by the movement of outside population to cities, which is considerable in a rising and industrially developing city that Ahmedabad is. Another important feature which this study reveals is the large volume of rural to urban migration which is taking place towards urban areas in general and cities in particular. The degree of pull exerted by the cities is determined by the extent of urbanisation and the pace of industrial activity in the various cities of the State. Here again the greater pace of development of Ahmedabad is responsible for attracting considerable numbers from rural areas to meet the growing demand of labour force required for its expanding industries, trade, commerce and services. Rural to urban migration thus constitutes a very important factor in the growth of urbanisation in the

State. The large extent of rural to urban migration explodes the myth that villages are immobile. Rural population is not unmindful of the need to lessen the burden on land due to very low land-man ratio, which makes it increasingly difficult for the village economy to sustain itself through agricultural pursuits. Avenues for employment in non-agricultural pursuits outside the home seem to have been availed of in an increasing manner. Besides rural to urban migration, urban to urban migration, in other words, cityward migration of those living in smaller towns which are no better than large villages, is also equally noteworthy. Among both these categories of migrants to cities, those whose duration of stay is longer than three years outnumber those whose stay is for a period less than 3 years, revealing the tendency on the part of migrants to get themselves permanently settled in their new surroundings as soon as they are assured of a stable living. These large-scale migrations, particularly from rural areas have their own effect upon the already overburdened economy of cities, especially the larger ones, where a variety of problems crop up, in the form of demand for increased housing accommodation, sanitation, hygiene, slum clearance and the provision of modern civic amenities, which have to be expanded from time to time to cope with the needs of growing urbanisation. Building activity by its very nature and the financial implications involved cannot keep pace with the increasing pressure of population, resulting in growth of slums round about industrial zone and on the periphery of the city. While the countryside which sends out its surplus population to the cities experiences some relief, the urban population which receives it experiences the various handicaps which arise from the growth of numbers. But the lot of the migrants in the process of adjustment causes sufferings and hardships which they have to endure till they get themselves acclimatised to their new surroundings.

56. The rural to urban distribution also presents some very interesting sociological features, the most outstanding among them being the disparity in the sex ratio owing to the greater trend of masculinity among the migrants. For obvious economic reasons, those who move out from their former surroundings are not at first assured of their ground and take some time to get a firm foothold in the new environments and naturally hesitate to take the risk of calling other members of the family to join them. Jobs have to be obtained, accommodation is to be secured and permanency in employment assured before those who have been left behind are disturbed from the normal life in the village. The disparity of sexes among the migrants also varies from city to city and is greater in larger cities than in the smaller ones. The imbalance in the sex ratio tends to disappear with the increase in the duration of residence, as once the migrants get settled, they are inclined to be permanent and do not have any desire to go back to their village, except to fulfil some social obligations. Rural to urban migration, the tempo of which is gradually rising according to the pace of industrialisation in cities thus constitutes the principal factor in the growth of urbanisation in the State.

57. An examination of the educational and economic aspects of the migrants shows that while illiteracy is no bar to migration, the cities favour literacy more than illiteracy, as revealed by the comparatively lesser percentage of illiterate in the migrant population. But among those who are returned as literate, the proportion of persons who may be credited with having acquired any educational standard is yet insignificant. This factor further bears out the occupational composition of migrants among whom those employed in low paid occupations with low economic and social status preponderate. Another feature of the migrant population worthy of notice is that the flow of migrants varies inversely with the distance, the quantum of those in the neighbourhood being greater than that of those coming from a distance, less in case of those coming from outside the State and the least in case of those coming from outside the country. Among the economically active population, the strength of migrants is substantial. The age-group which favours migrants the most relates to those aged 15-34, i.e., those in the prime of their life who can contribute the much needed man-power required by the

expanding industrialisation of the cities. While migrants are for the most part absorbed in non-agricultural pursuits, the jobs which absorb them the most relate to two important industrial categories, namely, manufacturing other than household industry and other services, followed by trade and transport, their contribution to other services being the highest. Among the workers, there is a definite masculine trend. Over 60 per cent of the male migrants are workers, whereas among females nearly 90 per cent are non-workers. These proportions illustrate in a striking manner the social structure of the State, wherein there is a marked division of labour between the two sexes. Males as earners shoulder the responsibility of maintaining the family, but females for the most part manage the household and look after the children at home. Departure from this tendency is gradually on the increase in these days of economic stress when any additional income that would relieve the strain of living would be welcome. The proportion of workers to non-workers, which is relatively high for cities, varies according to the degree of their modernisation and industrialisation, which give to the city of Ahmedabad a larger proportion of workers as compared to others. Non-workers among male migrants are considerably low for working age-group 15–59.

58. Distribution of workers by occupational divisions shows that the most important occupational divisions are those relating to craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified, the proportion of which varies from city to city in accordance with the opportunities of employment available. Even in these divisions the major group which offers greater opportunities for employment to outsiders are spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers who preponderate in the cities of Ahmedabad and Surat, which are very important centres of textile industries. Another important division is clerical and related workers, who are in increasing demand in the various branches of trade, commerce and services which a complicated urban economy requires to provide various amenities and services, the demand for which is growing day by day.

CHAPTER V

AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

PART A—AGE

Introductory

1. Age-sex data play a very important part in all demographic studies. Their importance is all the greater in modern times of economic and social planning for food, housing, education, health, hygiene, employment, social security, old age pension, etc., programmes for which are intimately dependent upon the age-sex characteristics of population. Unfortunately these statistics are very deficient in underdeveloped countries which are also backward in the matter of compilation and maintenance of statistics. Vital registration being proverbially inaccurate and incomplete, does not serve as a guide for correcting the age returns. The evaluation and adjustment of age data have, therefore, to be carried out by indirect methods, laying emphasis on agreements and departures from the usual expected pattern. The distribution of age should normally be a smoothly decling curve from the lowest to the highest ages, a departure from which will indicate the nature and extent of error that might have crept into the census age returns.

Quality of Age Returns

2. The returns of age in all the Censuses since 1872 when the Indian census was first taken are found to suffer from certain biases. Various reasons assigned for distortions of age returns are:

1 Ignorance of age
2 Deliberate misstatement
3 Omission in enumeration
4 Failure to recognise precise age due to lack of understanding of question, and
5 The manner of obtaining information from the informant

3. Of all the five factors stated above, which vitiate the returns of age, the most important and material is the gross ignorance of age. Even amongst the intelligentsia correct ages are not always known. Among the rest the memory is faint and fading as the years advance. Under these conditions, the incorrect statement of age is not only inevitable but has to be accepted as a matter of course. While most of the errors in age returns are unintentional and arise from lack of correct knowledge, some deliberate misstatements due to social and psychological factors cannot be ruled out. For, the idea of wilfully withholding the correct age seems to have been ingrained in the mind of the people even in the past. An aged man wishing to receive a young bride in marriage is prone to withhold his true age. Human nature being what it is, it has always been an ambition of persons to appear younger than what they really are. Women of certain communities have shown a marked degree of aversion to stating their ages correctly. In others the ages of (i) unmarried girls who have passed the period of puberty and (ii) elderly bachelors and widowers who are prospective candidates for marriage are also under-stated. When ignorance of age is rampant, guess work and estimation of ages are resorted to freely in returning ages in reply to the question of age put by the enumerator.

Heaping of Age Returns

4. There is also a general tendency on the part of the informant to favour certain ages which are multiples of 0 and 5. Examination of the single year age returns shows that there are heapings at particular digits. It is noticed that digits 0 and 5 are preferred the most, the next preference being digits 2 and 8. Whereas the preference for 0 is seen to be greater among those of advanced ages, digit 5 is preferred in younger ages, with corresponding reduction in other digits. Misreporting and digital preference have influenced the age statistics since the commencement of the Indian census. They have been responsible for errors and omissions, reasons

for the persistence of which lie in mass illiteracy and the prevalent ignorance of age, which has to be guessed and estimated.

Census Grouping of Age Returns

5. The most usual and popular method of presentation of the census data relating to age is their arrangement into convenient age-groups which will throw light on a particular aspect of demographic study. The most common grouping adopted by the Indian census is the quinary age-group, which can be further combined into broader age-groups according to the requirement of the user of age statistics. The principal factor, however, which governs grouping is the purpose for which the data are required, whether for planning for education—primary, secondary, higher or technical—maternity benefits, maternal and child welfare, medical and public health facilities, old age pension, social security, females of reproductive ages, nature and extent of employment to be created, extent of employment in various age sectors, categories of unemployed, etc.

Age Composition

6. The following statement gives population of Ahmedabad City by sex and broad age-groups.

STATEMENT V.1

Population of Ahmedabad City by sex and broad age-group, 1961

Age-group	Population					
	Persons	Per cent	Males	Per cent	Females	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**1,149,918**	**100.00**	**637,061**	**100.00**	**512,857**	**100.00**
0–14	446,912	38.86	236,107	37.06	210,805	41.10
15–34	418,341	36.38	230,347	36.16	187,994	36.66
35–59	245,809	21.38	151,187	23.73	94,622	18.45
60+	38,648	3.36	19,307	3.03	19,341	3.77
A.N.S.	208	0.02	113	0.02	95	0.02

A.N.S.=Age not stated

7. Children and other persons in the age-groups 0–14 and 60+ account for 38.86 and 3.36 per cent respectively, while the working age-groups 15–59 claim 57.76 per cent of the total population.

8. These statistics would be more meaningful, when analysed in quinquennial age-groups.

STATEMENT V.2

Population of Ahmedabad City by sex and quinquennial age-groups, 1961

Age-group	Males	Per cent	Females	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**637,061**	**100.00**	**512,857**	**100.00**
0– 4	84,516	13.27	78,480	15.30
5– 9	84,738	13.30	75,674	14.76
10–14	66,853	10.49	56,651	11.05
15–19	53,804	8.45	41,773	8.14
20–24	65,159	10.23	53,338	10.40
25–29	57,098	8.96	50,472	9.84
30–34	54,286	8.52	42,411	8.27
35–44	86,949	13.65	56,301	10.98
45–59	64,238	10.08	38,321	7.47
60+	19,307	3.03	19,341	3.77
A.N.S.	113	0.02	95	0.02

A.N.S.=Age not stated

9. The above statement shows that males outnumber females in all the age-groups except the age-group 60+. Ahmedabad being an important centre of education, industry and trade, attracts a large number of male students for studies in higher education and male workers for employment in its varied industrial and commercial activities. The numbers of males and females progressively decline as the age advances except in the working age-groups 20–24 and 35–44. Very sharp fall in the age-group 60+ is due to the fact that besides natural causes older persons generally prefer to return to their native place to live a retired life in peace.

Comparison Between 1951 and 1961

10. Proportionate figures by broad age-groups and sex are compared below for the years 1951 and 1961.

STATEMENT V.3

Percentage distribution of population by sex and age-groups, Ahmedabad City, 1951 and 1961

Age-group	1951		1961	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
0– 4	12.34	15.14	13.27	15.30
5–14	19.75	22.47	23.79	25.80
A 0–14	*32.09*	*37.61*	*37.06*	*41.10*
15–34	42.39	41.85	36.16	36.66
35–54	21.50	15.36	22.01	17.15
B 15–54	*63.89*	*57.21*	*58.17*	*53.81*
C 55+	*4.02*	*5.18*	*4.75*	*5.07*
A.N.S.	0	0	0.02	0.02

A.N.S.=Age not stated

11. The proportion of both males and females in the age-group 0–14 has increased during the decade owing to high birth and survival rates which are responsible for increase of 4.97 per cent in males and 3.49 per cent in females bringing about a corresponding decline in the proportions of males and females in the age-group 15–54.

SUNDBURG THEORY OF AGE DISTRIBUTION

12. One of the important and useful methods of comparing the distribution of population at different ages is to compare those in the exposed age periods, comprising younger age-group 0–15 and older age-group 50 and over with those in the adult age-group 15–50.

13. Sundburg, the Swedish Statistician, after examining the distribution of population in European countries came to the conclusion that half the total population is contained in the age-group 15 to 50. Any fluctuations that occur are to be found in the two remaining age-groups, viz., (i) 0–15 and (ii) 50 and over, as they are subject to greater mortality than the intermediate group 15 to 50. He classified the population as under into progressive, stationary and regressive according as the proportion of persons in the age-group 0–15 was higher or less than the population in the age-group 50 and over.

Age-group	Per cent of population		
	Progressive	Stationary	Regressive
1	2	3	4
0–15	40	33	20
15–50	50	50	50
50 and over	10	17	30

14. Whipple adds two more types of age distribution to Sundburg's age categories, according as there is a depletion by emigration or gain by immigration in the percentage of the middle-aged persons. According to him the type will be termed secessive, if the percentage of the persons between the ages 15 and 50 is much less than 50, but accessive, if greater than 50.

15. The distribution of population in younger, adult and older ages reveals the progressive nature of the population of the country and the State, the accessive type according to Whipple being noticeable in the case of States having large cities with a high percentage of migrant population. The ratios of the six cities of the State having population over 1 lakh given below also illustrate the accessive type of the cities of Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat where the proportion of adult males aged 15–49 goes over 50 per cent of total male population.

STATEMENT V.4

Females per 1,000 males and proportion of persons of each sex in the age-groups 0-14, 15-49 and 50+ expressed as per cent of total population of each sex, 1961

India/State/City	Females per 1,000 males	Population of each sex in age-groups expressed as per cent to total population of the sex							
		0—14		15—49		50+		Age not stated	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
India*	**941**	**40.92**	**41.14**	**47.20**	**47.13**	**11.84**	**11.69**	**0.04**	**0.04**
Gujarat	*940*	*43.22*	*42.51*	*46.51*	*46.80*	*10.24*	*10.66*	*0.03*	*0.03*
1 Jamnagar City	914	41.57	41.74	49.90	47.50	8.53	10.76	N	N
2 Rajkot City	927	42.97	42.26	48.39	47.35	8.62	10.37	0.02	0.02
3 Bhavnagar City	916	42.48	41.83	48.83	47.89	8.69	10.28	N	N
4 Ahmedabad City	805	37.06	41.10	54.21	50.84	8.71	8.04	0.02	0.02
5 Baroda City	857	38.04	40.37	52.50	49.76	9.45	9.87	0.01	N
6 Surat City	916	37.66	38.84	51.86	49.93	10.47	11.22	0.01	0.01

N=Negligible

* The classification of 297,853 persons (Males 147,100, Females 150,753) of North-East Frontier Agency into various age-groups is not available. Therefore, these figures have not been taken into account while working out the distribution into various age-groups for India.

PART B—SEX RATIO

16. The total population of Ahmedabad City is comprised of 637,061 males and 512,857 females, a deficit of 124,204 females. The crude sex ratio of the city is thus found to be 805.

17. Sex ratio for the State, which comes to 940 females for 1,000 males is very nearly the same for the country as a whole, which is 941. This ratio declines to 860 for Ahmedabad district, but drops further to 805 for the city of Ahmedabad, where the currents of migration favour greater influx of male in-migrants. Factors which contribute to the abnormal sex ratio of Ahmedabad are its position as (1) the temporary capital of the State, (2) growing industrial and business centre, (3) educational institutions, colleges, university, main railway junction station, (5) jail and (6) scarcity of accommodation.

STATEMENT V.5

Sex ratio for India, Gujarat, Ahmedabad district and Ahmedabad City, 1961

India/State/District/City	Sex ratio
1	2
India	**941**
Gujarat	*940*
Ahmedadad district	860
Ahmedabad City	805

SEX RATIOS 1901–61

18. The following statement gives sex ratios for Ahmedabad City from 1901 to 1961.

STATEMENT V.6

Sex ratio of Ahmedabad City, 1901-1961

Year	Sex ratio	Year	Sex ratio
1	2	1	2
1901	910	1941	715
1911	848	1951	766
1921	764	1961	805
1931	857		

19. The above figures show a continuous fall in the sex ratio from 910 in 1901 to 764 in 1921. It has revived and risen to 857 in 1931 but fallen down to 715 in 1941. Since then it has steadily increased till it rose to 805 in 1961, as a result of gradual development of industries of commerce encouraging settlement of migrants on a permanent or semi-permanent basis in the metropolis.

SEX RATIO BY WARD

20. Ahmedabad City is divided into 29 wards. These wards have diversified characteristics such as residential, business, industrial, business-*cum*-residential, etc. The sex ratio, therefore, varies from ward to ward, as disclosed by the following statement.

STATEMENT V.7

Sex ratio by ward, Ahmedabad City, 1961

Sl. No.	Name of the ward	Persons	Males	Females	Females to 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ahmedabad City		**1,149,918**	**637,061**	**512,857**	**805**
1	Khadia–1	34,035	17,837	16,198	908
2	Khadia–2	25,797	13,627	12,170	893
3	Khadia–3	21,548	11,277	10,271	911
4	Jamalpur–1	51,706	27,352	24,354	890
5	Jamalpur–2	23,170	12,099	11,071	915
6	Raikhad	41,677	22,376	19,301	863
7	Kalupur–1	31,380	16,609	14,771	889
8	Kalupur–2	33,331	17,956	15,375	856
9	Kalupur–3	26,198	14,212	11,986	843
10	Dariapur–1	43,678	23,333	20,345	872
11	Dariapur–2	31,465	16,874	14,591	865
12	Shahpur–1	41,038	22,151	18,887	853
13	Shahpur–2	54,512	29,156	25,356	870
14	Ellis Bridge	110,825	61,368	49,457	806
15	Sabarmati	27,387	15,078	12,309	816
16	Dariapur-Kazipur	99,737	56,601	43,136	762
17	Railwaypura	4,559	3,250	1,309	403
18	Shaherkotda	44,705	26,616	18,089	680
19	Saraspur	21,042	11,593	9,449	815
20	Asarva	107,376	62,758	44,618	711
21	Rakhial	82,926	48,020	34,906	727
22	Gomtipur	9,119	4,964	4,155	837
23	Rajpur-Hirpur	36,247	20,563	15,684	763
24	Rajpur-Hirpur (New limit)	6,768	3,607	3,161	876
25	Khokhara Mehmedabad	48,468	27,911	20,557	737
26	Maninagar T.P.S.	25,858	14,185	11,673	823
27	Kankaria T.P.S.	27,355	14,888	12,467	837
28	Jamalpur T.P.S.	27,147	14,635	12,512	855
29	Baherampura	10,864	6,165	4,699	762

21. There is not a single ward where females outnumber males. In wards like Khadia, Jamalpur, Raikhad, Kalupur, Dariapur, Shahpur, Ellis Bridge, Sabarmati, Saraspur which are mostly residential or residential-*cum*-business areas, the sex ratio is higher than the average for the city. In industrial areas like Asarva, Rakhial, Dariapur-Kazipur and Khokhara Mehmedabad the sex ratio is below the city average and the lowest (403) in Railwaypura which is primarily a business locality having boarding houses and residential-*cum*-business premises where males generally reside alone.

22. These ratios go to show that the dearth of female population is comparatively much less in the population living within the city walls, which has 877 females to 1,000 males. But it drops down appreciably to 760 outside the city walls where industries are concentrated and migrants from outside generally settle.

Sex ratio within and outside city walls, 1961

Ahmedabad City	Sex ratio
Within city walls	877
Outside city walls	760

CITIES

23. The statement opposite compares sex ratios of six cities and metropolitan areas of India, 1961.

STATEMENT V.8

Sex ratio of six cities of State and other metropolitan areas of India, 1961

City	Sex ratio	City	Sex ratio
Ahmedabad	805	Greater Bombay	663
Baroda	857	Calcutta	612
Surat	916	Delhi Town-group	777
Rajkot	927	Madras	901
Bhavnagar	916	Hyderabad Town-group	929
Jamnagar	914	Bangalore metropolitan area Town-group	874

24. The sex ratio for the 6 cities of Gujarat shows that it is the lowest in Ahmedabad (805) and the highest in Rajkot (927). But Baroda, which is on way to industrialisation has a ratio (857) lower than that for the other 4 cities of the State. Among the cities with 1 million population and over, the sex ratio for Calcutta is the lowest (612) followed by Greater Bombay (663) and Delhi town-group (777). Ratios for other metropolitan areas are slightly better and improve appreciably in Madras (901) and Hyderabad town-group (929) where the disparity between male and female population is not so great.

PART C—MARITAL STATUS

General

25. The marital status in Ahmedabad City will be examined in this section with reference to four stages of conjugal life, viz., never married, married, widowed and divorced/separated. Till 1951, the widowed and divorced were grouped together as divorce was not of much importance in the then existing state of society and prevalent only in the lower strata of society where it was permitted by caste custom. Among others, widowhood was considered a matter of social prestige and was scrupulously practised not only among Hindus and Jains, but also among Muslims. Some of the recent trends in the outlook of the people, however, make it necessary to study both these aspects of broken married life separately. The widowed and the divorced or eparated have, therefore, been recorded and tabulated separately on the present occasion. Till 1951 figures for marital status were not sorted out for ages 0-4, as infant marriages had by that time become more or less uncommon. In 1961 this limit has been extended to 9, sorting of marital status being undertaken only for those aged 10 and over. For, as will be seen presently, the age for marriage has advanced rapidly in recent times and even child marriages most common in the past have become rare these days.

Distribution of Population by Marital Status

26. The absolute figures of the distribution of marital status in Ahmedabad City are shown in the following statement separately both for males and females.

STATEMENT V.9

Distribution of population by marital status, Ahmedabad City, 1961

Marital status	Males	Females
1	2	3
Total	**637,061**	**512,857**
Never married	330,558	238,053
Married	291,008	234,515
Widowed	14,509	39,294
Divorced or separated	986	995

27. Among the never married there are 92,505 more males unmarried than females. Among the married also there are 56,493 more males married than females. But among the widowed the inequality is very striking, as widows outnumber widowers by 24,786. Among the divorced or separated, the difference is insignificant.

28. The following table shows the marital status of 1,000 persons of each sex in the general population of the city.

STATEMENT V.10

Marital status of 1,000 persons of each sex in the general population, Ahmedabad City, 1961

Marital status	Males	Females
1	2	3
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**
Never married	519	464
Married	457	457
Widowed	23	77
Divorced or separated	1	2

29. In every 1,000 males there are 519 never married, 457 married, 23 widowed and 1 divorced or separated, the corresponding proportions for females being 464 never married, 457 married, 77 widowed and 2 divorced or separated. These figures go to show that there are more never married among males than among females, the proportion of married of both the sexes being equal. But the widowed show a significant increase among females for reasons already noticed.

Distribution of Marital Status by Sex and Age

Ahmedabad City

30. The Statement V.11 on the next page gives the marital status of males and females in different age-groups classified into (i) never married, (ii) married, (iii) widowed and (iv) divorced/separated and others in Ahmedabad City.

STATEMENT V.11

Age and marital status, Ahmedabad City, 1961

Age-group	Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated and others	
	Percentage of males to total males	Percentage of females to total females	Percentage of males to total males	Percentage of females to total females	Percentage of males to total males	Percentage of females to total females	Percentage of males to total males	Percentage of females to total females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**51.89**	**46.42**	**45.68**	**45.73**	**2.28**	**7.66**	**0.15**	**0.19**
0- 9	100.00	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	92.02	96.71	7.97	3.26	N	0.02	0.01	0.01
15-19	87.43	50.31	12.48	49.29	0.05	0.18	0.04	0.22
20-24	51.66	10.91	47.71	88.14	0.41	0.59	0.22	0.36
25-29	17.32	2.16	81.25	96.16	1.09	1.35	0.34	0.33
30-34	5.57	1.00	92.50	95.44	1.61	3.15	0.32	0.41
35-39	3.57	0.81	93.68	91.69	2.43	7.13	0.32	0.37
40-44	3.27	0.56	92.80	82.23	3.67	16.81	0.26	0.40
45-49	4.16	0.46	90.32	73.37	5.28	25.88	0.24	0.29
50-54	3.88	0.55	87.19	52.78	8.69	46.32	0.24	0.35
55-59	3.35	0.48	83.44	45.31	12.92	54.02	0.29	0.19
60-64	2.89	0.42	77.83	24.17	19.04	75.18	0.24	0.23
65-69	3.48	0.47	72.50	22.78	23.91	76.60	0.11	0.15
70+	2.88	0.54	58.25	11.54	38.70	87.66	0.17	0.26
Age not stated	83.19	83.16	16.81	11.58	0	5.26	0	0

31. No person has been reported as married in age-group 0-9 as all such persons were treated as unmarried at the time of sorting. But child marriages have not altogether disappeared. Age-group 10-14 shows its prevalence to the extent of 7.97 per cent among males and 3.26 per cent among females. It is noteworthy that among males the age of marriage has shifted and risen to 20 and above as only 12.48 per cent of the males have been returned as married in the age-group 15-19. The percentage, however, rises to 47.71 in the age-group 20-24 and to 81.25 in the age-group 25-29. The corresponding proportions for females show that 49.29 per cent of females in the age-group 15-19 and 88.14 per cent in the age-group 20-24 are married. In other wards, in case of females, though the age of marriage has advanced, it has not gone beyond 15 years when about half of them get married. But widowhood attracts notice on after the age of 29. The inequality between widowed males and females is striking. The disparity is far greater in case of females aged 40+ than in case of males. Of all the various stages of conjugal life, it is the widowhood which predominates among females aged 60+, there being 75 females widowed in every 100 of that sex aged 60-64. These figures reveal a greater tendency towards remarriage of widowed males than of widowed females among whom it is mostly avoided.

Six Cities

32. The Statement V.12 on page 172 gives ratio of females per 1,000 males for each marital status at broad age-groups in the six cities of Gujarat.

STATEMENT V.12

Ratio of females to 1,000 males for each marital status at broad age-groups, 1961

State/ City	Description of ratio	Age-groups 0–14	15–34	35–59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	**(a)**	**915**	**336**	**114**	**114**	**829**
	(b)	**1,929**	**1,310**	**771**	**407**	**746**
	(c)	**1,513**	**1,695**	**3,007**	**2,853**	**1,703**
	(d)	**1,318**	**898**	**704**	**480**	**923**
Jamnagar	(a)	916	351	167	362	1,000
	(b)	1,657	1,357	657	319	0
	(c)	0	3,863	5,451	4,827	0
	(d)	0	2,909	1,667	1,000	0
Rajkot	(a)	911	380	153	95	1,000
	(b)	1,722	1,398	699	348	8,000
	(c)	0	4,354	5,486	3,876	1,000
	(d)	0	1,846	2,457	1,167	0
Bhavnagar	(a)	900	331	198	519	0
	(b)	1,714	1,476	681	321	1,000
	(c)	0	2,525	4,870	4,059	0
	(d)	0	1,594	1,378	333	0
Ahmedabad	(a)	905	303	107	157	840
	(b)	347	1,165	526	271	579
	(c)	3,000	1,344	2,772	3,097	0
	(d)	1,667	1,166	791	1,158	0
Baroda	(a)	905	346	199	127	600
	(b)	2,712	1,300	657	283	111
	(c)	3,000	1,687	3,068	3,125	0
	(d)	0	1,242	1,051	30	0
Surat	(a)	943	477	274	315	500
	(b)	2,065	1,298	709	350	600
	(c)	1,000	1,944	3,371	3,227	0
	(d)	1,000	1,748	1,090	852	0

(a)=Ratio of spinster females to 1,000 bachelors
(b)=Ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands
(c)=Ratio of widows to 1,000 widowers
(d)=Ratio of divorced or separated females to 1,000 divorced or separated males

33. The city ratios compared above do not reveal much difference in the proportions of never married at ages 0-14, as also in the subsequent age-group 15–34. But the city of Surat stands apart from others in having higher ratios of never married for all broad age-groups which bespeak a comparatively higher age to which marriages are postponed.

Divorced and Separated

34. The city ratios do not reveal any definite tendency in this regard. The ratio of divorced or separated females to 1,000 males in the age-group 15–34 who are so varies from 1,166 for Ahmedabad City to 2,909 for Jamnagar City, whereas in the succeeding age-group 35–59 it varies from 791 for Ahmedabad City to 2,457 for Rajkot City. The ratios, however, establish one fact, namely, that the ratios for Ahmedabad City are comparatively lower than those for other cities for those aged 15–59. These ratios may also explain some of the recent social trends which favour divorce or separation among the higher classes by the operation of law, where while the separated males remarry, the divorced or separated females generally do not owing to the traditional ban on remarriage of women imposed by social customs, which still hold undiminished sway even in the so-called advanced sections of society.

Ratio of Wives to Husbands

35. Among the cities, Ahmedabad has for the age-group 0–14 a ratio, which is as low as 347, testifying to the great difference in the ages of wives and husbands. The difference in the ratios, which is noticeable at various age periods, is for the most part due to the unequal ages of husband and wife. For a husband being usually a few years older than his wife, it is likely that many of the husbands of wives in a particular age-group will belong to the one that follows.

Summary

36. The discussion on marital status in the preceding paragraphs has given certain illuminating results. Infant marriages have disappeared; child marriages are rare; and the age of marriage has substantially advanced both in case of males as well as females. The postponement of age at marriage is, however, higher in case of males than females. While in the case of males, the age has gone beyond 20, in the case of females beyond 15. These changes have come up in the wake of reformist tendencies at work during the last generation. With the spread of literacy and greater contact with outside world people have realised that early marriages are

harmful and injurious and result in high infant mortality and greater mortality of females of reproductive ages due to frequent child births at a very delicate period of life, which render them prone to a number of fatal diseases. Another conspicuous result of raising the age at marriage has been reduction in the proportion of widows, which was relatively very high during the days when child marriages were the order of the day. The effects of this welcome change are also discernible in reducing the rate of infant and child mortality, and lowering of morbidity rate among women of younger ages and the consequent growth in the rate of survival. Males who have reached a particular age find it increasingly difficult to contract a second marrige. In former times, a male could marry at any age, even while he had one foot in his grave. Nowadays such marriages are rare and people would think twice before such disparate marriages are contracted. There has been a significant reduction in the proportion of widows as a result of advancement in the age at marriage. Self-imposed widowhood still persists as remarriage of widows has not yet made any headway even in the enlightened and educated sections of society, where widowhood is sanctified and regarded as a badge of social superiority. Even where hardship and oppression result in divorce or separation after marriage, it is only the male partner who usually remarries.

CHAPTER VI

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

PART A—LITERACY

Definitions and Concepts

1. With a view to understand the nature of statistics tabulated in the various tables and discussed in this Chapter relating to literacy and educational standards, the concepts which these two terms represent should be fully understood. The census questions on 'literacy' and 'education' are reproduced below along with instructions to enumerators.

"Q. 6 Literacy and Education

I. *Illiterate or Literate*

For a person

1. Who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language	write 0
2. Who can both read and write	write L

The test for reading is ability to read any simple letter either in print or in manuscript, i.e., if the person can read one of the examples in the Enumerator's Handbook with felicity he may be taken to have passed the test for reading. The test for writing is ability to write a simple letter. The test for literacy is satisfied if the person can with understanding both read and write.

II. *Standard of Education*

If the person can both read and write and has also passed a written examination or examinations as proof of an educational standard attained, write the highest examination passed instead of 'L'."

2. The general criterion prescribed for adjudging literacy was that the person should be able to both read and write any simple letter with understanding. If a person could only read but could not write in any language, he was to be considered illiterate.

3. Various tables compiled at the Census of 1961 and detailed in the paragraph that follows go to show that the 1961 Census in India has tried its best to fall in line with the standards laid down by the United Nations in recording the returns of literacy and educational characteristics.

Tabulation Plan

4. In view of the growing importance of literacy and education as well as of the types of economic activities pursued by the people, the Census of 1961 made it a point to cross-tabulate all the relevant tables for these two characteristics, in all the series of Tables B, C, D as well as Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

5. Owing to the basic difference in the level of education attained in villages and towns, the tabulation for rural and urban areas follows a different pattern of classification. Whereas educational levels for urban areas subscribe to all the different levels of university education and post-graduation, the levels classified for the rural areas are (i) primary or junior basic and (2) matriculation and above.

Literacy in the State

6. The Census of 1961 shows that there are 6,283,256 literates in the State aged 5 years and over, who form 36.2 per cent of the total population of that age. This aggregate literacy is distributed between the two sexes as 4,373,373 males and 1,909,883 females, who respectively form 48.7 and 22.8 per cent of the population of either sex.

7. The figures for the State as a whole given on page 175 show considerable progress in the expansion of literacy in the State after 1931, particularly after Independence when it rose to 36.2 from 14.4 per cent in 1931 and 25.2 per cent in 1951. Despite gradual expansion of educational facilities, the rise between 1901 and 1931 is not what one would wish. From

10.8 in 1901 the ratio has risen to 11.2 in 1911, to 12.6 in 1921 and to 14.4 in 1931. There is, however, reason to believe that the progress in 1931 was comparatively greater, as the correct figures were suppressed by the educated who boycotted the census of that year in Gujarat.

Literate per cent of total, males and females, 1901–61

Census year	Persons	Males	Females	Census year	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1901	10.8	19.8	1.4	1941	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1911	11.2	19.6	2.3	1951	25.2	34.9	14.9
1921	12.6	20.8	3.9	1961	36.2	48.7	22.8
1931	14.4	22.6	4.8				

N.A.=Not Available

8. Out of a total number of 6,283,256 persons aged 5 and over, who are able to read and write, 3,690,087 or 58.73 per cent live in villages and 2,593,169 or 41.27 per cent in towns. Among literates living in the countryside 2,702,250 or 73.23 per cent are males and 987,837 or 26.77 per cent are females. Corresponding proportions among town-dwellers are 1,671,123 or 64.44 per cent for males and 922,046 or 35.56 per cent for females. 57 per cent of the urban population are literate, 69 per cent of males, but 43 per cent of females.

AHMEDABAD CITY

9. In the total population of 1,149,918 persons inhabiting Ahmedabad City, 606,481 or 52.74 per cent are literate, males 394,100 or 61.86 per cent and females 212,381 or 41.41 per cent. Excluding the population aged 0–4, the percentage of literates rises to 61.45 per cent, 71.32 per cent males and 48.89 per cent females. Comparing the progress of literacy during the last decennium, it is noticed that whereas the number of male literates has risen from 235,044 in 1951 to 394,100 in 1961, female literacy is found to have gone up from 100,998 in 1951 to 212,381 in 1961. Whereas, male literacy has advanced by 67.67 per cent during the past decade, the corresponding progress in female literacy is as high as 110.28 per cent, thus revealing the effects of intensive efforts made by the State in the promotion of literacy. The disparity, however, between male and female literates is striking and will require still greater efforts for the total eradication of illiteracy.

STATEMENT VI.1

Literacy by sex in Ahmedabad City, 1951 and 1961

1951				1961				Percentage decade variation	
Literates and educated		Per cent		Literates and educated		Per cent		Literates and educated	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
235,044	100,998	55.97	32.29	394,100	212,381	71.32	48.89	+67.67	+110.28

NOTE :

1. The population in age-group 0–4 has been excluded from the total population while working out percentage of literacy.
2. The following 5 towns of 1951 have merged with Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation.
   (1) Acher, (2) Amaraiwadi, (3) Khokhara Mehmedabad, (4) Rakhial, (5) Vadaj

LITERACY BY AGE

10. The following statement shows the distribution of literates and illiterates in different age-groups in Ahmedabad City.

STATEMENT VI.2

Population, literates/illiterates and percentage of literates and illiterates according to total, males and females of each age-group, 1961

Age-group	Total Population			Literates		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**1,149,918**	**637,061**	**512,857**	**606,481**	**394,100**	**212,381**
0–4	162,996	84,516	78,480	..	..	..
5–14	283,916	151,591	132,325	182,560	103,594	78,966
15–34	418,341	230,347	187,994	270,726	175,918	94,808
35–59	245,809	151,187	94,622	137,291	102,511	34,780
60+	38,648	19,307	19,341	15,879	12,060	3,819
Age not stated	208	113	95	25	17	8

Age-group	Illiterates			Percentage of literates to total population			Percentage of illiterates to total population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total	**543,437**	**242,961**	**300,476**	**61.45**	**71.32**	**48.89**	**38.55**	**28.68**	**51.11**
0–4	162,996	84,516	78,480	0	0	0	100.00	100.00	100.00
5–14	101,356	47,997	53,359	64.30	68.34	59.68	35.70	31.66	40.32
15–34	147,615	54,429	93,186	64.71	76.37	50.43	35.29	23.63	49.57
35–59	108,518	48,676	59,842	55.85	67.80	36.76	44.15	32.20	63.24
60+	22,769	7,247	15,522	41.09	62.46	19.75	58.91	37.54	80.25
Age not stated	183	96	87	12.02	15.04	8.42	87.98	84.96	91.58

NOTE :
Population in age-group 0–4 is excluded in working out percentage of literates and illiterates to total population.

LITERACY BY SEX AND AGE-GROUP
AHMEDABAD CITY, 1961



11. In the total population of the city, literacy is the highest among those aged 5–34 and accounts for nearly 65 per cent of these ages. In the subsequent age-groups, the ratio declines and falls down to 41 per cent for those aged 60 and over. As is to be expected, the distribution of literacy among both the sexes is quite dissimilar. Males who account for 71.32 per cent literate aged 5 and over, have the largest proportion of literates in the age-group 15–34, though it is nowhere less than 60 per cent. Broadly speaking, literacy is about 72 per cent for those aged 5–59 and a little lower 62.46 per cent for those aged 60 and over. But females who have 48.89 per cent of their sex literate in the total population of the city aged 5 and over account for 59.68 per cent literate among those aged 5–14. This percentage falls down to 50.43 for those aged 15–34 and is progressively reduced to 19.75 per cent for those aged 60 and over. The disparity in the level of education attained by both the sexes is apparent from these figures which also go to show that there has been a noticeable increase in the spread of literacy among females who show a proportionately large percentage in school-going ages. These conclusions are further corroborated by the distribution of literates, illiterates and the total population, as given in the statement that follows.

STATEMENT VI.3

Percentage of total, literate and illiterate population by sex and age-group (excluding age-group 0–4), Ahmedabad City, 1961

Age-group	Total			Literate			Illiterate		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total*	**986,922**	**552,545**	**434,377**	**606,481**	**394,100**	**212,381**	**380,441**	**158,445**	**221,996**
	(100.00)	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**
5–14	283,916	151,591	132,325	182,560	103,594	78,966	101,356	47,997	53,359
	(28.77)	(27.44)	(30.46)	(30.10)	(26.29)	(37.18)	(26.64)	(30.29)	(24.03)
15–34	418,341	230,347	187,994	270,726	175,918	94,808	147,615	54,429	93,186
	(42.39)	(41.69)	(43.28)	(44.64)	(44.64)	(44.64)	(38.80)	(34.35)	(41.98)
35–59	245,809	151,187	94,622	137,291	102,511	34,780	108,518	48,676	59,842
	(24.91)	(27.36)	(21.79)	(22.64)	(26.01)	(16.38)	(28.52)	(30.72)	(26.96)
60+	38,648	19,307	19,341	15,879	12,060	3,819	22,769	7,247	15,522
	(3.91)	(3.49)	(4.45)	(2.62)	(3.06)	(1.80)	(5.99)	(4.58)	(6.99)
Age not stated	208	113	95	25	17	8	183	96	87
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.04)

* Excludes population of age-group 0–4.

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

12. The statement that follows gives the distribution of illiterates, literates and literates with and without educational level by sex in the city of Ahmedabad.

STATEMENT VI.4

Distribution of illiterates and literates with and without educational levels by sex in Ahmedabad City, 1961

Total population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational levels)		Literate with educational levels		Educational levels: Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree	
P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,149,918	637,061	512,857	242,961	300,476	115,746	56,146	278,354	156,235	219,635	142,659	43,050	10,548	1,392	34
							(100.00)	(100.00)	(78.91)	(19.31)	(15.47)	(6.75)	(0.50)	(0.02)

Educational levels-*contd.*

Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree: Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
89	8	9,296	2,360	839	..	864	138	29	..	4	..	164	1	419	289	2,573	198
(0.03)	(0.01)	(3.34)	(1.51)	(0.30)	(0)	(0.31)	(0.09)	(0.01)	(0)	(N)	(0)	(0.06)	(N)	(0.15)	(0.18)	(0.92)	(0.13)

N=Negligible

NOTE :

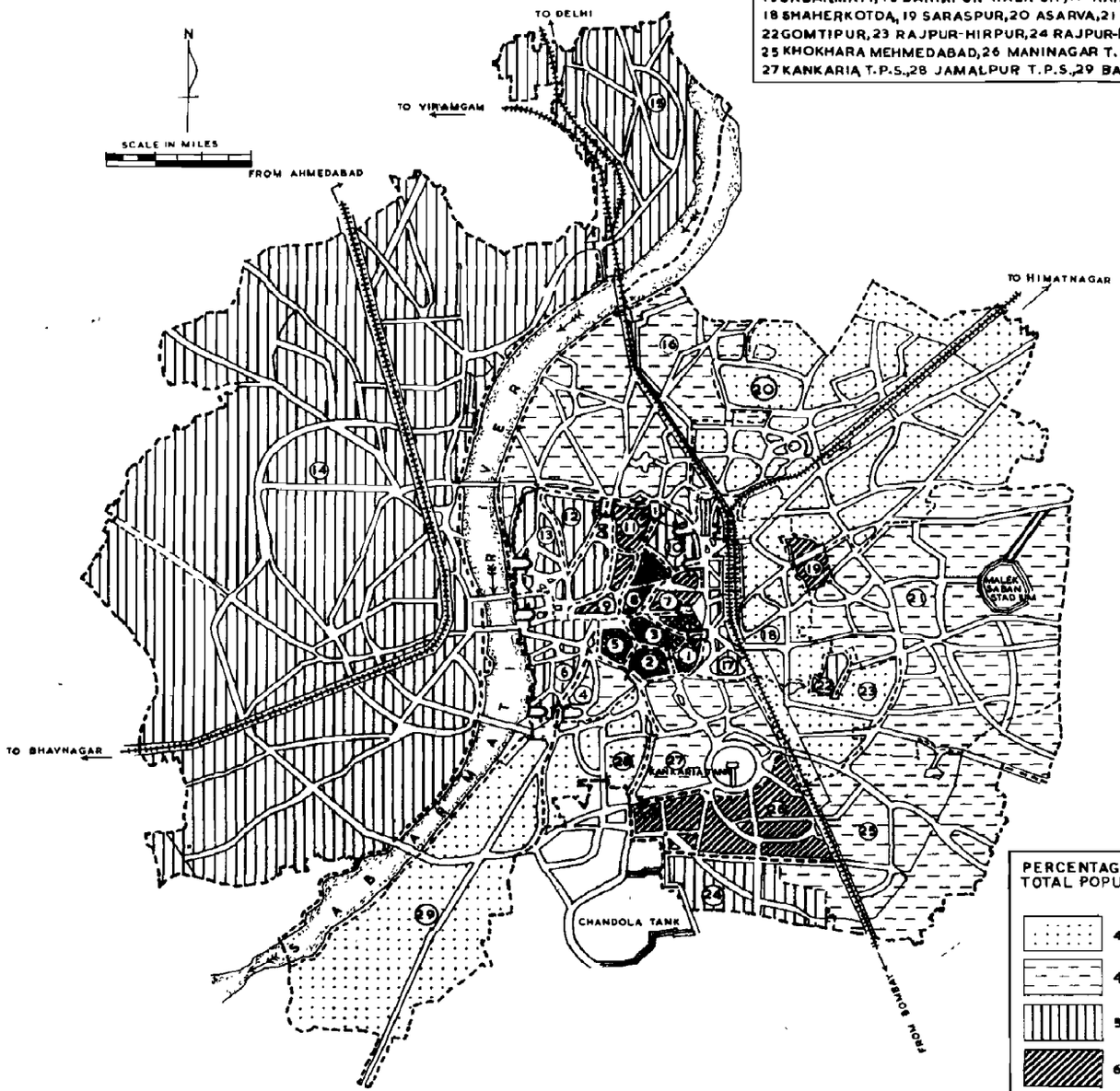
Figures in brackets denote proportionate figures.

MALES

13. Among literate males having educational levels, 78.91 per cent have studied up to primary or junior basic and 15.47 per cent up to matriculation or higher secondary, holders of university or post-graduate degree other than technical degree being 3.34 per cent and the holders of technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree 1.75 per cent. The greater acquisition of technical education is obviously confined to males who constitute the major bulk of the working population, as the role of women is for the most part confined to household duties. The fact that university degrees are nowadays prized to a greater extent among females of certain classes is evident from there being 2,360 females holding university degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree, besides 34 holding technical diploma not equal to degree. While there is no female in the field of engineering, agriculture, veterinary and dairying, medicine accounts for 138, teaching 289 and others 198. Teaching and medicine inclusive of nursing are the two professions which offer good scope for

LITERACY BY WARD, AHMEDABAD CITY, 1961

1 KHADIA I, 2 KHADIA II, 3 KHADIA III, 4 JAMALPURI, 5 JAMALPUR II,
6 RAIKHAD, 7 KALUPURI, 8 KALUPUR II, 9 KALUPUR III, 10 DARIAPUR I,
11 DARIAPUR II, 12 SHAHPUR I, 13 SHAHPUR II, 14 ELLIS BRIDGE,
15 SABARMATI, 16 DARIAPUR-KAZIPUR, 17 RAILWAYPURA,
18 SHAHERKOTDA, 19 SARASPUR, 20 ASARVA, 21 RAKHIAL,
22 GOMTIPUR, 23 RAJPUR-HIRPUR, 24 RAJPUR-HIRPUR (NEW LIMIT),
25 KHOKHARA MEHMEDABAD, 26 MANINAGAR T.P.S.,
27 KANKARIA T.P.S., 28 JAMALPUR T.P.S., 29 BAHERAMPURA



PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION

- 40·00 AND BELOW
- 40·01 — 50·00
- 50·01 — 60·00
- 60·01 — 70·00
- ABOVE 70·00

the employment of educated women. But in the technical field, it is engineering and medicine which have the greatest attraction for males who respectively account for 839 and 864 followed by teaching profession (419) and technology (164) at a great distance. Engineering and medicine being the most lucrative professions attract a comparatively larger proportion of males holding technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree.

STATEMENT VI.5

Percentage distribution of literates and illiterates to total, males and females in each ward of Ahmedabad City, 1961

Sl. No.	City/ward	Total population			Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literate			Percentage of Illiterate		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Ahmedabad City	**1,149,918**	**637,061**	**512,857**	**606,481**	**394,100**	**212,381**	**52.74**	**61.86**	**41.41**	**47.26**	**38.14**	**58.59**
								(61.45)	**(71.32)**	**(48.89)**	**(38.55)**	**(28.68)**	**(51.11)**
1	Khadia-1	34,035	17,837	16,193	25,140	14,221	10,919	73.87	79.73	67.41	26.13	20.27	32.59
2	Khadia-2	25,797	13,627	12,170	18,542	10,598	7,944	71.88	77.77	65.28	28.12	22.23	34.72
3	Khadia-3	21,548	11,277	10,271	17,096	9,465	7,631	79.34	83.93	74.30	20.66	16.07	25.70
4	Jamalpur-1	51,706	27,352	24,354	25,686	16,637	9,049	49.68	60.83	37.16	50.32	39.17	62.84
5	Jamalpur-2	23,170	12,099	11,071	16,632	9,469	7,163	71.78	78.26	64.70	28.22	21.74	35.30
6	Raikhad	41,677	22,376	19,301	24,175	15,130	9,045	58.01	67.62	46.86	41.99	32.38	53.14
7	Kalupur-1	31,380	16,609	14,771	21,255	12,363	8,892	67.73	74.44	60.20	32.27	25.56	39.80
8	Kalupur-2	33,331	17,956	15,375	25,214	14,443	20,771	75.85	80.44	70.06	24.35	19.56	29.94
9	Kalupur-3	26,198	14,212	11,986	16,049	9,664	6,385	61.26	68.00	53.27	38.74	32.00	46.73
10	Dariapur-1	43,678	23,333	20,345	24,091	15,222	8,869	55.16	65.24	43.59	44.84	34.76	56.41
11	Dariapur-2	31,465	16,874	14,591	19,860	12,197	7,663	63.12	72.28	52.52	36.88	27.72	47.48
12	Shahpur-1	41,038	22,151	18,887	22,218	14,293	7,925	54.14	64.53	41.96	45.89	35.47	58.04
13	Shahpur-2	54,512	29,156	25,356	31,487	19,445	12,042	57.76	66.69	47.49	42.24	33.31	52.51
14	Ellis Bridge	110,825	61,368	49,457	66,446	41,604	24,842	59.96	67.79	50.23	40.04	32.21	49.77
15	Sabarmati	27,387	15,078	12,309	13,785	9,070	4,715	50.33	60.15	38.31	49.67	39.85	61.69
16	Dariapur-Kazipur	99,737	56,601	43,136	40,018	28,958	11,060	40.12	51.16	25.64	59.88	48.84	74.36
17	Railwaypura	4,559	3,250	1,309	2,402	1,928	474	52.69	59.32	36.21	47.31	40.68	63.79
18	Shaherkotda	44,705	26,616	18,089	16,492	12,799	3,693	36.89	48.09	20.42	63.11	51.91	79.58
19	Saraspur	21,402	11,593	9,449	12,860	8,374	4,486	61.12	72.23	47·48	38.88	27.77	52.52
20	Asarva	107,376	62,758	44,618	41,352	31,502	9,850	38.51	50.20	22.08	61.49	49.80	77.92
21	Rakhial	82,926	48,020	34,906	34,806	25,502	9,304	41.97	53.11	26·65	58.03	46.89	73.35
22	Gomtipur	9,119	4,964	4,155	5,226	3,384	1,842	57.31	68.17	44.33	42.69	31.83	55.67
23	Rajpur-Hirpur	36,247	20,563	15,684	13,363	9,905	3,458	36.87	48.17	22.05	63.13	51.83	77.95
24	Rajpur-Hirpur (New Limit)	6,768	3,607	3,161	3,768	2,342	1,426	55.67	64.93	45.11	44.33	35.07	54.89
25	Khokhara Mehmedabad	48,468	27,911	20,557	22,971	16,176	6,795	47.39	57.96	33.05	52.61	42.04	66.95
26	Maninagar T.P.S.	25,858	14,185	11,673	17,939	10,475	7,464	69.38	73.85	63.94	30.62	26.15	36.06
27	Kankaria T.P.S.	27,355	14,888	12,467	13,241	8,805	4,436	48.40	59.14	35.58	51.60	40.86	64.42
28	Jamalpur T.P.S.	27,147	14,635	12,512	10,444	7,196	3,248	38.47	49.17	25.98	61.53	50.83	74.04
29	Baherampura	10,864	6,165	4,699	3,923	2,933	990	36.11	47.58	21.07	63.89	52.42	78.93

NOTE :

Percentages given in brackets against Ahmedadad City are worked out after excluding population of age-group 0–4.

DISTRIBUTION OF LITERACY BY WARD

Literates

14. It will be seen from the Statement VI.5 on page 179 that within the fortwall the percentage of literacy is comparatively high and exceeds 70 per cent in all the 3 wards of Khadia, Jamalpur–2 and Kalupur–2. It is the least in Jamalpur–1 (49.68 per cent) but quite fair in some of the other wards like Kalupur–1, Kalupur–3, Dariapur–2, where it exceeds 60 per cent. Outside the city walls, it is as high as 69.38 per cent in Maninagar and 61.12 in Saraspur wards. The extent of literacy is the least and falls below 50 per cent in Shaherkotda (36.89 per cent), Rajpur-Hirpur (36.87 per cent), Baherampura (36.11 per cent), Jamalpur T.P.S. (38.47 per cent), Asarva (38.51 per cent), Rakhial (41.97 per cent), Dariapur-Kazipur (40.12 per cent), Khokhara Mehmedabad (47.39 per cent), and Kankaria (48.40 per cent). These figures illustrate that areas where industrial labour is concentrated are having a relatively smaller proportion of literates on account of their economic backwardness, which operates as a hindrance to the acquisition of literacy.

Female Literacy

15. Female literacy is comparatively high in all the 3 wards of Khadia, Jamalpur–2, Kalupur–1 and 2 and Maninagar T.P.S. where it exceeds 60 per cent. It is found to be significantly low in Dariapur-Kazipur, Shaherkotda, Asarva, Rakhial Rajpur-Hirpur, Jamalpur T.P.S. and Baherampura (below 30 per cent) for the same reasons as those which tend to lower the rate of literacy among males.

SIX CITIES

16. The following statement compares percentage of literate and educated persons in the rural and urban areas of the State and in six cities of Gujarat, 1961.

STATEMENT VI.6

Percentage of literate and educated persons to total population, males and females by rural and urban areas of State and six cities, 1961

State/City	Rural population (aged 5+)			Urban population (aged 5+)			Literate and educated in rural areas		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gujarat	**12,814,170**	**6,565,056**	**6,249,114**	**4,548,050**	**2,409,201**	**2,138,849**	**3,690,087**	**2,702,250**	**987,837**
Jamnagar .	..	..	..	126,162	66,036	60,126	..	..	..
Rajkot .	..	..	..	164,151	85,405	78,746	..	..	..
Bhavnagar .	..	..	..	150,347	78,714	71,633	..	..	..
Ahmedabad .	..	..	..	986,922	552,545	434,377	..	..	..
Baroda .	..	..	..	257,833	139,846	117,987	..	..	..
Surat .	..	..	..	251,128	131,709	119,419	..	..	..

State/City	Literate and educated in urban areas			Percentage of literate and educated to total in rural areas			Percentage of literate and educated to total in urban areas		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Gujarat	**2,593,169**	**1,671,123**	**922,046**	**28.80**	**41.16**	**15.81**	**57.02**	**69.36**	**43.11**
Jamnagar	71,204	45,851	25,353	..	..	..	56.44	69.43	42.17
Rajkot	103,828	63,914	39,914	..	..	..	63.25	74.84	50.69
Bhavnagar	86,821	55,338	31,483	..	..	..	57.75	70.30	43.95
Ahmedabad	606,481	394,100	212,381	..	..	..	61.45	71.32	48.89
Baroda	164,589	103,898	60,691	..	..	..	63.84	74.29	51.44
Surat	162,881	100,540	62,341	..	..	..	64.86	76.33	52.20

NOTE:

The percentage of literacy has been worked out after excluding population in age-group 0–4 from total population.

17. The foregoing table shows that urban literacy (57.02 per cent) is double than that in villages (28.80 per cent). Another feature of these statistics is that literacy is slightly higher in cities than in urban areas of the districts in which they are located, obviously due to greater facilities for education and the nature of economic activities plied in highly urbanised areas where literacy is an essential pre-requisite for employment in economic pursuits. The general tendency towards greater male literacy is also reflected uniformly in these statistics. Among the six cities of Gujarat, Surat tops the list with 64.86 literate per 100 followed closely by Baroda with 63.84 per cent, Rajkot third with 63.25 per cent, Ahmedabad fourth with 61.45 per cent, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar ranking fifth and sixth with 57.75 and 56.44 per cent respectively. The same order is also claimed by male and female literates in all the 6 cities of the State. Literacy obviously varies according to the social status and economic condition of the people living in these areas.

LITERACY IN CITIES WITH POPULATION ONE MILLION AND OVER

18. The following table records the percentages of literates in 7 metropolitan cities of the country.

STATEMENT VI.7

Percentage of literates in 7 largest cities of India, 1961

	City/Town-group	Percentage of literacy
	1	2
1	Greater Bombay	58.6
2	Calcutta	59.3
3	Delhi Town-group	56.2
4	Madras	59.5
5	Hyderabad Town-group	47.9
6	Bangalore Town-group	49.5
7	Ahmedabad Town-group	52.2

19. Calcutta (59.3), Madras (59.5), and Greater Bombay (58.6) may well be considered to be on par in the matter of literacy. Ahmedabad which follows with 52.2 per cent has proportionately higher percentage than Bangalore (49.5) and Hyderabad (47.9), but lower than Delhi town-group (56.2).

PART B—EDUCATION

(1) Primary Education

20. Since the founding of Ahmedabad City in 1411, till the end of the nineteenth century, Government of the day took no active interest in education. Schools were mainly run from public donations or from endowments made by the rich. Education was imparted in what were called *dhuli nishal, pathshala* and *madressa.* Classes were conducted in temples, mosques and similar public places and the fees were generally paid in kind. The students learnt three R's, especially arithmetic and accounts, some correspondence and something from literature and religious works. Only a few enthusiastic students went to Mithila or Benares Universities for higher education. During the 17th and 18th centuries a period of stalemate prevailed because there was little political stability and safety of life and property. It was only in 1827 that the first two Government schools were opened in Ahmedabad. In 1847 the number of schools rose to four and that of students to six hundred. By 1856 there were six private schools besides 23 Government schools providing educational facilities to about three thousand students.

Municipal Primary Education

21. Primary education in Ahmedabad came under municipal control in 1882. Though no records are available for the first 40 years, it can be said that the number of schools and students went on increasing in proportion to the growth of population, the number of students rising to 7,800 in 1915. The management during this period was in the hands of the school committee. The credit for the systematic progress of primary education goes to Mahipatram Rupram Nilkanth and Abaji Kathwate.

22. During non-cooperation movement in 1921, the municipality was superseded, as it refused to accept grant from Government and allow its schools to be inspected. This opened a glorious chapter in the history of primary education in Ahmedabad as it led to the opening of a number of primary schools in various localities under the auspices of a Prajakiya Kelvani Mandal founded under the leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Balwantrai Thakore and others. It imparted education to the students without any help from the Government. This body enjoyed full confidence of the public, which provided funds amounting to Rs. 200,000 to meet its expenses. It was a challenge to the Government and a unique example of popular self-reliance on the part of the people of Ahmedabad. When the municipality was restored, Sardar Patel headed the municipal administration with a band of devoted workers. Since then alround progress has been recorded in the number of schools, teachers and students with corresponding increase in the expenses incurred.

23. The period from 1922 to 1938 was a period of reforms. Ahmedabad Municipality abolished fees in primary schools in 1922–23. Many-sided progress was achieved during the years that followed. The most remarkable was the arrangement made for the regular medical examination of all the students and the development of sports.

24. The growth of primary education in the city of Ahmedabad is reviewed below in two stages, viz., (i) for the period 1922–23 to 1946–47 and (ii) 1947–48 to 1960–61; i.e., for pre and post-Independence periods in the statement that follows on page 183.

25. As the Prajakiya Kelavni Mandal started running a number of schools in various localities of Ahmedabad, there were only 62 primary schools with 265 teachers and 5,200 students in the schools conducted by the Municipality in the year 1922–23. The annual expenditure during the year was Rs. 182,725. The number of primary schools under the Municipality went on increasing and gradually rose to 207 with corresponding increase in the number of teachers to 1,439 and of students to

42,357 in 1946–47. The expenditure during this period rose ten times to Rs. 1,846,728.

STATEMENT VI.8

Number of municipal primary schools, teachers, students and annual expenditure from 1922-23 to 1960-61

year	No. of Primary Schools	Teachers	Students	Annual expenditure in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
1922–23	62	265	5,200	182,725
1923–24	63	295	6,526	223,958
1924–25	88	599	14,509	426,568
1925–26	90	604	14,926	475,099
1926–27	90	608	15,655	552,367
1927–28	92	613	16,191	587,667
1928–29	96	613	16,984	483,690
1929–30	101	658	17,958	515,982
1930–31	108	690	19,737	584,876
1931–32	111	771	21,255	552,556
1932–33	119	816	23,139	569,031
1933–34	120	845	24,125	637,911
1934–35	135	899	26,029	644,449
1935–36	142	951	27,812	746,891
1936–37	151	1,046	29,134	735,764
1937–38	161	1,126	32,360	836,476
1938–39	188	1,145	35,589	845,476
1939–40	222	1,324	39,006	934,815
1940–41	232	1,382	42,415	1,013,796
1941–42	239	1,415	40,743	1,040,761
1942–43	212	1,166	36,882	1,088,476
1943–44	203	1,259	34,345	1,079,556
1944–45	203	1,343	36,617	1,100,628
1945–46	203	1,339	41,304	1,241,643
1946–47	207	1,439	42,357	1,846,728
1947–48	221	1,473	47,113	1,974,633
1948–49	227	1,570	55,559	2,495,589
1949–50	197	1,594	63,410	2,803,010
1950–51	195	1,608	62,813	2,830,296
1951–52	198	1,590	64,907	2,818,140
1952–53	202	1,595	65,267	2,893,658
1953–54	204	1,622	66,685	2,937,213
1954–55	201	1,667	73,028	3,108,613
1955–56	199	1,752	80,392	3,190,145
1956–57	205	1,904	85,176	3,391,600
1957–58	208	2,035	91,431	3,814 880
1958–59	218	2,168	99,432	4,475,927
1959–60	232	2,341	108,736	4,924,356
1960–61	242	2,487	112,554	5,790,118

Source :

1. *Ahmedabad 1958*, Edited by KAPILRAI MEHTA, pp. 68–70
2. Municipal Primary Education Committee, Ahmedabad, *Annual Report for the year 1960–61*, pp. 61, 63, 65 and 69

26. In 1947-48, there were 221 primary schools with 1,473 teachers and 47,113 students functioning under the control of the Municipality and rose to 227, 1,570 and 55,559 respectively in the year 1948-49. But in the following year 33 night schools conducted by the Municipality were handed over with their staff to the Adult Education Board of the Government and so the number of schools conducted by the Municipality went down to 197 in 1949-50. But the expenditure rose still further to Rs. 2,803,010. In 1960-61, the number of schools, teachers and students stood at 242, 2,487 and 112,554 respectively with a substantial increase in expenditure which rose to Rs. 5,790,118.

27. The break-up of the primary schools conducted by the Corporation is given below.

Schools	*Number*
Gujarati	160
Urdu	47
Hindi	16
Marathi	7
Sindhi	7
Tamil	4
Telugu	1
Total	**242**

28. In addition to 242 primary schools run by the Municipal Corporation there are 147 recognised and 100 unrecognised primary schools which bring the total number of primary institutions to 489. Among recognised schools, only 10 get grants from the Corporation, 2 are conducted by the Government and 137 do not get any grants. Out of 242 primary schools run by the Municipal Corporation, 82 have their own buildings and 160 occupy rented buildings. Owing to the shortage of accommodation, some of the schools are held by shift system.

Compulsory Primary Education

29. Compulsory primary education has been introduced since 1948. The scheme has been applied to children in the age-group 7-11. Census of such children is taken every year with the help of teachers. If children in this age-group are found not attending any primary school, notices are served on the parents to get them admitted. Rather than taking punitive action, persuasion of parents is resorted to in such cases. That this method has proved effective will be apparent from the fact that as against 3,026 notices served, 1,318 were the children admitted.

(2) Secondary Education

30. With a view to re-examine and reform the whole system of education, Lord Ripon, the then Viceroy of India, appointed in 1882 an Educational Commission under the chairmanship of Sir William Hunter. The committee declared that the Government should undertake the responsibility of only primary education and maintain some middle schools and colleges in big cities and towns. The rest of the secondary education should be left to the private initiative. In view of this all the development that has taken place in the field of secondary and higher education is due to private efforts of the citizens of Ahmedabad.

31. The first English High School to be established in Ahmedabad City was the high school started by Tuljarm Sakharam in 1824; the next was R. C. High School started by Government in 1846, and now transformed into R. C. Commercial High School. I. P. Mission High School was added after 1846, and J. L. New English School in 1886. In 1904 Ahmedabad had 6 high schools and 6 middle schools providing secondary education to 2,350 students in all. Balwantrai Thakore and Jivanlal Diwan opened the Proprietory High School in 1909 near Maskati Market. Between 1920-30 a dozen private high schools were added, bringing the total to 26 and the number of students to 18,000. In 1961, the city had 83 high schools with a total of 61,389 students.

(3) Higher Education

32. With the introduction of secondary education through private initiative, the need for starting institutions of higher education came to the forefront. A beginning in this direction was made in Ahmedabad in 1861, when a small institute known as 'Law Lectures' was started. This school could not continue longer as it was not affiliated to the university. Later, with the joint efforts of one European and two Indian professors, the first year arts class was started in 1879. This was the origin of Gujarat College. After 4 years the college came to be housed in its own independent building. Other buildings, namely, M. R. College of Science, George the Fifth Hall, and Sydenham Library were added with the help of the generous donation of Rs. 6 lakhs given by Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal in the name of his father. Another college to be opened was the Law College started in 1927 under the auspices of Ahmedabad Law Society, in memory of Justice Sir Lallubhai A. Shah. But these were not sufficient to cope with the increasing demand for higher education. The Ahmedabad Education Society was, therefore, founded in 1935 by G. V. Mavlanker, Balwantrai Thakore and Jivanlal Diwan. As stated later in some detail they collected necessary funds for the society, and started one institution after another with the help of donations obtained from the public. They include H. L. College of Commerce, S.L.D. Arts College, M. G. Science Institute, L. M. College of Pharmacy and L. D. College of Engineering. The B. J. School attached to the civil hospital has now developed into a full-fledged college for the degree of M. B. B. S. The stage was thus set for the founding of the Gujarat University which came into existence in 1949. Besides the Education Society, Gujarat Vidya Sabha also conducts classes for post-graduate studies in the B. J. Institute of Learning and Research. The Law Society has also started an Arts and Commerce College, besides several others which have come into existence after the establishment of Gujarat University at Ahmedabad. Other institutions which deserve mention are the Physical Research Institute, Indian Institute of Management and National Design

Institute described later in this Chapter. The statement given below shows that there were 24 institutions of higher studies imparting education to 16,673 students in the year 1960-61.

STATEMENT VI.9

Colleges and students in the year 1960-61

AHMEDABAD CITY

Arts		Science		Commerce		Arts and Science		Arts and Commerce		Teaching	
No. of colleges	No. of students	No. of colleges	No. of students	No. of colleges	No. of students	No. of colleges	No. of students	No. of colleges	No. of students	No. of colleges	No. of students
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	2,717	1	1,543	2	1,952	4	4,888	1	1,498	1	140

Law		Engineering		Medical		Pharmacy		University Schools		Others	
No. of colleges	No. of students	No. of colleges	No. of students	No. of colleges	No. of students	No. of colleges	No. of students	No. of schools	No. of students	No. of institutions	No. of students
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
2	1,457	1	816	2	692	1	403	4	463*	2	99†

* School of Psychology, Philosophy and Education (29); School of Gujarati Language and Literature (73); School of Science (137) and School of Social Science (224).

† B. J. Institute of Research and Learning (71) and Physical Research Laboratory (28).

(4) Technical Education

33. The need for starting special institutions for imparting technical education had not arisen before the advent of mechanisation, as in the economic structure then existing production of goods was on household basis. The artisans engaged in traditional crafts received necessary training from the elder members of the family or working as apprentice with some experienced relative or acquaintance. With the introduction of machinery in the production of goods and services, the need for technical training was keenly felt. Although the first textile mill was started at Ahmedabad in 1861, facilities for technical education did not exist till 1910, when R.C. Technical Institute was established by the donation of Sheth Madhavlal Ranchhodlal. This institute conducted only certificate courses. There were no facilities for a degree course in engineering till 1948, when L.D. Engineering College was established. Later on, two polytechnics, one for boys in 1957 and another for girls in 1964, were started at Ahmedabad for diploma courses in engineering. A college for degree and diploma courses in pharmacy has also been added in 1957. Details of these institutions are given below in brief.

R.C. Technical Institute

34. The foundation of technical education in Ahmedabad was laid by Sheth Madhavlal Ranchhodlal, who established R.C. Technical Institute in the year 1910, after the name of his illustrious father Rao Bahadur Ranchhodlal Chhotalal, pioneer in the textile industry in Ahmedabad. The control of the institute was transferred to the then Government of Bombay in the year 1917. Certificate courses in mechanical engineering, spinning and weaving, were conducted till 1947, when diploma courses in textile manufacture and textile chemistry

were introduced. Part-time apprentice courses in spinning, weaving, dyeing, mechanical engineering and electrical engineering, are also conducted at the institute. A certificate course in automobile engineering has been recently started. The institute also imparts technical education to high school students from neighbouring schools in Ahmedabad.

L.D. Engineering College

35. The credit for establishing L.D. Engineering College goes to Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, a prominent industrialist of Gujarat, who gave a donation of Rs. 25 lakhs in the sacred memory of his late father Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai. The Government of Bombay started the college in June 1948 with an intake capacity of 75 degree students, which was increased to 150 in the year 1956 and 300 students in June 1957.

Government Polytechnic

36. Diploma courses in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering which were formerly conducted in the L.D. Engineering College, Ahmedabad, have been shifted to a polytechnic established in 1957 with an intake capacity of 300 students. The buildings of the polytechnic, workshops and laboratory owing to exigencies of the State, are being used as Sachivalaya on the formation of the new State of Gujarat. The first year classes are, therefore, at present conducted at the R.C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, and the second and third year classes at the L.D. Engineering College, Ahmedabad.

Polytechnic for Girls

37. Government Girls' Polytechnic has also been started since 1964 at R.C. Technical Institute for the diploma courses in

1. Secretarial Practice, including Business Correspondence and Stenography,
2. Electronics and Radio Engineering and
3. Architectural Draftsmanship and Assistantship.

These courses are for a duration of 2 years, 3 years and 2 years respectively. The intake capacity of the polytechnic is 30 students for each of the three courses.

Technical Schools

38. There are in addition, two Government technical high schools, namely (i) located at R.C. Technical Institute, and (ii) another at Ghee Kanta Road, Ahmedabad, with 540 and 220 students respectively on the roll. An Industrial Training Institute has also been started at Ahmedabad and imparts training in different trades and avocations like carpentry, clock and watch repairing, draftsmen (civil), draftsmen (mechanical), fitter, motor mechanic, machinist, surveyor, turner and welder.

L. M. College of Pharmacy

39. The L. M. College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad, was established in the year 1947 by the Ahmedabad Education Society with a donation of Rs. 3 lakhs from the family of Sheth Ramanlal Lallubhai in the sacred memory of his father Sheth Lallubhai Motilal. The college is situated in the university campus and is affiliated to the Gujarat University. The Ahmedabad Education Society has spent about Rs. 17 lakhs for building and equipment. The college receives aid from the Central and State Governments, and conducts both degree as well as diploma courses. Recognised as a technological institute by the State and the Central Governments, it has an intake capacity of 75 seats for degree courses and 100 seats for diploma courses and a hostel for 200 students

Source :
Director of Technical Education, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad

PART C—ORGANISATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

(1) ORGANISATIONS

(a) Gujarat Vidyasabha

40. Gujarat Vidyasabha was formerly known as Gujarat Vernacular Society. The society was established on 26th December, 1848, and had among its pioneers and founders such distinguished persons as the late Kavi Dalpatram Dahyabhai and Col. Alexander Kinlock Forbes. It had also enlisted the services of such notable men of letters as Lalshanker Umiashanker, Ramanbhai Nilkanth, Acharya Anandshanker Dhruv and G. V. Mavlanker. During the course of its existence extending over 100 years of continuous and meritorious service in the development of Gujarati language, literature and education, it has also made valuable contribution in the field of social reforms by educating public opinion.

41. The society was styled Vidhyasabha in the year 1946 when its activities in imparting education and promoting research and cultural education were further expanded. The endowment of more than 209 trusts amounting to Rs. 1,248,508 at the end of 1965-66 for publication of books, running of schools, giving scholarships, etc., is a glowing tribute to the valuable work done by the institution in furthering the cause of education in all its branches by the munificent donations received from the public. The foremost among its patrons is Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai who has donated Rs. 13 lakhs for the development of its activities and construction of a new building for the Vidyasabha. The Sabha conducts an arts college named Ramanand Mahavidyalaya established under the auspices of the Brahmachari Vadi Trust. The college has received a further donation of Rs. 3 lakhs from Sheth Harivallabh Kalidas Trust for its building. R. B. Ranchhodlal Chhotalal Girl's School founded in 1892 by the society, has now grown into a fullfledged girls' high school. Other institutions the Vidyasabha conducts are B. J. Research Institute for post-graduate studies and research since 1946. Sanskrit Vidya Mandir started in the same year is successfully encouraging and propagating studies in Sanskrit language. The Sanskrit *Pathshala* conducted by it under Brahmachari Vadi Trust is one of the foremost *Pathshalas* for the study of Vedant, Nyaya, Darshan, etc., leading to the degree of 'Acharya'. The Vidyasabha has also earmarked a fund of Rs. 39,419 for arranging lectures by eminent personalities. The Nat Mandal started with the object of reviving dramatic art has made notable contribution to this special field by staging dramas and old masterpieces.

42. Besides publishing more than 600 valuable books on research, literature, education and other fields of knowledge, the Vidyasabha publishes a Gujarati monthly 'Buddhi Prakash' which was started 116 years ago. Its membership includes 1,025 life members and 2 honorary members.

43. The Vidyasabha library has a valuable collection of 51,707 books worth Rs. 152,344 and 775 registered members.

(b) Ahmedabad Education Society

44. Ahmedabad is greatly indebted to the Ahmedabad Education Society for the rapid progress of higher education and the establishment of Gujarat University. Although the need for starting Ahmedabad Education Society was keenly felt long since, it did not materialise till 1935, as some of its foremost workers like G. V. Mavlanker, Balwantrai Thakore, and Jivanlal Diwan, were in jail during the political turmoil and unrest which enveloped the city during the *Satyagraha* movement of 1930-32. After their release the idea took concrete form and the Ahmedabad Education society came into being. By that time the project of a separate university for Gujarat was also taking shape, for which purpose the society applied itself to the task of establishing colleges and other institutions of higher education at Ahmedabad.

45. The Ahmedabad Education Society was registered on 15th May, 1935 with about 300 life members. Bhaskerrao Medh was the first president of the governing body. In the first election under the constitution of the society, Acharya Anandshanker Dhruva was elected president and Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai as the chairman of the governing body. The society went on expanding its activities with the munificent donations it received from time to time from the philanthropists of the city. H. L. College of Commerce was the first to be started by the society in June 1936 from a donation of Rs. 60,000 given by Sheth Tribhovandas Hargovinddas and Sheth Amritlal Hargovinddas. An arts college, called the S. L. D. Arts College was started in June 1937 with the donation of Rs. 2 lakhs given by Sheth Chimanlal, Sheth Kasturbhai and Sheth Narottambhai, sons of Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai. The society then purchased 100 acres of land in the Navrangpura area and started construction of buildings for these two institutions. The necessity of another science college was acutely felt by this time. But the efforts to provide one were interrupted by World War II and then by the 'Quit India' movement and bore fruit some years later when the society received from Sheth Navinchandra Mafatlal a munificent donation of Rs. 7 lakhs for M. G. Science Institute which started functioning in June 1946. A pharmacy college named Shri Lallubhai Motilal Pharmacy College was added in June 1947 from the donation of Rs. 301,000 given by Mrs. Revabahen, widow of Sheth Lallubhai Motilal. Against these donations, the society spent Rs. 12 lakhs towards the total cost of the Pharmacy College and Rs. 16 lakhs towards that of the M. G. Science Institute. The Physical Research Laboratory then came into existence in cooperation with Dr. Vikram Sarabhai in 1950. Other institutions the Ahmedabad Education Society has started are (i) School of Architecture, (ii) A. G. Teachers' College, and A. G. High School from the donations received from the Acharatlal Girdharlal Charities Trust and (iii) H. K. Primary Training College and H. K. Primary School from the donations received from Sheth Jayakrishana Harivallabhdas and his brothers.

46. Mavlanker who was the moving spirit of the society had thus done nearly everything including the purchase of 525 acres of land adjacent to the society's lands for the establishment of the Gujarat University. He had also inspired Sheth Kasturbhai to donate a munificent amount of Rs. 25 lakhs for an engineering college at Ahmedabad and Sheth Amritlal Hargovandas to donate Rs. 5 lakhs for an agricultural college at Anand so that the Gujarat University may have all the faculties, when established. The society has also built as many as 12 hostels for the students studying at these colleges from public donations and grants from the Government.

47. The total number of students studying in the society's colleges and schools in the year 1965-66 was 6,257. The teaching staff in these institutions numbered 290. The total yearly expenditure incurred by the society on these institutions was Rs. 2,465,704 in 1964–65. The assets of the society inclusive of college buildings, hostels, land, laboratories, libraries, etc., are valued at more than Rs. 2 crores.

(2) INSTITUTIONS

(a) UNIVERSITIES

(i) Gujarat University

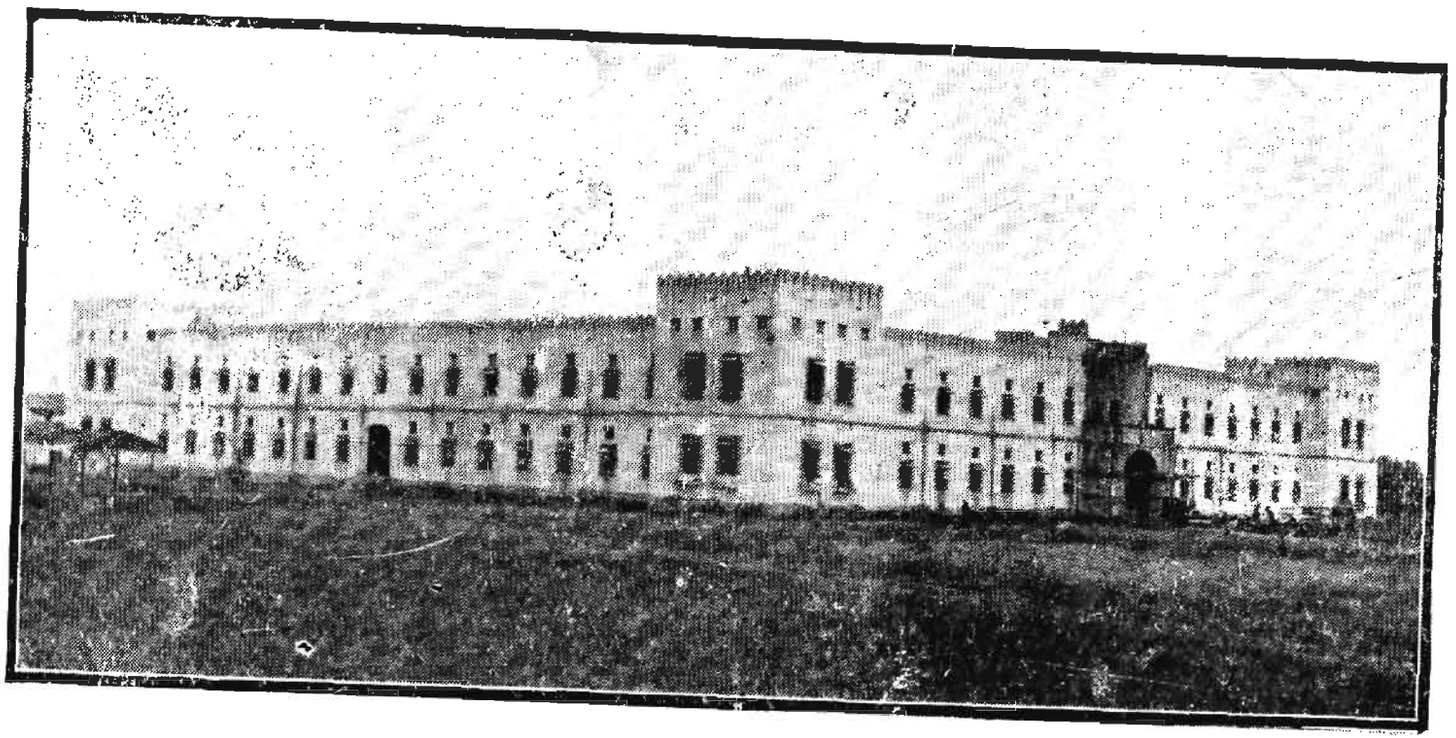
Introduction

48. Pursuant to the recommendations of a committee headed by the late Shri G.V. Mavlanker to decentralise and reorganise university education in the then State of Bombay, Gujarat University came into being under the Gujarat University Act, 1949, as a teaching and affiliating university. It had then under its jurisdiction sixteen (now eighteen) districts, 21 colleges and 3 recognised institutions imparting higher education in the faculties of (1) Arts including education, (2) Science, (3) Technology including engineering, (4) Agriculture, (5) Law, (6) Medicine and (7) Commerce. During the course of its existence of a little over sixteen years, the university has developed into one of the biggest universities in Western India, with 141 affiliated colleges, 9 recognised institutions and 4 post-graduate departments in eight



Gujarat University

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Gujarat Vidyapith

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faculties, the Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine having been added in the year 1956 with a view to rehabilitating the indigenous system of medicine.

Location and Jurisdiction

49. The university is situated at Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-9. Its jurisdiction extends over all the districts of Gujarat State excluding (i) the limits of Vallabh Vidyanagar in Anand taluka in Kaira district and the area within a radius of 5 miles from the Sardar Patel University and (ii) the area comprising the city of Baroda and territories within a radius of 10 miles from the office of Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda in Baroda district.

Authorities

50. There are 3 principal academic and executive bodies, viz., the senate, the academic council and the syndicate. The senate is composed largely of elected members from different constituencies besides 20 members nominated by the Chancellor. The syndicate, the principal executive body, is elected by the members of the senate and several other constituencies for a term of 3 years. The academic council is largely concerned with academic matters such as qualifications for admission, courses of study, standards of passing and classes, text books, qualifications of teachers, etc. Chairman of every board of studies is an *ex-officio* member of the academic council. In addition, it has 3 representatives each of (a) principals of affiliated colleges and (b) heads of recognised institutions. The Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, Deans of faculties and Heads of university departments are the other *ex-officio* members of the academic council.

51. According to the Gujarat University Act, Deans of faculties are elected every year from amongst the members of the respective faculties.

Development

52. Gujarat University is an affiliating university at undergraduate level while it is a teaching one at post-graduate level. Since the responsibility for post-graduate instruction has been statutorily enjoined on the university, it has evolved a plan of coordinated instruction under the direct control and supervision of the university so as to ensure efficient and diversified instruction by pooling the teaching personnel recognised by the university. There are at present 141 post-graduate centres in various subjects duly instituted by the university in selected colleges and institutions. The university has also set up departments of its own for post-graduate instruction in economics, political science, history, sociology, labour welfare, Gujarati, Hindi, English, Sanskrit, Persian, psychology, philosophy, education, vocational guidance, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, mathematics and statistics.

Affiliated Colleges

53. The university started with 21 affiliated colleges and has developed into one of the largest universities in this part of the country with 141 affiliated colleges. The following chart shows the progress made between 1950–51 and 1966–67.

Year	*Total No. of Colleges*
1950–51	21
1960–61	72
1966–67	141

Medium of Instruction and Examination

54. Gujarati is the medium of instruction and examination but it is permissible for any affiliated college, recognised institution or university department to use English or Hindi as medium of instruction and for any students to use English or Hindi as medium of examination.

External Examinations

55. An important feature of this university is the system of external examinations in the Faculty of Arts introduced with a view to enabling working students and others who cannot afford to foot the high cost of university education. The total number of external students registered during the year 1966–67 was 7,200.

Post-graduate Education

56. The post-graduate training and research is carried out in 4 university departments, 9 recognised institutions and 141 post-graduate

training centres at various colleges. The courses offered at the university are :

First degrees	Higher degrees	Under-graduate diploma courses	Post-graduate diplomas
1	2	3	4
B A., B.Sc.	B.Ed., M.A.	L.T.D., Dip.	Dip. in
B.Com.	M.Sc.	F.A. (Music)	Anaesthesia
B.Sc.(Agri.)	M.Com.	Dip. F.A.	(D.A.),T.D.D.
B.D.S.	LL.B.	(Drama),	D.O.M.S.,
B.Pharm.	LL.M.	Dip. J.	D.V. & D.
B.E.	M.Ed.	(Journalism)	D.G.O.
(C.M.& E)	M.D.S.,M.E.		Paediatrics
M.B.B.S.	(C.M. & E)		Dip. in
B.A.M.S.	M. Pharm.		Labour Law
	B. Lib. Sc.		and Practices
	Ph.D.		Dip. in Taxa-
	M.L.W.		tion and
	D.Sc.,D.Litt.		Practice

Academic Reforms

57. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Examination Reforms Committee a three years' integrated degree course in the faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce and General Education was introduced from June 1962. A system of internal evaluation of the students' work alround the year to the extent of 30 per cent of total marks was introduced for inducing them to work round the whole year. The total number of students admissible in a college has been restricted to 1,500 and to 100 in a class or a division thereof to promote close ties between the teacher and the taught.

Hostel Accommodation

58. Though to a limited extent, facility for hostel accommodation with intake capacity of 325 students including 60 women students is provided in five residential blocks in the university campus, four for male and one for female students.

Student Welfare Activities

59. A full-time director along with the chief medical officer of the university looks after student welfare activities such as physical education, sports, medical examination of students, financial assistance to the needy, organisation of camps for youth leadership, mountaineering, campus work projects, etc. With a view to build up a second line of defence, NCC training for all able-bodied male students for three years' duration of their collegiate studies has been introduced from 1963 replacing compulsory physical education for the first two years of studies. Girl students and those who cannot join NCC have to undergo a programme of physical education and nursing including first aid. A special health unit staffed by a full-time R.M.O. with necessary staff provides free medical aid to students, teachers, employees of the university including their family members, and to other residents on the campus on payment of nominal charges.

Library

60. The university library housed in a commodious building of its own with special cubicles for research students, has more than 130,000 volumes. It also subscribes to 853 periodicals in various subjects.

Foreign Universities Information Bureau

61. The university has set up a Foreign Universities Information Bureau for advising students desiring to study abroad particularly in countries like U.S.A., U.K. and Germany and helping them in securing admission.

Press and Publication

62. For catering to the large printing needs of the university and its examinations, the university has a well equipped press of its own. By a phased publication programme, work of experienced teachers and experts including translation of selected standard works into Gujarati are undertaken for providing suitable reading material to the students.

Extra-mural Activities

63. The university department of extra-mural activities looks after activities like extension lectures, periodical seminars, organisation of exhibitions, screening of films, celebrating of the birth days and centenaries of eminent men in various fields.

(ii) Gujarat Vidyapith

64. The Gujarat Vidyapith was founded by Mahatma Gandhi in the year 1920 as a National University for Gujarat, the first of its kind established in the wake of the Non-co-operation movement, when the need for starting such an institution fulfilling the national aspirations was keenly felt. Gandhiji was its first Chancellor. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was its Vice-Chancellor and after Gandhiji's demise its Chancellor. Dr. Rajendraprasad was the Chancellor till his death in 1963, when Shri Morarji Desai succeeded him.

Development and Growth

65. Till the year 1930, the Vidyapith was teaching degree courses in literature, history, mathematics, philosophy, politics, economics, commerce, art, music, etc., which were recognised by Government as equivalent to the degree of B. A. of the chartered universities. The first break in its academic work occurred between 1930 and 1935 due to the national struggle for independence, when all its teachers and students joined the Non-cooperation movement and the institution was declared illegal. The activities were resumed in 1935. Another such break came in 1942–45 due to the 'Quit India' movement. The teachers and students again participated in the movement and the normal academic activities of the Vidyapith came to a standstill. The work was resumed after 1945. Since then it has been built up as a full-fledged university teaching from the primary to the collegiate courses.

66. The Vidyapith also conducts a basic primary and secondary school with spinning and hand weaving as the basic craft. The school is recognised as an experimental school by Government for imparting a complete course of basic education equivalent to the Vineet or Matric. Other institutions run by the Vidyapith are Mahadev Desai Samajseva Mahavidyalaya, Basic Teachers' Training Institution and Khadi Gram Udyoga Mahavidyalaya to train Block Development Officers working in the Community Development Project in theoretical and practical work in village industries. The Vidyapith works for the promotion of Hindi language in Gujarat, holds training classes for workers in Hindi and conducts bi-annual examinations in the State.

Publications

67. Under the inspiring guidance of Mahatmaji the Vidyapith has standardised spellings in Gujarati language through its publication of a Gujarati dictionary known as *Jodni Kosh*. The spelling system enunciated therein is accepted by the university, the Government and the S.S.C. Board, and is now current all over Gujarat.

68. As a result of its research activities it has published since 1922 about forty-five works on ancient Indian history, literature, culture and philosophy. Text books for schools have been published in a reader series, which has been in use in primary and secondary schools of Gujarat. Text books and other books published till now number 250, of which 25 are for Hindi Prachar work.

Library

69. The Vidyapith library contains about 72,000 books in more than a dozen languages-Indian and foreign—covering a large variety of subjects. Since it is recognised as the regional library of Gujarat, Government has transferred to it the Gujarati section of their copyright books numbering over 51,000 bringing the total collection of books to 123,000. The Vidyapith library is now housed in a separate building known as Gandhi Bhavan.

Village Service Centres

70. Three village service centres are conducted by the Vidyapith at Bochasan, Bhalada and Dethli in Kaira district. The centre at Bochasan trains (i) village workers for work among backward classess and (ii) teacher of district boards in basic education. One more centre has been recently opened at Ambheti Sukhala village in Surat district for conducting an Ashram school for Adivasi children and social education classes for adults.

Tribal Research and Training Institute

71. The Vidyapith has also started one Tribal Research and Training Institute which conducts a three months certificate course for officers working in Tribal Blocks. A tribal museum

and special publications on tribal culture and economy are the chief activities of the institute.

Encyclopaedia Project in Gujarati

72. The Vidyapith has undertaken the preparation of a 10 Volume Encyclopaedia in Gujarati language. A separate department called *Gnan Kosh* Department has been set up for the purpose. This project which is estimated to cost Rs. 160,000 will be completed within a period of about 10 years.

(b) IMPORTANT INSTITUTIONS

(i) B. J. Institute of Learning and Research

73. In 1938–39, when Acharya Anandshanker Dhruva was its president, the Gujarat Vernacular Society planned, organised and started a post-graduate and research department, which was recognised by the Bombay University for conducting post-graduate instruction and research in Sanskrit, ancient Indian culture and Gujarati and later on in Prakrit, Arabic and Persian. It undertook research on various subjects pertaining to language, literature, history, culture and sociology.

74. In 1946, Gujarat Vidyasabha into which the society was transformed in that year received a donation of Rs. 200,000 from Sheth Bholabhai Jeshingbhai and the department of Post-graduate and Research developed into Sheth Bholabhai Jeshingbhai Institute of Learningand Research, managed by a committee of the Trust. Gujarat University also recognised the institute for post-graduate studies and research in Sanskrit, ancient Indian culture, Gujarati and Persian. As post-graduate instruction has been taken over by the university, the B. J. Institute now conducts the post-graduate centre of Indian culture only. It guides Ph.D. students in research in Sanskrit, ancient Indian culture and Gujarati, and has also undertaken the task of publishing critical edition of the *Bhagvat Purana*. The institution has so far brought out more than 55 publications in its research series. It possesses a rich collection of books, journals, old manuscripts in Sanskrit, Gujarati, Arabic, Persian, etc., and a small archaeological museum.

(ii) Physical Research Laboratory

75. In 1948, the Ahmedabad Education Society under an agreement with the Karmakshetra Education Foundation took over the Cosmic Ray Laboratory of Dr. Vikram Sarabhai and named it the Physical Research Laboratory by adding a Department of Atmospheric Physics. It was then located in the M. G. Institute of Science. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai and Prof. K. R. Ramanathan were appointed its first professors. Initial research programme comprised the study of the time variations of cosmic rays under the direction of Dr. Vikram Sarabhai and the study of the upper atmosphere under the direction of Prof. Ramanathan. With the assistance of the Atomic Energy Commission of the Government of India, the scope of the research programme was further expanded in 1949 by adding a department of Theoretical Physics and a full-fledged department of electronics.

76. The plot of land on which the building of the laboratory stands at present has been provided by the Ahmedabad Education Society. The building was occupied in April 1954. In addition to the financial and other support provided from the very beginning by the Ahmedabad Education Society and Karmakshetra Education Foundation, the Laboratory receives grants from the Department of Atomic Energy, Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Government of Gujarat and the Gujarat University for various research projects and scholarships.

77. The management of the Laboratory vests in a council consisting of 3 representatives of the Government of India and one each of the Government of Gujarat, the Ahmedabad Education Society and the Karmakshetra Education Foundation and the Director.

78. The Laboratory has so far carried out extensive investigations into time variation of cosmic rays, which have yielded valuable information on the origin, acceleration and modulation of cosmic rays and solar-geophysical relationships and inter planetary magnetic fields. The atmospheric ozone measurements have led to increased knowledge of atmospheric circulation in the upper troposphere and stratosphere. The characteristics of the ionosphere and their response to solar activity

have been studied with a variety of techniques including that of radio astronomy. Theoretical investigations on nuclear structure and nuclear forces are carried out by the Department of Theoretical Physics. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of U. S. A. has provided equipment for the radio tracking of the satellites, which has been recently installed on the Laboratory grounds.

79. An I. B. M. Electronic Computor has recently been installed at the Laboratory. It has also a good library. The Laboratory works in close collaboration with the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Meteorological Department and National Physical Laboratory. The Laboratory has a well-qualified basic scientific staff and serves as a post-graduate study centre for physics. Various universities, such as Baroda, Gujarat, Poona, Karnatak and Kerala have recognised the Laboratory as a centre for post-graduate work leading to their Ph. D. degree in Physics. No fees are charged from the research scholars, all of whom are provided with scholarships or fellowships.

(iii) Indian Institute of Management

80. Various changes in the social, economic and political institutions of the country and the growth of scientific and technical knowledge have underlined the importance of preparing young men and women for managerial career in business, Government and other organisations. There was, therefore, a clear necessity to establish a high level institute for conducting research and imparting training in Business Management.

81. The Institute is sponsored jointly by the Government of India, the Government of Gujarat, Industry and the Ford Foundation in collaboration with the Harvard's School of Business Administration, Boston, U. S. A. The Government of Gujarat was to provide land and the Industry was to bear the cost of buildings. The Government of India offered to bear the annual revenue expenditure through grants-in-aid and the Ford Foundation promised help in finding top ranking experts from abroad for the first five years at least. The Ford Foundation also agreed to provide fellowships to enable Indian Faculty of Institute to go abroad for further studies and observation tours and also to provide the necessary funds for building the library of the Institute. The society for establishing the Institute was registered on 11th December, 1961 and started functioning from 1st June, 1962. The general direction of the affairs of the Institute vests in the Board of Governors. The Board has nominees of the Central Government, the Government of Gujarat, All-India Council of Technical Education, All-India Management Association, National Productivity Council and representatives of Commerce, Industry, Labour and other interests. Under the above arrangement the Government of India meets the annual recurring expenditure of the Institute in full and 50 per cent non-recurring expenditure. The Government of Gujarat bears the remaining 50 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure, and has also donated 65 acres of land for the Institute campus. The Institute has by now built up a library with about 25,000 volumes.

(iv) National Design Institute

82. The National Design Institute has been set up by the Government of India, Ministry of Industry, in 1961 at Ahmedabad as an All-India body with the assistance of the Ford Foundation. The functions of the Institute are research, training and service in industrial design, product design, architecture and planning, graphic design and allied fields.

83. The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation has made a very generous gift of part of the land on the west bank of the Sabarmati river, close to the Sardar Bridge and opposite to Sanskar Kendra and Tagore Theatre, where the Institute's permanent buildings and residential accommodation for staff and students are under construction. The Government of India has by now given a grant of Rs. 1,360,000 and the Government of Gujarat Rs. 10 lakhs. The Institute has received in foreign currency from Ford Foundation machinery and equipment worth Rs. 3,107,000 and library worth Rs. 382,400. The project is estimated to

Source :

1. *First Annual Report*, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.
2. Note furnished by Administrative Officer, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.

cost Rs. 90 lakhs, out of which Rs. 57 lakhs will be for the building and Rs. 23 lakhs for machinery and equipment.

84. The Institute has established workshops in wood, metal, printing, photography, ceramics, textiles, etc. These workshops have been equipped with most modern machinery both indigenous and imported. The Institute's design library is equipped with books and periodicals on many subjects like art, architecture, sculpture, landscape, architecture, structural engineering, town and country planning, etc., besides slides, michrofilms, prints and other audio-visual aids.

85. The training to be imparted is through participation in and contact with research projects and service projects. It offers education and training at post-graduate level in the subjects mentioned at the outset. Admissions are given in the month of January or July each year and the selected candidates are required to undergo a course of training extending over 3 years. Candidates with exceptional merits may be permitted to qualify earlier if their performance justifies it. The valuation of each trainee is based on his capacity to learn and his ability to perform. Those who reach the required standard are awarded a certificate. Each trainee is paid stipend according to the level of his performance. Candidates sponsored by Government, semi-Government organisations or Industry do not receive any stipend from the Institute.

(v) Sastu Sahitya Vardhak Karyalaya

86. Any account of the activities for the development of Gujarati literature in the city will remain incomplete without taking note of the contribution made by Swami Akhandanand through Sastu Sahitya, an institution first established by him at Bombay in 1907 and later shifted to Ahmedabad in 1911 A. D.

Birth of the Institution

87. Swamiji became *sanyasi* in 1904. He first toured Gujarat and then went to Bombay enroute to the Himalayas. While at Bombay, he went out to purchase a copy of *Ekadash Skandh*, and was greatly surprised at the very high price demanded by the bookseller. This incident set him thinking. How can the poor afford such books at such a high price? and gave birth to the idea of publishing books on religion, at cheaper prices. Thus came the Sastu Sahitya into being. The first such work to be published was *Ekadash Skandh* sold at only 6 annas (37 paise) followed by a number of others. Swamiji was a great organiser and an able and efficient administrator, whose pioneer efforts in this direction met with signal success. The publishing activities of Sastu Sahitya went on expanding from time to time and extended to diverse subjects like religion, Vedanta, philosophy, medicine, hygiene, history, biographies, preachings and moral teachings of saints, devotional songs and books for children and women. Various welfare activities started by Swamiji include donations to institutions, contributions for building temples and *dharmashalas*, and distribution of the essence of the root of *butea frondosa* (*khakhra-no-arka*), an opthalmic medicine, to the poor at nominal price.

88. When he last fell ill, Swamiji thought of winding up Sastu Sahitya. The idea of winding up an institution which had rendered yeomen service to the people of Gujarat, shocked many of his disciples and well-wishers who requested him not to do so. His eyes then fell on Shri Manu Subedar, who willingly agreed to shoulder the responsibility of running the Institution after Swamiji's death. Sastu Sahitya was reorganised into a trust from 5th January, 1942. The board of trustees is composed of nine members. Shri Subedar continued as the main trustee and chairman from 1942 to 1960, when Shri H. M. Patel acceded to his wishes to be the chairman. The board has carried forward the noble work started by Swamiji by expanding the sphere of activities of the Institution in keeping with his wishes and needs of the present generation. The various series in which the books are published are:

1. *Sarvopayogi Sahitya Shreni*—Literary series—useful to all for imparting knowledge to the common man on diverse subjects, priced at 75 paise to Rs. 2.25.

2. *Aam Sahitya Shreni*—People's literary series for the masses—dealing with religion, philosophy, stories, biographies, hymns, medicine, hygiene and children's fare, priced at 20 to 50 paise.

3. *Works on Ayurved*—This series has published works like *Sushrut Ayurveda, Charak Samhita, Ashtanga Hradaya, Madhav Milan, Bhava Prakash, Sharangdhar Samhita, Harit Samhita, Pathyapathya,* etc., with the original text, Gujarati translation and explanatory notes, besides 25 books large and small to acquaint the public with the Ayurvedic system of medicine. *Aryabhishak* published by Swamiji has so far run into 14 editions.

4. Old poems and devotional songs

5. Reprinting of rare books

6. *Vividh Granthmala*—This is the series originally started by Swamiji in 1907.

89. True to the objective so dear to Swamiji, Sastu Sahitya has been offering its publications to the public at reduced rates on the death anniversary of its founder. 62,000 copies of *Shrimad Bhagvad Geeta* and *Ayurved Nibandhmala* have been sold at half the price. *Bhagvad Geeta* was distributed free to the first student and the teacher in every class in the high schools of Gujarat. A purchaser of *Dharmalap* by Swami Prakashanandji was given free a copy *Vartalap* by the same author.

AKHAND ANAND

90. Started in November 1947 at the instance of Shri Manu Subedar in the memory of the late Swamiji, the number of subscribers to this magazine which initially stood at 7,000, has now risen to 46,000.

91. In the lifetime of Swamiji, the Sastu Sahitya had published 228 books between 1908 and 1941. The board of trustees have reprinted 59 of the former publications and added 717 bringing the total to 1,004.

92. During the lifetime of Swamiji the Institution was working in rented premises. This is now housed in buildings of its own located on the original site admeasuring about 30,000 sq. ft. In the year 1954 Akhandanand Hall and Dharma Pustakalaya constructed by the Trust at an expenditure of about Rs. 175,000 are befitting monuments to Swamiji who had dedicated his life to the spread of knowledge. The library has over 10,000 books of reference on religion and comparative philosophy. Other institutions with which the name of Bhikshu Akhandanand has been associated are (i) Akhandanand Ayurvedic Hospital, towards the construction of which Shri Manu Subedar has given a munificent donation of Rs. 250,000 from his charitable endowment the Lotus Trust, and (ii) Akhandanand Ayurvedic College, for which Shri Subedar made a further contribution of Rs. 150,000. Thus, the keen interest which Swamiji took in furthering the cause of Ayurved has been given concrete shape through these institutions which are living monuments to his selfless service to humanity. The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation has also paid a tribute to his memory by naming the road passing by the offices of the Institution as Swami Akhandanand Marg.

(C) OTHER INSTITUTIONS

93. In addition to the institutions mentioned above, there are a few other institutions worthy of note. Details of such institutions are given in brief as under.

(i) School for Deaf-Mutes

94. The School for the Deaf and Mute owes its origin to the anxiety of a father to train his deaf-mute son. Shri P. L. Desai, who had a deaf-mute son, gave up service and opened the school in 1908 in his own house with only 2 pupils, one of them being his son. In a short time this small class developed into a school of importance and a unique non-sectarian institution. The school is at present managed by a committee appointed every year from the general body of patrons, vice-patrons, donors, life members and annual members. The pupils are given free education without distinction of caste and creed up to Vernacular standard IV besides articulate speech and lip-reading. With a view to make the students self-supporting, useful crafts such as tailoring, composing and printing, spinning, weaving and drawing are also taught. By 1961-62 about 700 students have taken advantage of the school. The school is housed in its own buildings, situated at Navrangpura. The sources of income for the school are donations and grants from Government and local bodies.

(ii) School for the Blind

95. The School for the Blind was started in 1945 and is conducted by the managing committee of the School for Deaf-Mutes in one of the buildings of that school. The students are given free education without distinction of caste or creed up to Vernacular standard VII. They are also trained for the Primary School Certificate Examination. The books prescribed in Braille system are prepared by the school. The students are tought English and Hindi and trained in physiotherapy, music, weaving and cane work.

96. The school is now housed in its own buildings situated at Navrangpura. The sources of income are donations and grants from Government and local bodies

(iii) Sanskrit Pathshalas

97. In addition to the above institutions the following Sanskrit *Pathshalas* are run at Ahmedabad for the study of Sanskrit language. The strength of students at each of them is given below.

Institution	*No. of students*
Manohar Sanskrit Pathshala .	20
Kashivisvnath Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya	N.A.
Swaminarayan Sanskrit Pathshala	43
Brahmachari Wadi Sanskrit Pathshala	37
Swami Haripurji Sanskrit Pathshala	23
Saryu Ramanand Sanskrit Pathshala	28
Sanghvi Sanatanji Sanskrit Pathshala	87
Ahmedabad Sanskrit Pathshala .	53
Raghuvansh Vedant Vidyalay .	22

N.A.=Not available

CHAPTER VII

MOTHER TONGUE AND RELIGION

PART A—MOTHER TONGUE

Introductory

1. The following were the instructions given to the enumerators for recording replies to the questions on mother tongue and bilingualism.

"*Q. 7(a) Mother Tongue*

Write the mother tongue in full including dialect as returned by the person enumerated. Mother tongue is language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household. If the mother died in infancy write the language mostly spoken in the person's home in childhood. In the case of infants and deaf-mutes give the language usually spoken by the mother.

Q. 7(b) Any other Language(s)

After recording the mother tongue enquire whether the person knows any other language (s), Indian or foreign, and write the language (s) returned by him against this question. In case he does not know any other language put '×'.

The number of languages recorded against this question should not be more than two. These languages should be other than his mother tongue which he speaks and understands best and can use with felicity in communicating with others. Such language or languages will exclude dialects of the same language."

2. Returns of mother tongue have no scope for error except when deliberately misreported. Mention may, however, be made of the organised campaign on the part of some of the Muslim institutions, which advised their co-religionists to return Urdu as their mother tongue, even though Gujarati was the language spoken in the household. The reports to this effect were received from some of the Charge and District Census Officers. The matter was referred to the Registrar General who advised that "the enumerators should not deviate from the principle that he should record the mother tongue as returned by the person enumerated. When the enumerator has strong reasons to suspect that the person enumerated is deliberately giving a wrong answer he may draw attention to the penal provision of the Census Act which lays down penalty for wilful wrong answers but after having drawn the attention to this provision of the law, he should record the answer as returned by the citizen." Clear and definite instructions were accordingly issued to all the census enumerators who were strictly enjoined not to exercise any discretion or judgment of their own in such cases but to record the mother tongue as returned by the respondent.

Mother Tongue in Ahmedabad City

3. The city of Ahmedabad has returned as many as 44 languages as mother tongue, the most important and numerous among them being Gujarati, which claims 805,126 or 70.02 per cent of the total speakers in this metropolis. Other mother tongues which are worthy of note are in order Urdu (12.91 per cent), Hindi (7.96 per cent), Marathi (3.35 per cent), Marwari (1.70 per cent) and Sindhi (1.46 per cent). The cosmopolitan nature of this industrial city is further apparent from a fair distribution of other languages such as Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Punjabi, Bengali and Hindustani. Another interesting feature of language returns particularly in case of mother tongue other than Gujarati is that males appreciably outnumber females owing to the very nature of urban occupations which favour males in preference to females, who are generally left

behind in the initial stages of migration and are called later after the migrants are firmly settled in their new surroundings.

The following statement gives the mother tongues spoken in Ahmedabad City and the number of speakers returned by each of them.

STATEMENT VII.1

Mother tongue, Ahmedabad City, 1961

Sl. No.	Mother tongue	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	All Mother Tongues	**1,149,918**	**637,061**	**512,857**
1	Gujarati	805,126	435,419	369,707
2	Urdu	148,515	82,616	65,899
3	Hindi	91,522	60,707	30,815
4	Marathi	38,578	20,936	17,642
5	Marwari	19,516	11,293	8,223
6	Sindhi	16,792	8,903	7,889
7	Tamil	6,534	3,460	3,074
8	Punjabi	5,585	3,122	2,463
9	Telugu	4,133	2,233	1,900
10	Malayalam	2,726	2,036	690
11	Rajasthani	2,667	1,725	942
12	Kannada	2,045	1,151	894
13	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna	1,758	756	1,002
14	Bengali	928	567	361
15	Hindustani	825	542	283
16	Nepali	679	463	216
17	*Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/ Pashto/Pathani*	*471*	*244*	*227*
18	Kachchhi	467	270	197
19	*English*	*464*	*250*	*214*
20	Oriya	156	136	20
21	Sanskrit	89	..	89
22	*Portuguese*	*68*	*39*	*29*
23	Gurmukhi	59	53	6
24	*Persian*	*43*	*33*	*10*
25	*Arabic/Arbi*	*39*	*27*	*12*
26	Gondi	32	11	21
27	Kashmiri	19	14	5
28	*Chinese/Chini*	*16*	*12*	*4*
29	Pahari–Unspecified	11	8	3
30	*Balochi/Baluchi*	*7*	*5*	*2*
31	*Congolese*	*6*	*3*	*3*
32	*French*	*6*	..	*6*
33	Koshti–Bundeli	5	3	2
34	Maithili	5	5	..
35	*Spanish*	*5*	..	*5*
36	Bihari	4	4	..
37	Karnataka	4	4	..
38	*Hebrew/Jewish*	*3*	*2*	*1*
39	*Irani/Iranian*			..
40	*Ceylonese/Simelu/ Singhalese*	*2*	*2*	..
41	*German*	*2*	*2*	..
42	*Burmese*	*1*	*1*	..
43	*Japanese*	*1*	*1*	..
44	Malvi	1	..	1

NOTE :

(i) Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.
(ii) Names occurring after hyphen (–) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

MOTHER TONGUES IN SIX CITIES

4. The statement given below shows the distribution of major mother tongues in cities.

STATEMENT VII.2

Distribution of major mother tongues in cities, 1961

Sl. No.	Mother tongue	Ahmedabad	Baroda	Surat	Rajkot	Bhavnagar	Jamnagar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	All Mother Tongues	**1,149,918** (100.00)	**298,398** (100.00)	**288,026** (100.00)	**194,145** (100.00)	**176,473** (100.00)	**148,572** (100.00)
1	Gujarati	805,126 (70.02)	181,630 (60.87)	229,765 (79.77)	182,496 (94.00)	164,290 (93.10)	131,411 (88.45)
2	Hindi	91,522 (7.96)	12,897 (4.32)	5,092 (1.77)	..	..	1,894 (1.27)
3	Marathi	38,578 (3.35)	50,920 (17.06)	13,661 (4.74)	..	..	..
4	Marwari	19,516 (1.70)	..	..	..	..	..
5	Sindhi	16,792 (1.46)	15,331 (5.14)	..	4,786 (2.47)	7,004 (3.97)	4,339 (2.92)
6	Urdu	148,515 (12.91)	30,415 (10.19)	35.277 (12.25)	..	..	2,015 (1.36)
7	Kachchhi	..	..	..	..	..	3,354 (2.26)
8	Others	29,869 (2.60)	7,205 (2.42)	4,231 (1.47)	6,863 (3.53)	5.179 (2.93)	5,559 (3.74)

NOTE :

Mother tongues, the number of speakers of which is more than 1% of the total population have been regarded as major mother tongues.

As shown in the foot-note to the above statement, mother tongues, the number of speakers of which is more than 1 per cent of the total population of a city have been regarded as major mother tongues. The general pattern of distribution in all the six cities of Gujarat is more or less the same, but their proportionate strength varies from one city to another. Gujarati predominates in all the six cities, but the percentage of its speakers varies from 60.87 per cent in Baroda to 94 per cent in Rajkot. The proportionate strength of speakers of Gujarati as mother tongue is comparatively much higher in the cities of Peninsular Gujarat than in those of Mainland Gujarat. The relatively lower percentage in Baroda should be, however, accounted for by as many as 17 per cent of the total speakers having Marathi as their mother tongue, besides 10.19 per cent Urdu and 5.14 per cent Sindhi. Whereas those whose mother tongue is Hindi are proportionately as well as numerically the largest in the city of Ahmedabad, it is not at all important as a major mother tongue in Rajkot and Bhavnagar. Marwari as a major mother tongue is important only in Ahmedabad City, but Sindhi enjoys the position of a major mother tongue in all the cities except Surat. While Urdu as a major mother tongue is not of any importance in Rajkot and Bhavnagar, Kachchhi enjoys the position of a major mother tongue only in the city of Jamnagar. Thus, historical and economic factors appear to play a very important part in the linguistic composition of a city.

BILINGUALISM

5. The statement opposite distributes the speakers of languages according to the subsidiary language spoken by them.

Speakers of subsidiary languages in Ahmedabad City number 214,214. Hindi, which is gradually taking its legitimate place as a national language, has the largest number of subsidiary speakers (81,473), followed by English (66,110), Gujarati (60,909), Urdu (2,763) and Marathi (1,138). As is to be expected, among the speakers of subsidiary languages, Gujarati has the largest number of such speakers who account for 128,097 or 59.80 per cent of the total speakers of subsidiary languages. The next in order of bilingualism are Urdu (38,860), Hindi (14,576) and Marathi (12,855), followed by Sindhi, Marwari, Tamil, Punjabi, Malayalam and Telugu.

STATEMENT VII.3

Speakers of subsidiary languages in Ahmedabad City, 1961

Sl. No.	Subsidiary language	Speakers of subsidiary language	Percentage to total subsidiary speakers
1	2	3	4
	Total	**214,214**	**100.00**
1	Hindi	81,473	38.03
2	English	66,110	30.86
3	Gujarati	60,909	28.43
4	Urdu	2,763	1.29
5	Marathi	1,138	0.53
6	Arabic/Arbi	525	0.24
7	Sanskrit	425	0.20
8	Marwari	206	0.10
9	Sindhi	178	0.08
10	Tamil	119	0.06
11	Punjabi	92	0.04
12	Kannada	55	0.03
13	Malayalam	43	0.02
14	Persian	34	0.02
15	Rajasthani	33	0.02
16	Kachchhi	22	0.01
17	Bengali	16	0.01
18	French	14	0.01
19	Telugu	14	0.01
20	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/ Pashto/Pathani	13	0.01
21	Nepali	7	N
22	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna	6	N
23	Burmese	5	N
24	Portuguese	5	N
25	Ceylonese/Simelu/ Singhalese	3	N
26	Kashmiri	2	N
27	Spanish	2	N
28	African	1	N
29	Hindustani	1	N

N=Negligible

6. The statement that follows shows percentage distribution of speakers of the major mother tongues in Ahmedabad City who also speak one or more subsidiary languages.

STATEMENT VII.4

Distribution of speakers of the major mother tongues in Ahmedabad City who also speak one or more subsidiary languages, 1961

(a) *denotes absolute figures.*
(b) *denotes percentage distribution.*

Mother tongues in descending order of numerical strength	Three subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength		
1	2		
GUJARATI	HINDI	ENGLISH	URDU
(a) 805,126	(a) 69,265	(a) 55,762	(a) 1,829
(b) 100.00	(b) 8.60	(b) 6.93	(b) 0.23
URDU	GUJARATI	HINDI	ENGLISH
(a) 148,515	(a) 32,500	(a) 3,492	(a) 1,951
(b) 100.00	(b) 21.88	(b) 2.35	(b) 1.31
HINDI	GUJARATI	ENGLISH	URDU
(a) 91,522	(a) 11,358	(a) 2,452	(a) 421
(b) 100.00	(b) 12.41	(b) 2.62	(b) 0.46
MARATHI	GUJARATI	HINDI	ENGLISH
(a) 38,578	(a) 8,384	(a) 2,627	(a) 1,795
(b) 100.00	(b) 21.73	(b) 6.81	(b) 4.65
MARWARI	GUJARATI	HINDI	ENGLISH
(a) 19,516	(a) 3,626	(a) 592	(a) 89
(b) 100.00	(b) 18.58	(b) 3.03	(b) 0.46
SINDHI	HINDI	GUJARATI	ENGLISH
(a) 16,792	(a) 2,234	(a) 1,931	(a) 1,231
(b) 100.00	(b) 13.30	(b) 11.50	(b) 7.33

The foregoing statement shows that those whose mother tongue is Gujarati also speak Hindi, English and Urdu as subsidiary languages, in descending order of their numerical strength. Among other languages Urdu has as many as 21.88 per cent speaking Gujarati, 2.35 per cent Hindi and 1.31 per cent English as a subsidiary language. Amongst speakers of Hindi, Gujarati is a subsidiary language spoken by 12.41 per cent which rises to 21.73 per cent in case of those whose mother tongue is Marathi and declines to 18.58 per cent in case of Marwari. Among speakers of Sindhi, Hindi is a subsidiary language spoken by 13.30 per cent as against 11.50 per cent for Gujarati and 7.33 per cent for English. The statement further reveals that while Gujarati claims a relatively larger number among speakers of subsidiary languages, Hindi occupies an important place among the speakers of subsidiary languages other than Gujarati for the obvious reason that it is becoming increasingly popular as a *lingua franca* of the country in which those who do not understand each other's mother tongue converse.

SPEAKERS OF MOTHER TONGUES OTHER THAN GUJARATI IN SIX CITIES

7. The following statement gives the number of speakers having mother tongue other than Gujarati in the six cities of Gujarat.

STATEMENT VII.5

Speakers having mother tongue other than Gujarati in six cities, 1961

Sl. No.	City	No. of speakers speaking languages other than Gujarati	Total population of the city	Per cent of col. 3 to col. 4
1	2	3	4	5
	Total	**560,814**	**2,255,532**	**24.86**
1	Jamnagar	17,161	148,572	11.55
2	Rajkot	11,649	194,145	6.00
3	Bhavnagar	12,183	176,473	6.90
4	Ahmedabad	344,792	1,149,918	29.98
5	Baroda	116,768	298 398	39.13
6	Surat	58,261	288,026	20.23

In the total population of six cities those whose mother tongue is other than Gujarati constitute 24.86 per cent. This average is exceeded in Ahmedabad City, where it rises to 29.98 per cent and further goes up to 39.13 per cent in the city of Baroda. The high or low percentage of speakers whose mother tongue is other than Gujarati reveals the varied extent to which those outside the State are attracted to that particular city. The higher percentage for Baroda, however, results from a fairly large number of Marathi speaking population who have settled in that city which till Independence was the capital of the Gaekwars.

SINDHI SPEAKERS

8. Another important aspect of the language returns is the proportion of Sindhi speakers and their distribution among the six cities of Gujarat. Out of a total number of 49,752 persons speaking Sindhi in all the six cities combined, Ahmedabad and Baroda jointly account for 64.56 pet cent—the former 16,792 or 33.75 per cent and the latter 15,331 or 30.81 per cent. The rest are distributed between the remaining four cities among which Bhavnagar has 7,004 or 14.08 per cent as against 3.01 per cent in the city of Surat. The variation in the number of Sindhi speakers in the different cities of the State discloses the scope offered by each for the settlement of displaced persons from the neighbouring province of Sindh.

9. Statement VII.6 given at the end of this Chapter shows the extent of bilingualism in other cities of Gujarat.

PART B—RELIGION

RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION IN AHMEDABAD CITY

10. The following statement gives the religious composition of the city of Ahmedabad.

STATEMENT VII.7

Religion, Ahmedabad City, 1961

Religion	Persons	Percentage to total population	Males	Percentage to total males	Females	Percentage to total females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Religions	**1,149,918**	**100.00**	**637,061**	**100.00**	**512,857**	**100.00**
Buddhist	1,286	0.11	688	0.11	598	0.12
Christian	15,853	1.38	8,436	1.32	7,417	1.45
Hindu	884,756	76.94	492,677	77.34	392,079	76.45
Jain	64,341	5.60	33,970	5.33	30,371	5.92
Jew	351	0.03	170	0.03	181	0.03
Muslim	178,398	15.51	98,394	15.44	80,004	15.60
Sikh	3,059	0.27	1,782	0.28	1,277	0.25
Zoroastrian	1,859	0.16	939	0.15	920	0.18
Others	15	N	5	N	10	N

N=Negligible

The 3 most important religious communities in the capital of Gujarat are in order Hindu, Muslim and Jain. In the total population of the city Hindus account for 884,756 or 76.94 per cent, Muslims number 178,398 or 15.51 per cent and Jains 64,341 or 5.60 per cent. Among other religious persuasions the Christian community accounts for 15,853, Sikhs 3,059, Zoroastrians 1,859, Buddhists 1,286, Jews 351 and others 15.

DECADE VARIATION 1901-1961

11. Numerical strength of major religious communities in Ahmedabad City between 1901-61 is compared in the following statement.

STATEMENT VII.8

Numerical strength of major religious communities in Ahmedabad City, 1901 to 1961

Religion	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Religions	**185,889**	**216,777**	**274,007**	**234,265***	**591,267**	**788,333†**	**1,149,918**
	(100.00)	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**
Hindu	129,505	152,102	198,596	161,703	426,498	590,440	884,756
	(69.67)	(70.17)	(72.48)	(69.03)	(72.13)	(74.90)	(76.94)
Muslim	38,159	45,282	53,828	62,883	116.301	137,404	178,398
	(20.53)	(20.89)	(19.64)	(26.84)	(19.67)	(17.43)	(15.51)
Sikh	57	8	5	71	825	1,669	3,059
	(0.03)	(N)	(N)	(0.03)	(0.14)	(0.21)	(0.27)
Christian	1,264	1,224	2,405	3,277	8,467	11,207	15,853
	(0.68)	(0.56)	(0.88)	(1.40)	(1.43)	(1.42)	(1.38)
Jain	15,460	16,086	17,312	4,796	30,935	45,370	64,341
	(8.31)	(7.42)	(6.32)	(2.05)	(5.23)	(5.76)	(5.60)
Others	1,444	2,075	1,861	1,535	8,241	2,243	3,511
	(0.78)	(0.96)	(0.68)	(0.65)	(1.40)	(0.28)	(0.30)

N=Negligible

* The population of Ahmedabad City for 1931 given in the main Table A-IV is 310,000 which is estimated. The break-up by religion is, however, available for the enumerated population of 234,265 persons.

† The following 5 towns of 1951 have been merged in Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation in 1961:

(1) Acher, (2) Vadaj, (3) Amraiwadi, (4) Rakhial and (5) Khokhara Mehmedabad.

Since the religious composition of these 5 towns for 1951 is not available, their population is not included in the figures given under Col.7.

The above statement requires to be studied subject to the reservation that figures for 1931 Census do not reflect the correct position as that census was boycotted to an appreciable extent in the city of Ahmedabad as a result of the non-cooperation movement started by Mahatma Gandhi. Even inspite of this defect the broad picture of the religious composition of the city since 1901 remains more or less the same except for certain variations due to political and economic factors. Hindus who accounted for 69.67 per cent of the total population of the city in 1901 have gradually risen to 76.94 per cent. But the Muslims have fallen from 20.53 per cent to 15.51 per cent during the same period, probably due to evacuation to Pakistan. While the numerical strength of the Jains has risen from 15,460 in 1901 to 64,341 in 1961, their proportionate strength during the same period has gone down from 8.31 to 5.60 per cent. Among minor communities, increase during this period from 0.68 to 1.38 per cent in the Christian community is noteworthy.

PERCENTAGE DECADE VARIATION, 1901-1961

12. Percentage variation in the strength of major religious communities in Ahmedabad City between 1901-1961 is compared in the statement that follows.

STATEMENT VII.9

Percentage variation in the strength of major religious communities in Ahmedabad City, 1901-1961

Decade	Total	Hindus	Muslims	Sikhs	Christians	Jains	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1901-1911	+16.62	+17.45	+18.67	—85.97	—3.16	+4.05	+43.70
1911-1921	+26.40	+30.57	+18.87	—37.50	+96.49	+7.62	—10.31
1921-1931*	+13.14	—18.58	+16.82	+1,320.00	+36.26	—72.30	—17.51
1931-1941	+90.73	+163.75	+84.95	+1,061.67	+158.38	+545.02	+436.87
1941-1951†	+41.59	+38.44	+18.15	+102.30	+32.36	+46.66	—72.78
1951-1961	+37.36	+49.85	+29.83	+83.28	+41.46	+41.81	+56.53

* The population of Ahmedabad City for 1931 given in the main Table A-IV is 310,000 which is estimated. The break-up by religion is, however, available for the enumerated population of 234,265 persons.

† The following 5 towns of 1951 have been merged in Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation in 1961:

(1) Acher, (2) Vadaj, (3) Amraiwadi, (4) Rakhial and (5) Khokhara Mehmedabad.

The religious composition for these 5 towns for 1951 is not available and so their population is not included in the total population of 1951 given in this table.

The above statement must be interpreted subject to the remarks already made above in respect of the figures of 1931, which vitiate the percentages for the decades 1921-31 and 1931-41. Barring these two censuses, there has been a continuous increase in the strength of major religious communities not only during the last sixty years but also from one census to another. The rate of increase is, however, different for different communities. Among the three major communities in the city, the increase is the highest for Hindus and the least for Muslims, for reasons already noted before, namely migration of some of their co-religionists to Pakistan after Independence.

SIX CITIES

13. The religious composition of the 6 cities of Gujarat is given in the Statement VII.10 on page 204.

STATEMENT VII.10

Religion in six cities, 1961

Religion	Ahmedabad City		Baroda City		Surat City		Rajkot City		Bhavnagar City		Jamnagar City	
	Persons	Percentage to total population	Persons	Percentage to total population	Persons	Percentage to total population	Persons	Percentage to total population	Persons	Percentage to total population	Persons	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	**1,149,918**	**100.00**	**298,398**	**100.00**	**288,026**	**100.00**	**194,145**	**100.00**	**176,473**	**100.00**	**148,572**	**100.00**
Buddhist	1,286	0.11	89	0.03	43	0.01	16	0.01	1	N	19	0.01
Christian	15,853	1.38	2,977	1.00	1,284	0.45	783	0.40	716	0.41	830	0.56
Hindu	884,756	76.94	249,417	83.58	227,219	78.89	166,984	86.01	142,093	80.52	107,820	72.57
Jain	64,341	5.60	6,853	2.30	7,703	2.67	10,464	5.39	11,126	6.30	9,347	6.29
Jew	351	0.03	19	0.01	10	N	17	0.01	..	0	2	N
Muslim	178,398	15.51	37,685	12.63	47,946	16.65	15,560	8.01	22,213	12.59	29,921	20.14
Sikh	3,059	0.27	776	0.26	190	0.07	148	0.08	132	0.07	587	0.40
Zoroastrian	1,859	0.16	581	0.19	3,630	1.26	172	0.09	192	0.11	46	0.03
Others	15	N	1	N	1	N	1	N	..	0	..	0

N=Negligible

The strength of various religious communities in all the 6 cities follows more or less the same order as disclosed by the city of Ahmedabad. Hindus predominate in all of them. Their strength varies from 72.57 per cent in the city of Jamnagar to 86.01 per cent in Rajkot. It exceeds 80 per cent of the total population in Baroda, Rajkot and Bhavnagar but is a little less in Ahmedabad, Surat and Jamnagar, where it exceeds 70 per cent. The proportionate strength of Muslims is the highest in Jamnagar (20.14 per cent) and the lowest in Rajkot (8.01 per cent). Jains claim the highest percentage in Bhavnagar (6.30) and Jamnagar (6.29). While they are a little over 5 per cent in Ahmedabad and Rajkot, their strength in the population of Baroda and Surat is only 2.30 per cent and 2.67 per cent respectively. The only cities where Christians account for a little over 1 per cent are Baroda and Ahmedabad, their strength in the remaining cities being insignificant.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

14. The wardwise distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by sex is given in the Statement VII.11 on page 205.

Scheduled Castes

15. The population of Scheduled Castes living in Ahmedabad City comes to 122,278 or 10.63 per cent of its total population. Of these, 66,029 or 54.00 per cent are males and 56,249 or 46.00 per cent are females. The wards where the population of Scheduled Castes exceeds 10,000 are Ellis Bridge (10,636), Dariapur-Kazipur (15,100), Asarva (19,687), and Rajpur-Hirpur (17,748). The percentage of Scheduled Castes (10.63) to the total population of each ward varies and exceeds the city average in Raikhad (10.86 per cent), Dariapur-Kazipur (15.14 per cent), Shaherkotda (17.86 per cent), Asarva (18.33 per cent), Rajpur-Hirpur (48.96 per cent), Kankaria T.P.S (22.94 per cent), Jamalpur T. P. S. (26.81 per cent) and Baherampura (27.06 per cent). The wards which have not returned any Scheduled Caste population are Khadia-3, Jamalpur-2 and Kalupur-1. Wards where their strength is insignificant are Khadia-2 and Kalupur-2. Wards where they are numerically the most important are Asarva (19,687), Rajpur-Hirpur (17,748), Dariapur-Kazipur (15,100) and Ellis Bridge (10,636). Their concentration is found to be relatively greater in

Jamalpur–1, Raikhad and Shahpur wards within the city walls and in Ellis Bridge, Dariapur–Kazipur, Shaherkotda, Asarva, Rakhial, Rajpur-Hirpur, Kankaria T. P. S., and Jamalpur T. P. S. outside the city walls. They are thus found to be concentrated mostly in industrial areas where demand for manual and unskilled labour is comparatively greater.

STATEMENT VII.11

Distribution of population of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in each ward of Ahmedabad City, 1961

Sl. No.	Ward	Total population	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Percentage of Scheduled Castes to population of each ward	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to population of each ward	Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ahmedabad City		**1,149,918**	**122,278**	**66,029**	**56,249**	**5,714**	**3,104**	**2,610**	**10.63**	**0.50**	**10.63**	**0.50**
1	Khadia–1	34,035	622	305	317	..	..	..	1.83	0	0.05	0
2	Khadia–2	25,797	11	5	6	..	..	..	0.04	0	N	0
3	Khadia–3	21,548	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0
4	Jamalpur–1	51,706	4,976	2,621	2,355	101	51	50	9.62	0.20	0.43	0.01
5	Jamalpur–2	23,170	..	..	..	14	8	6	0	0.06	0	N
6	Raikhad	41,677	4,528	2,439	2,089	778	398	380	10.86	1.87	0.39	0.07
7	Kalupur–1	31,380	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0
8	Kalupur–2	33,331	2	1	1	..	..	..	0.01	0	N	0
9	Kalupur–3	26,198	913	455	458	91	60	31	3.48	0.35	0.08	0.01
10	Dariapur–1	43,678	502	288	214	..	..	..	1.15	0	0.04	0
11	Dariapur–2	31,465	2,022	1,082	940	5	3	2	6.43	0.02	0.18	N
12	Shahpur–1	41,038	2,157	1,261	896	7	3	4	5.26	0.02	0.19	N
13	Shahpur–2	54,512	5,322	2,784	2,538	530	280	250	9.76	0.97	0.46	0.05
14	Ellis Bridge	110,825	10,636	5,536	5,100	443	232	211	9.60	0.40	0.93	0.04
15	Sabarmati	27,387	2,288	1,239	1,049	249	145	104	8.35	0.91	0.20	0.02
16	Dariapur-Kazipur	99,737	15,100	8,086	7,014	1,547	834	713	15.14	1.55	1.31	0.13
17	Railwaypura	4,559	137	59	78	16	10	6	3.01	0.35	0.01	N
18	Shaherkotda	44,705	7,984	4,398	3,586	79	46	33	17.86	0.18	0.70	0.01
19	Saraspur	21,042	658	405	253	53	22	31	3.13	0.25	0.06	N
20	Asarva	107,376	19,687	10,822	8,865	883	464	419	18.33	0.82	1.71	0.08
21	Rakhial	82,926	6,936	3,828	3,108	390	229	161	8.36	0.47	0.60	0.03
22	Gomtipur	9,119	127	102	25	5	2	3	1.39	0.05	0.01	N
23	Rajpur-Hirpur	36,247	17,748	9,588	8,160	17	3	14	48.96	0.05	1.54	N
24	Rajpur-Hirpur (New Limit)	6,768	203	65	138	1	..	1	3.00	0.01	0.02	N
25	Khokhara Mehmedabad	48,468	2,782	1,594	1,188	199	110	89	5.74	0.41	0.24	0.02
26	Maninagar T.P.S.	25,858	443	159	284	12	7	5	1.71	0.05	0.04	N
27	Kankaria T.P.S.	27,355	6,275	3,439	2,836	89	64	25	22.94	0.33	0.55	0.01
28	Jamalpur T.P.S.	27,147	7,279	3,925	3,354	16	14	2	26.81	0.06	0.63	N
29	Baherampura	10,864	2,940	1,543	1,397	189	119	70	27.06	1.74	0.26	0.02

N=Negligible

SCHEDULED TRIBES

16. The population of Scheduled Tribes in Ahmedabad City is 5,714 persons, 3,104 males and 2,610 females. As is to be expected, their strength in the city is much less and accounts for 0.50 per cent only of its population. Their distribution in the different wards varies from nil in all the 3 Khadia wards, Kalupur–1 and 2 and Dariapur–1 to 1.87 per cent in Raikhad. Areas where their strength exceeds 1 per cent of the total population of the ward are Raikhad, Dariapur–Kazipur and Baherampura. The population of Scheduled Tribes in a highly urbanised and industrial city like Ahmedabad would naturally be negligible or insignificant, as they had been so far living a secluded life in the remote tracts of the forest areas which were till recently not opened up by modern means of communications.

STATEMENT VII.6

Speakers of subsidiary languages, 1961

Total speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary language
Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
		AHMEDABAD CITY		
		All Mother Tongues		
637,041	**512,833**	**153,469**	**60,745**	**Hindi (M57,295, F24,178), English (M51,619, F14,491), Gujarati (M40,857, F20,052), Urdu (M1,787, F976), Marathi (M600, F538), Arabic/Arbi (M297, F228), Sanskrit (M369, F56), Marwari (M131, F75), Sindhi (M125, F53), Tamil (M112, F7), Punjabi (M52, F40), Kannada (M44, F11), Malayalam (M39, F4), Persian (M29, F5), Rajasthani (M24, F9), Kachchhi (M18, F4), Bengali (M12, F4), French (M12, F2), Telugu (M11, F3), Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani (M13), Nepali (M7), Kokna/Kokni/Kukna (F6), Burmese(M5), Portuguese (M4, F1), Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese (M3), Kashmiri (M2), Spanish (M2), African (F1), Hindustani (F1)**
			1 AFGHANI/KABULI/PAKHTO/PASHTO/PATHANI	
244	227	84	72	Urdu (M43, F12), Gujarati (M28, F10), Hindi (M9, F32), English (M1, F17), Arabic/Arbi (M2, F1), Punjabi (M1)
			2 ARABIC/ARBI	
27	12	6	2	Hindi (M4), Gujarati (M1, F2), English (M1)
			3 BALOCHI/BALUCHI	
5	2	2	1	Gujarati (M2, F1)
			4 BENGALI	
567	361	359	164	English (M176, F68), Hindi (M108, F50), Gujarati (M65, F42), Urdu (M9), Marathi (F2), Tamil (F2), Sanskrit (M1)
			5 BIHARI	
4	–	2	–	Hindi (M2)
			6 BURMESE	
1	..	1	..	English (M1)
			7 CEYLONESE/SIMELU/SINGHALESE	
	–	2	..	English (M1), Hindi (M1)
			8 CHINESE/CHINI	
12	4	3	3	English (M2, F2), Hindi (M1, F1)
			9 CONGOLESE	
3	3	3	2	Hindi (M1, F2), English (M1), Gujarati (M1)
			10 ENGLISH	
250	214	164	112	Hindi (M88, F66), Gujarati (M54, F37), Marathi (M6, F6), Portuguese (M4, F1), Tamil (M3), French (M2), Marwari (F2), Spanish (M2), Burmese (M1), Malayalam (M1), Sanskrit (M1), Telugu (M1), Urdu (M1)
			11 FRENCH	
–	6	–	5	English (F5)

STATEMENT VII.6-*contd.*

Speakers of subsidiary languages, 1961-*contd.*

Total speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Subsidiary language
1	2	3	4	5
		AHMEDABAD CITY-*contd.*		
			12 GUJARATI	
435,419	369,707	93,862	34,235	Hindi (M48,540, F20,725), English (M43,476, F12,286), Urdu (M1,067, F762), Marathi (M304, F295), Sanskrit (M255, F54), Sindhi (M99, F31), Marwari (M62, F25), Arabic/Arbi (M8, F22), Kachchhi (M16, F4), Punjabi (M5, F6), Rajasthani (M7, F3), Bengali (M7, F1), Kannada (M2, F6), Kokna/Kokni/Kukna (F6), French (M3, F2), Persian (M1, F3), Tamil (M3, F1), Malayalam (M2, F1), Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani (M2), Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese (M2), African (F1), Burmese (M1), Hindustani (F1)
			13 GURMUKHI	
53	6	28	2	Hindi (M17, F1), Gujarati (M10, F1), Urdu (M1)
			14 HEBREW/JEWISH	
2	1	1	..	English (M1)
			15 HINDI	
60,707	30,815	11,459	3,117	Gujarati (M8,656, F2,702), English (M2,185, F267), Urdu (M355, F66), Sanskrit (M105, F2), Marathi (M39, F51), Punjabi (M43, F20), Marwari (M48, F1), Sindhi (M8, F1), Nepali (M7), Bengali (M3, F3), Arabic/Arbi (M1, F3), Rajasthani (M2,F1), Telugu (M2), Burmese(M1), Kachchhi (M1), Kannada(M2), Ceylonese/ Simelu/Singhalese (M1)
			16 HINDUSTANI	
542	283	70	27	Gujarati (M51, F11), English (M9, F12), Hindi (M8, F4), Sindhi (M1), Urdu (M1)
			17 KACHCHHI	
270	197	118	73	Gujarati (M85, F57), Urdu (M11, F12), Hindi (M12, F3), English (M10), Marathi (F1)
			18 KANNADA	
1,151	894	519	238	English (M159, F62), Hindi (M151, F64), Gujarati (M139, F71), Marathi (M62, F36), Telugu (M5, F1), Urdu (M2, F2), Malayalam (M1), Punjabi (F1), Tamil (F1)
			19 KARNATAKA	
4	--	2	..	English (M1), Hindi (M1)
			20 KASHMIRI	
14	5	9	1	Hindi (M5, F1), English (M3), Gujarati (M1)
			21 KOKNA/KOKNI/KUKNA	
756	1,002	457	361	English (M230, F173), Hindi (M106, F69), Gujarati (M109, F60), Marathi (M10, F59), Kannada (M2)
			22 MAITHILI	
5	--	5	..	Hindi (M3), Gujarati (M2)
			23 MALAYALAM	
2,036	690	1,030	290	English (M481, F196), Hindi (M379, F69), Gujarati (M103, F23), Urdu (M61, F1), Tamil (M4, F1), Kannada (M1), Marathi (M1)
			24 MARATHI	
20,936	17,642	8,140	4,715	Gujarati (M5,010, F3,374), Hindi (M1,832, F795), English (M1,279, F516), Urdu (M8, F28), Kannada (M8, F1), Arabic/Arbi (F1), French (M1), Punjabi (M1), Sanskrit (M1)

STATEMENT VII.6-*contd.*

Speakers of subsidiary languages, 1961-*contd.*

Total speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary language
Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
		AHMEDABAD CITY-*concld.*		
			25 MARWARI	
11,293	8,223	3,007	1,320	Gujarati (M2,398, F1,228), Hindi (M517, F75), English (M82, F7), Sindhi (M5, F9), Urdu (M4, F1), Marathi (M1)
			26 NEPALI	
463	216	159	21	Hindi (M120, F9), Gujarati (M31, F10), English (M7), Urdu (F2), Bengali (M1)
			27 ORIYA	
136	20	19	5	Hindi (M15, F4), English (M2, F1), Gujarati (M2)
			28 PAHARI-UNSPECIFIED	
8	3	4	..	Hindi (M4)
			29 PERSIAN	
33	10	13	10	English (M8, F6), Hindi (M1, F3), Gujarati (M1, F1), Urdu (M2), Arabic/Arbi (M1)
			30 PORTUGUESE	
39	29	25	15	English (M20, F5), Hindi (M3, F5), Gujarati (M2, F5)
			31 PUNJABI	
3,122	2,463	1,582	912	Hindi (M622, F410), Gujarati (M404, F295), English (M405, F152), Urdu (M143, F52), Sindhi (M8, F3)
			32 RAJASTHANI	
1,725	942	681	157	Gujarati (M518, F123), Hindi (M134, F23), English (M24, F3), Urdu (M4, F8), Sanskrit (M1)
			33 SANSKRIT	
..	89	..	23	Hindi (F14), Gujarati (F8), Arabic/Arbi (F1)
			34 SINDHI	
8,903	7,889	3,588	1,890	Hindi (M1,405, F829), Gujarati (M1,197, F734), English (M936, F295), Urdu (M42, F20), Punjabi (F10), Marathi (M5, F2), Arabic/Arbi (M1), Malayalam (M1), Marwari (M1)
			35 SPANISH	
..	5	..	5	English (F4), Gujarati (F1)
			36 TAMIL	
3,460	3,074	973	470	English (M331, F132), Hindi (M292, F131), Gujarati (M303, F174), Urdu (M31, F10), Marathi (M6, F21), French (M6), Malayalam (M3, F2), Kannada (M1)
			37 TELUGU	
2,233	1,900	549	180	Gujarati (M188, F78), Hindi (M169, F46), English (M101, F17), Marathi (M83, F32), Sindhi (F6), Kannada (M4, F1), Tamil (M2), Urdu (M2), Sanskrit (M1)
			38 URDU	
82,616	65,899	26,543	12,317	Gujarati (M21,496, F11,004), Hindi (M2,745, F747), English (M1,686, F265), Arabic/Arbi (M284, F200), Marathi (M84, F33), Tamil (M100, F2), Marwari (M20, F47), Malayalam (M31, F1), Persian (M28, F2), Kannada (M24, F3), Rajasthani (M15, F5), Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani (M11), Sindhi (M4, F3), Punjabi (M2, F3), Telugu (M3, F2), Sanskrit (M4), Burmese (M2), Kashmiri (M2), Bengali (M1), Kachchhi (M1)

STATEMENT VII.6-*contd.*

Speakers of subsidiary languages, 1961-*contd.*

Total speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary language
Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
		BARODA CITY		
		All Mother Tongues		
160,644	**137,751**	**53,330**	**23,700**	**Hindi (M19,419, F8,643), Gujarati (M16,074, F10,131), English (M16,454, F4,337), Marathi (M529, F306), Urdu (M514, F178), Sanskrit (M110, F18), Arabic/ Arbi (M31, F16), Sindhi (M34, F11), African (M40, F4), Tamil (M23, F11), Kachchhi (M22, F11), Punjabi (M17, F10), Bengali (M7, F6), Hindustani (M9, F4), Telugu (M8, F5), Persian (M10, F1), Kannada (M10, F5), French (M5, F2), German (M5), Malayalam (M3, F1), Kokna/Kokni/Kukna (M3), Burmese (M1), Nepali (M1), Roumanian (M1)**
		1 AFRICAN		
..	7	..	7	English (F7)
		2 ASSAMESE		
13	..	11	..	Hindi (M6), English (M4), Gujarati (M1)
		3 BENGALI		
155	110	89	57	English (M54, F24), Hindi (M29, F19), Gujarati (M6, F14)
		4 BHILI		
112	71	36	21	Gujarati (M28, F20), Marathi (M7, F1), Hindi (M1)
		5 BIHARI		
..	3	..	3	Hindi (F2), Gujarati (F1)
		6 BURMESE		
..	1	..	1	Hindi (F1)
		7 CEYLONESE/SIMELU/SINGHALESE		
4	..	4	..	English (M4)
		8 CHINESE/CHINI		
3	3	3	1	Gujarati (M1, F1), English (M1), Hindi (M1)
		9 ENGLISH		
75	54	40	27	Hindi (M26, F18), Gujarati (M7, F5), Marathi (M3, F1), Tamil (F3), Malayalam (M2), Kannada (M1), French(M1)
		10 FRENCH		
..	1	..	1	English (F1)
		11 GERMAN		
4	6	3	6	English (M2, F5), French (M1, F1)
		12 GUJARATI		
97,704	83,926	26,224	8,931	Hindi (M13,936, F5,809), English (M11,495, F2,739), Marathi (M362, F214), Urdu (M258, F126), Sanskrit (M87, F17), African (M40, F4), Sindhi (M17, F7), Kachchhi (M11, F8), Arabic/Arbi (M5), Bengali (M2, F3), German (M5), Persian (M4, F1), French (M2, F1), Malayalam (F1), Tamil (F1)

STATEMENT VII.6-*contd.*

Speakers of subsidiary languages, 1961-*contd.*

Total speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary language
Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
		BARODA CITY-*contd.*		
		13 HEBREW/JEWISH		
1	..	1	..	Marathi (M1)
		14 HINDI		
7,839	5,058	2,385	887	Gujarati (M1,741, F712), English (M512, F127), Marathi (M49, F26), Urdu (M48, F9), Hindustani (M9, F4), Punjabi (M7, F5), Sanskrit (M10, F1), Persian (M3), Sindhi (M3), Bengali (F2), Kachchhi (M1, F1), Nepali (M1), Roumanian (M1)
		15 HINDUSTANI		
40	31	13	4	Gujarati (M3, F3), Urdu (M6), English (M2), Burmese (M1), Hindi (M1), Marathi (F1)
		16 KACHCHHI		
134	158	84	76	Gujarati (M41, F54), Urdu (M21, F11), Hindi (M19, F9), English (M1, F2), Marathi (M2)
		17 KANNADA		
285	128	231	74	English (M124, F26), Hindi (M48, F13), Marathi (M18, F24), Urdu (M23, F6), Gujarati (M10, F5), Tamil (M7), Malayalam (M1)
		18 KARNATAKA		
2	2	2	2	Hindi (M2, F2)
		19 KASHMIRI		
27	12	20	7	English (M7, F2), Hindi (M6, F3), Urdu (M6, F2), Persian (M1)
		20 KOKNA/KOKNI/KUKNA		
250	173	145	80	English (M65, F37), Hindi (M42, F21), Gujarati (M26, F16), Marathi (M10, F5), Bengali (M2, F1)
		21 MAITHILI		
1	..	1	..	Hindi (M1)
		22 MALAYALAM		
673	169	557	101	English (M243, F79), Hindi (M222, F12), Urdu (M73, F5), Gujarati (M12, F1), Tamil (M4, F4), Marathi (M2), Sanskrit (M1)
		23 MALVI		
6	6	1	1	Hindi (M1, F1)
		24 MARATHI		
26,596	24,324	12,387	7,501	Gujarati (M7,456, F5,252), Hindi (M2,459, F1,405), English (M2,456, F836), Kannada (M5, F5), Sanskrit (M6), Telugu (M2, F1), Kokna/Kokni/Kukna (M1), Punjabi (F1), Sindhi (M1), Tamil (F1), Urdu (M1)

STATEMENT VII.6-*contd.*

Speakers of subsidiary languages, 1961-*contd.*

Total speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary language
Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
			BARODA CITY-*concld.*	
			25 MARWARI	
504	374	175	64	Gujarati (M131, F54), Hindi (M22, F4), Sindhi (M11, F4), English (M5, F1), Marathi (M5, F1), Urdu (M1)
			26 MEWARI	
2	3	1	1	Gujarati (M1, F1),
			27 NEPALI	
173	104	56	12	Hindi (M30, F1), Gujarati (M19, F4), English (M2, F5), Marathi (M5, F2)
			28 ORIYA	
1	5	1	2	Hindi (F2), English (M1)
			29 PERSIAN	
5	9	1	3	Hindi (M1, F3)
			30 PORTUGUESE	
14	4	9	1	Gujarati (M4, F1), English (M4), Hindi (M1)
			31 PUNJABI	
706	472	394	200	Hindi (M175, F94), English (M133, F60), Gujarati (M68, F45), Urdu (M17), French (M1), Marathi (F1)
			32 RAJASTHANI	
147	136	30	21	Gujarati (M19, F18), Hindi (M6, F3), Marathi (M2), Urdu (M2), Sanskrit (M1),
			33 ROUMANIAN	
7	3	7	...	English (M7)
			34 SINDHI	
7,869	7,462	2,964	1,794	Hindi (M1,364, F940), Gujarati (M936, F612), English (M648, F237), Punjabi (M4, F4), Sanskrit (M5), Marathi (M3, F1), Urdu (M4)
			35 SPANISH	
4	..	4	...	English (M4)
			36 TAMIL	
811	443	560	160	Hindi (M277, F34), English (M175, F66), Gujarati (M62, F37), Urdu (M29, F13), Marathi (M8, F8), Telugu (M5, F2), Kannada (M4)
			37 TELUGU	
338	217	236	65	Hindi (M102, F13), English (M65, F21), Marathi (M22, F12), Urdu (M25, F6), Gujarati (M14, F12), Tamil (M8, F1)
			38 URDU	
16,139	14,276	6,655	3,589	Gujarati (M5,488, F3,263), Hindi (M641, F234), English (M440, F62), Arabic/Arbi (M26, F16), Marathi (M30, F9), Kachchhi (M10, F2), Punjabi (M6), Tamil (M4, F1), Bengali (M3), Telugu (M1, F2), Persian (M2), Sindhi (M2), Kokna/Kokni/Kukna (M2)

STATEMENT VII.6-*contd.*

Speakers of subsidiary languages, 1961-*contd.*

Total speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary language
Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
		SURAT CITY		
		All Mother Tongues		
150,333	**137,693**	**35,919**	**16,049**	**English (M13,702, F4,085), Hindi (M11,608, F5,883), Gujarati (M9,286, F5,336), Urdu (M503, F329), Marathi (M369, F215), Sanskrit (M239, F67), Arabic/Arbi (M150, F103), Sindhi (M53, F2), French (M2, F7), Persian (F9), Telugu (F6), African (M5), Tamil (M2, F2), Hindustani (F2), Rajasthani (F2), Punjabi (F1)**
		1 AFGHANI/KABULI/PAKHTO/PASHTO/PATHANI		
15	..	8	..	Urdu (M4), Gujarati (M3), Hindi (M1)
		2 ARABIC/ARBI		
..	37	...	7	Gujarati (F6), Hindi (F1)
		3 BENGALI		
121	50	69	21	Gujarati (M43, F16), English (M19, F3), Hindi (M6, F2), Urdu (M1)
		4 CHINESE/CHINI		
..	2	..	1	English (F1)
		5 ENGLISH		
36	19	11	12	Gujarati (M6, F7), Hindi (M3, F1), Marathi (M1, F1), Arabic/Arbi (M1), French (F1), Tamil (F1), Urdu (F1)
		6 GERMAN		
..	2	..	1	English (F1)
		7 GUJARATI		
118,644	111,121	23,964	9,746	English (M12,389, F3,688), Hindi (M10,527, F5,434), Urdu (M438, F307), Marathi (M231, F179), Sanskrit (M217, F67), Arabic/Arbi (M109, F56), Sindhi (M48), Persian (F9), French (F6), African (M5)
		8 HEBREW/JEWISH		
5	4	3	2	Gujarati (M1, F2), English (M2)
		9 HINDI		
3,483	1,609	1,153	372	Gujarati (M922, F328), English (M159, F30), Urdu (M27, F6), Marathi (M22, F4), Sanskrit (M19), Arabic/Arbi (M4, F3), Punjabi (F1)
		10 KACHCHHI		
46	34	36	14	Gujarati (M24, F8), Urdu (M5, F4), English (M6, F1), Hindi (M1, F1)
		11 KANNADA		
76	55	43	27	English (M26, F8), Gujarati (M8, F13), Hindi (M7, F4), Marathi (M2), Telugu (F1), Urdu (F1)

STATEMENT VII.6-*contd.*

Speakers of subsidiary languages, 1961-*contd.*

Total speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary language
Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
		SURAT CITY-*contd.*		
		12 KOKNA/KOKNI/KUKNA		
47	52	25	14	Gujarati (M12, F8), Hindi (M5, F4), English (M6, F1), Marathi (M2, F1)
		13 MALAYALAM		
99	26	65	12	English (M26, F4), Hindi (M26, F1), Gujarati (M9, F6), Urdu (M2, F1), Arabic/Arbi (M1), Sanskrit (M1)
		14 MARATHI		
7,588	6,073	2,886	1,495	Gujarati (M2,098, F1,127), Hindi (M490, F189), English (M292, F169), Urdu (M3, F3), Telugu (F4), Hindustani (F2), Sanskrit (M2), Sindhi (M1, F1)
		15 MARWARI		
213	..	112	..	Gujarati (M88), Hindi (M22), English (M2)
		16 MEMANI		
30	..	15	..	Gujarati (M8), Hindi (M5), English (M2)
		17 NEPALI		
..	15	..	3	Gujarati (F3)
		18 ORIYA		
42	1	10	1	Hindi (M10, F1)
		19 PUNJABI		
214	154	134	80	Hindi (M44, F30), Gujarati (M35, F29), English (M37, F18), Urdu (M16, F3), Sindhi (M2)
		20 RAJASTHANI		
169	509	42	18	Gujarati (M28, F14), Hindi (M13, F1), English (F2), Marathi (M1, F1)
		21 SINDHI		
730	770	441	369	Gujarati (M203, F226), English (M157, F60), Hindi (M75, F83), Urdu (M5), Marathi (M1)
		22 TAMIL		
123	81	62	25	English (M30, F11), Gujarati (M18, F7), Hindi (M10, F4), Marathi (M2, F2), Urdu (M2), Telugu (F1)
		23 TELUGU		
277	177	79	35	Gujarati (M33, F22), Hindi (M30, F4), Marathi (M11, F3), English (M5, F3), Urdu (F3)
		24 URDU		
18,375	16,902	6,761	3,794	Gujarati (M5,747, F3,514), English (M544, F85), Hindi (M333, F123), Marathi (M96, F24), Arabic/Arbi (M35, F44), Tamil (M2, F1), Rajasthani (F2), French (M2), Sindhi (M2, F1)

STATEMENT VII.6-*contd.*

Speakers of subsidiary languages, 1961-*contd.*

Total speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary language
Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
		RAJKOT CITY		
		All Mother Tongues		
100,734	**93,410**	**20,616**	**8,414**	**Hindi (M9,914, F5,002), English (M8,595, F1,943), Gujarati (M1,570, F1,197), Urdu (M141,F78), Sindhi (M113, F58), Marathi (M75, F42), Sanskrit (M74, F3), Arabic/Arbi (M32, F33), Kachchhi (M26, F14), Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese (M8, F14), Bengali (M10, F9), Tamil (M14, F2), Malayalam (M5, F6) Burmese (M9, F1), Punjabi (M5, F4), Balochi/Baluchi (M4, F4), French (M4, F1), Marwari (M3, F1), Kokna/Kokni/Kukna (M3), Nepali (M3), African (M2), Russian (M1, F1), Chinese/Chini (M1), German (M1), Japanese (F1), Kannada (M1), Persian (M1), Portuguese (M1)**
			1	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani
4	2	3	2	English (M2), Urdu (F2), Gujarati (M1)
			2	Arabic/Arbi
3	2	3	1	Gujarati (M3, F1)
			3	Balochi/Baluchi
8	9	4	5	Gujarati (M4, F5)
			4	Bengali
65	33	47	16	English (M23, F8), Hindi (M18, F6), Gujarati (M6, F2)
			5	Dogri
2	...	2	...	English (M1), Hindi (M1)
			6	English
20	32	10	19	Hindi (M3, F11), Gujarati (M4, F6), Marathi (M1, F1), Tamil (M2), French (F1)
			7	French
1	..	1	..	Gujarati (M1)
			8	Gujarati
94,388	88,103	17,265	6,480	Hindi (M9,251, F4,626), English (M7,580, F1,630), Urdu (M100, F61), Sindhi (M103, F43), Marathi (M61, F36), Sanskrit (M71, F3), Arabic/Arbi (M28, F32), Kachchhi (M25, F14), Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese (M8, F14), Bengali (M9, F7), Burmese (M9, F1), Balochi/Baluchi (M4, F4), Malayalam (F5), French (M4), African (M2), Marwari (M1, F1), Punjabi (M1, F1), Russian (M1, F1), Tamil (M2), Chinese/Chini (M1), German (M1), Japanese (F1), Kokna/Kokni/Kukna (M1), Portuguese (M1), Persian (M1)
			9	Hindi
998	626	473	218	Gujarati (M208, F150), English (M225, F47), Urdu (M23), Sindhi (M1, F14), Marathi (M6, F3), Punjabi (M4, F3), Nepali (M3) Bengali (M1), Marwari (M1), Malayalam (F1), Sanskrit (M1)
			10	Kachchhi
408	411	204	199	Gujarati (M167, F171), Hindi (M15, F13), Urdu (M10, F15), English (M10), Marathi (M2)
			11	Kannada
123	66	101	38	English (M69, F17), Hindi (M22, F12), Gujarati (M9, F9), Marathi (M1)

STATEMENT VII.6-*contd.*

Speakers of subsidiary languages, 1961-*contd.*

Total speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary language
Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
		RAJKOT CITY-*contd.*		
			12 KOKNA/KOKNI/KUKNA	
47	47	33	25	English (M13, F9), Hindi (M11, F10), Gujarati (M8, F6), Urdu (M1)
			13 MALAYALAM	
139	59	114	33	English (M60, F21), Hindi (M39, F8), Gujarati (M7, F2), Tamil (M7, F2), Marathi (M1)
			14 MARATHI	
679	405	491	177	Gujarati (M157, F110), Hindi (M178, F40), English (M154, F27), Kokna/Kokni/Kukna (M2)
			15 MARWARI	
64	188	26	104	Hindi (M5, F45), English (M3, F33), Gujarati (M9, F23), Sindhi (M9, F1), Bengali (F2)
			16 NEPALI	
104	37	63	16	Hindi (M42, F13), Gujarati (M18, F2), English (M3, F1)
			17 ORIYA	
4	8	2	3	Hindi (M1, F2), English (M1), Gujarati (F1)
			18 PORTUGUESE	
2	1	2	..	Gujarati (M2)
			19 PUNJABI	
100	63	71	34	Hindi (M33, F19), English (M30, F10), Gujarati (M4, F5), Urdu (M4)
			20 SINDHI	
2,404	2,382	958	575	Gujarati (M507, F333), Hindi (M210, F156), English (M236, F86), Urdu (M2), Kachchhi (M1), Marwari (M1), Sanskrit (M1)
			21 SPANISH	
—	3	..	3	English (F3)
			22 TAMIL	
275	158	181	84	English (M117, F44), Hindi (M43, F25), Gujarati (M13, F14), Malayalam (M4), Marathi (M2, F1), Kannada (M1), Urdu (M1)
			23 TELUGU	
83	61	34	20	English (M12, F6), Hindi (M10, F7), Gujarati (M8, F6), Tamil (M3), Marathi (F1), Sanskrit (M1)
			24 URDU	
813	709	528	362	Gujarati (M434, F351), English (M56, F1), Hindi (M32, F9), Arabic/Arbi (M4, F1), Malayalam (M1), Marathi (M1)

STATEMENT VII.6-*contd.*

Speakers of subsidiary languages, 1961-*contd.*

Total speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary language
Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
		BHAVNAGAR CITY		
		All Mother Tongues		
92,084	**84,386**	**15,433**	**5,832**	**Hindi (M7,993, F3,376), English (M5,749, F1,140), Gujarati (M1,045, F702), Urdu (M263, F246), Arabic/Arbi (M87, F71), Marathi (M63, F41), Sanskrit (M84, F14), Sindhi (M46, F27), Kachchhi (M33, F33), Kokna/Kokni/Kukna (M4, F42), Punjabi (M18, F16), Persian (M14, F9), Kannada (M7, F11), Bengali (M7, F9), Bihari (M2, F12), Hindustani (M2, F10), Malayalam (M2, F10), Tamil (M8, F3), Kashmiri (F10), Telugu (M1, F9), African (M1, F6), Burmese (M4, F3), Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese (F7), Balochi/Baluchi (F6), Javanese/Java (M1, F5), Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani (F5), Marwari (M3, F1),Portuguese (F4), French (F2), Hebrew/Jewish (M2), Dutch (M1), German (F1), Greek (M1), Japanese (M1), Oriya (M1), Spanish (F1)**
			1 AFGHANI/KABULI/PAKHTO/PASHTO/PATHANI	
3	2	1	1	English (F1), Hindi (M1)
			2 AFRICAN	
2	1	..	1	English (F1)
			3 ARABIC/ARBI	
23	5	10	3	Hindi (M5, F1), Gujarati (M4), Balochi/Baluchi (F1), English (F1), Urdu (M1)
			4 BENGALI	
27	22	21	13	English (M18, F6), Hindi (M2, F5), Gujarati (M1, F2)
			5 BURMESE	
2	5	..	1	Sanskrit (F1)
			6 CEYLONESE/SIMELU/SINGHALESE	
..	3	..	1	Gujarati (F1)
			7 CHINESE/CHINI	
..	4	..	2	Gujarati (F2)
			8 ENGLISH	
36	43	25	29	Hindi (M11, F18), Gujarati (M13, F7), Kokna/Kokni/Kukna (F2), French (F1), Tamil (M1), Portuguese (F1)
			9 GERMAN	
2	1	2	..	English (M2)
			10 GREEK	
..	1	..	1	Hindi (F1)

STATEMENT VII.6-*contd.*

Speakers of subsidiary languages, 1961-*contd.*

Total speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary language
Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
		BHAVNAGAR CITY-*contd.*		
			11 GUJARATI	
85,554	78,736	13,052	4,389	Hindi (M7,346, F2,979), English (M5,141, F921), Urdu (M230, F204), Arabic/Arbi (M81, F62), Sanskrit (M82, F11), Marathi (M49, F33), Sindhi (M44, F24) Kachchhi (M33, F33), Kokna/Kokni/Kukna (M1, F18), Bengali (M6, F9), Bihari (M2, F12), Kannada (M4, F10), Persian (M9, F4), Hindustani (M1, F10), Punjabi (M2, F9), Kashmiri (F9), Telugu (M1, F8), Malayalam (M2, F6), Burmese (M4, F3), Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese (F7), Javanese/Java (M1, F5), Balochi/Baluchi (F5), Marwari (M3, F1), Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani (F3), Tamil (M3), African (M1, F1), Hebrew/Jewish (M2), Dutch (M1), French (F1), German (F1), Greek (M1), Japanese (M1), Oriya (M1)
			12 HEBREW/JEWISH	
1	1	1	1	English (M1, F1)
			13 HINDI	
588	389	251	133	English (M123, F34), Gujarati (M92, F65), Urdu (M14, F21), Punjabi (M10, F3), Marathi (M6, F3), Persian (M1, F3), Sindhi (M1, F3), Kannada (M1, F1), Sanskrit (M2), Hindustani (M1)
			14 HINDUSTANI	
23	21	3	5	Gujarati (F3), English (M1, F1), Urdu (M2), Hindi (F1)
			15 JAVANESE/JAVA	
..	1	..	1	Hindi (F1)
			16 KACHCHHI	
161	128	109	74	Gujarati (M53, F49), English (M41, F1), Urdu (M7, F16), Hindi (M6, F1), Marathi (M2, F2), Arabic/Arbi (F2), Sanskrit (F2), Persian (F1)
			17 KANNADA	
66	36	36	13	Gujarati (M14, F3), English (M11, F4), Hindi (M8, F4), Marathi (M2), Tamil (M1, F1), Telugu (F1)
			18 KASHMIRI	
7	..	7	..	Hindi (M5), English (M2)
			19 KOKNA/KOKNI/KUKNA	
89	100	67	70	English (M34, F43), Gujarati (M20, F18) Hindi (M10, F7), Kannada (M1), Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani (F1), Portuguese (F1), Tamil (M1), Urdu (M1)
			20 MALAYALAM	
97	120	71	104	English (M49, F39), Hindi (M19, F62), Gujarati (M1, F3), Tamil (M2)
			21 MARATHI	
612	410	379	237	Gujarati (M130, F119), Hindi (M160, F87), English (M88, F19), Kokna/Kokni/Kukna (F11), Kannada (M1), Tamil (F1)

STATEMENT VII.6-*contd.*

Speakers of subsidiary languages, 1961-*contd.*

Total speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary language
Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
		BHAVNAGAR CITY-*concld.*		
			22 MARWARI	
135	117	35	9	Gujarati (M22, F3), Hindi (M13, F6)
			23 NEPALI	
3	2	2	..	Hindi (M2)
			24 ORIYA	
2	..	2	..	English (M1), Hindi (M1)
			25 PERSIAN	
3	3	..	2	Kashmiri (F1), Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani (F1)
			26 PORTUGUESE	
11	6	10	2	Hindi (M7), Kokna/Kokni/Kukna (M2, F1), English (M1, F1)
			27 PUNJABI	
106	66	53	30	Hindi (M27, F12), English (M19, F6), Gujarati (M3, F9), Urdu (M3, F1), Portuguese (F2), Sindhi (M1)
			28 SANSKRIT	
2	1	..	1	English (F1)
			29 SINDHI	
3,637	3,367	808	393	Gujarati (M415, F213), Hindi (M231, F120), English (M142, F28), Kokna/Kokni/Kukna (M1, F10), Arabic/Arbi (M4, F6), Punjabi (M6, F4), Urdu (M5, F2), African (F5), Malayalam (F4), Persian (M3, F1), Bengali (M1)
			30 SPANISH	
2	13	2	13	English (M2, F13)
			31 TAMIL	
117	88	59	36	English (M32, F18), Hindi (M21, F10), Gujarati (M6, F7), Spanish (F1)
			32 TELUGU	
29	20	19	13	English (M9, F1), Hindi (M8, F2), Gujarati (M2, F7), Urdu (F2), Marathi (F1)
			33 URDU	
744	674	408	254	Gujarati (M269, F191), Hindi (M100, F59), English (M32), Marathi (M4, F2), Arabic/Arbi (M2, F1), Persian (M1), Tamil (F1)

STATEMENT VII.6-*contd.*

Speakers of subsidiary languages, 1961-*contd.*

Total speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary language
Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
		JAMNAGAR CITY		
		All Mother Tongues		
77,611	**70,943**	**12,663**	**3,892**	**Hindi (M5,899, F2,276), English (M5,466, F1,082), Gujarati (M988, F460), Sanskrit (M96, F16), Marathi (M40, F15), Sindhi (M37, F10), Tamil (M29, F17), Urdu (M30, F6), Kachchhi (M32, F2), Arabic/Arbi (M18, F3), African (M11, F1), Telugu (M4, F2), Persian (M5), Kannada (M4), Burmese (F2), Malayalam (M2), French (M1), Rajasthani (M1)**
		1 ARABIC/ARBI		
9	15	1	1	Gujarati (M1, F1)
		2 ASSAMESE		
12	9	12	3	English (M6, F3), Gujarati (M3), Hindi (M3)
		3 BALOCHI/BALUCHI		
10	2	10	..	English (M7), Hindi (M2), Arabic/Arbi (M1)
		4 BENGALI		
225	130	168	59	English (M147, F32), Hindi (M16, F23) Gujarati (M5, F4)
		5 CEYLONESE/SIMELU/SINGHALESE		
24	..	23	..	English (M23)
		6 CONGOLESE		
30	..	27	..	English (M21), Hindi (M5), Gujarati (M1)
		7 DOGRI		
2	3	1	..	Hindi (M1)
		8 ENGLISH		
75	36	41	15	Hindi (M24, F7), Gujarati (M9, F1), Tamil (M3, F6), Malayalam (M2), Arabic/Arbi (M1), French (M1), Persian (M1), Telugu (F1)
		9 GARHWALI		
532	96	479	32	Hindi (M444, F32), English (M35)
		10 GUJARATI		
67,606	63,805	8,548	2,683	Hindi (M4,692, F1,863), English (M3,660, F774), Sanskrit (M75, F16), Marathi (M31, F15), Sindhi (M34, F9), Kachchhi (M25), Arabic/Arbi (M13, F3), African (M11, F1), Persian (M4), Burmese (F2), Tamil (M2), Rajasthani (M1)
		11 GURMUKHI		
26	14	19	8	English (M17, F4), Hindi (M1, F4), Marathi (M1)
		12 HINDI		
1,266	628	551	111	English (M411, F67), Gujarati (M99, F40), Urdu (M25, F4), Sanskrit (M16)
		13 JAVANESE/JAVA		
6	..	6	..	English (M6)
		14 KACHCHHI		
1,700	1,654	353	144	Gujarati (M284, F112), Hindi (M60, F31), English (M4), Sindhi (M3), Arabic/Arbi (M1), Sanskrit (M1), Tamil (F1)
		15 KANNADA		
93	73	58	26	English (M36, F10), Hindi (M14, F13), Gujarati (M6, F3), Marathi (M2)

STATEMENT VII.6-*concld.*

Speakers of subsidiary languages, 1961-*concld.*

Total speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Subsidiary language
1	2	3	4	5
		JAMNAGAR CITY-*contd.*		
			16 KASHMIRI	
15	5	13	2	Hindi (M10, F2), English (M3)
			17 KOKNA/KOKNI/KUKNA	
98	85	57	35	English (M28, F14), Gujarati (M17, F12), Hindi (M11, F8), Marathi (M1), Urdu (F1)
			18 MALAYALAM	
568	207	417	101	English (M298, F44), Hindi (M83, F51), Tamil (M18, F6), Gujarati (M18)
			19 MANIPURI/MEITHEI	
2	..	2	..	English (M2)
			20 MARATHI	
698	411	360	152	Hindi (M176, F82), English (M135, F43), Gujarati (M48, F27), Sanskrit (M1)
			21 MARWARI	
70	47	23	10	Hindi (M10, F4), Gujarati (M8, F5), English (M5, F1)
			22 NEPALI	
62	19	38	5	Hindi (M15, F5), Gujarati (M13), English (M9), Arabic/Arbi (M1)
			23 ORIYA	
10	4	7	..	English (M7)
			24 PERSIAN	
1	..	1	..	English (M1)
			25 PORTUGUESE	
2	5	1	3	English (M1, F3)
			26 PUNJABI	
479	242	354	103	English (M249, F28), Hindi (M69, F50), Gujarati (M30, F24), Urdu (M5, F1), Tamil (M1)
			27 RAJASTHANI	
16	6	10	1	English (M6), Gujarati (M2, F1), Hindi (M2)
			28 SINDHI	
2,258	2,081	444	143	Gujarati (M266, F100), Hindi (M115, F33), English (M63, F10)
			29 TAMIL	
492	273	248	77	English (M169, F30) Hindi (M64, F32), Gujarati (M7, F14), Telugu (M4, F1), Kannada (M4)
			30 TELUGU	
213	88	127	36	English (M82, F17), Hindi (M32, F12), Tamil (M5, F4), Gujarati (M5, F3), Sanskrit (M3)
			31 TIBETAN	
1	..	1	..	English (M1)
			32 URDU	
1,010	1,005	263	142	Gujarati (M166, F113), Hindi (M50, F24), English (M34, F2), Kachchhi (M7, F2), Marathi (M5), Arabic/Arbi (M1), Sindhi (F1)

CHAPTER VIII

WORKING POPULATION

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTORY

1. This Chapter analyses the economic structure of Ahmedabad City as revealed by the Census of 1961. A comparative study of the concepts and definitions adopted at different censuses will, therefore, prove useful in properly appreciating the changes over time.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

1872-1921 Census

2. There was only one question on economic data relating to occupation in the Censuses of 1872, 1881 and 1891. In 1872 and 1881 the number of actual workers was recorded and classified according to occupation. In the 1891 Census the concept was changed. Occupation was recorded in case of every individual, male and female. While in the case of workers their actual occupation was recorded, in the case of dependents it was the occupation of the persons on whom they were dependent was recorded.

In the Censuses of 1901 to 1921, two questions, viz., (i) on principal and (ii) on subsidiary occupations were provided for actual workers. A third question was also provided for recording in case of dependents the occupation of the person on whom they were dependent. The actual workers were combined in a single category and dependents were classified under the occupational groups of the persons on whom they were dependent. This feature disappeared at the Censuses of 1931 and 1941, but was revived in 1951.

Censuses 1931 and 1941

3. In the Census of 1931 the population was classified into 'earners' and 'dependents,' distinguished into working dependents and other dependents. In case of 'earners,' both the principal as well as subsidiary occupation, if any, was recorded separately.

4. In the Census of 1941, population was divided into 3 categories, namely, wholly dependent, partly dependent and independent, and the term 'occupation' in vogue till 1931 was substituted by 'means of livelihood.'

1951 Census

5. In the 1951 Census the concepts were the same as in 1941 Census. The terms used were, however, changed to self-supporting persons, earning dependents and non-earning dependents corresponding to independents, partly dependent and wholly dependent persons, as in 1941 Census. The means of livelihood of self-supporting persons was their own occupation. Their principal means and secondary means of livelihood were also distinguished.

1961 Census

6. Economic tables of the 1961 Census cover a very large field of data and are more elaborate and comprehensive than any of their predecessors. The most important point to remember about the economic tables is that during the past censuses, income or economic independence was the test applied for measuring the economy of the country. Before 1961, economic activity was interpreted in terms of categories like economically independent or economically dependent, semi-dependent, earning dependents or non-earning dependents. The most significant departure that the Census of 1961 has made is the emphasis laid on work, so that all people who work, including family workers who are not in receipt of any income or working children who cannot earn enough for their maintenance have also been included

as workers. This change in concept will help obtain a realistic picture of the economic activity of those important sections of household workers who were left out of account in the past.

7. The individual slip devised in 1961 has provided separate questions for recording different categories of workers such as cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry and those doing any other work. In the case of a person working at household industry, the nature of his work, household industry and whether he was an employee were recorded. In the case of a person engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, the nature of his work, industry, profession, trade or service in which he was employed were recorded. Separate columns have for the first time been provided for recording occupation and industry. Types of activity of non-workers have been recorded and classified into 8 different categories.

1961 Industrial Categories

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

10. In 1951 the non-workers who were known as non-working dependents were classified according to the occupation of the person on whom they were dependent. But in 1961, the non-working population is distributed separately for the first time according to eight types of activities, viz., (i) full-time students or children attending school who do no other work, (ii) housewives and persons engaged in unpaid home duties, (iii) infants and other dependents including permanently disabled or old persons, (iv) retired persons, rentiers and others who are in receipt of income without doing any work, (v) beggars, vagrants and others of unspecified source of existence, (vi) convicts in jails or inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions, (vii) persons not employed before but seeking employment for the first time and (viii) persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment.

INDUSTRIAL AND OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

8. Another noteworthy feature of the General Economic Tables is the systematic classification of industries and occupations. For, the one introduced in 1951 was, as truly pointed out by the Registrar General, neither a purely industrial nor occupational classification of the population but a combination of both. The National Classification of Industries and Occupations adopted by the Government of India and followed by the census on the present occasion classifies the economic data into 9 divisions, 45 major groups and 343 minor groups of industries and 11 divisions, 75 groups and 331 families of occupations as against a conglomeration of 10 divisions and 88 sub-divisions of industries and services in 1951.

9. The following statement compares the categories of industrial workers adopted in the current census with the eight livelihood classes of 1951.

1951 Means of Livelihood

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

I	Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents
II	Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents
III	Cultivating labourers and their dependents
IV	Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents

NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

Persons (including dependents) who derive their principal means of livelihood from:

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

11. The definitions of workers and non-workers adopted in 1961 make a comparison of the economic data thrown out in the past somewhat difficult. Despite some loss in comparability due to conceptual difference noted above, the economic data of 1951 Census can well be compared on the following basis with those compiled for the Census of 1961. While doing so it may be further noted that workers of 1961 broadly represent self-supporting persons and earning dependents of 1951 taken together *minus* those in receipt of income without work such as rentiers, pensioners, beggars, etc.

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

REFERENCE TO STATISTICS

12. In addition to separate tabulation of census statistics for rural and urban areas, special tables compiled for the six cities of Gujarat have been published in a separate volume entitled Census of India 1961, Vol. V, Gujarat, Part X-B—*Special Tables on Cities and Block Directory.* The Block Directory gives block number, description of the boundary, number of occupied residential houses, number of households, total population, separately for males and females and literate and educated males and females. In view of the growing importance of economic data due to intense industrialisation in recent times, greater emphasis has been laid on their separate compilation for cities in B-series of Economic Tables listed below and reproduced in Part X-B.

B-SERIES

B–II—Workers and Non-workers in Cities and Town-groups Classified by Sex and Broad Age-groups

B-III Part-A—Industrial Classification of Workers and Non-workers by Educationl Levels

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B-X—Sample Households (i) Engaged Neither in Cultivation nor Household Industry, (ii) Engaged Either in Cultivation or Household Industry but not in both and (iii) Engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry

B-XI—Sample Households Engaged in Cultivation Classified by Interest in Land and Size of Land Cultivated

B-XII—Sample Households Engaged in Cultivation only Classified by Size of Land Cultivated and Number of Family Workers and Hired Workers

B-XIII—Sample Households Engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry Showing Size of Land Cultivated Classified by Principal Household Industry

B-XIV—Sample Households Engaged only in Household Industry Classified by Principal Household Industry

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

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

B-XV—Sample Households Engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry Classified by Size of Land

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

B-XVII—Sample Households Classified by Number of Male and Female Members by Size of Households

13. The following Special Migrant Tables for Ahmedabad City have been compiled and published in a separate volume, viz., Census of India 1961, Vol. V, Gujarat, Part X-C—*Special Migrant Tables—Ahmedabad City.*

Table 1—Migrants Classified by Sex, Broad Age-group, Educational Level and by Category of Worker/Non-worker

Table 2—Migrants Classified by Sex, Religion, Place of Birth and Duration of Residence

Table 3—Migrants Classified by Sex, Duration of Residence, Age-group and Educational Level

Table 4—Migrants Classified by Sex, Duration of Residence, Age-group and in case of Workers by Occupational Division and Group

Table 5—Migrants Classified by Sex, Duration of Residence, Age-group, Industrial Division and Major Group and Class of Worker

(i) Household Industry, (ii) Non-household Industry

Table 6—Migrants Classified by Sex, Duration of Residence, Age-group and Marital Status

SECTION 2

WORKING FORCE

Workers and Non-workers

The City

14. Out of 1,149,918 persons living within the municipal limits of the city of Ahmedabad, 357,395 or 31.08 per cent are workers and 792,523 or 68.92 per cent are non-workers. Among males the ratio of workers rises considerably and is found to be 51.75 per cent as against 5.41 per cent among females, who contribute only

27,745 workers against 329,650 who are males. Out of a total of 792,523 non-workers, 307,411 or 38.79 per cent are males and 485,112 or 61.21 per cent are females. Most of the labour force is thus contributed by males, as women living in the city are not economically active to that extent to which those living in the countryside are. The former mostly attend to household work, their participation in gainful employment being governed by the economic condition of the family and the necessity to supplement the family income, which have compelled some of the educated women of the younger generation to go out in search of a job.

Wards

15. The following statement shows the distribution of population in the different wards of Ahmedabad City according to workers and non-workers.

STATEMENT

Distribution of population in wards of Ahmedabad City

Sl. No.	Name of the Ward	Total population			Total workers (I to IX)		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Ahmedabad City	**1,149,918**	**637,061**	**512,857**	**357,395**	**329,650**	**27,745**
1	Khadia-1	34,035	17,837	16,198	8,667	8,212	455
2	Khadia-2	25,797	13,627	12,170	6,528	6,243	285
3	Khadia-3	21,548	11,277	10,271	5,485	5,203	282
4	Jamalpur-1	51,706	27,352	24,354	14,514	12,965	1,549
5	Jamalpur-2	23,170	12,099	11,071	5,861	5,627	234
6	Raikhad	41,677	22,376	19,301	12,318	10,893	1,425
7	Kalupur-1	31,380	16,609	14,771	8,310	8,029	281
8	Kalupur-2	33,331	17,956	15,375	8,970	8,672	298
9	Kalupur-3	26,198	14,212	11,986	7,617	7,190	427
10	Dariapur-1	43,678	23,333	20,345	11,681	11,160	521
11	Dariapur-2	31,465	16,874	14,591	8,444	8,006	438
12	Shahpur-1	41,038	22,151	18,887	11,658	10,706	952
13	Shahpur-2	54,512	29,156	25,356	15,478	14,016	1,462
14	Ellis Bridge	110,825	61,368	49,457	33,366	29,027	4,339
15	Sabarmati	27,387	15,078	12,309	8,535	8,107	428
16	Dariapur-Kazipur	99,737	56,601	43,136	34,404	31,304	3,100
17	Railwaypura	4,559	3,250	1,309	2,535	2,431	104
18	Shaherkotda	44,705	26,616	18,089	17,259	15,976	1,283
19	Saraspur	21,042	11,593	9,449	6,267	5,987	280
20	Asarva	107,376	62,758	44,618	39,216	36,147	3,069
21	Rakhial	82,926	48,020	34,906	28,502	27,158	1,344
22	Gomtipur	9,119	4,964	4,155	2,618	2,527	91
23	Rajpur-Hirpur	36,247	20,563	15,684	12,007	10,812	1,195
24	Rajpur-Hirpur (New Limit)	6,768	3,607	3,161	2,023	1,895	128
25	Khokhara Mehmedabad	48,468	27,911	20,557	16,637	16,078	559
26	Maninagar T. P. S.	25,858	14,185	11,673	7,527	7,071	456
27	Kankaria T. P. S.	27,355	14,888	12,467	8,197	7,266	931
28	Jamalpur T. P. S.	27,147	14,635	12,512	8,809	7,497	1,312
29	Baherampura	10,864	6,165	4,699	3,962	3,445	517

16. The ratio of participation varies in different wards. The city average of 31.08 per cent is exceeded in all the wards located outside the city walls except 5, namely, Saraspur, Gomtipur, Rajpur-Hirpur (New limit), Maninagar T.P.S. and Kankaria T.P.S., where also it is in the neighbourhood of 30 per cent, but falls below the city average in all the 13 wards situated within the city walls and is in the neighbourhood of 25 per cent in most of them. As in the city as a whole, the male participation rate is higher than female and rises as high as 74.80 per cent in Railwaypura ward. Even where female participation is comparatively high, it exceeds 10 per cent only in a few wards like Jamalpur T.P.S. and Baherampura and a little less (8.77 per cent) in Ellis Bridge areas. Female participation is the lowest, less than 2 per cent in Kalupur–1 and 2. The only wards where the city average is exceeded are Jamalpur–1,

VIII.1

according to workers and non-workers, 1961

Sl. No.	Name of the Ward	Per cent of workers to total population of each ward			Total non-workers			Per cent of non-workers to total population of each ward		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Ahmedabad City	**31.08**	**51.75**	**5.41**	**792,523**	**307,411**	**485,112**	**68.92**	**48.25**	**94.59**
1	Khadia–1	25.46	46.04	2.81	25,368	9,625	15,743	74.54	53.96	97.19
2	Khadia–2	25.31	45.81	2.34	19,269	7,384	11,885	74.69	54.19	97.66
3	Khadia–3	25.45	46.14	2.75	16,063	6,074	9,989	74.55	53.86	97.25
4	Jamalpur–1	28.07	47.40	6.36	37,192	14,387	22,805	71.93	52.60	93.64
5	Jamalpur–2	25.30	46.51	2.11	17,309	6,472	10,837	74.70	53.49	97.89
6	Raikhad	29.56	48.68	7.38	29,359	11,483	17,876	70.44	51.32	92.62
7	Kalupur–1	26.48	48.34	1.90	23,070	8,580	14,490	73.52	51.66	98.10
8	Kalupur–2	26.91	48.30	1.94	24,361	9,284	15,077	73.09	51.70	98.06
9	Kalupur–3	29.07	50.59	3.56	18,581	7,022	11,559	70.93	49.41	96.44
10	Dariapur–1	26.74	47.83	2.56	31,997	12,173	19,824	73.26	52.17	97.44
11	Dariapur–2	26.84	47.45	3.00	23,021	8,868	14,153	73.16	52.55	97.00
12	Shahpur–1	28.41	48.33	5.04	29,380	11,445	17,935	71.59	51.67	94.96
13	Shahpur–2	28.39	48.07	5.77	39,034	15,140	23,894	71.61	51.93	94.23
14	Ellis Bridge	30.11	47.30	8.77	77,459	32,341	45,118	69.09	52.70	91.23
15	Sabarmati	31.16	53.77	3.48	18,852	6,971	11,881	68.84	46.23	96.52
16	Dariapur-Kazipur	34.49	55.31	7.19	65,333	25,297	40,036	63.51	44.69	92.81
17	Railwaypura	55.60	74.80	7.94	2,024	819	1,205	44.40	25.20	92.06
18	Shaherkotda	38.61	60.02	7.09	27,446	10,640	16,806	61.39	39.98	92.91
19	Saraspur	29.78	51.64	2.96	14,775	5,606	9,169	70.22	48.36	97.04
20	Asarva	36.52	57.60	6.88	68,160	26,611	41,549	63.48	42.40	93.12
21	Rakhial	34.37	56.56	3.85	54,424	20,862	33,562	65.63	43.44	96.15
22	Gomtipur	28.71	50.91	2.19	6,501	2,437	4,064	71.29	49.09	97.81
23	Rajpur–Hirpur	33.13	52.58	7.62	24,240	9,751	14,489	66.87	47.42	92.38
24	Rajpur–Hirpur (New Limit)	29.89	52.54	4.05	4,745	1,712	3,033	70.11	47.46	95.95
25	Khokhara Mehmedabad	34.33	57.60	2.72	31,831	11,833	19,998	65.67	42.40	97.28
26	Maninagar T. P. S.	29.11	49.85	3.91	18,331	7,114	11,217	70.89	50.15	96.09
27	Kankaria T. P. S.	29.97	48.80	7.47	19,158	7,622	11,536	70.03	51.20	92.53
28	Jamalpur T. P. S.	32.45	51.23	10.49	18,338	7,138	11,200	67.55	48.77	89.51
29	Baherampura	36.47	55.88	11.00	6,902	2,720	4,182	63.53	44.12	89.00

Raikhad and Shahpur-2. In the rest of the wards except Kalupur–3 and Shahpur–1, it is below 3 per cent within the city walls. Female participation rate is thus seen to be higher in those wards where factory labour is in greater demand owing to the location of textile mills and other industries. Such wards are Jamalpur–1, Raikhad, Ellis Bridge, Dariapur-Kazipur, Railwaypura, Shaherkotda, Asarva, Rajpur-Hirpur, Kankaria T.P.S., Jamalpur T.P.S. and Baherampura. Thus, the female participation rate is in the main regulated by the location of industrial areas on the one hand and the necessity to supplement the income of the family on the other.

PARTICIPATION RATIO

Metropolitan Cities

17. The following statement compares work participation rates for males and females in cities with population 10 lakhs and over.

STATEMENT VIII.2

Work participation rates for males and females in cities with population 1,000,000 and over, 1901–61

City		1901	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi . .	M	63.2	65.8	65.7	63.1	58.8	52.8
	F	16.9	10.4	10.3	7.0	5.5	4.5
Calcutta .	M	75.5	76.7	74.1	66.6	63.3	61.4
	F	15.5	14.7	12.4	8.6	7.6	6.1
Bombay .	M	75.9	78.7	78.2	67.0	66.7	61.7
	F	21.2	22.3	24.8	12.4	10.6	8.8
Ahmedabad .	M	59.3	63.8	64.9	N.A.	57.0	51.7
	F	25.0	19.0	16.3	N.A.	7.1	5.1
Hyderabad .	M	N.A.	61.8	60.4	76.5	49.5	47.1
	F	N.A.	18.9	22.1	32.4	10.9	11.3
Bangalore .	M	59.1	54.5	54.8	51.2	51.1	51.0
	F	12.4	13.2	12.7	14.4	7.4	8.0
Madras .	M	54.3	58.5	60.4	55.1	53.1	52.2
	F	11.6	12.3	10.2	8.9	6.6	6.3
All cities .	M	67.5	70.0	69.3	62.3	59.5	55.7
	F	17.6	17.1	16.8	10.0	7.6	6.9

N.A.=Not available

18. These ratios establish progressive decline in the work participation rates for males and females, in all cities of India having population 1 million and over between 1901–1961. The decline is, however, greater in case of women than in the case of men, which may be ascribed to two reasons, namely, (i) change in the concept and definition of economic activity/means of livelihood and (ii) growing industrialisation of cities which tend to reduce the employment of those women workers who were formerly gainfully employed at household industries.

19. The rate of participation in 1 million mark cities was the highest in Bombay (75.9 per cent) and Calcutta (75.5 per cent) for males, but it was the highest in Ahmedabad City for females in the Census of 1901. After a span of 60 years, the highest participation rate for males is returned also by these 2 cities, 61.4 per cent for Calcutta and 61.7 per cent for Bombay. The participation rate for males is, however, the lowest in the city of Hyderabad (47.1 per cent), which has the highest participation rate for females (11.3 per cent), followed by Bombay (8.8 per cent) and Bangalore (8 per cent). Female rate of work participation is comparatively very low in Delhi (4.5 per cent) and in Ahmedabad (5.1 per cent). The work participation rate in cities with population of 1 million and over during the last 60 years shows a gradual decline for both the sexes from one census to another. But the fall in case of females is relatively greater than in case of males. A large percentage of the weaker sex returned as economically inactive should cause concern, as man-power which can be fruitfully utilised for increasing the national wealth is wasted.

20. The following statement gives percentage of workers by sex to total population and of working females to total females in cities with population over 1 million, 1961.

STATEMENT VIII.3

Percentage of workers by sex to total population and of working females to total females in the cities with population 1 million and over, 1961

City/Town-group	Percentage of workers to total population			Percentage of females at work to total female population
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
Greater Bombay .	40.6	37.1	3.5	8.8
Calcutta .	40.4	38.1	2.3	6.1
Delhi Town-group .	31.7	29.7	2.0	4.5
Madras . .	30.5	27.5	3.0	6.3
Hyderabad Town-group	29.9	24.5	5.4	11.3
Bangalore M.A. Town-group . .	32.4	27.9	4.5	9.7
Ahmedabad Town-group	31.1	28.6	2.5	5.5
Ahmedabad City .	31.1	28.7	2.4	5.4

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY WARD
AHMEDABAD CITY, 1961
WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
PERCENTAGE
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1 KHADIA – 1
2 KHADIA – 2
3 KHADIA – 3
4 JAMALPUR – 1
5 JAMALPUR – 2
6 RAIKHAD
7 KALUPUR – 1
8 KALUPUR – 2
9 KALUPUR – 3
10 DARIAPUR – 1
11 DARIAPUR – 2
12 SHAHPUR – 1
13 SHAHPUR – 2
14 ELLISBRIDGE
15 SABARMATI
16 DARIAPUR-KAZIPUR
17 RAILWAYPURA
18 SHAHERKOTDA
19 SARASPUR
20 ASARVA
21 RAKHIAL
22 GOMTIPUR
23 RAJPUR-HIRPUR
24 RAJPUR-HIRPUR (NEW LIMIT)
25 KHOKHARA-MEHMEDABAD
26 MANINAGAR T.P.S.
27 KANKARIA T.P.S.
28 JAMALPUR T.P.S.
29 BAHERAMPURA

21. Greater Bombay and Calcutta are very nearly on par with 40.6 per cent and 40.4 per cent of their total population at work. Ahmedabad falls in line with Delhi town-group with a little over 31 per cent of its total population returned as workers. While Bangalore has a slightly higher percentage (32.4 per cent), Madras (30.5 per cent) and Hyderabad (29.9 per cent) are a little lower. Female participation is relatively greater in Hyderabad town-group and comparatively lower in Delhi, Calcutta and Ahmedabad, where it is a little more than 2 per cent. This fact is further confirmed by ratio of female participation given in column 5, which shows that 11.3 per cent of the female population of Hyderabad town-group are returned as workers as against 5.4 per cent in the city of Ahmedabad. Female participation is the least in Delhi but comparatively higher in Bangalore (9.7 per cent) and Greater Bombay (8.8 per cent).

SECTION 3

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS

AHMEDABAD CITY

22. The following statement classifies the population of Ahmedabad City into 9 industrial categories of workers and non-workers.

STATEMENT VIII.4

Classification of workers according to industrial categories, 1961

City		Total population			Total workers			Workers I: As Cultivator		Workers II: As Agricultural labourer		Workers III: In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ahmedabad	(a)	1,149,918	637,061	512,857	357,395	329,650	27,745	534	81	327	129	934	159
	(b)	100.00	100.00	100.00	31.08	51.75	5.41	0.08	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.15	0.03

City		Workers IV: At Household Industry		Workers V: In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		Workers VI: In Construction		Workers VII: In Trade and Commerce		Workers VIII: In Transport, Storage and Communications		Workers IX: In Other Services		Workers X: Non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Ahmedabad	(a)	7,125	3,767	174,078	6,698	7,890	1,603	52,486	2,738	19,618	1,015	66,658	11,555	307,411	485,112
	(b)	1.12	0.73	27.33	1.31	1.24	0.31	8.24	0.53	3.08	0.20	10.46	2.25	48.25	94.59

NOTE:

(a) indicates absolute figures.
(b) indicates percentage of workers according to industrial categories to total male/female population of the city.

23. The industrial categories which are the most important in a highly urbanised industrial area like the city of Ahmedabad are manufacturing other than household industry, which absorbs 174,078 males and 6,698 females. Other services employ 66,658 or 10.46 per cent of males and 11,555 or 2.25 per cent of females, and trade and commerce 52,486 or 8.24 per cent of males and 2,738 or 0.53 per cent of females. Transport, storage and communications and construction activities respectively employ 19,618 or 3.08 per cent and 7,890 or 1.24 per cent males, employment of females in these economic activities being insignificant. These figures illustrate that whereas manufacturing, other services, trade and commerce and transport are important as offering employment to male workers, other services and manufacturing industries mainly provide work to women by engaging 18,253 females out of 27,745 returned as workers in Ahmedabad City.

24. By the very nature of such industries, cultivation, agricultural labour and raising of livestock, etc., play a very insignificant role in a highly urbanised economy, wherein the combined strength of workers in the primary sector is 2,164 or 0.6 per cent of the total workers employed in Ahmedabad.

25. It will be interesting to note that in every 100 female workers, 41.65 per cent are employed in other services, 24.14 per cent in manufacturing industries, 13.58 per cent in household industry and 9.87 per cent in trade and commerce. These figures illustrate the present day trend of employment of women in urban pursuits. Next to other services, it is the manufacturing industries which give them the maximum opportunities of gainful pursuits, though trade also offers some scope of employment by accounting for nearly 10 per cent of its workers.

Sectoral Distribution of Workers

(i) *Ahmedabad City*

26. The statement that follows compares the number and proportion of persons in various categories of workers in Ahmedabad City.

STATEMENT VIII.5

Number and proportion of persons in various categories of workers in Ahmedabad City, 1961

Total population	Total of all sectors	Primary sector				Secondary sector				Tertiary sector			
		I	II	III	Total of I, II and III	IV	V	VI	Total of IV, V and VI	VII	VIII	IX	Total of VII, VIII and IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1,149,918	357,395 (31.1)	615 (0.01)	456 (N)	1,093 (0.01)	2,164 (0.2)	10,892 (1.0)	180,776 (15.7)	9,493 (0.8)	201,161 (17.5)	55,224 (4.8)	20,633 (1.8)	78,213 (6.8)	154,070 (13.4)

Note :

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

27. In the total population of Ahmedabad City 2,164 or 0.2 per cent are employed in the primary sector of industry, which includes persons employed in cultivation, agricultural labour, mining, quarrying, livestock, fishing, etc. The secondary sector provides work to 201,161 or 17.5 per cent of the city population, employed in manufacturing industries—household as well as non-household—and construction activities. The tertiary sector engages 154,070 or 13.4 per cent in trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications, and other services. While in the secondary sector it is the manufacturing industries other than household industry which occupy a very important position, it is other services, followed by trade and commerce, whose role is important in the tertiary activities plied in the city.

(ii) *Metropolitan Cities*

28. The following statement gives percentage of workers in each sector in cities with population over 1 million.

STATEMENT VIII.6

Percentage of workers in each sector in the cities of India with population over 1 million to total population, 1961

City/Town-group	All sectors	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
1	2	3	4	5
Greater Bombay .	40.6	0.8	17.6	22.2
Calcutta . .	40.4	0.1	11.8	28.5
Delhi Town-group .	31.7	0.5	8.5	22.7
Madras . .	30.5	0.5	9.5	20.5
Hyderabad Town-group	29.9	1.0	6.9	22.0
Bangalore M.A. Town-group .	32.4	2.5	13.0	16.9
Ahmedabad Town-group	31.1	0.2	17.3	13.6
Ahmedabad City .	31.1	0.2	17.5	13.4

29. The proportion of working force in larger cities of India with population over 1 million varies from 29.9 per cent for Hyderabad town-group to 40.6 per cent in Greater Bombay as against 31.1 per cent in Ahmedabad town-group. The primary sector is seen to be the least important in an economic structure which is highly urbanised. The proportion of workers in this sector is the highest (2.5 per cent) for Bangalore and the least (0.1 per cent) for Calcutta. In the secondary sector, Greater Bombay and Ahmedabad are on par (17 per cent) whereas in the tertiary sector, the percentage of workers is the lowest for Ahmedabad (13.6 per cent) and the highest for Calcutta (28.5 per cent).

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS, 1901-61

(i) *Ahmedabad City*

30. A comparison of the proportions of persons working in various industrial categories during the last 60 years will be helpful in assessing the changes in the economic structure of the city of Ahmedabad, as revealed by the statement appended herewith.

STATEMENT VIII.7

Industrial classification of workers in Ahmedabad City, 1901-61

			Workers										
Year	Population (in lakhs)	Growth rate over earlier census	I-IX Total	I Cultivator	II Agricultural labourer	III(a) Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	III(b) Mining and Quarrying	IV+V Household Industry and Manufacturing other than Household Industry	VI Construction	VII Trade and Commerce	VIII Transport, Storage and Communications	IX Other Services	Participation rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1901	1.86		100.00	..	0.87	2.31	0.01	44.52	1.80	13.17	1.50	35.82	41.9
1911	2.17	(+16.6)	100.00	1.70	0.63	1.16	0.04	53.12	3.43	15.11	4.86	19.95	43.3
1921	2.74	(+26.4)	100.00	1.89	0.73	0.82	0.00	48.48	3.85	10.87	1.12	32.24	44.0
1931	N.A.	(+13.1)	..	..	..	..	Not Available		..	..	..	..	..
1951	7.88	(+170.1)	100.00	0.55	0.49	0.67	0.00	53.62	1.87	18.55	3.93	20.32	35.4
1961	11.50	(+37.4)	100.00	0.17	0.13	0.31	(a)	3.05 (b) 50.58 (c)	2.66	15.45	5.77	21.88	31.1

N.A.=Not available

(a) Included in III(a); (b) Household Industry; (c) Manufacturing other than Household Industry

NOTE:

Figures in brackets denote percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) over previous census year.

31. The most interesting feature of these statistics is the difference in the participation rate from one census to another. From 41.9 per cent in 1901 it has gone down to 31.1 per cent in 1961. This fall in the proportion of working population in the city of Ahmedabad appears to be the result of the progressive reduction in the employment of women in urban

pursuits and partly due to changes in the concepts of employment and working population at different censuses. Significant variations in the proportion of workers in different industrial categories reveal the changes taking place in its employment pattern as the city gets more and more industrialised. The primary sector of industries shows a gradual decline in all the industrial categories between 1901 and 1961. But there is a noteworthy increase in manufacturing industries worked on household as well as non-household basis, as the strength of workers in this category has risen from 44.52 in 1901 to 53.63 per cent in 1961. *Pari passu* with the increase in the production of goods, there has been a simultaneous increase in the trading and commercial activities in the city which employed 15.45 per cent of the workers in 1961 as against 13.17 per cent in 1901. Employment in transport and communications has likewise increased from 1.50 per cent to 5.77 per cent, to cope with the growth of industries, trade and commerce.

STATEMENT

Number per 1,000 of workers, total, males and females in the nine previous censuses (1901-51) for

Number per 1,000 of total workers, males per 1,000 of total male workers and females per 1,000 of total female workers in the nine industrial categories of 1961

Name of city in descending order of population	Census year	I			II			III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities			IV+V In Manufacturing including Household Industry		
		As Cultivator			As Agricultural labourer								
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Fe-males	Persons	Males	Fe-males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ahmedabad Town-group	1961	3	3	4	2	1	7	3	3	6	529	541	392
	1951	5	4	22	5	3	30	7	6	8	536	554	348
	1921	19	21	9	7	6	16	8	7	14	485	470	562
	1911	17	19	8	6	5	13	12	12	10	531	513	604
	1901	..	..	..	9	6	15	23	26	16	445	458	413
Baroda (M)	1961	10	10	8	4	3	9	6	5	14	351	372	173
	1951	11	11	11	8	6	23	7	7	7	296	315	152
	1931	30	35	7	6	3	21	22	22	24	253	244	302
	1921	40	46	17	9	5	23	12	12	9	182	164	256
	1911	27	30	17	4	2	8	7	7	6	181	156	263
	1901	19	22	11	12	12	11	30	31	27	203	169	316
Surat (M)	1961	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	4	10	535	538	523
	1951	7	6	8	13	5	50	12	13	11	434	449	357
	1921	11	13	5	4	3	6	13	14	9	456	445	494
	1911	7	9	2	8	6	13	15	17	8	475	448	551
	1901	32	36	21	N	1	N	29	31	24	389	353	479
Rajkot	1961	25	20	66	6	5	12	5	5	5	291	303	204
	1951	63	40	207	13	8	42	27	26	31	234	253	117
Bhavnagar	1961	4	4	10	1	1	3	6	6	5	337	341	306
	1951	22	16	68	16	10	56	30	28	40	311	324	220
	1931	25	27	15	10	7	24	30	26	59	218	223	187
Jamnagar	1961	24	20	57	9	7	25	13	13	15	280	279	285
	1951	43	29	146	10	7	32	21	21	18	246	257	166
	1931	37	36	39	10	10	6	35	34	43	199	188	272

M=Municipality
N=Negligible

NOTE:
The figures for Baroda and Surat Cities relate to the municipal areas only, while those for Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar Cities relate to municipal and non-municipal areas.

Workers in construction activities have also increased from 1.80 per cent to 2.66 per cent during the same period. On the other hand, other services which claimed 35.82 per cent of the workers in 1901 accounted for 21.88 per cent in 1961. These are very meaningful changes, which show the increasing pace of industrialisation and allied activities with corresponding decrease in agricultural pursuits which are relegated to a secondary position in the wake of development and expansion of industries.

(ii) *Six Cities*

32. The following two statements have been prepared to discover whether there is any significant shift from one category of workers to another or one sector to another in the six cities of Gujarat, by comparing workers per 1,000 population in different industrial categories and the three sectors of economic activity, namely, primary, secondary and tertiary.

VIII.8

industrial categories of 1961 compared to their respective proportions in cities of population 100,000 and above

Number per 1,000 of total workers, males per 1,000 of total male workers and females per 1,000 of total female workers in the nine industrial categories of 1961-*contd.*

Name of city in descending order of population	Census year	VI In Construction			VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications			IX In Other Services		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Ahmedabad	1961	27	24	57	157	163	95	58	60	36	221	205	403
Town-group	1951	19	17	37	186	188	154	39	40	36	203	188	365
	1921	39	37	45	109	118	63	11	13	1	322	328	290
	1911	34	35	34	151	165	94	49	49	46	200	202	191
	1901	18	25	1	132	144	98	15	21	..	358	320	457
Baroda (M)	1961	24	23	31	168	173	123	85	93	12	352	321	630
	1951	41	28	140	198	206	136	51	55	16	388	372	515
	1931	46	50	24	141	145	119	60	55	82	442	446	421
	1921	31	32	24	130	134	114	42	53	1	554	554	556
	1911	34	37	27	115	112	127	31	40	1	601	616	551
	1901	24	26	20	116	119	105	24	27	10	572	594	500
Surat (M)	1961	17	16	26	161	177	73	38	44	4	241	218	362
	1951	16	14	30	214	239	92	33	38	6	271	236	446
	1921	26	26	26	159	179	90	21	27	0	310	293	370
	1911	40	40	40	166	183	119	32	36	21	257	261	246
	1901	15	20	3	156	182	89	26	36	1	353	341	383
Rajkot	1961	32	30	49	175	194	37	93	105	8	373	338	619
	1951	49	55	14	195	217	63	58	65	9	361	336	517
Bhavnagar	1961	23	22	26	178	192	53	126	139	20	325	295	577
	1951	18	19	16	216	226	143	90	100	24	297	277	433
	1931	23	23	21	228	237	170	103	112	48	363	345	476
Jamnagar	1961	21	21	24	185	203	43	89	99	6	379	358	545
	1951	37	38	31	215	233	92	90	101	8	338	314	507
	1931	64	62	79	208	229	71	122	116	165	325	325	325

M=Municipality

STATEMENT VIII.9

Workers per 1,000 population in each city in comparison to workers in different sectors of industry, 1901-61

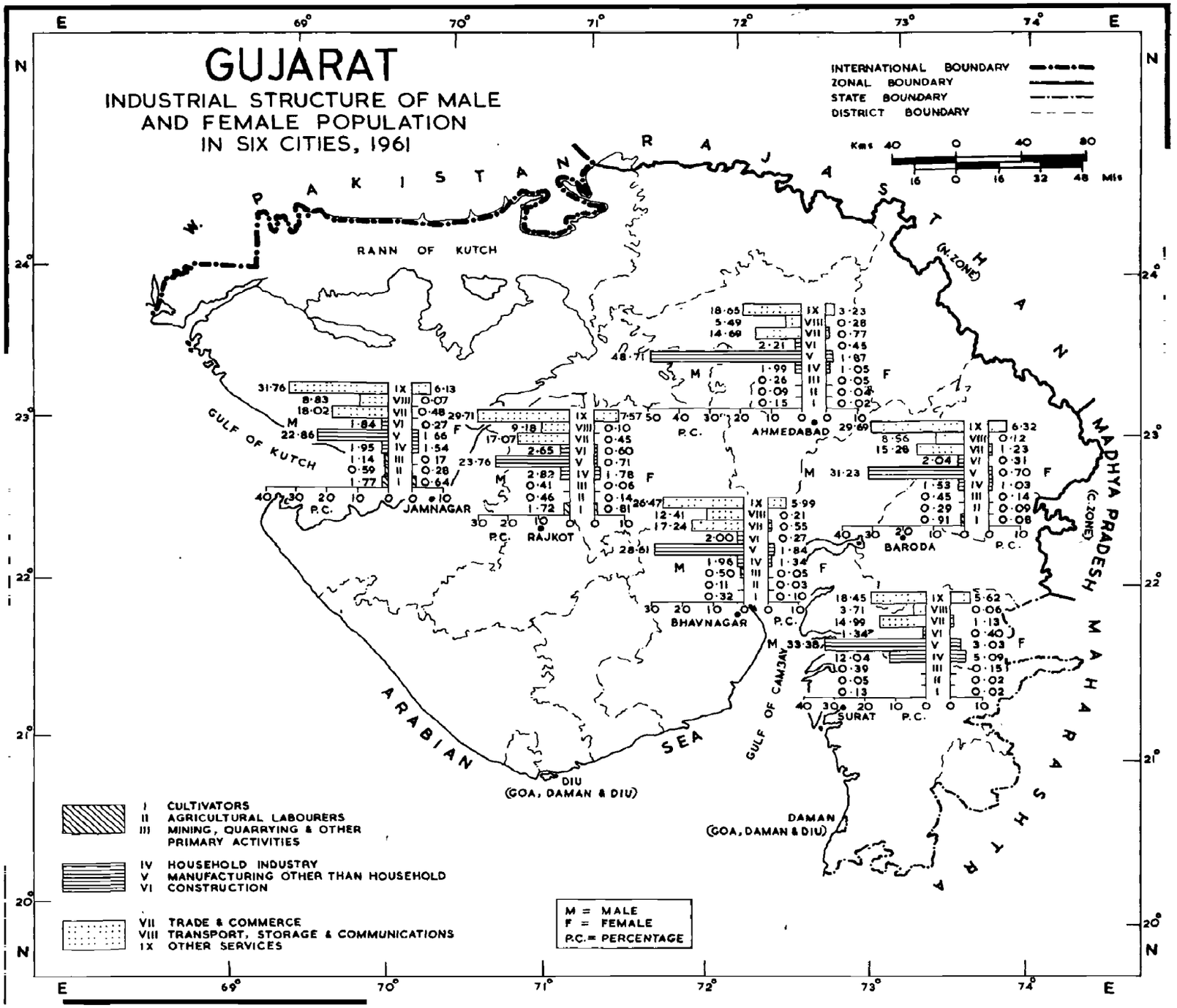
City	Year	Primary I+II+III			Secondary IV+V+VI			Tertiary VII+VIII+IX		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Ahmedabad Town-group	1961	8	7	17	556	565	449	436	428	534
	1951	17	13	60	555	571	385	428	416	555
	1921	34	34	39	524	507	607	442	459	354
	1911	35	36	31	565	548	638	400	416	331
	1901	32	32	31	463	483	414	505	485	555
2 Baroda (M) . .	1961	20	18	31	375	395	204	605	587	765
	1951	26	24	41	337	343	292	637	633	667
	1931	58	60	52	299	294	326	643	646	622
	1921	61	63	49	213	196	280	726	741	671
	1911	38	39	31	215	193	290	747	768	679
	1901	61	65	49	227	195	336	712	740	615
3 Surat (M) . .	1961	8	7	12	552	554	549	440	439	439
	1951	32	24	69	450	463	387	518	513	544
	1921	28	30	20	482	471	520	490	499	460
	1911	30	32	23	515	488	591	455	480	386
	1901	61	68	45	404	373	482	535	559	473
4 Rajkot . . .	1961	36	30	83	323	333	253	641	637	664
	1951	103	74	280	283	308	131	614	618	589
5 Bhavnagar . .	1961	11	11	18	360	363	332	629	626	650
	1951	68	54	164	329	343	236	603	603	600
	1931	65	60	98	241	246	208	694	694	694
6 Jamnagar . .	1961	46	40	97	301	300	309	653	660	594
	1951	74	57	196	283	295	197	643	648	607
	1931	82	80	88	263	250	351	655	670	561

M=Municipality

NOTE:

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

33. The most salient characteristic of these statistics is the smallest proportion of workers in the primary sector comprised of industrial Categories I, II and III. This is but natural as primary activity which consists of cultivation of land and ancillary occupations is mostly restricted to the rural areas only. This picture is consistent with the prevalent picture of our economic structure, wherein cultivation of land is the least in towns, where the two important


GUJARAT
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION IN SIX CITIES, 1961
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
ZONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Kms 40 0 40 80
Mls 16 0 16 32 48
PAKISTAN
RANN OF KUTCH
RAJASTHAN
(N. ZONE)
MADHYA PRADESH
(C. ZONE)
MAHARASHTRA
GULF OF KUTCH
GULF OF CAMBAY
ARABIAN SEA
JAMNAGAR
RAJKOT
BHAVNAGAR
AHMEDABAD
BARODA
SURAT
DIU
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
P.C.
I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III MINING, QUARRYING & OTHER PRIMARY ACTIVITIES
IV HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
V MANUFACTURING OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD
VI CONSTRUCTION
VII TRADE & COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES
M = MALE
F = FEMALE
P.C.= PERCENTAGE

sectors of economic activity are secondary and tertiary. Another noteworthy feature of participation in primary activities is the relatively higher rate of female participation in each of the six cities of Gujarat. Primary sector further distinguishes itself by a gradual decline in the proportion of workers of each sex between 1901 and 1961 during the previous censuses in case of those cities for which figures have been available and compiled. In case of those cities which did not enjoy the status of a city in any of the preceding censuses, the relevant columns would be blank. Fluctuations between the various intercensal periods also show the effects of the different basis adopted by the past censuses for the collection of economic data, which either tend to increase or reduce the proportion in the different sectors at different censuses. Examining the proportions of secondary and tertiary sectors, it is noticed that the proportions in the secondary sector are higher than those in the tertiary activities in cities like Ahmedabad and Surat where growing pace of industrialisation in one and greater occupation at household industry in the other tend to raise the proportions working in the secondary sector, where production of goods is more important than services which have relatively greater importance in the rest of the cities. Male proportions are generally higher than the female in the secondary sector, whereas the reverse is the case in the tertiary sector in all the cities except Jamnagar, wherein the employment of males is proportionately higher.

Distribution of Workers by Age, Sex and Industry

34. The Statement VIII.10 on pages 236 and 237 gives distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among broad age-groups and industrial categories.

(i) Ahmedabad City

35. In every 1,000 male workers in the city of Ahmedabad 8 are children below 15 years, 964 belong to the working age-group 15–59 and 28 are aged 60 and over. Corresponding female proportions are found to be 19, 946 and 35 respectively. These figures broadly reveal the age structure of the working population and the concentration of workers of both the sexes in the age-group 15–59, child employment being insignificant and hardly worth any notice. The age composition of workers in all the industrial categories for both the sexes follows more or less the same pattern except that the employment of children of either sex is the least in manufacturing industries and that of female children is proportionately greater in household industries, in construction and in other services.

(ii) Six Cities

Household Industries

36. Among the various cities of the State in every 1,000 males working in household industry, employment of boys below 15 is the highest in Rajkot City (59) and the least in Baroda City (19), a picture which holds equally good also for girls of these ages, i.e., 59 in Surat City and 22 in Jamnagar City. While the rate of participation of boys is generally higher than that of girls, their participation rates are very nearly equal in the city of Rajkot (59 males, 58 females), but girl proportions exceed boys in Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat.

Manufacturing Industries, etc.

37. Employment of child labour is the least in Ahmedabad City and the highest for both the sexes in Surat City. Employment of older people in manufacturing industries is not favoured to that extent to which it is done in household industries. The general pattern of age composition which is noticed in case of household industries and manufacturing industries also holds good in case of other industrial categories, with this difference that the employment of children is the least in transport, storage and communications. Relatively larger proportion of girls (82) employed in construction in every 1,000 female workers of all ages is noteworthy. Girls can be spared in construction work to a greater extent than boys, as schooling in younger ages even in urban areas is prized more for boys than for girls. This disparity emphasises the play of social factors resulting in unequal treatment of boys and girls in the matter of education, a tendency which operates to a greater extent in smaller towns than in larger ones.

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among

Cities of Class I	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Workers IV At Household Industry		Workers V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jamnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	416	417	17	25	36	22	17	16
	15–34	360	345	583	523	496	524	634	545
	35–59	189	183	366	404	405	413	323	408
	60+	35	55	34	48	63	41	26	31
	Age not stated	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajkot	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	430	423	14	26	59	58	14	33
	15–34	351	343	577	533	432	515	693	503
	35–59	182	181	375	397	432	383	328	425
	60+	37	53	34	44	77	44	25	39
	Age not stated	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0
Bhavnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	425	418	14	21	50	39	8	22
	15–34	344	339	550	438	498	515	576	549
	35–59	195	191	402	476	387	358	391	393
	60+	36	52	34	65	65	88	25	36
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0
Ahmedabad	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	371	411	8	19	25	45	3	5
	15–34	362	367	532	494	531	534	508	368
	35–59	237	184	432	452	398	384	467	598
	60+	30	38	28	35	46	37	22	29
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	0
Baroda	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	380	404	9	13	19	28	5	12
	15–34	374	354	555	487	471	475	613	443
	35–59	207	194	401	449	428	440	361	508
	60+	39	48	35	51	82	57	21	37
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	0	N	0
Surat	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	377	388	17	39	23	59	19	54
	15–34	359	350	545	553	513	606	628	656
	35–59	220	207	395	373	402	308	327	276
	60+	44	55	43	35	62	27	26	14
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	0

N=Negligible

VIII.10

age-groups in each of the industrial categories, 1961

Cities of Class I	Age-group	Workers							
		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Jamnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	8	82	14	20	4	0	15	15
	15-34	488	600	512	374	598	679	600	516
	35-59	459	282	422	505	384	321	355	417
	60+	45	36	52	101	14	0	30	52
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajkot	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	2	10	9	22	3	0	15	13
	15-34	421	597	534	502	652	880	567	522
	35-59	533	383	412	398	336	120	383	416
	60+	44	10	45	78	9	0	35	49
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	N	0	N	0
Bhavnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	1	32	11	4	3	0	25	16
	15-34	449	366	520	234	600	474	529	407
	35-59	497	553	415	603	387	474	408	516
	60+	53	41	54	159	10	52	38	61
	Age not stated	0	8	0	0	N	0	0	0
Ahmedabad	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	11	25	8	16	4	15	21	17
	15-34	585	666	507	444	623	702	585	526
	35-59	372	298	436	466	360	273	364	422
	60+	32	11	49	74	13	10	30	35
	Age not stated	N	0	0	0	N	0	N	N
Baroda	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	3	8	7	1	3	0	15	13
	15-34	470	530	478	380	583	647	544	514
	35-59	473	431	455	520	404	324	406	430
	60+	54	31	60	98	10	29	35	43
	Age not stated	0	0	N	1	N	0	N	N
Surat	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	2	11	5	10	5	17	21	22
	15-34	383	475	472	383	537	724	494	486
	35-59	554	484	460	543	426	242	438	444
	60+	61	30	63	64	32	17	47	47
	Age not stated	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	1

N=Negligible

38. The age composition of workers can be further studied from the following statement giving the distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, 1961.

STATEMENT VIII.11

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, 1961

City	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jamnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	473	66	527	934
	0–14	1,000	1,000	19	4	981	996
	15–34	1,000	1,000	767	99	233	901
	35–59	1,000	1,000	914	145	86	855
	60+	1,000	1,000	463	58	537	942
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000
Rajkot	Total	1,000	1,000	446	67	554	933
	0–14	1,000	1,000	15	4	985	996
	15–34	1,000	1,000	734	104	266	896
	35–59	1,000	1,000	918	147	82	853
	60+	1,000	1,000	407	55	593	945
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	143	0	857	1,000
Bhavnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	447	56	553	944
	0–14	1,000	1,000	15	3	985	997
	15–34	1,000	1,000	713	73	287	927
	35–59	1,000	1,000	920	140	80	860
	60+	1,000	1,000	429	72	571	928
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	333	500	667	500
Ahmedabad	Total	1,000	1,000	517	54	483	946
	0–14	1,000	1,000	11	2	989	998
	15–34	1,000	1,000	762	73	238	927
	35–59	1,000	1,000	940	132	60	868
	60+	1,000	1,000	482	51	518	949
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	168	32	832	968
Baroda	Total	1,000	1,000	467	61	533	939
	0–14	1,000	1,000	11	2	989	998
	15–34	1,000	1,000	694	83	306	917
	35–59	1,000	1,000	907	141	93	859
	60+	1,000	1,000	414	64	586	936
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	800	400	200	600
Surat	Total	1,000	1,000	516	103	484	897
	0–14	1,000	1,000	23	10	977	990
	15–34	1,000	1,000	784	163	216	837
	35–59	1,000	1,000	924	187	76	813
	60+	1,000	1,000	509	66	491	934
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	455	333	545	667

(i) AHMEDABAD CITY

Males

39. In every 1,000 male children aged 0–14, 11 are workers and 989 are non-workers. This proportion shows a distinct variation in the succeeding ages, wherein age-group 15–34 has 762 workers against 238 non-workers in every 1,000 of the males of these ages. The proportion rises still further to 940 workers for those aged 35–59. Thus, the incidence of non-workers is found to be substantially reduced and becomes

negligible in case of those aged 35–59. So far as male workers are concerned, the disparity in the strength of workers in age-groups 15–34 (762) and 35–59 (940) is due to the fact that the former age-group contains a number of persons who are full-time students, as higher studies extend at least up to 25 years.

Females

40. In every 1,000 female children aged 0–14 only 2 are workers and 998 are non-workers. In younger age-group 15–34, the proportion of women workers rises to 73, and that of non-workers reduced to 927. There is a further increase in the strength of women workers aged 35–59, who account for 132 in every 1,000 as against 868 who are non-workes. These comparisons establish the concentration of workers of both the sexes in ages 15 and over and predominance of non-workers among women on the one hand and children below 15 years on the other.

(ii) Six Cities

41. We shall now cxamine the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among broad age-groups in each of the Industrial Categories IV to IX for the six cities of the State with population over 100,000 given in the Statement VIII.12 on pages 240 and 241.

42. The general rate of male participation varies from 446 for Rajkot City to 516 for Surat City and 517 for Ahmedabad City. The female participation rate on the other hand ranges between 54 for Ahmedabad City and 103 for Surat. Thus, while the rate of male participation in gainful employment is the highest in Ahmedabad and Surat, the degree of female participation in active work is the least in Ahmedabad and the highest in Surat, where there has been a very long tradition of female participation particularly in its well-known household industries. It may also be noted that while the greater extent of urbanisation as in Ahmedabad City acts as a spur to greater participation of males, the same factor tends to reduce proportion of females gainfully employed.

Manufacturing Industries

43. Of all the six cities, Surat enjoys an outstanding position in having the highest proportion of workers of both the sexes employed in household industries—74 males and 34 females in every 1,000 of the city population. But in manufacturing industries it gives way to the city of Ahmedabad, which has the largest proportion of male workers 273, as compared to 204 for Surat City. Similar proportions in other cities vary between 121 for Rajkot and 162 for Baroda. Participation of females is the least (4) in manufacturing industries in Rajkot and Baroda and the highest (20) again in Surat.

Construction

44. The participating rate for males working in construction in every 1,000 of the population ranges between 8 for Surat City and 13 for Rajkot City. But the rate of female participation is insignificant in this category and fluctuates between 1 for Bhavnagar and 3 each for the cities of Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Surat.

Trade and Commerce

45. That trade and commerce is important only for males in urban areas is seen from the fact that male participation rate in this industrial category varies from 79 in Baroda to 96 in Jamnagar, female participation varying between 2 and 8. In urban areas trade and commerce occupies a third rank in the order of importance of industrial categories, the first place being appropriated by other services and the second by manufacturing industries.

Transport, Storage and Communications and Other Services

46. Transport, storage and communications is also one of the industrial categories where male participation alone is important and ranges between 23 for Surat City and 62 for Bhavnagar. The proportions of workers in other services are uniformly high in all urban areas irrespective of their size. It is also one of the categories wherein the rate of female participation is worthy of note. While the proportion of male workers in other services in cities varies from 105 for the city of Ahmedabad to 169 for the city of Jamnagar, the corresponding variations for females are 23 for Ahmedabad and 41 for Rajkot.

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 urban population of each sex among total

City	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Workers IV At Household Industry		Workers V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jamnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	473	66	10	9	122	10
	0–14	1,000	1,000	19	4	1	N	5	N
	15–34	1,000	1,000	767	99	14	14	215	15
	35–59	1,000	1,000	914	145	22	20	208	22
	60+	1,000	1,000	463	58	19	7	90	5
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajkot	Total	1,000	1,000	446	67	14	10	121	4
	0–14	1,000	1,000	15	4	2	1	4	N
	15–34	1,000	1,000	734	104	18	15	218	6
	35–59	1,000	1,000	918	147	34	21	217	9
	60+	1,000	1,000	407	55	30	8	81	3
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	143	0	0	0	0	0
Bhavnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	447	56	10	7	143	10
	0–14	1,000	1,000	15	3	1	1	3	1
	15–34	1,000	1,000	713	73	14	11	239	16
	35–59	1,000	1,000	920	140	19	14	285	21
	60+	1,000	1,000	429	72	18	12	98	7
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	333	500	0	0	0	0
Ahmedabad	Total	1,000	1,000	517	54	11	7	273	13
	0–14	1,000	1,000	11	2	N	1	2	N
	15–34	1,000	1,000	762	73	16	11	384	13
	35–59	1,000	1,000	940	132	19	15	538	42
	60+	1,000	1,000	482	51	17	7	196	10
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	168	32	0	11	80	0
Baroda	Total	1,000	1,000	467	61	8	6	162	4
	0–14	1,000	1,000	11	2	N	N	2	N
	15–34	1,000	1,000	694	83	10	8	266	5
	35–59	1,000	1,000	907	141	16	14	283	11
	60+	1,000	1,000	414	64	17	7	86	3
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	800	400	0	0	267	0
Surat	Total	1,000	1,000	516	103	74	34	204	20
	0–14	1,000	1,000	23	10	4	5	10	3
	15–34	1,000	1,000	784	163	105	59	357	38
	35–59	1,000	1,000	924	187	134	51	303	27
	60+	1,000	1,000	509	66	104	17	118	5
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	455	333	0	111	182	0

N=Negligible

VIII.12

workers and workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

City	Age-group	Workers VI In Construction Males	VI In Construction Females	VII In Trade and Commerce Males	VII In Trade and Commerce Females	VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications Males	VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications Females	IX In Other Services Males	IX In Other Services Females
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Jamnagar	Total	10	2	96	3	47	N	169	36
	0–14	N	N	3	N	N	0	6	1
	15–34	13	3	137	3	78	1	282	54
	35–59	24	2	214	8	95	1	317	81
	60+	13	1	144	5	19	0	144	34
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajkot . .	Total	13	3	87	2	47	1	151	41
	0–14	N	N	2	N	N	0	5	1
	15–34	16	6	132	4	87	1	244	63
	35–59	39	7	196	5	86	N	318	96
	60+	16	1	105	4	12	0	140	38
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	71	0	71	0
Bhavnagar . .	Total	10	1	86	3	62	1	132	33
	0–14	N	N	2	N	N	0	8	1
	15–34	13	2	130	2	108	2	203	39
	35–59	25	4	183	9	122	3	275	88
	60+	15	1	130	9	17	1	141	39
	Age not stated	0	500	0	0	333	0	0	0
Ahmedabad . .	Total	12	3	82	5	31	2	105	23
	0–14	N	N	2	N	N	N	6	1
	15–34	20	6	116	6	53	4	169	32
	35–59	19	5	151	13	47	3	161	52
	60+	13	1	133	11	14	1	102	21
	Age not stated	9	0	0	0	35	0	44	21
Baroda . . .	Total	11	2	79	7	44	1	154	38
	0–14	N	N	2	N	N	0	6	1
	15–34	13	3	102	8	69	1	224	56
	35–59	24	4	175	20	87	1	303	85
	60+	15	1	121	15	12	N	139	34
	Age not stated	0	0	133	200	67	0	333	200
Surat . . .	Total	8	3	92	8	23	N	113	37
	0–14	N	N	1	N	N	N	6	2
	15–34	9	4	120	8	34	1	155	52
	35–59	21	6	191	20	44	N	224	80
	60+	11	1	132	9	16	N	120	32
	Age not stated	0	0	182	0	0	0	91	222

N=Negligible

SECTION 4

WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD AND NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES

(i) Ahmedabad City

47. The extent of employment offered by household industry on the one hand and in non-household industry on the other, can be seen from the following statement which gives distribution of workers of each sex to total workers in Industrial Divisions 0, 1, 2 & 3.

STATEMENT VIII.13

Distribution of workers of each sex to total workers in Industrial Divisions 0, 1 and 2&3, 1961

Branch of Industry (Division)		Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**(a)**	**182,137**	**10,624**	**7,125**	**3,767**	**175,012**	**6,857**
	(b)	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(3.91)**	**(35.46)**	**(96.09)**	**(64.54)**
Division 0—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	(a)	2,689	989	1,773	848	916	141
	(b)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(65.94)	(85.74)	(34.06)	(14.26)
1—Mining and Quarrying	(a)	18	18	..	..	18	18
	(b)	(100.00)	(100.00)	0	0	(100.00)	(100.00)
2 & 3—Manufacturing	(a)	179,430	9,617	5,352	2,919	174,078	6,698
	(b)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(2.98)	(30.35)	(97.02)	(69.65)

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

48. The importance of non-agricultural pursuits in an urban economy is disclosed by the fact that 96.09 per cent of male workers and 64.54 per cent of female workers are engaged in non-household industry, trade, business, etc., as against 3.91 per cent of male and 35.46 per cent of female workers in household industry. In a modern age when mechanisation is gaining ground day by day, the principal source of employment would naturally be non-household pursuits, particularly in an industrial city like Ahmedabad, where 10,892 persons or 5.65 per cent only work at household industry and 181,869 persons or 94.35 per cent in non-household industry. In Division 2&3 relating to manufacturing industries only 2.98 per cent of male workers are employed in household industry, and the rest of 97.02 per cent in industries other than household, trade, business, etc. But the employment of women workers is 30.35 per cent in industries worked on household basis, and 69.65 per cent in non-household industry. These figures also reveal the relative importance of non-household industries which are getting more and more mechanised and pushing out household industries from their former position, which they find difficult to retain on account of growing competition of machine-made goods.

(ii) Cities of India

49. A comparison of the position of the working population in the cities of India with population over 1 million would be interesting.

STATEMENT VIII.14

Workers in manufacturing industries in cities of India with population one million and over, 1961

City/Town-group	Total population	Workers in manufacturing industries (Categories IV+V)	Per cent (Col. 3 to Col. 2)
1	2	3	4
Greater Bombay .	4,152,056	688,572	16.6
Calcutta . . .	2,927,289	307,251	10.5
Delhi Town-group .	2,359,408	167,783	7.1
Madras . . .	1,729,141	142,094	8.2
Hyderabad Town-group	1,251,119	73,819	5.9
Bangalore Town-group	1,206,961	135,348	11.2
Ahmedabad Town-group	1,206,001	198,619	16.5
Ahmedabad City .	1,149,918	191,668	16.7

50. Greater Bombay and Ahmedabad stand on par by accounting for 16.6 per cent of their population in household and other manufacturing industries. This proportion is the least for Hyderabad (5.9 per cent), a little higher for Delhi (7.1 per cent) and Madras (8.2 per cent) and rises still further for Calcutta (10.5 per cent) and Bangalore town-group (11.2 per cent).

51. Another statement that follows gives the percentage of the population employed in trade and commerce.

STATEMENT VIII.15

Workers in trade and commerce in cities of India with population one million and over, 1961

City/Town-group	Total population	Workers in trade and commerce	Percentage
1	2	3	4
Greater Bombay . .	4,152,056	303,817	7.3
Calcutta . . .	2,927,289	282,567	9.7
Delhi Town-group .	2,359,408	143,809	6.1
Madras . . .	1,729,141	100,814	5.8
Hyderabad Town-group	1,251,119	64,810	5.2
Bangalore Town-group .	1,206,961	49,309	4.1
Ahmedabad Town-group	1,206,001	58,984	4.9
Ahmedabad City . .	1,149,918	55,224	4.8

52. Among various cities, Calcutta tops the list with 9.7 per cent of its population employed in trade and commerce, followed by Greater Bombay with 7.3 per cent and Delhi town-group with 6.1 per cent. Ahmedabad has 4.9 per cent of its population in trade and commerce, which is exceeded by all other cities except Bangalore.

Workers in Selected Industries

Ahmedabad City

53. The importance of various economic pursuits can be determined from the extent to which they are capable of giving employment to the people inhabiting that area. This can be better studied from the Statement VIII.16 on the next page giving the strength of workers employed in the various divisions classified according to Standard Industrial Classification.

54. Manufacturing stands out prominently among the various divisions as offering maximum employment to workers numbering 189,047 or 53.06 per cent of the total of all divisions in the city. The next in order of importance are services, which account for 66,178 or 18.57 per cent, followed by trade and commerce, 55,224 or 15.50 per cent. Transport, storage and communication 20,633 or 5.79 per cent and the rest 7.08 per cent distributed into the remaining divisions. 87.13 per cent of the workers are thus absorbed in manufacturing industries, trade and commerce, and services.

55. We shall now examine the strength of employment in some of the important industries in the city.

Textiles

56. Textile is one of the most important industries in the city of Ahmedabad. This industry has returned its former position, even after mechanisation, by returning 142,067 persons employed in textile cotton, of whom 133,061 or 93.66 per cent work in cotton spinning and weaving in mills.

Trade and Commerce

57. Out of 55,224 who find employment in trade and commerce, 45,615 or 82.60 per cent work in retail trade, the principal among them being trade in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, poultry, etc,

STATEMENT VIII.16

Workers in selected divisions, major/minor groups of industrial classification, Ahmedabad City, 1961

Description	Total workers
1	2
Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing	*189,047*
Major Gr. 23 Textile-Cotton	142,067
Minor Gr. 232 Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	133,061
Major Gr. 27 Textile-Miscellaneous	7,798
Minor Gr. 273 Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	6,825
Major Gr. 28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	5,804
Minor Gr. 282 Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	1,637
Major Gr. 36 Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	9,172
Minor Gr. 369 Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39)	4,209
Division 4—Construction	*9,493*
Major Gr. 40 Construction	9,493
Minor Gr. 400 Construction and maintenance of buildings including erection, flooring, decorative constructions, electrical and sanitary installations	8,819
Division 6—Trade and Commerce	*55,224*
Major Gr. 64–68 Retail Trade	45,615
Minor Gr. 640 Retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry	14,475
Minor Gr. 650 Retail trading in fibres, yarns, dhoti, saree, readymade garments of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles and hosiery products (This includes retail trading in piece-goods of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles)	9,523
Minor Gr. 689 Retail trading in goods unspecified	4,577
Major Gr. 69 Trade and Commerce Miscellaneous	5,385
Minor Gr. 692 Stocks, shares and futures	1,905
Minor Gr. 695 Banking and similar type of financial operation	1,881

Description	Total workers
1	2
Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communication	*20,633*
Major Gr. 70–71 Transport	18,612
Minor Gr. 700 Transporting by railways	7,347
Minor Gr. 701 Transporting by tramway and bus service	3,787
Minor Gr. 705 Transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving	4,590
Division 8—Services	*66,178*
Major Gr. 80 Public Services (This does not include Government, quasi-Government or local body activities, other than administrative, in such fields as transport, communication, information and broadcasting, education and scientific services, health, industries, production, construction, marketing and operation of financial institution each of which is classified in the appropriate industry groups)	21,512
Minor Gr. 805 Public service in administrative departments and offices of quasi-Government organisation, municipalities, local boards, etc.	8,252
Minor Gr. 809 Public services in administrative departments and offices of State Governments	8,094
Major Gr. 81 Educational and Scientific Services	8,801
Minor Gr. 811 Educational services such as those rendered by colleges, schools and similar other institutions of non-technical type	7,947
Major Gr. 88 Personal Services	20,340
Minor Gr. 880 Services rendered to households such as those by domestic servants, cooks	6,298
Minor Gr. 882 Services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants and similar other organisations to provide lodging and boarding facilities	8,808
Division 9—Activities not adequately described	*9,118*
Major Gr. 90/Minor Gr. 900 Activities unspecified and not adequately described including activities of such individuals who fail to provide sufficient information about their industrial affiliation to enable them to be classified	9,118

Another important branch of retail trade relates to trading in fibres, yarn, *dhoti*, *sari*, ready-made garments, hosiery products, etc., which absorbs 9,523 persons, whereas stocks, shares and futures account for 1,905 workers, banking and similar type of financial operations engaging 1,881.

Transport, Storage and Communication

58. This division gives employment to 20,633 persons, of whom 18,612 work in transport—7,347 in transport by rail, 3,787 in transport by tram and bus services and 4,590 in carrying of luggage, hand-crat driving and cycle-rickshaw driving.

Services

59. This is an important division, which finds employment for 66,178 persons, of whom 21,512 are employed in public services other than Government, quasi-Government or local body activities and do not include such fields as transport, communications, education and scientific services, etc. While public service, administrative departments and offices of quasi-Government organisations, municipalities, local boards, etc., account for 8,252, those working in administrative departments and offices of the State Government number 8,094. In an expanding city, educational and scientific services also claim a fair share and absorb 8,801 workers, but the contribution made by personal services is far greater and very nearly equals that in public services by offering employment to 20,340 persons. Among personal services, those which are most important in an urban economy are the services rendered to households by domestic servants, cooks, etc., on the one hand, and services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants, etc., on the other.

Activities not adequately described

60. Activities unspecified and not adequately described include activities of such individuals who fail to provide sufficient information about their industrial affiliation and account for 9,118 workers.

61. From the foregoing analysis it will appear that the most important economic activities in the city include minor groups shown in the following statement. Among these, cotton spinning and weaving mills is the most important. Others worthy of note are retail trading, activities unspecified and not adequately described, constructions, services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, etc., public services in administrative departments, educational services and transporting by railways in order.

STATEMENT VIII.17

First 10 minor groups of industrial classification, Ahmedabad City, 1961

Sl. No.	Minor group	Description	No. of workers
1	2	3	4
1	232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	133,061
2	640	Retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry	14,475
3	650	Retail trading in fibres, yarns, dhoti, saree, ready-made garments of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles and hosiery products (This includes retail trading in piece-goods of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles)	9,523
4	900	Activities unspecified and not adequately described including activities of such individuals who fail to provide sufficient information about their industrial affiliation to enable them to be classified	9,118
5	400	Construction and maintenance of buildings including erection, flooring, decorative constructions, electrical and sanitary installations	8,819
6	882	Services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants, and similar other organisations to provide lodging and boarding facilities	8,808
7	805	Public service in administrative departments and offices of quasi-Government organisation, municipalities, local boards, etc.	8,252
8	809	Public services in administrative departments and offices of State Governments	8,094
9	811	Educational services such as those rendered by colleges, schools and similar other institutions of non-technical type	7,947
10	700	Transporting by railways	7,347

SECTION 5

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN

(i) Ahmedabad City

62. According to the National Classification of Occupations, the workers in the city of Ahmedabad are distributed between the various occupational divisions given in Statement VIII.18 on page 247.

63. As is to be expected in an economy which is highly urbanised and industrialised, Division 7–8 relating to craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified, is the most numerous, as employing 197,361 or 55.39 per cent of the total of all divisions in the city. Since trade and commerce which are the distributing agencies of the various products manufactured in the city, sales workers naturally occupy a second place in the occupational pattern of the city by claiming 47,801 or 13.41 per cent of the workers. Other two occupations of equal importance are clerical and related workers, who account for 35,589 or 9.99 per cent and service, sports and recreation workers, who claim 33,181 or 9.31 per cent of the total workers engaged in different occupations. In a complex economic structure, where industry and commerce are continuously expanding the need for professional, technical and related workers as well as administrative, executive and managerial workers to work them on an efficient basis is quite obvious. These two occupations claim 15,828 or 4.44 per cent and 7,476 or 2.10 per cent of the total workers. Since goods have to be moved from one place to another and distributed to places where they are in demand, transport services are an essential pre-requisite to the growth of industries, as evidenced by 14,033 or 3.94 per cent of the workers engaged in transport and communication occupations. The rest of the divisions account for 5,055 or 1.42 per cent of the workers in Ahmedabad.

64. Examining the above statistics in some details, it is noticed that among craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified numbering 197,361 or 55.39 per cent, as many as 121,494 or 61.56 per cent are spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers, mostly employed in the textile mills of the city. An industry which is highly mechanised requires ancillary services of furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders, etc., numbering 5,352 as well as tool makers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers numbering 11,552. Among sales workers numbering 47,801, working proprietors, wholesale and retail traders account for 23,430, followed by salesmen, shop assistants and related workers 19,154. Among those engaged in service, sports and recreation workers, the families which are important are:

(i) Fire-fighters, policemen, guards and related workers (7,953),
(ii) House-keepers, cooks, maids and related workers (7,735),
(iii) Building caretakers, cleaners and related workers (7,119).

65. Among professional, technical and related workers numbering 15,828, the teaching profession employs 7,142, whereas administrative, executive and managerial services 7,476. Directors, managers and working proprietors claim 5,016, clerical and related workers account for 35,589, clerks 22,419, and unskilled office workers 5,185.

66. The above distribution of workers illustrates the relative importance of different occupations in the economic structure of a highly industrialised city that Ahmedabad is and shows the extent to which it provides work to various categories of persons drawn from different parts of the State and the country.

(ii) Six Cities

67. Distribution of workers by occupational divisions in six cities discloses that cities which are progressing industrially have comparatively larger number of workers under Division 7–8 and jointly account for a little more than half (51.06 per cent) of the total workers under all divisions. While Division 2–Clerical and related

STATEMENT VIII.18

Workers in selected divisions, groups/families of occupational classification, Ahmedabad City, 1961

Description	No. of workers
1	2
Division 0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers	*15,828*
Group 05 Teachers	7,142
Family 051 Teachers, Secondary Schools	2,047
Family 052 Teachers, Middle and Primary Schools	3,858
Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	*7,476*
Group 13 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Others	5,016
Family 133 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Manufacturing	1,592
Family 135 Directors, Managers and Working Proprictor, Recreation, Entertainment and Catering Services	1,603
Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers	*35,589*
Group 20 Book-keepers and Cashiers	5,977
Family 200 Book-keepers, Book-keeping and Accounts Clerks	4,956
Group 28 Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous	22,419
Family 280 General and Other Ministerial Assistants and Clerks	15,390
Family 289 Miscellaneous Office Workers including Record Keepers, Muharrers, Despatchers, Packers and Binders of Office Papers	7,029
Group 29 Unskilled Office Workers	5,135
Family 290 Office Attendants, including Ushers, Hall Porters, Peons, Messengers, Darwans, etc., n.e.c.	5,185
Division 3—Sales Workers	47,801
Group 30 Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trade	23,430
Family 301 Working Proprietors, Retail Trade	21,798
Group 33 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related workers	19,154
Family 330 Salesmen, Shop Assistants, Wholesale and Retail Trade	6,819
Family 331 Hawkers, Pedlars and Street Vendors	7,565
Family 339 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers, n.e.c.	4,770
Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations	*14,033*
Group 64 Drivers, Road Transport	8,585
Family 641 Motor Vehicle and Motor Cycle Drivers	3,307
Family 649 Drivers, Road transport, n.e.c. (including Palki and Doli Bearers)	3,302
Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere classified	*197,361*
Group 70 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers	121,494
Family 702 Spinners, Piecers and Winders	18,841
Family 704 Drawers and Weavers	47,594
Family 706 Bleachers, Dyers and Finishers (excluding Printers)	7,771
Family 709 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers, n.e.c.	42,011
Group 71 Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers	7,977
Family 710 Tailors, Dress Makers and Garment Makers	7,391
Group 73 Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal-Making and Treating Workers	5,352
Family 733 Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forgemen	2,711
Family 739 Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal-Making and Treating Workers, n.e.c.	2,085
Group 75, Tool makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers	11,552
Family 750 Fitter-Machinists, Tool Makers and Machine Tool Setters	2,674
Family 751 Machine Tool Operaters	2,380
Family 753 Mechanics-Repairmen (except Electrical and Precision Instrument Repairmen)	3,208
Group 77 Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers	5,149
Family 770 Carpenters, Joiners, Pattern Makers (Wood)	4,669
Group 79 Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.	6,724
Family 791 Bricklayers, Plasterers, Masons	4,083
Family 799 Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.	2,243
Group 89 Labourers, n.e.c.	17,939
Family 890 Loaders and Unloaders	5,971
Family 899 Labourers, n.e.c.	11,968
Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	*33,181*
Group 90 Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers	7,953
Family 901 Police Constables, Investigators and Related Workers	3,166
Family 903 Watchmen, Chowkidars and Durwans	4,084
Group 91 House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers	7,735
Family 911 Cooks, Cook-bearers (Domestic and Institutional)	2,414
Family 912 Butlers, Bearers, Waiters, Maids and Other Servants (Domestic)	4,332
Group 92 Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers	5,339
Family 920 Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers (Institutional)	5,339
Group 93 Building Care-takers, Cleaners and Related Workers	7,119
Family 931 Cleaners, Sweepers and Watermen	7,002

workers and Division 3–Sales workers constitute one-fourth of the total workers under all divisions, the rest of the occupations account for 23.80 per cent as seen from the statement given below.

STATEMENT VIII.19

Occupational divisions of workers in six cities, 1961

Occupational Divisions	Total workers			Per cent		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Divisions	**665,472**	**600,781**	**64,691**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers	35,799	26,654	9,145	5.38	4.44	14.14
1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	17,945	17,520	425	2.70	2.92	0.66
2 Clerical and Related Workers	74,703	72,468	2,235	11.23	12.06	3.45
3 Sales Workers	92,596	87,747	4,849	13.91	14.61	7.50
4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers	10,041	7,662	2,379	1.51	1.28	3.68
5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	186	150	36	0.03	0.02	0.05
6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations	29,264	28,387	877	4.40	4.72	1.36
7–8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not Elsewhere classified	339,829	307,018	32,811	51.06	51.10	50.72
9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	64,905	52,986	11,919	9.75	8.82	18.42
X Workers not Classifiable by Occupation	204	189	15	0.03	0.03	0.02

68. Occupational distribution in villages and towns would differ widely owing to the differentiation in the economic activities pursued in these two sectors. While essentially rural pursuits are for the most part connected with cultivation of land and household industry wherein village artisans and craftsmen are engaged, diversification of occupations and industries is far greater in urban areas where non-agricultural pursuits like manufacturing, trading and services assume relatively greater importance. Occupations which are essentially urban can be studied with profit from the distribution of workers by their functions in the six cities of Gujarat given in the table appended herewith.

STATEMENT VIII.20

Distribution of 1,000 population of each sex among total workers and workers in occupational divisions in each city, 1961

City	Population		Total workers (Categories) III to IX		Division 0		Division 1		Division 2		Division 3	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ahmedabad	1,000	1,000	516	54	18	8	12	N	54	2	71	5
Baroda	1,000	1,000	461	60	36	13	12	N	75	4	68	7
Surat	1,000	1,000	515	103	21	8	15	1	55	2	74	6
Rajkot	1,000	1,000	435	62	24	11	17	1	72	3	74	2
Bhavnagar	1,000	1,000	444	56	20	8	14	N	63	2	78	3
Jamnagar	1,000	1,000	460	60	21	7	40	1	59	3	73	2

City	Division 4		Division 5		Division 6		Division 7-8		Division 9		Division X	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Ahmedabad	6	2	N	0	21	2	288	27	46	8	N	N
Baroda	5	2	N	0	26	N	191	19	48	15	N	0
Surat	3	1	N	N	16	N	295	68	36	17	N	0
Rajkot	11	5	N	N	27	N	171	25	39	15	N	N
Bhavnagar	8	3	N	N	33	N	191	28	37	12	N	N
Jamnagar	9	3	1	N	36	N	175	32	46	12	N	N

N=Negligible

NOTE:

The description of occupational divisions has been given in Statement VIII.19 printed above.

69. The proportion of workers in every 1,000 males is the highest in the city of Ahmedabad (516) as well as in the city of Surat (515), but the lowest in Rajkot (435). Corresponding female proportions are the highest in Surat (103) and the lowest in Ahmedabad (54). The reasons for these variations have already been seen before, the greater male participation in Ahmedabad and Surat being due to the relatively greater extent of industrialisation in these two cities. But the highest percentage among females in Surat results from the greater extent to which women in this city participate in the various household industries, for which Surat is so famous since olden times.

70. The distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex into various occupational divisions reveals the greatest importance of Division 7–8 comprised of craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified as occupying a majority of the workers of both the sexes in all the cities. Female participation is governed by a variety of factors already noticed earlier. The extent of employment of women in various urban pursuits is far less than that of men, as they are the traditional earners shouldering the responsibility for the maintenance of the family. Women work in towns only when economic considerations impel them to do so. Other occupations that follow in order relate to (i) sales workers, (ii) clerical and related workers, (iii) service, sport and recreation workers, (iv) professional, technical and related workers, (v) workers in transport and communication occupations and (vi) administrative, executive and managerial workers. Farming, stock breeding, fishery, forestry, mining and quarrying and workers in undefined occupations reveal a very small and insignificant proportion in all the six cities. Of all the various urban occupations in the cities, those which have some significance for women are those of craftsmen, production process workers on the one hand and service, sport and recreation workers along with professional, technical and related workers on the other comprised in Divisions 9 and 0. Thus, while the occupations which attract males in urban areas are varied, those in which women are occupied are restricted by the nature of work they are capable of doing in cities, influenced as they are by socio-economic considerations and nature of industry favouring or disfavouring their engagement in gainful employment.

SECTION 6

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

(i) Ahmedabad City

71. Analysis of employment status will be helpful in determining the nature and extent of its industrialisation in a particular region. For, in an economy which is mostly rural or not sufficiently urbanised, single and family workers predominate in agriculture and household industries, as manufacturing industries other than household industries are unimportant in such areas. But with the growth of industries, the entire pattern of employment changes in favour of the status of an employee, as will be seen from the statement opposite, giving employment status in non-agricultural categories of work except household industry in the urban areas of Gujarat State and Ahmedabad City.

STATEMENT VIII.21

Employment status in non-agricultural categories of work, except household industry in the State and Ahmedabad City, 1961

Status	Gujarat State		Ahmedabad City
	Total	Urban	
1	2	3	4
Total	**2,147,922 (100.00)**	**1,323,965 (100.00)**	**345,432 (100.00)**
Employers	170,115 (7.92)	106,584 (8.05)	24,451 (7.08)
Employees	1,120,490 (52.17)	789,905 (59.66)	265,257 (76.79)
Single workers	682,377 (31.77)	336,666 (25.43)	45,456 (13.16)
Family workers	174,940 (8.14)	90,810 (6.86)	10,268 (2.97)

72. In the city of Ahmedabad, out of 345,432 persons returned as workers, 24,451 or 7.08 per cent are employers, 265,257 or 76.79 per cent are employees, 45,456 or 13.16 per cent are single workers and 10,268 or 2.97 per cent are family workers. These figures betoken an economy which is highly industrialised and commercialised and wherein employees predominate in the employment status of non-agricultural pursuits. Single workers and family workers which are proportionately greater in other areas and preponderate in agricultural pursuits are comparatively much less, as cultivation of land and household industries are mostly to be found in villages and generally absent in towns. Even in urban areas there are variations which are for the most part governed by the nature and extent of industrialisation and commercialisation in towns and cities, where a majority of workers are employees. This will be evident from a comparison of the percentages given in the foregoing table for all urban areas of the State and Ahmedabad City. Single workers and family workers are relatively much less in the latter than in former areas, but employees account for 76.79 per cent of the workers in the city, as against 59.66 per cent in the urban areas of Gujarat.

(ii) Six Cities

73. The following statement examines employment status of workers by sex for the six cities of the State.

STATEMENT VIII.22

Status of employment of workers by sex in six cities, 1961

City	Branch of industry		Total		Employer		Employee		Single worker		Family worker	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ahmedabad	All divisions	(a)	321,664	23,768	23,808	643	249,160	16,097	39,255	6,201	9,441	827
		(b)	100.00	100.00	7.40	2.70	77.46	67.73	12.20	26.09	2.94	3.48
Baroda .	All divisions	(a)	72,784	7,359	3,797	79	51,791	4,081	12,876	2,593	4,320	606
		(b)	100.00	100.00	5.22	1.07	71.16	55.46	17.69	35.24	5.93	8.23
Surat .	All divisions	(a)	66,365	9,532	7,074	208	43,299	5,936	10,523	2,717	5,469	671
		(b)	100.00	100.00	10.66	2.18	65.24	62.28	15.86	28.50	8.24	7.04
Rajkot .	All divisions	(a)	42,388	4,855	3,511	23	24,820	2,653	10,920	2,099	3,137	80
		(b)	100.00	100.00	8.28	0.47	58 56	54.65	25.76	43.23	7.40	1.65
Bhavnagar .	All divisions	(a)	40,032	4,084	4,444	87	25,278	2,439	8,247	1,444	2,063	114
		(b)	100.00	100.00	11.10	2.13	63.15	59.72	20.60	35.36	5.15	2.79
Jamnagar .	All divisions	(a)	34,938	3,630	3,815	38	20,190	2,257	8,414	1,202	2,519	133
		(b)	100.00	100.00	10.92	1.05	57.79	62.18	24.08	33.11	7.21	3.66

Note :

(a) indicates absolute figures.

(b) indicates percentage to total male and female workers.

74. The general trend noticed above is found to persist even among male and female workers with certain significant variations. Females working as single or family workers are proportionately greater than males but the status of employer, and employees is found to predominate among male workers who are both numerically as well as proportionately greater.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INDUSTRIES

Ahmedabad City

75. The statement that follows assesses the importance of different categories of employment status in different branches of industries.

STATEMENT VIII.23

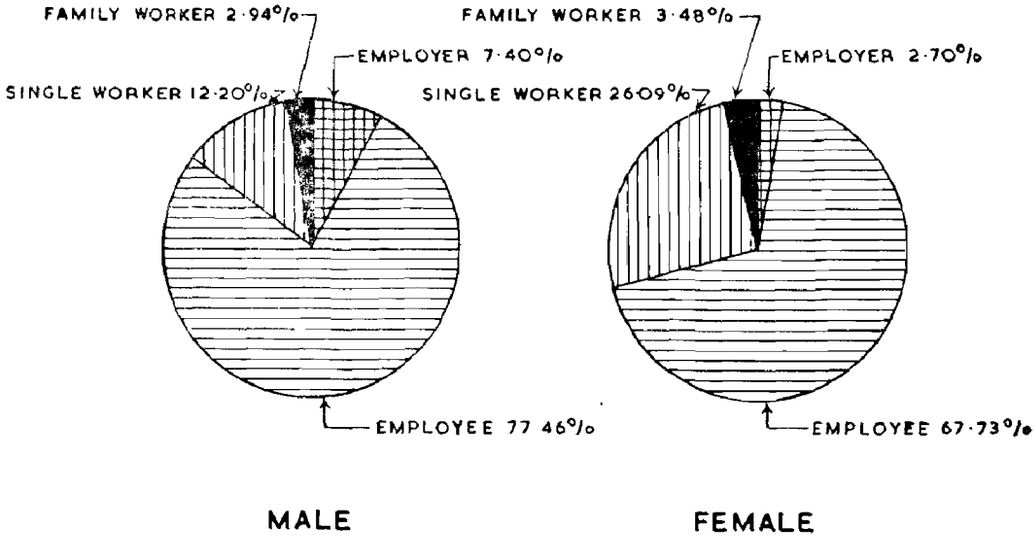
Percentage of each class of workers to total workers in each non-agricultural pursuit, except household industry, Ahmedabad City, 1961

Category	Total	Employers	Employees	Single workers	Family workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
III	1,093	85	608	248	152
	(100.00)	(7.78)	(55.63)	(22.69)	(13.90)
V	180,776	5,159	165,760	7,229	2,628
	(100.00)	(2.86)	(91.69)	(4.00)	(1.45)
VI	9,493	644	3,100	5,749	..
	(100.00)	(6.78)	(32.66)	(60.56)	(0)
VII	55,224	14,551	20,152	14,505	6,016
	(100.00)	(26.35)	(36.49)	(26.27)	(10.89)
VIII	20,633	491	14,999	5,143	..
	(100.00)	(2.38)	(72.69)	(24.93)	(0)
XI	78,213	3,521	60,638	12,582	1,472
	(100.00)	(4.50)	(77.53)	(16.09)	(1.88)

NOTE : Figures in brackets denote *proportionate* figures.

76. The *status* of an employer appears to be the most important in trade and commerce, which also has a fair distribution of workers among other statuses, 36.49 per cent working as employees, 26.27 per cent as single workers and 10.89 per cent as family workers. But the strength of employers is much less in other industrial categories and the least in manufacturing other than household industries (2.86 per cent) and in transport, storage and communications (2.38 per cent) against 4.50 per cent in other services. Manufacturing other than household industries account for 91.69 per cent of its workers as employees, reduced to 77.53 per cent in other services and 72.69 per cent in transport, storage and communications. Single workers predominate in construction and account for 60.56 per cent of the total workers in this industry. But family workers are useful only in such industries as livestock raising, plantation and allied activities, which account for 13.90 per cent and trade and commerce 10.89 per cent.

WORKERS BY STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT IN AHMEDABAD CITY, 1961



SECTION 7

CENSUS OF ESTABLISHMENTS

77. For the first time in the history of the Indian Census, a separate census of houses and establishments was organised during 1961 Census with a view to have a comprehensive idea of the living conditions of the people as well as of their places of work. Statistics relating to industrial establishments, i.e., worksheds, workshops and factories thrown out by this census will be examined below to have an idea of the extent of employment offered and the power or fuel used in various branches of industry.

Workshops and Factories

78. According to the census on housing and establishments the total number of workshops and factories of all sizes operating in the city of Ahmedabad is found to be 7,571 of which 84.87 per cent employ 5 persons and less, 7.23 per cent employ 6–9 persons, 4.60 per cent employ 10–19 persons and 2.19 per cent employ 20–99 persons. Those that employ 100 persons and more account for 1.11 per cent. Thus, a large majority of 92.10 per cent of the total establishments are small-scale units employing 1–9 persons. Among small-scale units, single member establishments number 1,933 or 25.53 per cent, whereas those employing 2–5 persons number 4,493 and account for 59.34 per cent of the total establishments in the city. The table that follows shows that the number of units go on declining as the volume of employment in an establishment increases. The overall pattern of employment in the city is thus noticed to be the preponderance of small-scale establishments employing 5 persons and less.

STATEMENT VIII.24

Distribution of workshops and factories by working groups in Ahmedabad City, 1961

City	Total	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment						
		1	2–5	6–9	10–19	20–49	50–99	100+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ahmedabad	7,571	1,933	4,493	547	348	148	18	84
	(100.00)	(25.53)	(59.34)	(7.23)	(4.60)	(1.95)	(0.24)	(1.11)

Size of Employment Classified by Industry

Ahmedabad City

79. The size of employment in different branches of industry varies according to the nature of industry and the extent of its mechanisation. The relevant figures for the purposes of this analysis are given in Statement VIII.25 at the end of the Chapter, showing the number of factories and workshops by size of employment classified according to the major and minor groups of industry in Ahmedabad City.

80. Units which are mostly worked on small-scale basis number 6,973 or 92.10 per cent of the units in the city. This average is broadly adhered to or exceeded in a number of branches of industries as livestock and hunting, foodstuffs, beverages, textile miscellaneous, manufacture of wood and wooden products, paper and paper products, printing and publishing, leather and

leather goods, rubber, petroleum and coal products, chemical and chemical products, transport equipment and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. Medium-scale operation is appreciable and is increasingly resorted to in units producing beverages, tobacco products, textiles (cotton manufacture in particular), manufacture of wood and wooden products, paper and paper products, printing and publishing, chemicals and chemical products, non-metallic mineral products, basic metals and their products, manufacture of machinery and electrical equipment including textile machinery and transport equipment, wherein repairing and servicing of motor vehicles is important. There are certain limitations, however, for the operation of industry on a large-scale employing 100 persons and above. These industries are for the most part textiles, particularly spinning and weaving in mills, printing and publishing, non-metallic mineral products, machinery particularly textile machinery and its accessories and repairing and servicing of transport vehicles. These also are the industries which as seen earlier are worked also on medium-scale basis but exclude their operation on small-scale, which is confined to certain industries in which large or medium-scale operations would be uneconomical.

81. The relative importance of the different branches of industry in Ahmedabad City will be apparent from the statement opposite, giving the number of workshops and factories classified by selected groups of industries.

82. The contribution made by textiles is the highest, as this industry which has earned for this city the title of 'Manchester of India' accounts for 31.50 per cent of its total establishments. Foodstuffs come next, followed by transport equipment, miscellaneous manufacturing industries, machinery (of all kinds other than transport) and electrical equipment. Others worthy of note are manufacture of wood and wooden products, printing and publishing, leather and leather products, chemicals and chemical products, basic metals and their products. The industrial structure is thus found to veer increasingly towards diversification of industries by the establishment of new industries other than textiles and replacement of small units by medium and large-scale units, wherever possible;

STATEMENT VIII.26

Distribution of workshops and factories among selected groups of industries, Ahmedabad City, 1961

Sl. No.		Major Group	No. of factories and workshops
1		2	3
	Total		**7,571 (100.00)**
1	04	Livestock and Hunting	9 (0.12)
2	20	Foodstuffs	957 (12.64)
3	21	Beverages	37 (0.49)
4	22	Tobacco Products	55 (0.73)
5	23	Textile–Cotton	318 (4.20)
6	24	Textile–Jute	2 (0.03)
7	25	Textile–Wool	.. (0)
8	26	Textile–Silk	4 (0.05)
9	27	Textile–Miscellaneous	2,061 (27.22)
10	28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	337 (4.45)
11	29	Paper and Paper Products	22 (0.29)
12	30	Printing and Publishing	228 (3.01)
13	31	Leather and Leather Products	289 (3.82)
14	32	Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products	35 (0.46)
15	33	Chemicals and Chemical Products	131 (1.73)
16	34-35	Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	58 (0.77)
17	36	Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	453 (5.98)
18	37	Machinery (all kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment	828 (10.94)
19	38	Transport Equipment	914 (12.07)
20	39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	833 (11.00)
		Total No. of Workers in Household and Manufacturing Industries	*191,668*

FUEL OR POWER

83. The following statement compares the relative importance of fuel or power used in the State as also in the six cities of Gujarat.

STATEMENT VIII.27

Distribution of workshops and factories by the kind of fuel or power used and no power in the State and six cities of Gujarat, 1961

State/City	No. of factories and workshops using					
	Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	**80,133**	**13,559**	**5,969**	**6,492**	**167**	**53,946**
	(100.00)	**(16.92)**	**(7.45)**	**(8.10)**	**(0.21)**	**(67.32)**
Ahmedabad	7,571	2,195	24	626	2	4,724
	(100.00)	(28.99)	(0.32)	(8.27)	(0.03)	(62.39)
Baroda	2,180	621	11	71	1	1,476
	(100.00)	(28.49)	(0.50)	(3.26)	(0.04)	(67.71)
Surat	6,365	4,189	21	205	6	1,944
	(100.00)	(65.81)	(0.33)	(3.22)	(0.10)	(30.54)
Rajkot	1,981	551	16	48	5	1,361
	(100.00)	(27.82)	(0.81)	(2.42)	(0.25)	(68.70)
Bhavnagar	354	198	1	7	..	148
	(100.00)	(55.93)	(0.28)	(1.98)	(0)	(41.81)
Jamnagar	687	317	8	41	..	321
	(100.00)	(46.14)	(1.16)	(5.97)	(0)	(46.73)
Percentage of Ahmedabad City to State	(9.45)	(16.19)	(0.40)	(9.64)	(1.20)	(8.76)

84. Use of electrical energy is both numerically as well as proportionately the highest in the city of Surat. But the use of coal is the highest in Ahmedabad where its consumption in the textile mills is obviously far greater than any other part of the State.

85. Another significant feature is the large proportion of units using no power in cities like Ahmedabad, Baroda and Rajkot, where manual operation accounts for nearly two-thirds of the establishments. This proportion is, however, the least in Surat. In Bhavnagar and Jamnagar, the respective proportions of establishments worked by no power are found to be 41.81 per cent and 46.73 per cent.

SIX CITIES

86. The following Statement VIII.28 also illustrate sthe increasing importance of electricity in the industrial development of various cities. More than three-fourths of the establishments are electrically operated, its use being the highest in Surat and Bhavnagar.

STATEMENT VIII.28

Distribution of workshops and factories by kind of fuel or power used in the State and six cities of Gujarat, 1961

State/City	No. of factories and workshops using				
	Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	**26,187**	**13,559**	**5,969**	**6,492**	**167**
	(100.00)	**(51.78)**	**(22.79)**	**(24.79)**	**(0.64)**
Ahmedabad	2,847	2,195	24	626	2
	(100.00)	(77.10)	(0.84)	(21.99)	(0.07)
Baroda	704	621	11	71	1
	(100.00)	(88.21)	(1.56)	(10.09)	(0.14)
Surat	4,421	4,189	21	205	6
	(100.00)	(94.75)	(0.47)	(4.64)	(0.14)
Rajkot	620	551	16	48	5
	(100.00)	(88.87)	(2.58)	(7.74)	(0.81)
Bhavnagar	206	198	1	7	..
	(100.00)	(96.12)	(0.48)	(3.40)	(0)
Jamnagar	366	317	8	41	..
	(100.00)	(86.61)	(2.19)	(11.20)	(0)
Percentage of Ahmedabad City to State	(10.87)	(16.19)	(0.40)	(9.64)	(1.20)

87. The relative importance of different categories of fuel or power can be seen from the following statement, which distributes workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used, by size of employment, in Ahmedabad City.

STATEMENT VIII.29

Distribution of workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment, Ahmedabad City, 1961

Size of employment	No. of factories and workshops using					
	Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Person	1,933	249	..	73	1	1,610
	(100.00)	(12.88)	(0)	(3.78)	(0.05)	(83.29)
2-5 Persons	4,493	1,110	16	465	1	2,901
	(100.00)	(24.70)	(0.36)	(10.35)	(0.02)	(64.57)
6-9 Persons	547	373	4	44	..	126
	(100.00)	(68.19)	(0.73)	(8.04)	(0)	(23.04)
10-19 Persons	348	267	3	18	..	60
	(100.00)	(76.73)	(0.86)	(5.17)	(0)	(17.24)
20-49 Persons	148	109	1	14	..	24
	(100.00)	(73.65)	(0.67)	(9.46)	(0)	(16.22)
50-99 Persons	18	16	..	1	..	1
	(100.00)	(88.88)	(0)	(5.56)	(0)	(5.56)
100 Persons and above	84	71	..	11	..	2
	(100.00)	(84.52)	(0)	(13.10)	(0)	(2.38)

88. Manual power rules supreme in single member establishments, which claim 83.29 per cent of the units worked without fuel or power. Very small units employing 2–5 persons also fall under this category and account for 64.57 per cent of such units. But the employment of physical energy suddenly declines, and becomes insignificant in units employing more than 5 persons till it is reduced to 2.38 per cent in establishments employing 100 persons and above. With the increasing use of electricity and coal in machanised industries resort to manual power and the demand for liquid fuel and other power is gradually declining and limited to agricultural pursuits and traditional industries worked on household basis. The use of electrical energy is on the increase and ranges between 68.19 per cent in establishments employing 6–9 persons and 88.88 per cent in those engaging 50–99 persons.

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRY

89. On the formation of Gujarat into a separate State the Bureau of Economics and Statistics had undertaken a study of the locational pattern of industries in the State based on the data made available by the Chief Inspector of Factories. These statistics so far as they relate to the city of Ahmedabad are extracted in Statement VIII.30 on pages 256 to 258 to give a comparative idea of its industrial structure as revealed by the factories registered under the Indian Factories Act of 1948, between 1956–1960.

90. Out of a total number of 597 factories registered in the city of Ahmedabad in 1956, 127 were operated on large-scale and 470 on small-scale, corresponding figures for 1960 being 813 for all factories, 165 for large-scale and 648 for small-scale. The overall increase in the number of factories between 1956 and 1960 was 36.18 per cent, distributed in the proportion of 29.92 per cent in large-scale establishments, and 37.87 per cent in small-scale units. Employment in large-scale concerns increased by 4.23 per cent but that in smaller units rose by 49.97 per cent, giving an overall increase of 10,518 or 7.06 per cent in the number of workers engaged. The statement further reveals a steady and continuous progress both in the number of factories and workers in various industries, though manufacture of bakery products, soft drinks and carbonated water, knitting mills, manufacture of ready-made textile goods except wearing apparel, bicycles, photographic and optical goods, show a varied degree of decline either in the number of factories or in the number of workers employed. But a majority of industries have registered an appreciable increase both in the number of establishments as well as in the number of employees. Industries like manufacture of wearing apparel (except footwear), manufacture of furniture and fixtures, tannery and leather finishing, manufacture of electrical machinery apparatus, appliances and supplies, manufacture of watches and clocks, which did not exist in the past, have been established for the first time during the quinquennium under review. The statement further illustrates the diversification of industries which has been taking place in the industrial structure of the city, though the prime position is still held by spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles, which employ 134,350 or 84.19 per cent of workers out of a total of 159,579. In a city where building activities have been going on on a very extensive scale, manufacture of structural products would obviously show considerable expansion by returning an increase of 51 per cent in the number of factories and a rise of about 148 per cent in the number of workers. With the increasing pace of mechanisation, manufacture of machinery has shown a significant advance and the growing need of transport has been met by the growth of manufacture and repairs of rail-road equipment, motor vehicles, cycles, etc. Increasing emphasis on agricultural produce has been responsible for the corresponding increase in the manufacture of basic chemicals, including fertilisers. Manufacture of wooden products such as furniture and fixtures has increased *pari passu* with the increase in the construction of new houses. Nor have factories engaged in printing, book-binding, etc., which are an essential pre-requisite of modern democratic age lagged behind.

STATEMENT VIII.30

Factories in Ahmedabad City, 1956 and 1960

Name of factories	1956						1960						Variation per cent 1956-60	
	Large-scale		Small-scale		All factories		Large-scale		Small-scale		All factories		All factories	
	Factories	Workshops	Factories	Workshops	Factories	Workshops	Factories	Workshops	Factories	Workshops	Factories	Workshops	Factories	Workshops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Total . . .	**127**	**139,850**	**470**	**9,211**	**597**	**149,061**	**165**	**145,765**	**648**	**13,814**	**813**	**159,579**	**+36.18**	**+7.06**
Gins and presses .	4	421	3	24	7	445	4	427	3	89	7	516	0	+15.96
Manufacture of dairy products . . .	...	...	1	12	1	12	..	..	3	67	3	67	+200.00	+458.33
Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	0	0
Manufacture of grain mill products . . .	...	...	17	206	17	206	1	62	20	384	21	446	+23.53	+116.50
Manufacture of bakery products . . .	...	...	1	18	1	18	...	...	1	11	1	11	0	—38.89
Manufacture of sugar confectionery, cocoa and chocolate . . .	...	...	3	35	3	35	..	..	5	81	5	81	+66.67	+131.43
Manufacture of miscellaneous food preparations	1	55	3	81	4	136	1	160	4	68	5	228	+25.00	+67.65
Soft drinks and carbonated water industries .	..	..	5	65	5	65	..	..	5	61	5	61	0	—6.15
Tobacco manufacture .	..	..	2	51	2	51	...	...	2	47	2	47	0	—7.84
Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles .	78	132,406	55	1,172	133	133,578	79	132,338	86	2,012	165	134,350	+24.06	+0.58
Knitting mills . .	1	475	7	176	8	651	1	243	4	63	5	306	—37.50	—53.00
Cordage, rope and twine industries	1	50	4	121	5	171	1	50	5	109	6	159	+20.00	—7.02
Manufacture of textile not elsewhere classified .	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	30	1	30	..	..
Manufacture of boots and shoes (except rubber footwear) . . .	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
Manufacture of wearing apparel (except footwear)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	134	5	134	..	..
Manufacture of made up textile goods except apparel wearing . .	1	95	3	112	4	207	1	66	2	53	3	119	—25.00	—42.51

STATEMENT VIII.30-*contd.*

Factories in Ahmedabad City, 1956 and 1960-*contd.*

Name of factories	1956						1960						Variation per cent 1956–60	
	Large-scale		Small-scale		All factories		Large-scale		Small-scale		All factories		All factories	
	Factories	Workshops	Factories	Workshops	Factories	Workshops	Factories	Workshops	Factories	Workshops	Factories	Workshops	Factories	Workshops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Manufacture of wood and cork except manufacture of furniture	5	400	26	525	31	925	5	449	35	812	40	1,261	+29.03	+36.32
Manufacture of furniture and fixtures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	24	1	24	..	..
Pulp, paper and paper board mills	..	..	3	92	3	92	1	64	4	85	5	149	+66.67	+61.96
Printing, book binding, etc.	5	661	56	847	61	1,508	8	942	68	977	76	1,919	+24.59	+27.25
Tanneries and leather finishing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	32	1	32	..	..
Manufacture of leather except footwear and other wearing apparel	..	..	6	139	6	139	..	..	8	135	8	135	+33.33	—2.88
Manufacture of rubber and rubber products	..	..	2	33	2	33	..	..	4	77	4	77	+100.00	+133.33
Basic chemicals including fertilizers	3	953	2	39	5	992	4	1,217	7	138	11	1,355	+120.00	+36.59
Manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products	..		5	71	5	71	..	..	8	179	8	179	+60.00	+152.11
Petroleum refineries	..		3	62	3	62	..	..	3	80	3	80	0	+29.03
Manufacture of miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
Manufacture of structural clay products	5	695	36	1,334	41	2,029	21	2,564	41	2,464	62	5,028	+51.22	+147.81
Manufacture of glass and glass products (except optical lenses)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
Manufacture of pottery, china and earthenware	1	197	2	50	3	247	1	271	5	109	6	380	+100.00	+53.85
Manufacture of cement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified	1	56	5	148	6	204	2	166	5	135	7	301	+16.67	+47.55

STATEMENT VIII.30-*concld.*

Factories in Ahmedabad City, 1956 and 1960-*concld.*

Name of factories	1956						1960						Variation per cent 1956-60	
	Large-scale		Small-scale		All factories		Large-scale		Small-scale		All factories		All factories	
	Factories	Workshops	Factories	Workshops	Factories	Workshops	Factories	Workshops	Factories	Workshops	Factories	Workshops	Factories	Workshops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Basic metal industries, ferrous	..	..	9	129	9	129	1	58	22	307	23	365	+155.56	+182.95
Basic metal industries, non-ferrous	..	..	14	268	14	268	..	..	22	360	22	360	+57.14	+34.33
Manufacture of metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	..	..	38	620	38	620	2	115	42	586	44	701	+15.79	+13.06
Manufacture of machinery except electrical machinery	12	1,371	126	2,198	138	3,569	19	2,697	183	3,294	202	5,991	+46.38	+67.88
Electrical machinery apparatus appliances and supplies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	66	4	66	..	..
Ship buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
Manufacture and repair of rail-road equipment	2	300	..	..	2	300	3	1,215	1	34	4	1,249	+100.00	+316.33
Manufacture of motor vehicles and bicycles	6	865	18	264	24	1,129	8	1,724	18	319	26	2,043	+8.33	+80.96
Manufacture of bicycles	..	..	1	18	1	18	..	..	1	15	1	15	0	—16.67
Manufacture of transport equipment not elsewhere classified	..	..	1	7	1	7	..	..	1	9	1	9	0	+28.57
Manufacture of photographic and other optical goods	..	..	1	26	1	26	..	..	1	15	1	15	0	—42.31
Manufacture of watches and clocks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	19	1	19	..	..
Manufacture of musical instruments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
Manufacturing industries not elsewhere classified	..	..	8	155	8	155	..	..	13	257	13	257	+62.50	+65.81
Electric light and power	1	850	1	16	2	866	1	871	1	22	2	893	0	+3.12
Water supply stations	..	..	1	45	1	45	1	66	..	..	1	66	0	+46.67
Sanitary service (pumping and sewage)	..	..	2	52	2	52	..	..	2	55	2	55	0	+5.77

Source:

Locations of Industries in Gujarat State, 1956–60

SECTION 8

NON-WORKERS

(i) AHMEDABAD CITY

91. In the total population of Ahmedabad City 357,395 or 31.08 per cent are workers and 792,523 or 68.92 per cent are non-workers. The strength of the economically active population is thus found to be even less than one-third of its total population. There is considerable variation, however, in the composition of non-working population by sex. Among males 51.75 per cent are workers and 48.25 per cent non-workers, but among females only 5.41 per cent are economically active and 94.59 per cent inactive. The following table classifies the non-working population according to the type of activity followed.

STATEMENT VIII.31

Distribution of non-workers by activity in the State and Ahmedabad City, 1961

State/ City	Total non-working population			Full-time students			Household duties		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gujarat	**12,158,762**	**4,948,126**	**7,210,636**	**2,482,233**	**1,688,451**	**793,782**	**3,061,595**	**13,944**	**3,047,651**
	(100.00)	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(20.41)**	**(34.12)**	**(11.01)**	**(25.18)**	**(0.28)**	**(42.27)**
Ahmedabad	792,523	307,411	485,112	227,497	140,112	87,385	254,762	512	254,250
City	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(28.70)	(45.58)	(18.01)	(32.15)	(0.17)	(52.41)

State/ City	Dependents, infants and disabled			Retired, rentier or independent means			Beggars, vagrants, etc.		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Gujarat	**6,341,456**	**3,059,324**	**3,282,132**	**158,338**	**84,012**	**74,326**	**38,938**	**29,364**	**9,574**
	(52.16)	**(61.83)**	**(45.52)**	**(1.30)**	**(1.70)**	**(1.03)**	**(0.32)**	**(0.60)**	**(0.13)**
Ahmedabad	279,459	140,728	138,731	14,259	10,133	4,126	578	460	118
City	(35.26)	(45.78)	(28.60)	(1.80)	(3.29)	(0.85)	(0.07)	(0.15)	(0.03)

State/ City	Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions			Persons seeking employment for the first time			Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Gujarat	**9,179**	**7,456**	**1,723**	**25,913**	**25,351**	**562**	**41,110**	**40,224**	**886**
	(0.08)	**(0.15)**	**(0.02)**	**(0.21)**	**(0.51)**	**(0.01)**	**(0.34)**	**(0.81)**	**(0.01)**
Ahmedabad	1,355	1,045	310	4,819	4,766	53	9,794	9,655	139
City	(0.17)	(0.34)	(0.06)	(0.61)	(1.55)	(0.01)	(1.24)	(3.14)	(0.03)

92. Dependents, infants and disabled persons account for 35.26 per cent, household duties 32.15 per cent and full-time students 28.70 per cent. These three types of activities jointly account for 96.11 per cent of the total non-working population in the city. The rest of the 3.89 per cent are retired, or persons of independent means (1.80 per cent), beggars, vagrants, etc. (0.07 per cent), inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions (0.17 per cent), persons seeking employment for the first time (0.61 per cent), and those who were employed before but now out of employment and seeking work (1.24 per cent).

Age Composition of Non-workers

93. The following table distributes non-working persons of each sex and type of activity of non-workers among the different age-groups.

STATEMENT VIII.32

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and type of activity of non-workers among different age-groups, Ahmedabad City, 1961

	Total non-working population		Full-time students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled		Retired, rentier or independent means	
Age-group	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	759	434	717	832	223	40	941	919	0	0
15–34	179	359	283	168	496	619	25	14	12	13
35–59	29	169	N	N	193	305	12	21	346	323
60+	33	38	0	0	82	36	21	46	642	664
Age not stated	N	N	N	N	6	N	1	N	0	0

	Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
Age-group	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–14	22	17	39	0	42	132	15	72
15–34	265	68	353	297	916	811	672	331
35–59	485	474	525	503	40	57	276	475
60+	226	441	83	200	2	0	37	122
Age not stated	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

Males

94. In every 1,000 non-working males, 759 are aged 0–14, and 179 are aged 15–34 and the rest aged 35 and over. Thus three-fourths of the non-working males in the city of Ahmedabad are children below 15. Among full-time students, 717 are aged 0–14 and 283 are aged 15-34. Most of the males doing household duties are below 35, and account for 719 in every 1,000 non-workers attending household duties. But among dependents, infants and disabled, as many as 94.1 per cent are aged 0–14. Retired persons naturally belong to the older age-groups, wherein 642 in every 1,000 under this type of activity are aged 60 and over and 346 fall

within the age-group 35-59. Among beggars and vagrants, nearly 50 per cent are aged 35-59, their proportion being the least among those aged 0–14, but appreciable among those aged 15–34 (265) and 60 and over (226). Among inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions nearly 88 per cent are concentrated in the age-group 15-59, whereas among males seeking employment for the first time, 91.6 per cent are aged 15–34 against 67.2 per cent of males seeking employment for the second time.

Females

95. In every 1,000 non-working women of all ages, 434 are aged 0-14, 359 aged 15-34 and 169 aged 35-59. Among full-time girl students, 83.2 per cent are aged 0-14, and 16.8 per cent are aged 15-34, but among women doing household duties, nearly 92 per cent are spread over ages 15-59, as against 92 per cent of dependents, infants and disabled aged 0-14. Like males, retired persons, rentiers or persons of independent means on the one hand and beggars and vagrants on the other belong to ages 35 and over. Women as inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions are mostly concentrated in the age-group 35-59, as in the case of males.

96. The table given below shows distribution of persons of each sex and age-group among the eight types of activity of non-workers.

STATEMENT VIII.33

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group among the eight types of activity of non-workers, Ahmedabad City, 1961

Age-group	Total non-working population		Full-time students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled		Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**456**	**180**	**2**	**524**	**458**	**286**	**33**	**9**	**1**	**N**	**3**	**1**	**16**	**N**	**31**	**N**
0–14	1,000	1,000	430	346	N	48	568	606	0	0	N	N	N	0	1	N	1	N
15–34	1,000	1,000	723	84	5	904	64	11	2	N	2	N	7	1	79	N	118	N
35–59	1,000	1,000	3	N	11	945	193	35	390	16	25	1	61	2	21	N	296	1
60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	4	496	290	348	651	149	10	3	9	3	1	0	35	1
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	42	33	32	163	915	804	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

97. Examining the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group among eight types of activity of non-workers, it is noticed that the activity which is noteworthy for males relates to full-time students, and dependents, infants and disabled persons who account for 456 and 458 in every 1,000 non-workers of their sex. But among non-working females, the activity which is worthy of note relates to household duties (524), dependents, infants and disabled persons (286) and full-time students (180) in order. These 3 types of activities jointly account for 99 per cent of the total non-working women.

(ii) Six Cities

98. The extent of non-workers in broad age-groups for each sex for the six cities, is given in the following statement.

STATEMENT VIII.34

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, 1961

City	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jamnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	473	66	527	934
	0–14	1,000	1,000	19	4	981	996
	15–34	1,000	1,000	767	99	233	901
	35–59	1,000	1,000	914	145	86	855
	60+	1,000	1,000	463	58	537	942
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000
Rajkot	Total	1,000	1,000	446	67	554	933
	0–14	1,000	1,000	15	4	985	996
	15–34	1,000	1,000	734	104	266	896
	35–59	1,000	1,000	918	147	82	853
	60+	1,000	1,000	407	55	593	945
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	143	0	857	1,000
Bhavnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	447	56	553	944
	0–14	1,000	1,000	15	3	985	997
	15–34	1,000	1,000	713	73	287	927
	35–59	1,000	1,000	920	140	80	860
	60+	1,000	1,000	429	72	571	928
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	333	500	667	500
Ahmedabad	Total	1,000	1,000	517	54	483	946
	0–14	1,000	1,000	11	2	989	998
	15–34	1,000	1,000	762	73	238	927
	35–59	1,000	1,000	940	132	60	868
	60+	1,000	1,000	482	51	518	949
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	168	32	832	968
Baroda	Total	1,000	1,000	467	61	533	939
	0–14	1,000	1,000	11	2	989	998
	15–34	1,000	1,000	694	83	306	917
	35–59	1,000	1,000	907	141	93	859
	60+	1,000	1,000	414	64	586	936
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	800	400	200	600
Surat	Total	1,000	1,000	516	103	484	897
	0–14	1,000	1,000	23	10	977	990
	15–34	1,000	1,000	784	163	216	837
	35–59	1,000	1,000	924	187	76	813
	60+	1,000	1,000	509	66	491	934
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	455	333	545	667

Males

99. As is to be expected, females far outnumber males in the total non-working population of each city. The average proportion per 1,000 of male non-workers in all the six cities comes to 503 non-workers as against 497 returned as workers, the corresponding proportions for females being 936 and 64. The male average of non-workers in the total population of cities is exceeded by all except Ahmedabad and Surat. If the proportions of workers and non-workers are further examined by broad age-groups, it is noticed that the age-group 0–14 has over 98.6 per cent of its male population returned as non-working. This average is exceeded a little in the case of female non-workers, who account for more than 99 per cent of girls aged 0-14. These figures suggest that employment of children living in cities is insignificant and the

little that exists is confined to boys. But the next age-group 15-34, registers a sharp decline in the percentage of male non-workers who are reduced to 21.6 per cent for Surat, the highest being 30.6 per cent for Baroda. Among other cities there are slight variations which are likely to result from the variation in the strength of those receiving secondary and higher education as in the cities of Baroda and Bhavnagar. The age-group 35-59 shows the least percentage of non-workers, as it is in this group that the major portion of the working population is concentrated. As against 70 non-workers in every 1,000 persons aged 35-59 in Class I cities, Baroda has 93 and Ahmedabad 60. The slight difference in other cities may be ascribed to the varying extent of employment opportunities offered by each of them.

Females

100. In the general population of cities, the proportion of female non-workers is the lowest in the total population as well as in the various age-groups for the city of Surat and the highest for Ahmedabad. Even amongst the females of working ages, the proportion of non-workers does not fall below 81 per cent in any of the six cities. In much younger age-groups the proportion of non-workers in all the cities is over 99 per cent and varies between 92.8 and 94.9 for those aged 60 and over. Another point worthy of note in case of female non-workers is the influence of marital status. Most of the females over 15 and below 20 get married. The responsibilities that they have to shoulder after marriage in looking after the household prevent women from taking up any work outside their home. This tendency is relatively more marked in towns than in villages, where the occupation of cultivation favours the helping hand of females of all ages to a varying extent.

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AMONG NON-WORKERS

101. The following statement gives the distribution of non-workers of each sex among different educational levels in Ahmedabad City.

STATEMENT VIII.35

Distribution of non-workers of each sex by educational level, Ahmedabad City, 1961

Educational level	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total . .	**792,523 (100.000)**	**307,411 (100.00)**	**485,112 (100.00)**
Illiterates . .	423,879 (53.48)	143,345 (46.63)	280,534 (57.83)
Literates (without educational level)	91,616 (11.56)	37,003 (12.04)	54,613 (11.26)
Primary or Junior Basic . .	246,049 (34.05)	107,294 (34.90)	138,755 (28.60)
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	26,529 (3.35)	17,223 (5.60)	9,306 (1.92)
Technical diploma not equal to degree . .	198 (0.03)	196 (0.06)	2 (N)
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree .	26 (N)	25 (0.01)	1 (N)
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	3,287 (0.41)	1,556 (0.51)	1,731 (0.36)
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	939 (0.12)	769 (0.25)	170 (0.03)

N=Negligible

102. Out of 307,411 males returned as non-workers 143,345 or 46.6 per cent are illiterate. Of the rest numbering 164,066 or 53.4 per cent, who are returned literate, 37,003 or 12 per cent are literate without educational level, 107,294 or 34.9 per cent have passed primary or junior basic and 17,223 or 5.6 per cent are matriculate. Among the rest, 196 males possess technical diploma not equal to degree, 25 possess non-technical diploma not equal to degree and 1,556 hold university degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree. Out of 769 holders of technical degrees, 121 have degree in engineering, 125 in medicine and 523 in agriculture, veterinary and dairying, technology, teaching and others. Among female non-workers, 280,534 or 57.8 per cent are illiterate. Among those who are literate, 54,613 or 11.3 per cent are literate without educational level, 138,755 or 28.6 per cent have passed primary or junior basic, 9,306 or 1.9 per cent matriculation or higher secondary and others number 1,904 among whom university degree holders (1,731) are the most important.

UNEMPLOYMENT

103. The total number of unemployed persons aged 15 and above is 14,244, of whom one-third are in search of employment for the first time and two-thirds were employed before but are now out of work and seeking employment. The extent of unemployment in Ahmedabad City can be assessed from the following statement.

STATEMENT VIII.36

Distribution of 1,000 unemployed persons aged 15 and above by sex between those seeking employment for the first time and those employed before but now out of employment and seeking work in Ahmedabad City, 1961

	Total unemployed		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
City	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ahmedabad	1,000	1,000	324	263	676	737

104. In every 1,000 males unemployed aged 15 and above in the city of Ahmedabad, 324 are seeking work for the first time and 676 for a second time, corresponding female proportions being 263 and 737. These statistics further show that unemployment is not much of a problem for urban females, who account for only 46 seeking job for the first time and 129 employed before but now out of work and seeking work. Unemployment as a problem is noteworthy only for the city males, who account for 14,069 or 98.77 per cent of the unemployed aged 15 and above. Among males, the percentage of non-workers seeking employment for the first time works out to 6 as against, 13 for those employed before but now out of employment and seeking work. Examining these figures in a slightly different manner it is noticad that out of 381,534 males in the working ages 15–59, 13,708 or 3.59 per cent are unemployed. These figures reveal the extent of unemployment among males in the city which cannot be lightly ignored and deserves tactful handling.

STATEMENT VIII.37

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational levels for Ahmedabad City, 1961

	Age-group											
	Total		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35+	
Educational level	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
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Illiterate	262	87	295	63	182	0	315	0	270	500	379	667
Literate (without educational level)	214	44	213	63	217	0	173	0	286	500	232	0
Primary or Junior Basic	407	217	432	437	404	95	327	250	365	0	328	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	104	413	59	437	182	524	114	0	55	0	46	333
Technical diploma not equal to degree	N	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	N	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	8	217	0	0	9	333	39	750	24	0	10	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	5	22	1	0	4	48	32	0	0	0	5	0
Engineering	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine	1	22	0	0	0	48	7	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Teaching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	3	0	1	0	3	0	20	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

105. The foregoing table shows that unemployment is for the most part confined to the illiterate as well as to those who have studied only up to primary or junior basic. For, in every 1,000 males returned as non-workers, 262 are illiterate, 214 literate without educational level and 407 primary or junior basic. Thus, nearly 88 per cent of the males unemployed for the first time belong to educational levels up to primary or junior basic. Unemployment among males who have studied up to matriculation or higher secondary accounts for 10.4 per cent. But their proportion is either nil, negligible or insignificant, in educational levels beyond matriculation or higher secondary. Among females seeking employment for the first time, nearly 63 per cent are claimed by primary or junior basic and matriculation or higher secondary and 21.7 per cent by those holding university degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree. Thus, these 3 categories claim between themselves nearly 84.7 per cent of the women seeking employment for the first time. Unemployment among non-working females who are illiterate is 8.7 per cent, and 4.4 per cent among the literate without educational level. The extent of unemployment is relatively greater among the educated women, as illiteracy is no bar to the employment of women in occupations requiring physical labour, where literacy is not considered to be an essential qualification.

THOSE SEEKING EMPLOYMENT FOR A SECOND TIME

106. Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work between various educational levels is given in the following statement.

STATEMENT VIII.38

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work and between the various educational levels for Ahmedabad City, 1961

Educational level	Age-groups													
	Total		15–19		20–24		25–34		35–44		45–59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	AHMEDABAD CITY													
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Illiterate	348	651	416	381	203	125	313	222	382	829	434	871	497	941
Literate (without educational level)	221	93	198	143	256	63	232	0	194	114	222	97	209	59
Primary or Junior Basic	372	171	356	381	424	375	388	556	374	57	321	32	280	0
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	49	77	30	48	110	437	47	222	36	0	16	0	11	0
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	N	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	6	8	0	47	3	0	14	0	11	0	4	0	3	0
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	3	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
Engineering	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Medicine	N	0	0	0	N	0	N	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary and dairying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Others	2	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

107. This category of unemployment is noteworthy only for males. For, out of 9,633 persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work, as many as 9,504 are males and only 129 females. So this aspect of unemployment will be examined only with regard to males only. Among 1,000 males unemployed in this category, 348 are illiterate, 221 literate without educational level, 372 primary or junior basic, 49 have passed matriculation or higher secondary and the rest are distributed among various levels of education ranging from 0 to negligible or insignificant. Examining this data by age-groups and levels of education, it is noticed that among those aged 15–19, 416 are illiterate, 198 are literate without educational level and 356 have studied up to primary or junior basic level. The proportion of those seeking work for the second time increases with the increase in age among those who have studied up to primary or junior basic or matriculation or higher secondary. But it is substantially reduced in all the subsequent age-groups, as people manage to get themselves employed because of their higher educational status, which shows very insignificant proportion of those seeking work for the second time in all levels of education beyond primary or junior basic.

108. Of the two sexes, males who have to shoulder the burden of maintaining the family are in greater search of jobs than females. They are numerically as well as proportionately larger not only as seeking employment for the first time but also as seeking work again after they have lost their first employment. But among the two categories of unemployed, the second that is of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work, accounts for a far larger number of both the sexes than those seeking employment for the first time. While 35.9 per cent of unemployed males seek employment for the first time, 64.1 per cent of this sex do it for the second time, corresponding proportions for females being 39.0 and 61.0 per cent.

109. A very high disparity in the numbers and proportions of unemployed between males and females results from the social and economic conditions of the people in this country, where by tradition, custom and belief, there has been since time immemorial a well-defined division of work between the two sexes. Male has always been regarded an earning member whose duty it is to maintain the members of his family by getting himself employed in some productive pursuit, which would enable him to discharge this responsibility. The question of employment or unemployment was, therefore, important and material in his case only. In contrast, females did not work but looked after their children and household, which was considered to be their legitimate sphere of activity. Women, therefore, had no occasion to go out in search of employment. These age-old ideas are now gradually changing under the economic stress of modern times when people of middle classes increasingly find it difficult to make both ends meet. The former notions of their roles being distinct and separate are gradually being replaced by those of social and economic equality of the sexes, particularly among the educated women living in towns, who are anxious to occupy a proper place not only in the social structure but also in matters that vitally affect the well-being of the family. There is thus a growing anxiety and desire on the part of women to be economically independent.

STATEMENT VIII.25

Number of factories and workshops by size of employment classified according to major groups and minor groups of industry, Ahmedabad City, 1961

Major group/minor group and its description	Total No. of units in the city	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment: 1 person	2–5 persons	6–9 persons	1–9 persons	Percentage to total No. of units in the group	10–19 persons	20–49 persons	50–99 persons	10–99 persons	Percentage to total No. of units in the group	100 persons and above	Percentage to total No. of units in the group
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total	**7,571**	**1,933**	**4,493**	**547**	**6,973**	**92.10**	**348**	**148**	**18**	**514**	**6.79**	**84**	**1.11**
Major Gr. 04 Livestock and Hunting	9	2	5	2	9	100.00	..	..	..	..	0	..	0
Major Gr. 20 Foodstuffs	957	224	661	33	918	95.92	27	11	1	39	4.08	..	0
Minor Gr. 200 Production of rice, atta, flour, etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food-grains	578	166	389	6	561	97.06	12	4	1	17	2.94	..	0
Minor Gr. 205 Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	86	4	66	8	78	90.70	6	2	..	8	9.30	..	0
Minor Gr. 207 Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil)	21	3	12	4	19	90.48	1	1	..	2	9.52	..	0
Minor Gr. 209 Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	245	49	178	11	238	97.14	4	3	..	7	2.86	..	0
Major Gr. 21 Beverages	37	4	15	7	26	70.27	9	2	..	11	29.73	..	0
Major Gr. 22 Tobacco Products	55	..	32	10	42	76.36	12	1	..	13	23.64	..	0
Minor Gr. 220 Manufacture of bidi	51	..	30	10	40	78.43	10	1	..	11	21.57	..	0
Major Gr. 23 Textile-Cotton	318	35	128	38	201	63.21	29	19	3	51	16.04	66	20.75
Minor Gr. 230 Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	65	15	39	6	60	92.31	3	1	..	4	6.15	1	1.54
Minor Gr. 232 Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	63	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	0	63	100.00
Minor Gr. 233 Cotton dyeing, bleaching	23	1	17	4	22	95.65	1	..	..	1	4.35	..	0
Minor Gr. 234 Cotton weaving in power looms	22	1	3	6	10	45.45	3	7	1	11	50.00	1	4.55
Minor Gr. 237 Printing of cotton textile	103	4	57	17	78	75.73	14	8	2	24	23.30	1	0.97
Major Gr. 24 Textile-Jute	2	1	1	..	2	100.00	..	..	..	..	0	..	0
Major Gr. 26 Textile-Silk	4	..	2	1	3	75.00	..	..	..	..	0	1	25.00

STATEMENT VIII.25-*contd.*

Number of factories and workshops by size of employment classified according to major groups and minor groups of industry, Ahmedabad City, 1961-*contd.*

Major group/minor group and its description	Total No. of units in the city	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment											
		1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	1-9 persons	Percentage to total No. of units in the group	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	10-99 persons	Percentage to total No. of units in the group	100 persons and above	Percentage to total No. of units in the group
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Major Gr. 27 Textile-Miscellaneous	2,061	768	1,261	19	2,048	99.37	7	4	..	11	0.53	2	0.10
Minor Gr. 273 Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	1,996	752	1,224	14	1,990	99.70	5	1	..	6	0.30	..	0
Major Gr. 28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	337	50	180	56	286	84.87	28	19	4	51	15.13	..	0
Minor Gr. 281 Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	103	19	77	3	99	96.12	2	1	1	4	3.88	..	0
Minor Gr. 283 Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures	54	..	13	10	23	42.59	15	13	3	31	57.41	..	0
Minor Gr. 287 Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood	24	3	16	5	24	100.00	..	..	..	..	0	..	0
Minor Gr. 289 Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above	83	18	50	12	80	96.39	1	2	..	3	3.61	..	0
Major Gr. 29 Paper and Paper Products	22	6	9	5	20	90.91	1	1	..	2	9.09	..	0
Minor Gr. 292 Manufacture of products, such as paper, bags, boxes, cards, envelops and moulded pulp goods from paper, paper board and pulp	15	5	7	2	14	93.33	1	..	..	1	6.67	..	0
Major Gr. 30 Printing and Publishing	228	5	133	46	184	80.70	32	7	2	41	17.98	3	1.32
Minor Gr. 302 All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry	173	4	103	31	138	79.77	27	7	1	35	20.23	..	0

STATEMENT VIII.25-*contd.*

Number of factories and workshops by size of employment classified according to major groups and minor groups of industry, Ahmedabad City, 1961-*contd.*

Major group/minor group and its description	Total No. of units in the city	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment											
		1 person	2–5 persons	6–9 persons	1–9 persons	Percentage to total No. of units in the group	10–19 persons	20–49 persons	50–99 persons	10–99 persons	Percentage to total No. of units in the group	100 persons and above	Percentage to total No. of units in the group
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Minor Gr. 303 All types of binding, stitching, sizing and other allied work connected with binding industry . .	38	1	26	9	36	94.74	2	..	..	2	5.26	..	0
Major Gr. 31 Leather and Leather Products . .	289	90	180	11	281	97.23	6	2	..	8	2.77	..	0
Minor Gr. 311 Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	269	88	176	4	268	99.63	1	..	..	1	0.37	..	0
Major Gr. 32 Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products . .	35	10	20	3	33	94.29	2	..	..	2	5.71	..	0
Minor Gr. 320 Manufacture of tyres and tubes . .	27	8	16	2	26	96.30	1	..	..	1	3.70	..	0
Major Gr. 33 Chemicals and Chemical Products . .	131	9	77	27	113	86.26	11	7	..	18	13.74	..	0
Minor Gr. 335 Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap .	22	1	14	5	20	90.91	..	2	..	2	9.09	..	0
Minor Gr. 336 Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds .	59	3	37	13	53	89.83	5	1	..	6	10.17	..	0
Major Gr. 34–35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal .	58	3	30	7	40	68.97	4	12	1	17	29.31	1	1.72
Minor Gr. 340 Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles . .	12	..	4	3	7	58.33	..	5	..	5	41.67	..	0
Minor Gr. 342 Manufacture of lime	12	..	7	1	8	66.67	2	2	..	4	33.33	..	0
Major Gr. 36 Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	453	44	278	63	385	84.99	49	17	1	67	14.79	1	0.22

STATEMENT VIII.25-*concld.*

Number of factories and workshops by size of employment classified according to major groups and minor groups of industry, Ahmedabad City, 1961-*concld.*

Major group/minor group and its description	Total No. of units in the city	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment											
		1 person	2–5 persons	6–9 persons	1–9 persons	Percentage to total No. of units in the group	10–19 persons	20–49 persons	50–99 persons	10–99 persons	Percentage to total No. of units in the group	100 Persons and above	Percentage to total No. of units in the group
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Minor Gr. 369 Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39) . .	206	27	128	22	177	85.92	21	7	1	29	14.08	..	0
Major Gr. 37 Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrial Equipment .	828	97	416	171	684	82.61	95	37	5	137	16.55	7	0.84
Minor Gr. 370 Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery . .	387	59	178	85	322	83.20	39	20	3	62	16.02	3	0.78
Minor Gr. 373 Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories . . .	293	12	146	71	229	78.16	46	13	2	61	20.82	3	1.02
Major Gr. 38 Transport Equipment	914	298	550	29	877	95.95	26	7	1	34	3.72	3	0.33
Minor Gr. 384 Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles .	155	20	84	23	127	81.94	21	5	..	26	16.77	2	1.29
Minor Gr. 388 Repairing of bicycles and tricycles . .	709	266	441	1	708	99.86	..	1	..	1	0.14	..	0
Major Gr. 39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries .	833	287	515	19	821	98.56	10	2	..	12	1.44	..	0
Minor Gr. 392 Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks	153	83	69	1	153	100.00	..	..	..	..	0	..	0
Minor Gr. 393 Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals . . .	654	199	432	15	646	98.78	6	2	..	8	1.22	..	0

Source :

Table E-III

CHAPTER IX

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. The city of Ahmedabad since its foundation has enjoyed several statuses. It has seen good days and bad—experienced many ups and downs. It became the capital of the independent kingdom of Gujarat when Ahmed Shah the first founded it in 1411 A.D. This position it retained till 1573 A.D. when the last Sultan Muzaffar III was defeated by Akbar the Great. It then became the seat of the Mogul Viceroy and enjoyed the position of the chief city of Gujarat and India till the advent of the British in 1811 when it became the headquarters of the district of Ahmedabad. Later on, when the Commissioner's Division or the Northern Division was formed, it became the divisional headquarters. This arrangement continued even after Independence, till it regained its former status as the capital of Gujarat on the formation of the new State on May 1, 1960 after a lapse of about 400 years.

SECTION 1

MUSLIM PERIOD

2. Public administration in the modern sense of the term was non-existent in the past. The main purpose of the administration in vogue during the Muslim period was collection of taxes and tributes and maintenance of an army to guard and preserve the territory. For this purpose Gujarat was divided into various administrative divisions. During the period of the Sultanate of Gujarat it consisted of 25 Sarkars, reduced to 16 by Akbar. Under the Moguls the Empire was sub-divided into Subas or provinces, each governed by a Subadar or Governor appointed from Delhi. The Suba was further divided into Sarkars or districts, each under a Faujdar Gard and a Sarkar into Paraganas or mahals under a Faujdar.

3. The city of Ahmedabad founded in 1411 A.D., has passed through various stages of administration during the different periods of its history. Whereas no details are available about the nature of administrative machinery functioning under the independent Sultans of Gujarat, the author of *Mirat-i-Ahmedi* has recorded some details of administration during the Mogul period which will be reviewed in brief.

4. The provincial administration was headed by the Governor appointed by royal mandate. He functioned as the Subadar representing the royal authority of Delhi. Nazim was the principal officer working under him, besides various other ranks of officials, whose status varied according to the number of horses and foot to which they were entitled either in their individual or official capacity. This arrangement was designed to maintain an adequate force for active service in the field as also for protection of the province. Thus, the administration was primarily a police and revenue administration around which other functionaries revolved.

5. Broadly speaking, the main administrative departments were (1) the Police, (2) Civil or Administrative, (3) Judicial, and (4) Miscellaneous.

Police

6. The police department was headed by the Nazim. Under him was the Faujdar Gard charged with the defence of the suburbs and administration of near-by places. He maintained a certain number of horse and foot for the defence of the suburbs and village outposts which he guarded with the help of subordinate police officers called Faujdar.

7. The Kotwal, who was another functionary under the Nazim, besides arranging for patrolling the city day and night performed such other functions as looking after the *pan* market and sign in pay bills of accountants, etc., appointed by him.

Civil

8. The Diwan was the principal civil officer appointed by Royal order under the Seal of the Vazir. He was assisted by a hierarchy of officials the chief among them being Peshkar or Secretary, Daroga or Superintendent, Mushrif or Treasurer and Tahvildar or Cashier, besides Munshi or Head Clerk, Hazur Clerk, Suba Clerk, Accountant, Record Keeper and other clerks. The duties of the Diwan were collection of revenues of the Crown lands and dues on charitable endowments, payment of salaries for services rendered, recovery of tribute from jagirs held under royal *sanads*, and duties connected with taxation, receipts and expenditure.

Judicial Department

9. The principal judicial functionary in the province was styled Sadr Kacheri-i-Sadarat, appointed by Sadr-us-Sudur, the Chief Judicial functionary at Delhi. His duties were confined to checking of *sanads* of Qazis, Muhtasibs, Khatibs, Imams, Muezzins and Mutawallis of the shrines, issuing of cheques for stipends and daily allowances, and passing bills for payment to charitable endowments. The Qazi for the town and province, another Judicial functionary, was also appointed from Delhi and charged with the trusteeship of Bait-ul-Mal and stewardship of the converts. The Muhtasib for the city helped the Nazim execute the commandments and prohibitions of law and supervised weights and measures. Other officials in the judicial set-up were the Court Vakils, Muftis and Clerks for documentary work.

Bakhshis and Reporters

10. The Bakhshis were pay-masters with administrative staff. They also summarised the reports from reporters along with daily reports prepared by his office for submission to the Diwan. Their other duties consisted of keeping records of confiscated jagirs of dead persons, fugitives and absentee Mansabdars. Since some of the reporters made false reports, a separate secret service was also organised and manned by special reporters who also performed additional duties of the Superintendent of Posts.

Postal Stations

11. Special and separate arrangements were made for the despatch of Royal Mail from Ahmedabad to Shahjahanabad (Delhi) for which purpose, postal stations were built from Ahmedabad to the frontier district of Khandabpurani further connected with postal stations in the Province of Ajmer. Couriers running between intervening postal stations were escorted by scouts kept ready by the Faujdars, Thanadars and Zamindars.

The Treasury

12. There was a separate treasury department. The principal or the royal treasury was called the House of Taxes. Taxes levied were those imposed on the property of Hindus, duties on cloth, cattle, etc., and tribute from the feudatories. Other branches into which it was sub-divided were (i) *Bakaya* for the recovery of arrears or official dues, (ii) Treasury of Alms, consisting of Zakat, that is, Re. 1 levied on every Rs. 40 from the annual savings of a Muslim and (iii) the Jaziya recovered from non-Muslim population.

The Mint

13. Ahmedabad was one of the four centres where Mogul mints were located. In A. H. 987 (1578 A. D.) the former round, broad and thin coins bearing the impressions of Hijri year, the Kalima, etc., were replaced by Akbar with square rupees bearing solar months and Allahu Akbar (God is most great), etc., as a token of

evolution in his religious ideas. At Ahmedabad mint, Jahangir issued the famous zodiacal rupee in which the month was suggested by the figure of the corresponding zodiac sign. During the reign of Shahjahan gold mohurs and silver rupees were minted at Ahmedabad replacing the solar months of the Ilahi Era by the Hijri Era with lunar months.

TAXES

14. Besides the levy of taxes on Muslim as well as non-Muslim population, customs duties were recovered at different markets on cloth, jewels, ivory, wood work, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

15. Besides the principal departments noted above, there was a number of other departments devoted to special type of work. As the Mansabdars who were required to maintain certain number of horse evaded to do so, the Branding Department was created for marking the attendance of horses, their trappings and equipage of the Mansabdars.

16. Separate departments were maintained for the purchase of Kachchhi horses for His Majesty and for the making of cloth, embroidery and brocades for the Royal wardrobe. A separate department looked after State gardens and another after fortifications and repairs to State buildings. Balghurkhana or Langarkhana for the distribution of alms in cash and kind, hospitals for the sick and the infirm, Bait-ul-Mal, myrobalam confection despatch office, Naqqarakhana and Ghariyalkhana for beating drums and striking the time of day and night, artillery, catching and training of *cheetahs* and distribution of robes and blankets were the minor establishments which found place in the administrative machinery of the Moguls.

17. While the higher officials were paid both in cash and land in the form of jagirs, minor ones were paid cash salary from the provincial or royal treasury, according to the purpose for which they were appointed.

18. It will be seen from the above that the administrative arrangements made during the Muslim period were designed to subserve the needs of a purely monarchical and autocratic form of Government functioning from Delhi, whose sole concern was to keep its hold on the territory and the people within its jurisdiction. Their principal interest was the collection of revenue by levying a variety of taxes, tributes and other dues. Works of public utility hardly mattered. Those which claimed Government attention were confined to works of military importance and others which served the personal comforts of the rulers. There were no codified laws regulating the conduct of the individual in respect of person and property and the maintenance of order in the modern sense of the term unknown.

SECTION 2

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

19. The city enjoyed the benefits of an orderly administration after the British took it over from the Marathas. The administrative machinery was organised on an efficient basis at different levels—provincial, divisional, district, taluka/mahal—in all the various branches of administration. Ahmedabad came to be the divisional and district headquarters under the Commissioner and the Collector respectively, and also had various regional and district level offices. This set-up was continued after Independence. But it soon underwent important administrative changes in keeping with the needs of a welfare State. And the introduction of Panchayat Raj

with extensive devolution of powers and functions to elected bodies from village to district level was the result.

BRITISH PERIOD AND AFTER

Territorial Changes

20. The district of Ahmedabad formed part of the former Bombay Province, prior to Independence. After the merger of Baroda State into Bombay State in 1949, Dehgam taluka formed part of Ahmedabad district. The district as then reconstituted became one of the districts of Gujarat on its formation into a separate State on 1st May, 1960.

Administrative Divisions

21. For the purposes of revenue administration, the district is divided into three sub-divisions with six talukas and one mahal. The details about the area and population in respect of these sub-divisions are given in the following statement.

Administrative Divisions 1961

Sub-Division/taluka/mahal	Area (in sq. miles)	No. of towns	No. of villages	Population		
				Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District Total	**3,443.5**	**14**	**749**	**2,210,199**	**866,620**	**1,343,579**
Ahmedabad City Sub-Division	112.0	6	27	1,260,944	54,943	1,206,001
Ahmedabad City	112.0	6	27	1,260,944	54,943	1,206,001
Viramgam Sub-Division	1,331.5	2	401	531,679	480,716	50,963
Viramgam	672.0	1	163	191,511	152,556	38,955
Daskroi	325.3	..	116	179,204	179,204	..
Dehgam	334.2	1	122	160,964	148,956	12,008
Dholka Sub-Division	2,000.0	6	321	417,576	330,961	86,615
Sanand	313.4	1	67	87,440	73,125	14,315
Dholka	653.2	2	116	175,327	135,026	40,301
Dhandhuka	1,033.4	3	138	154,809	122,810	31,999

NOTE:

1. Details of inhabited and/or uninhabited villages, density and occupied houses are available in Census Table A-I.
2. Gandhinagar district has been created in 1964 with 154.6 sq. miles of area from Ahmedabad District.

Revenue

22. The Collector is in charge of the general administration, revenue, law and order and civil supplies. He is assisted by a Personal Assistant in his office and Deputy Collectors in charge of three sub-divisions having their headquarters at Ahmedabad, Viramgam and Dholka. There are six Mamlatdars in charge of 6 taluka offices at Viramgam, Dehgam, Dholka, Dhandhuka and two at Ahmedabad and one Mahalkari in charge of the mahal office at Sanand.

Judiciary

23. For Ahmedabad City there are 8 City Civil Courts and Sessions Judges (including the Principal Judge), 5 Small Cause Court Judges (including Chief Judge) and 11 City Magistrates (including Chief City Magistrate). City Civil Judges have unlimited jurisdiction in civil suits and exercise the powers of a Sessions Judge in criminal matters. While Small Cause Court Judges have jurisdiction up to Rs. 2,000 in civil suits, on the criminal side, City Magistrates exercise the powers of a Presidency Magistrate.

24. The judicial set-up of the Ahmedabad rural district (including Sabarkantha) is comprised of 1 District and Sessions Judge, 1 Assistant District Judge, 2 Civil Judges (Sr. Division) and 11 Civil Judges (Jr. Division). The Sessions Judge is empowered to impose any sentence authorised by law, but any sentence of death subject to confirmation by the High Court. The Assistant Sessions Judge is empowered to impose any sentence authorised by law,

except sentence of death or imprisonment for life or of imprisonment for a term exceeding 10 years. The District Judge has unlimited jurisdiction in civil suits, while the Assistant Judge has jurisdiction up to Rs. 15,000 in such suits. Civil Judge (Sr. Division) and Judicial Magistrates are empowered to inflict sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years and fine not exceeding two thousand rupees. He has got unlimited jurisdiction in civil suits. Civil Judges (Jr. Division) exercise jurisdiction up to Rs. 10,000 in civil suits.

Police

25. On the eve of bifurcation of the former Bombay State into Gujarat and Maharashtra, the City Police District of Ahmedabad, which was in charge of District Superintendent of Police, was transformed into Commissionerate with effect from 15th April, 1960. In addition to the area included within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of Ahmedabad City, the Ahmedabad Cantonment and 26 other adjoining villages roundabout have been included within the charge of Commissioner of Police extending over a total area of 414 sq. miles.

26. With the formation of the new charge, all the powers and functions relating to law and order and other matters which were formerly exercised by the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad have now been delegated to the Commissioner of Police, Ahmedabad City.

27. With a view to enable the Commissioner of Police to cope up with increased work and higher responsibilities, 4 Deputy Commissioners of Police have been appointed to assist him in his work. Different types of functions have been assigned to each of the Deputy Commissioners, who have 9 Superintendents of Police functioning under them. Of these, four Superintendents attend to the crime work of Police Stations within their respective zones numbering 4.

28. There are 11 Police Stations, namely, Karanj, Gaekwad Haveli, Kalupur, Gomtipur, Shaherkotda, Maninagar, Ellis Bridge, Navrangpura, Madhupura, Kagadapith and Sardar Nagar. Each Police Station is in charge of a Police Inspector, who is assisted by Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables. In all there are 70 Sub-Inspectors, 545 Head Constables and 1,611 Constables. Shahi Bagh Police Headquarters are in charge of one Superintendent of Police, assisted by 2 Police Inspectors and 2 Sub-Inspectors. The office administration is carried under the supervision of the Superintendent of Police, Administration and divided into 6 branches under a separate head clerk.

29. An independent telephone exchange set up for the Ahmedabad City Police connects all the Police Stations in the city. The control room has been established in the office of the Commissioner of Police. One Police Inspector and 2 Operators remain on duty round the clock for attending to public calls and important events in the city. Mobile vans are connected with the control room by V.H.F. mechanism. Incidents reported to the control room are intimated to the mobile vans, which rush to the scene of occurrence. The entire Police Force of the city consists of 4,774 persons inclusive of 1,208 Armed Police.

PANCHAYAT RAJ

30. Mention must be made of a fundamental change introduced in the district administration pursuant to the recommendations made by the Balvantray Mehta Committee appointed by the Planning Commission.

31. The proposals of the Planning Commission for the Second Five Year Plan, as accepted by the Parliament, stressed "the need for creating within the district a well organised democratic structure of administration in which the village panchayats will be organically linked with popular organisations at a higher level. In such a structure the functions of the popular body would include the entire general administration and development of the area, other than such functions as law and order, administration of justice and certain functions pertaining to the revenue administration." With this background in view, the Committee aforesaid examined the working of the Community Projects and National Extension Service and recommended that community development cannot progress without responsibility and power which would be possible only under a process of democratic decentralisation from village to district level.

The Committee further stressed that to yield maximum results, it was necessary that all the 3 tiers of Panchayat Raj, namely, the Gram Panchayat, Taluka Panchayat and the Jilla Panchayat, should be introduced simultaneously in the district. They also recommended that necessary resources, power and authority should be vested in such bodies so that they may not fail to achieve their purpose for want of adequate funds. In pursuance of these recommendations, the State Government enacted the Gujarat Panchayats Act, which was brought into force with effect from 1st April, 1963. The Act provides for statutory and elective bodies functioning at all the three levels.

32. The District Development Officer is the chief executive officer of the district panchayat appointed by Government. The chief executive officer of the taluka panchayat is the Taluka Development Officer, who is also appointed by Government. Both these officers are secretaries of their respective panchayats. These panchayats function through various committees appointed for different types of functions under the Act.

Functions

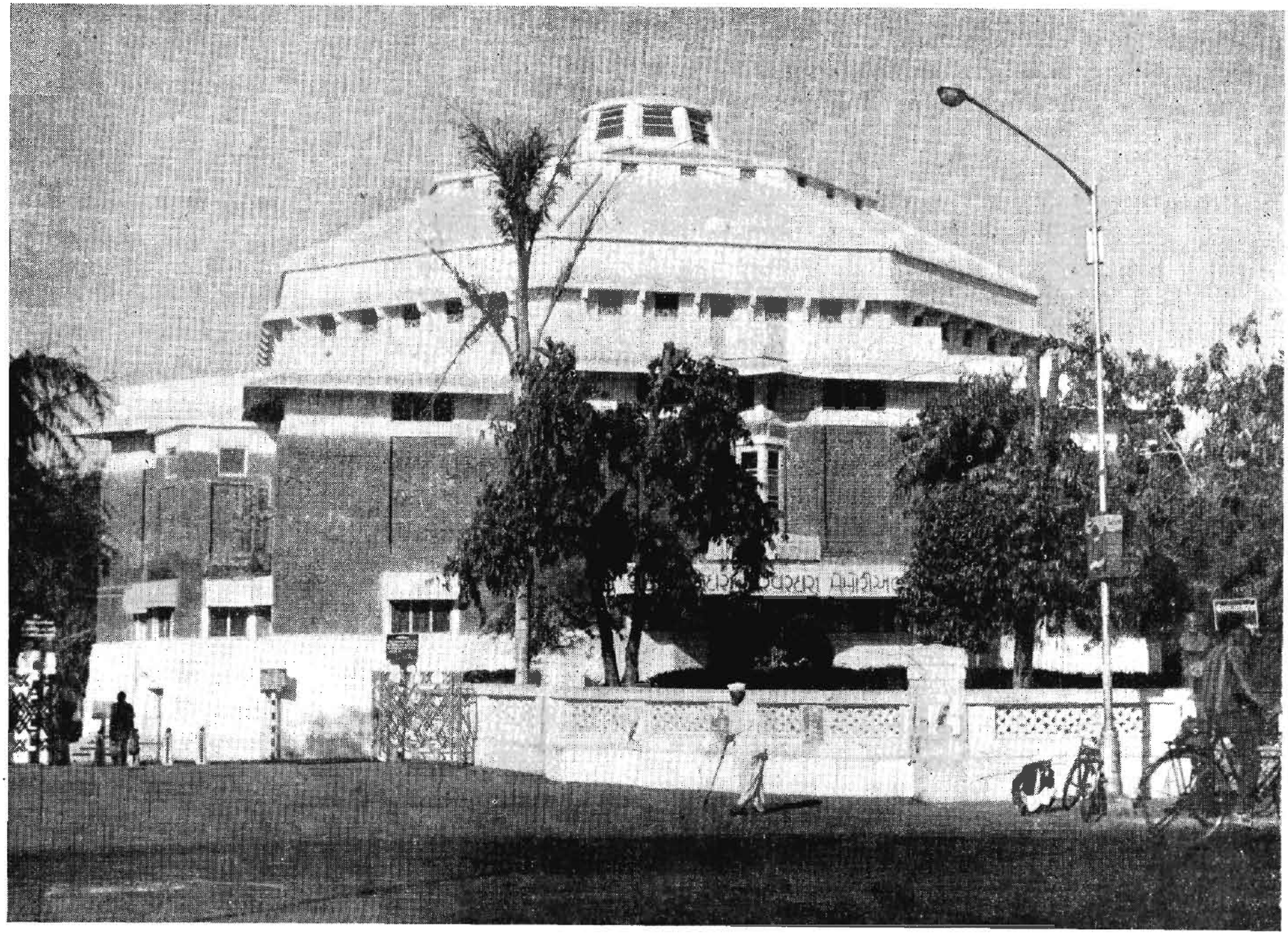
33. The functions of three tiers of panchayats have been given very elaborately in the three schedules to the Act. In addition, the functions of collecting land revenue (including cesses) and dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue, levied and assessed by or under the Land Revenue Code and all other functions and duties of a village accountant under the Land Revenue Code have been transferred to gram/nagar panchayats. The powers exercised and the functions and duties performed by the District School Board have been similarly transferred to the taluka and district panchayats and all primary schools have been placed under the control of taluka and district panchayats. A large number of functions under the Cooperative Societies Act have also been transferred to district panchayats, besides those relating to agriculture, animal husbandry, public health and medical relief, social welfare, cottage and small-scale industries and district statistical office, entrusted to them on agency basis.

Staff

34. To enable the panchayats to carry out numerous activities under the Act, the Government has transferred/deputed a number of its employees along with the functions transferred.

Funds

35. The panchayats have been given necessary funds to execute all schemes transferred to them. Besides taxes and fees to be levied by the various tiers of panchayats, the Act provides for the giving of grants by Government to the panchayats on the basis of the average of the land revenue collected during the last three preceding years, after deducting therefrom the expenditure on the salaries and training of the secretaries of gram panchayats and village accountants and crediting 5 per cent of the amount to the State Equalisation Fund. 50 per cent of the balance is earmarked for distribution among gram panchayats and nagar panchayats, 20 per cent among taluka panchayats, and 10 per cent among the district panchayats. Out of the remaining 15 per cent of the land revenue, 7½ per cent is to be carried to the District Equalisation Fund and 7½ per cent to the Gram Encouragement Fund.



Town Hall

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SECTION 3

CIVIC ADMINISTRATION

36. To Ahmedabad, the ancient capital and now the temporary capital of Gujarat State, goes the credit of being the first town where the people voluntarily came forward to tax themselves for providing certain civic amenities and formed along with Government Officers a small committee of four persons, two officials and two non-officials, to manage purely local and civic affairs. This happened in 1830, when the city walls were in a very dilapidated condition and had fallen off at many places. Attempts were made by the Collector to induce the Government to carry out the necessary repairs which could not be undertaken for want of funds. A committee was, therefore, constituted as aforesaid to levy an octroi duty on the import of *ghee*, shawls, opium and other articles and the city walls were repaired in 1832 from the funds thus obtained. Appreciating the benefits accruing from such voluntary efforts, the people agreed to continue the levy of octroi duty and the funds collected were utilised to improve the sanitary conditions of the city.

37. This Committee functioned till 1858, and carried out important works such as water-supply, street-lighting and scavenging. The old Committee was dissolved and a Municipal Committee with well defined constitutional powers took its place by virtue of Act XXVI of 1850, which was enacted to enable improvement to be made in towns.

Ahmedabad Municipality

38. In the year 1873, the Act XXVI of 1850 was superseded by the Bombay District Municipal Act VI of 1873, and the Ahmedabad Municipality was reconstituted.

39. The people of Ahmedabad even at that remote period were keen on having the principle of election extended to their Municipality and by a petition dated 21st June, 1874 signed by Nagarsheth Dahyabhai Motichand and others, requested Government to introduce elective principle in the Act. This earnest request was, however, politely turned down. But in 1884-85 when Lord Ripon conferred Local Self-Government on municipalities, the Municipalitiy of partly elected and partly nominated members came into existence on 1st January, 1885.

40. In the fitness of things, R.B. Ranchhodlal Chhotalal, the founder of the textile industry in the city, was the first nominated president from 1885 to 1895. During his presidentship works of far reaching civic importance were designed and carried out, the most important being the water works and drainage. Bhaishanker Nanabhai Solicitor was the first elected president in 1915 and was succeeded by Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth who remained in office from 1916 to 1922. The late Sardar Patel worked as municipal president from 1924 to 1928.

41. Under the Act of 1884, out of 30 members of the Municipality, only 14 were elected and the president was appointed by the Government. This meant that the nominated members were in a majority and the elected members were not in a position to voice the popular will. In 1892-93 the number of members was raised to 33, and there were 16 members elected and 17 nominated by the Government. This number was further raised to 36 in 1910, bringing the number of elected members to 18. In the same year, in May, the Municipality was superseded on the ground of inefficient management. The District Collector looked after the administration with the help of a Committee of Management of 21 nominated members with Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal as president. This Committee functioned up to 1915. Thereafter the Municipality consisted of 40 members of whom 27 were elected. The power to elect the president with two-thirds majority was also given, but the power of appointing Chief Officer remained with the Government. The Chief Officer so appointed had all the executive powers. In 1924, the number of members was raised to 60, out of whom 48 were to be elected and 12 nominated by the Government.

Municipal Corporation

Area

42. With the application of the provisions of the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation Act, 1949, the Borough Municipality was transformed into Corporation with effect from 1st July, 1950. The number of members was raised to 64. All the members are now elected on the basis of joint electorate system. By this time the area within municipal limits which was 2.21 sq. miles in 1850 had risen to 20.65 sq. miles and progressively expanded to 35.9 sq. miles in 1960 by the inclusion of Navrangpura, part of Khokhara Mehmedabad, part of Rakhial and part of Asarva, New Vadaj, Acher, Bag-e-Firdaus and Vasna, with corresponding increase in the strength of councillors to 70, including 7 seats reserved for Harijans. The municipal limits are sub-divided into 29 wards, of which 13 are within and 16 are outside the former city walls, which no longer exist.

Organisation

Electorate and Composition

43. The total number of voters on the municipal election roll on 27-1-61 was 508,245. The city is divided into 15 election wards.

Statutory Committees

Name	*No. of Members*
1 Standing Committee	12
2 Transport Committee	9 including 4 non-councillor members, and Chairman, Standing Committee as an *ex-officio* member
3 School Board	41 including 3 members appointed by the State Government

44. Section 30 of the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 also provides for the appointment of special committees. The following committees are formed.

Name	*No. of Members*
1 Public Works Committee	12
2 Health Committee	12
3 Refuse and Sewage Committee	12
4 Recreational and Cultural Committee	12
5 Town Planning Committee	12
6 Legal Committee	3
7 Milk Committee	12

Capital Works

45. The tremendous pressure of population in the city of Ahmedabad naturally resulted in unplanned and almost lop-sided development which continued for about a century in complete disregard of civic standards. The position was further aggravated by the Second World War, when the development of the town was almost brought to a standstill, as a result of the acute paucity of building material. During the decade 1941–50, the municipality could only do capital works worth about Rs. 2 crores, whereas since 1950 when the municipality was transformed into a Corporation, capital works totalling Rs. 149,784,376 have been executed between 1950–51 and 1961–62 as shown below.

Year	*Rs.*	*Year*	*Rs.*
1950–51	1,978,471	1956–57	12,866,554
1951–52	3,780,992	1957–58	15,291,316
1952–53	9,153,675	1958–59	15,225,227
1953–54	13,321,704	1959–60	14,735,232
1954–55	11,432,208	1960–61	20,107,009
1955–56	11,726,606	1961–62	20,165,382
		Total	**149,784,376**

Water-supply

46. The city of Ahmedabad has a chequered history in the development of water-supply. The entire population of the city depended upon the Sabarmati river and wells in the city for its water-supply right up to 1891. The first water reservoir was constructed in 1891 with a total capacity of 12 lakh gallons of water per day which was increased by 65 lakhs in 1912 and raised to 20 million gallons per day in 1950, at the time the city administration was transformed into Corporation. The Corporation was faced with the serious problem of acute

shortage of water and drew out a bold scheme estimated to cost about Rs. 90 lakhs which were spent between 1950 and 1954 on this vital service in a tropical climate. This project increased the supply of water to 76 million gallons per day. At persent, water-supply is 44 gallons *per capita*. It is taken from two sources, Dudheshwar Water Works and the Tube-well Stations situated in different parts of the city.

DUDHESHWAR WATER WORKS

47. The main source of water-supply to the city is from the river Sabarmati. About 26 wells are sunk in the river bed and are interconnected by a pipe line. The water from all these wells is filtered and pooled to the two jeck wells from where it is pumped to the underground tanks. Water is also taken directly from the river flow into the intake gallery and wells and is filtered at the candy filter plants.

48. The supply is usually intermittent. Ordinarily the water supply is given from 5-30 A. M. to 12-30 P. M. and 4-30 P. M. to 8-00 P. M. Besides these timings, water is supplied from 12-00 mid-night to 2-00 A. M. in the suburban areas, when the Madhv Bag tank is also filled in. The average daily water supply from the Dudheshwar Water Works is 29,710,000 gallons.

Candy Filter Plant

49. On an average 69 lakh gallons of water are filtered every day in this filter plant. During the summer season additional 26 lakh gallons of water is filtered so as to raise the supply of water to the city to 95 lakh gallons.

TUBE-WELLS

50. With the extension of the municipal limits demand for the additional water-supply has correspondingly increased. And as the water-supply from the river cannot be raised beyond a particular limit, additional bores have been made.

51. There are at present 22 tube-well stations having 88 bores situated in the different parts of the city. The total avèrage water-supply per day from all these bores comes to 140 lakh gallons. On the whole the average water-supply per day is 437 lakh gallons.

52. Water is distributed in the city through the mains and pipe lines scattered all over the city. The total length of the pipe lines is 340.70 miles and the total number of water connections is 63,152, out of which 628 connections are with meters. The water is also supplied by meter for industrial purposes, to the Government Housing Board and to the cantonment area which is outside municipal limits.

MEDICAL RELIEF

53. Almost every ward of the city has got one dispensary and a maternity home. The Corporation runs 17 out-patient Allopathic, 2 Ayurvedic and 1 Unani dispensaries. Daily average attendance in all these dispensaries was 2,246 in 1962. There are 15 maternity homes and 9 Family Planning Centres which also act as centres for pre-natal and post-natal treatment. The Family Planning Scheme has proved particularly beneficial in industrial areas. The Corporation runs 3 general hospitals, viz., Sheth V. S. General Hospital, Sheth L. G. General Hospital and Shrimati Shardaben C. General Hospital, having a capacity of 425, 172 and 55 beds respectively.

DRAINAGE

54. In 1950 large parts of the city including the suburb of Ellis Bridge were undrained. The suburban area of Maninagar and Khokhara Mehmedabad was littered with open drains, which not only presented an ugly appearance but also caused considerable inconvenience and nuisance to the residents. Extensive drainage works have been undertaken during the last 10 years and to-day almost the entire city excepting the areas recently added is covered by a system of water borne sewage system.

55. Apart from the gutters, most of the storm water drains were open. Filth used to accumulate therein arresting development on either side of such drains for miles. Almost all such storm water drains measuring 70 miles have now been covered, relieving large areas from inundation during rains.

Conservancy

56. The city and suburban areas are divided into four divisions for the purposes of conservancy administration. Each division is placed in charge of a Deputy Health Officer and Officer of Health is the head of the whole department. These divisions are again sub-divided into 28 wards for conservancy purposes and each ward is placed in charge of a Sanitary Inspector. There are 29 Sanitary Inspectors, 31 Sanitary Sub-Inspectors, 19 Conservancy Inspectors, 29 Conservancy Sub-Inspectors, 87 Mukadams and 2,394 Harijans. Roads, foot-paths, and streets are swept every day and certain main roads are swept twice a day. Every gutter is cleansed every third day and roads are washed at regular intervals.

57. In the year 1959–60, 128,697 tons of refuse was collected from the city. Out of this, 22,045 tons were used for filling up the low-lying areas and 24,108 tons for preparing compost manure. 258 soak pits were cleansed during the same year.

Public Safety

Fire Brigade

58. The Corporation maintains 7 Fire Stations in the different wards of the city. The numbers of fire fighters and fire engines are 10 and 5 respectively. It has also 10 ambulance cars. There is also a turn-table ladder which cost more than Rs. 2 lakhs. The staff consists of a Chief Officer, a Deputy Chief Officer, 1 Second Officer, 6 Station Officers and 142 firemen and other ranks. The annual expenditure for the year 1959–60 was Rs. 253,545.

Street Lighting

59. Considerable improvement has been carried out in street lighting in the city during the last ten years and numerous new areas which were hitherto not lit have been provided with electric lighting. Fluorescent lighting has been provided on most of the major roads and bridges. 11,194 ordinary lights, 259 mercury vapour lamps, and 1,332 fluorescent tube lights have been provided to light the streets and roads.

Roads

60. Total mileage of roads is 485 consisting of 280 miles of asphalt roads, 2 miles of cement concrete roads, 3 miles of macadam roads and 200 miles of *katcha* roads. All the *pols* and foot-paths are mostly paved or asphalted. The Corporation maintains asphalt plants, road-rollers and tar boilers.

Markets

61. The Corporation has 2 big vegetable markets and 8 small vegetable and fruit markets. A fish market of 22 stalls has recently been constructed. Two meat markets with 93 stalls are also maintained by the Corporation.

Slaughter House

62. Six meat-vans are used for the despatch of meat. During the year 1959–60, 263,479 animals were slaughtered, of which 239,013 were goats and sheep, 18,021 were horned animals, 6,278 were slaughtered by Zatka method, and 167 were pigs.

Public Latrines and Urinals

63. There are 842 seats of public latrines and 110 public urinals. Continuous efforts are afoot to enforce house to house water-closets, so that the public latrines are completely eliminated.

Swimming Pool

64. Sheth Ramanlal Lalloobhai Municipal Swimming Pool at Lal Darwaja was opened to the public in 1956. The Corporation has recently started a boating club in Kankaria Lake and contemplates to build two additional swimming pools to be located in one of the suburban areas and in the Sardar Stadium at Navrangpura.

Slum Clearance

65. Ahmedabad like any other growing city faces a very serious problem in housing shortage due to phenomenal increase in the city population from 181,774 in 1901 to 788,310 in 1951 and to over 11 lakhs in 1961. Agglomerating tendency of industrial population coupled

with the influx of population after division of the country in 1947 has accentuated the problem of over-population in the city and has resulted in the creation of industrial and middle class slums. The problem has been aggravated further by the influx of population since it has become the seat of the State Government in 1960. High density of population in some parts of the city is bound to affect the health and sanitation of the city dwellers. In a housing survey of the city carried out by the Municipal Corporation it has been noticed that about 96,000 families in the city stay in sub-standard tenements. Out of this, 17,500 families live in huts. During next five years at least 15,000 new houses will be required under Slum Clearance Schemes at the rate of 3,000 tenements per year at an approximate cost of Rs. 6 crores. The Corporation has already framed 22 Slum Clearance Schemes at a total cost of Rs. 3.26 crores for construction of 8,714 tenements, out of which 1,880 tenements costing Rs. 6,791,200 are completed.

66. The Corporation has also established 3 Rabari Colonies, viz., Jasodanagar (Ghodasar), Amaraivadi and Odhav to settle the Rabaris and do away with the cattle nuisance in the city.

Town Planning

67. The Corporation has formulated 20 Town Planning Schemes which are to-day at various stages of execution. 5 schemes are proposed to be completed during the next 5 years. All the 20 schemes are co-ordinated into a Master Plan for the entire city. For industrial purposes, zones have been created and permission for new trades and industries is now given only in accordance with this zoning plan.

68. Outside the city wall, it is proposed to establish circular ring roads of 80', 120' and 132' width going round the city to facilitate movement of outgoing and incoming heavy goods traffic from and to the industrial areas.

Education

Primary Education

69. Progress in the field of primary education has been reviewed earlier in some detail. Briefly stated, compulsory primary education was introduced in the city from 1948. Age-group of children under compulsion is 7 to 11 years.

70. The School Board runs 242 primary municipal schools, of which 82 schools sit in municipal buildings and others are housed in rented premises.

71. Language-wise grouping of the schools is as follows:

1. Gujarati	160
2. Urdu	47
3. Hindi	16
4. Marathi	7
5. Sindhi	7
6. Tamil	4
7. Telugu	1

Total number of school-going children in the municipal schools is 112,554. In non-recognised schools the strength of students is about 26,000. The total expenditure on the primary education for the year 1960-61 stood at Rs. 5,790,118.

Smt. N.H.L. Municipal Medical College

72. Sheth Amratlal Hargovandas made a generous donation of Rs. 14 lakhs for a medical college to be started by the Municipal Corporation of Ahmedabad. Accordingly, the Municipal Medical College has been started by the Corporation authorities from June 1963 with an admission capacity of 100 students. It has been housed in the premises of V.S. Hospital in Ellis Bridge area. The Corporation incurs about Rs. 12 lakhs as recurring expenditure every year. Up-till now an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs has been received from the Central Government as grant-in-aid. There were 391 students on the roll in June 1966. Hostel accommodation is also provided for 100 boys and 50 girls.

Industrial school

73. The Corporation runs an industrial school in the municipal workshop. Subjects taught in the school are carpentry, blacksmithy, mechanics and automobile.

74. The Corporation runs a Vyaym Vidyalaya where the primary teachers receive training in physical education.

Libraries and Reading Rooms

75. There are 5 municipal public libraries and reading rooms situated in the different parts of the city. There is also one central library which contains mostly reference books on Local Self-Government, health, engineering, law, dairy, etc. The Corporation has 2 mobile library vans which deliver books at home once a week in the municipal areas.

Shri M. J. Library

76. The library is financed by the Municipal Corporation and is managed by a separate committee of management. It is one of the best libraries in the region, which has a total collection of 75,094 books, including some rare ones. 368 periodicals are subscribed for its reading room. A children's section has been recently started.

Bal Bhavans

77. The Corporation has started children's libraries. There are 10 such Bal Bhavans functioning in the different wards of the city.

Sanskar Kendra-Museum (Cultural Centre)

78. Museum or the Cultural Centre of Ahmedabad was designed by M. Le Corbusier, one of the greatest contemporary architects. It is a unique building constructed at a cost of Rs. 8 lakhs, where various exhibitions, etc., are held from time to time. In one of the wings of the museum there is the N. C. Mehta Memorial Gallery of miniature paintings comprising over 1,000 paintings and manuscripts made over to the Gujarat Museum Society by Mrs. N.C. Mehta in 1963, as a gift to the nation.

The Zoo

79. The Zoo and the Balvatika or Children's Park situated in the fascinating surroundings of lake Kankaria are special attractions for citizens and tourists. Started in 1951 with a modest beginning, the Zoo may well claim a place among some of the good zoos in India. It houses a variety of birds and animals from different parts of the world.

Children's Park or Balvatika

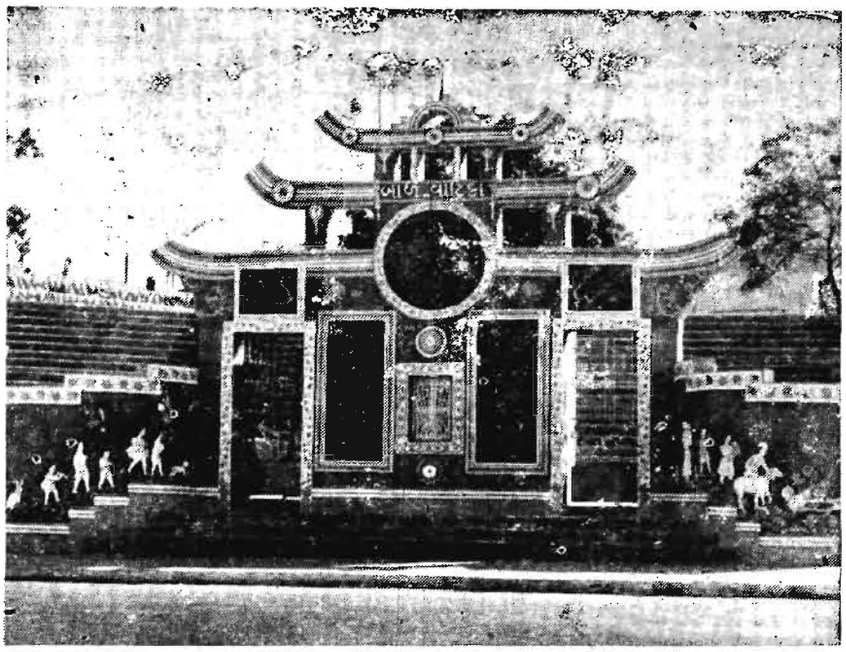
80. 'Fairy land on earth' as described by an eminent visitor, this section provides unique facilities for recreation to children. Ponies, goat carts, rabbits, birds, tri-cycles, toy-cars, picture books and fascinating structures, add to its charms. Mirror house recently constructed is an added attraction.

Income and Expenditure

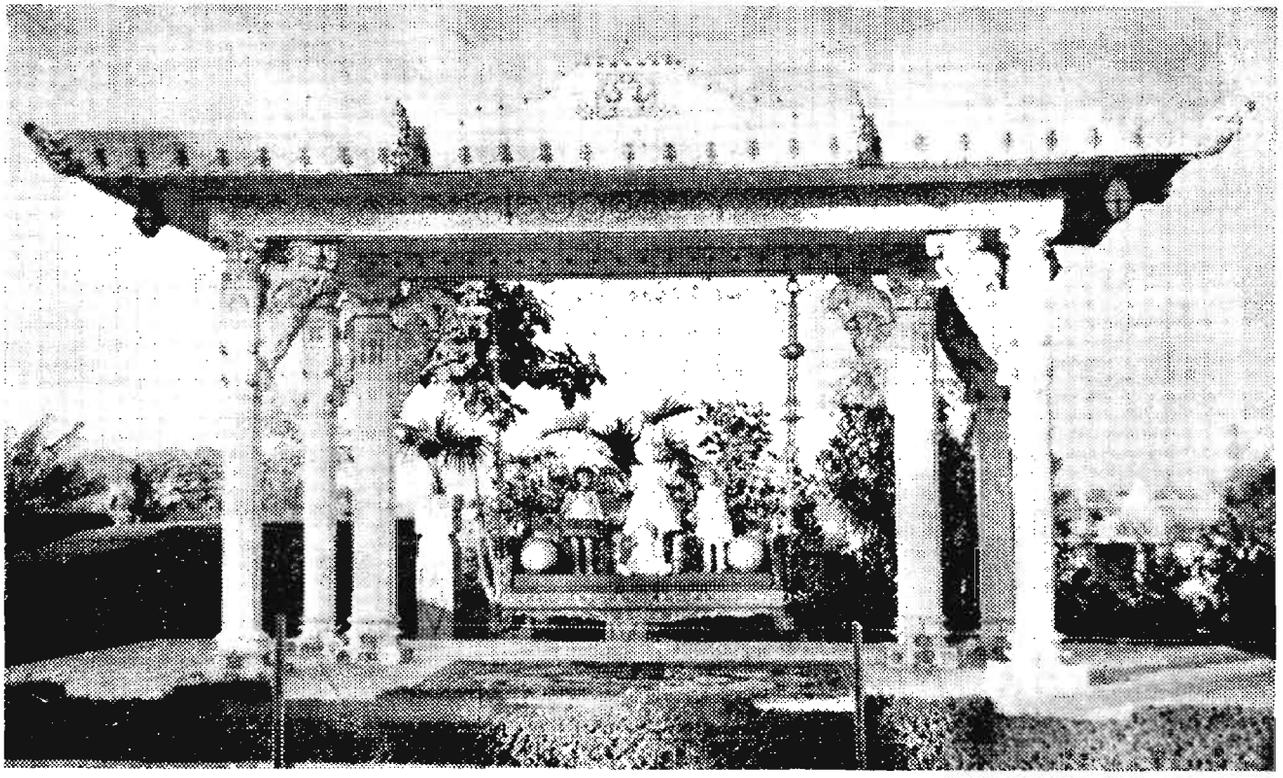
81. A comparative statement giving income and expenditure figures of the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation for the years 1951–52 and 1961–62 is given below.

Rs. (in lakhs)

	Income	1951–52	1961–62
1	Income from taxes:		
	1 Octroi	44.03	147.26
	2 Other taxes	40.81	248.47
	Total of taxes	*84.84*	*395.73*
2	Income from Special Acts: Pound Act, Food Adulteration Act, Shops and Establishment Act and Registration of Nursing Homes	0.15	1.27
3	Income from Municipal Properties apart from taxation:		
	1 Markets and Slaughter House	0.97	2.41
	2 Medical fees	1.83	12.09
	3 Sewage Farm income	..	4.31
	4 Other incomes, i.e., licence fees, interest, rent, school fees	16.70	35.61
		19.50	*54.42*
4	Grants and Contribution	6.27	28.41
5	Miscellaneous Income	1.94	8.56
	Total Revenue Income	**112.70**	**488.39**
	Incidence of taxation per capita	..	34.42
	Incidence of income per capita	..	42.51
	Expenditure		
1	General Administration	1,979,605	4,253,036
2	Estate and Land Acquisition	..	933,798
3	Public Safety	567,532	1,160,174
4	Water Supply	734,302	2,224,300
5	Conservancy	866,310	2,590,777
6	Public Health	146,029	1,638,011
7	Road cleaning, Washing, Watering and Refuse removal	1,691,718	3,079,103
8	Medical Aid	1,242,696	4,064,491
9	Market and Slaughter House	64,794	189,395

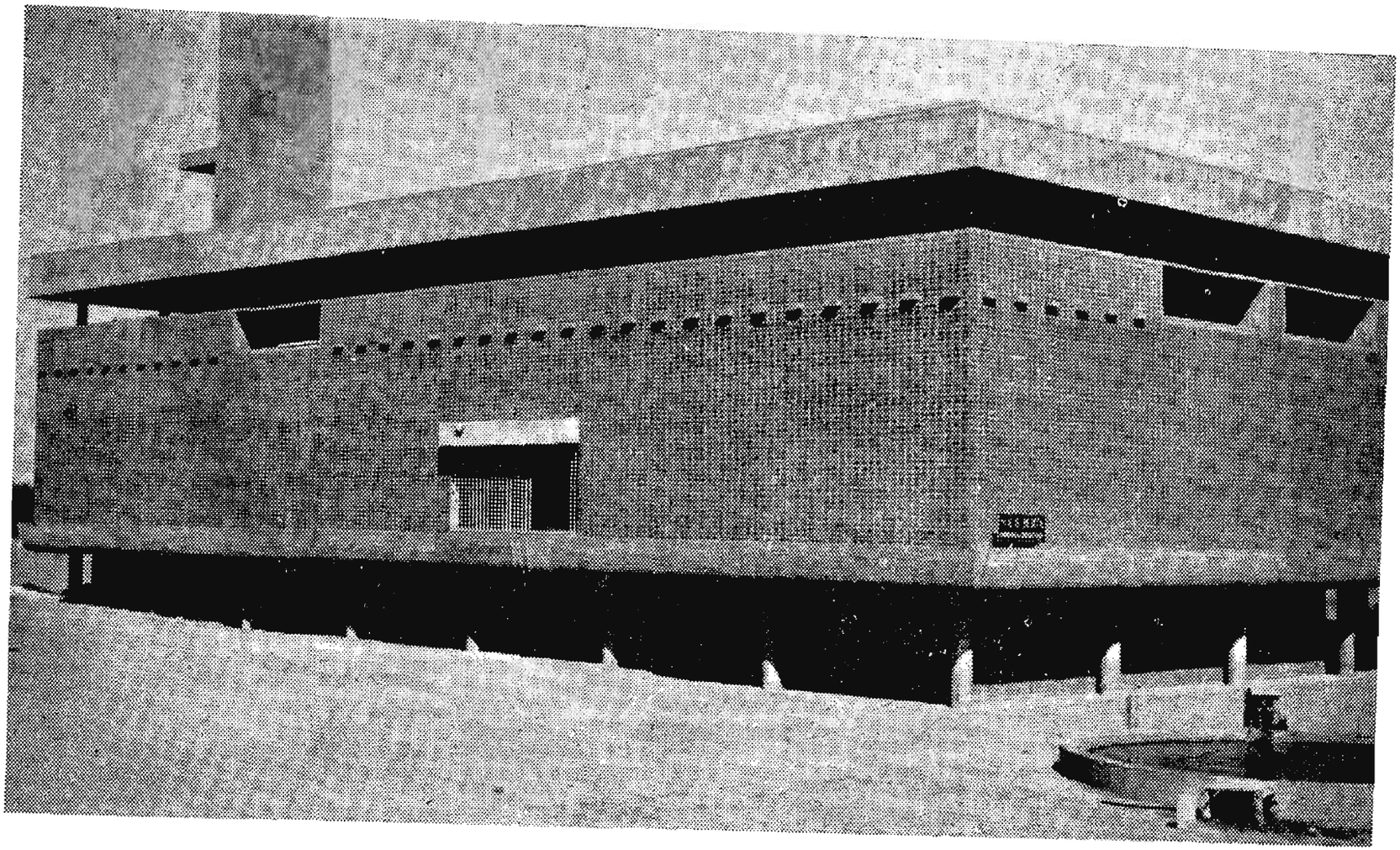


Balvatika (Decorated entrance)



Swing carved in wood

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Sanskar Kendra

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EXPENDITURE-*contd.*	1951–52	1961–62
10 Registration of Births and Deaths . . .	34,181	88,192
11 Garden, Museum, Open spaces and Zoo . .	293,121	1,244,707
12 Information and Publicity	44,177	84,883
13 Public Works Department	206,506	692,677
14 Roads, Buildings, Footpath and Storm water drain.	455,639	1,549,957
15 Public Education . .	3,176,364	6,440,040
16 Loan Charges . .	565,294	9,473,793
17 Licensing, Removal of Encroachment and Administration of Shops Act	21,274	275,331
18 Contribution . . .	..	2,136
19 Miscellaneous . . .	2,516,155	107,866
Total Revenue Expenditure (Ordinary)	**14,605,697**	**40,092,667**
Revenue Expenditure Extraordinary:		
1 Milk Scheme . . .	..	6,051,659
2 Contribution for Capital Works	..	6,450,000
3 Contribution for Slum Clearance Scheme Loan .	..	1,148,933
Grand Total of Revenue Expenditure . .	..	**53,743,259**
Percentage of Establishment to Revenue expenditure .	..	30.29%
Percentage of Establisment to Revenue Income . .	..	24.86%

82. During the decade 1951–52 to 1961–62 the income of the Municipal Corporation of Ahmedabad has increased from Rs. 112.70 lakhs to Rs. 488.39 lakhs, i.e., by over 300 per cent. The main contribution is made by 'octroi', which accounted for 39.07 per cent of the total revenue in 1951 as against 30.15 per cent in 1961, and has risen from Rs. 44.03 lakhs to Rs. 147.26 lakhs during the same period. Another important source of revenue is 'other taxes', the income from which has risen from Rs. 40.81 lakhs to Rs. 248.47 lakhs. Both these sources jointly account for 81.03 per cent of the total income in 1961. The income from other sources has also increased, but they are not very significant as their proportionate contribution is comparatively small, though income from grants and contributions has appreciably risen from Rs.6.27 lakhs to Rs. 28.41 lakhs.

83. The revenue expenditure during the period has increased *pari passu* with the income. The total expenditure which stood at Rs. 14,605,697 in 1951-52 rose to Rs. 40,092,667 in 1961-62. Increase in expenditure on public education is noteworthy as it has more than doubled and risen from Rs. 3,176,364 to Rs. 6,440,040 whereas that on medical aid went up from Rs. 1,242,696 to over Rs. 40 lakhs. The pace of provision of public amenities was further expanded in the field of water supply and drainage, provision of gardens and zoo, and open spaces, broadening and construction of roads and footpaths, and expansion of education and cultural activities and undertaking of slum clearance schemes, expenditure on which has shown a considerable increase. General administration has also expanded during this period to cope with the growing activities of the Corporation and costs Rs. 42.53 lakhs against Rs. 19.79 lakhs at the commencement of the decade. Increase in expenditure on payment of loan charges from Rs. 5.65 lakhs to Rs. 94.73 lakhs is also worth notice.

84. In 1961–62, the incidence of taxation and income *per capita* were Rs. 34.42 and Rs. 42.51 respectively, while percentages of establishment to revenue expenditure and revenue income worked out to 30.29 and 24.86 respectively.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL TRANSPORT SERVICE

85. The Ahmedabad Municipal Transport Service under the Municipal Corporation maintains a total fleet of 481 buses, which serves an average number of 4.64 lakhs of passengers per day. The average income per day of the Ahmedabad Municipal Transport Service is Rs. 54,224. One of the special features of the Ahmedabad Municipal Transport Service is the concession it offers to students and children by charging a token fare of 5 Paise only for travelling any distance on any route.

MILK DAIRY

86. The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation runs a milk dairy which at present distributes on an average 57,000 litres of milk per day. It caters free milk to primary school children at an average annual cost of Rs. 5.77 lakhs. Its present bye-products are butter and *ghee*. It proposes to put up ice-cream and ice-plants shortly.

GARDENS

87. For recreation of the citizens of Ahmedabad the Municipal Corporation maintains 45 public gardens, the total area of which admeasures 247 acres, in addition to 65 play-grounds for children.

Town Planning Schemes

88. Town planning in Ahmedabad started under the Bombay Town Planning Act of 1915. The main object of the Act was to prepare Town Planning Schemes for areas outside the old city so as to promote orderly and healthy development and to provide services and amenities to the people residing in overcrowded areas and consequently encouraging them to come out and relieve congestion in the old city. In 1915 the city had about 52 textile mills employing about 40,000 workers and the need to provide good housing accommodation to the labour population became imperative. The municipality, therefore, declared in 1917, the area just outside the Jamalpur gate to be the first Town Planning Scheme area. It was followed up with new Town Planning Schemes No. II, III and IV in 1924 and No. V in 1927. The remarkable progress of development and consequent shift of population from the old city to the outside area encouraged the municipality in 1941, to declare additional Town Planning Schemes No. VI, VII, VIII, IX and X. During the decade that followed six more Schemes Nos. XI to XVI were added.

89. The newly enacted Bombay Town Planning Act of 1954 was applied to the city on 1st April, 1957. The entire suburban area outside the old city was at that time covered by one or the other Town Planning Scheme. The extension of the limits of the city was also under consideration. In 1958, the limits of the city were raised from 20.70 sq. miles to 28.8 sq. miles followed by further extension in 1959 and 1960 by the inclusion of Sabarmati, Kali, Vadaj, Amraiwadi, Vasna, Maktampur and Fatehwadi ultimately raising the area to 35.9 sq. miles. The extension of the city limits was quickly followed up by the Corporation by a declaration of intention to prepare a development plan. The development plan was prepared and submitted to the Town Planning Committee in 1961 and the Municipal Commissioner published the said Development Plan in 1963 after he was authorised by the Corporation to do so.

90. The main features of the Development Plan are as under:

1. It is based on an estimated population of 15 lakh persons within the boundaries of the city in 1971.
2. It aims at dispersal of the population from the old city and some of the congested pockets of the suburbs to parts which are not fully developed.
3. It aims at a density of 200 persons per acre in the labour areas of Dariapur-Kazipur, Khokhara Mehmedabad, Asarva, Rajpur-Hirpur, Rakhial, Bapunagar, Asarva Extension (South), Shaherkotda, Khokhara Mehmedabad Extension, Amaraiwadi and Asarva Extension (North).
4. The density of 180 persons per acre is aimed at in the mixed localities of middle class and labour class in the areas of Jamalpur, Kankaria, Maninagar, Baherampura, Sabarmati and Manipur Extension.
5. The plan conceives a residential density of 120 persons in the middle class and higher middle class localities of Ellis Bridge, Paldi, Vadaj, Memnagar, Gulbai Tekra, Ambawadi, Vasna (South), Vasna (North), New Vadaj, Naranpura, Shahibag and Asarva Cantonment.
6. If aims at residential density of 60 persons per acre in the general commercial area of Railwaypura and of 120 persons in the business and office area in Ellis Bridge.

91. The major developments proposed in the Development Plan are :

1. Provision of sites for playgrounds, water front, schools, truck termini, Ahmedabad municipal transport service depot and staff quarters, and housing.
2. Widening of existing streets in the central area, i.e., the area within the old fortwall.
3. Provision of a net work of arterial and sub-arterial roads in the suburbs by widening the existing radial roads and making connecting links to the circular roads, where necessary.

92. The area of the city is divided into residential, industrial, commercial and agricultural zones as under :

Residential

93. Old city and suburbs except those covered by the industrial, commercial and agricultural zones.

Industrial

94. Areas for industrial use are in the planning units of Kankaria, Khokhara Mehmedabad, Asarva, Rajpur-Hirpur, Rakhial, Bapunagar, Asarva Extension (South), Baherampura, Shahibag, Shaherkotda, Sarangpur, Sabarmati and Asarva Extension (North).

Commercial

95. Part of areas of Jamalpur, Kankaria, City Wall Improvement, Sarangpur, and Railwaypura are designated primarily for the use of general commercial development in which wholesale trade, warehousing, business and office use and retail shopping are to be allowed. Ashram Road in Ellis Bridge area is also designated for business and office use but wholesale trade and warehousing are proposed to be prohibited.

Agricultural

96. An agricultural belt within and along the boundary of the Municipal Corporation is proposed for preventing occurrence of ribbon and fringe development. The area is ultimately proposed to be acquired for recreational use.

SECTION 4

CITY AS A CENTRE OF STATE ADMINISTRATION

97. On the bifurcation of the State of Bombay, the present State of Gujarat, which includes the former States of Saurashtra and Kutch, came into being with effect from 1st May, 1960. Ahmedabad has been selected as the temporary capital of Gujarat. The new capital to be called Gandhinagar is under construction in the vicinity of Ahmedabad, twelve miles away. Till the new capital is constructed, the State Secretariat, State Legislature, Government House, High Court, Accountant General's office, and offices of the Heads of Departments have been located in different premises at Ahmedabad. For want of accommodation, the Secretariat has been housed in the Polytechnic near Ambawadi, and the State Legislature and several other offices in the Civil Hospital at Asarva. With a view to accommodate the Government employees coming from Bombay in 1960, the State Government has constructed and taken over from the Municipal Corporation residential accommodation for housing different categories of Government servants. In spite of housing difficulties, both as regards office and residential purposes the change over was smooth and most of the State level offices have been accommodated at Ahmedabad. With the formation of a separate State of Gujarat, several Central Government offices have also been created and located at Ahmedabad. A list of important State level and Central Government offices is given below.

IMPORTANT STATE LEVEL OFFICES AND INSTITUTIONS

1 Raj Bhavan, Shahibag–4
2 Sachivalaya, Ellis Bridge–15
3 Legislature Secretariat, New Civil Hospital–16
4 High Court, Navrangpura–9
5 Public Service Commission, New Civil Hospital, O.P.D.–16
6 Vigilance Commission, Shiv Prasad, Stadium Road–9
7 Gujarat Revenue Tribunal, Shanti Sadan, Mirzapur–1
8 Sales Tax Tribunal, Bank of India Building, Bhadra–1
9 Gujarat Co-operative Tribunal, Mirzapur Road–1
10 Gujarat Panchayat Service Selection Board, Old Civil Hospital Building–1
11 Inspector General of Police, New Mental Hospital, Asarva–16
12 Charity Commissioner, Mirzapur Road–1

13 Development Commissioner, Karaka Building, Ashram Road–9
14 Revenue Inspection Commissioner, Multi-storeyed Building, Bhadra–1
15 Special Secretary, Revenue Department, Multi-storeyed Building, Bhadra–1
16 Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment, New Civil Hospital Building, Annexe–16
17 Commissioner of Sales Tax, Mirzapur Road–1
18 Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, New Civil Hospital–16
19 Director of Accounts and Treasuries, New Civil Hospital–16
20 Director of Agriculture, Krishi Bhavan, Paldi–7
21 Director of Animal Husbandry, Near Sanskar Kendra–7
22 Architect to Government, Sachivalaya–15
23 Director of Backward Class Welfare, Near Rajhans Society, Ellis Bridge–6
24 Director of Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Near L.D. Engineering College, Navrangpura–9
25 Director of Civil Defence, Shantikunj, Shahibaug–4
26 Director of Civil Supplies, Sachivalaya–15
27 Dy. Director of Civil Supplies (Accounts), New Hostel Building, Sachivalaya–15
28 Controller of Iron, Steel and Cement, Star Building, Delhi Chakla–1
29 Registrar of Cooperative Societies and Director of Cottage Industries, New Mental Hospital–16
30 Chief Editor, District Gazetteers, Madalpur, Ellis Bridge–6
31 Director of Health and Medical Services, New Civil Hospital–16
32 Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Registrar General of Money Lenders, New Civil Hospital–16
33 Director of Drugs Control Administration, Multi-storeyed Building, Bhadra–1
34 Director of Education, New Mental Hospital–16
35 Director of Technical Education, Navrangpura–9
36 Director of Medical Services, Employees' State Insurance Scheme, Kamal Bhuvan, Near Nehru Bridge–6
37 Director of Fisheries, New Mental Hospital Building–16
38 Director of Food, Sachivalaya–15
39 Director of Geology and Mining, Narayan Park, Behind H.L. Commerce College, Navrangpura–9
40 Director of Ayurveda, New Civil Hospital Building–16
41 Director of Industries, New Civil Hospital Annexe–16
42 Director of Information and Examiner of Books and Publications, Sachivalaya–15
43 Inspector General of Prisons, Multi-storeyed Building, Bhadra–1
44 Inspector General of Registration and Superintendent of Stamps, New Mental Hospital–16
45 Director of Languages, Sachivalaya–15
46 Director of Municipalities, Near Navjivan Press–14
47 Director of Parks and Gardens, Shantisadan, Mirzapur Road–1
48 Director of Anti-Corruption Bureau, Sachivalaya–15
49 Director of Ports, New Civil Hospital, Annexe–16
50 Director, Government Printing and Stationery, New Mental Hospital–16
51 Director of Prohibition and Excise, New Mental Hospital Building–16
52 Director of Public Health, New Civil Hospital–16
53 Controller of Accommodation, Sachivalaya–15
54 Electrical Engineer to Government, Near A.I.R.–9
55 Assistant Director of Small Savings, Land Records Building, Bhadra–1
56 Director of Social Welfare, Vishwanath Bhuvan, Opp. M.J. Library–6
57 Consulting Surveyer to Government, Mangal Girdhar Bungalow, Lal Darwaja–1
58 Director of Transport, Multi-storeyed Building, Bhadra–1
59 Registrar of Firms, Gujarat State, Sandesh Building, Gheekanta–1
60 The Curator of Libraries, Ahmedabad
61 Chief Inspector of Factories, Salaspas Cross Road–1
62 Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Opp. Maninagar Station–8

63 Director of Archaeology and Historical Monuments, Department of Archaeology, Ahmedabad
64 Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation, Mill Owner's Colony, Ashram Road-9
65 Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation, Shiv Prasad, Opp. Stadium-9
66 Gujarat Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Ashram Road-9
67 Gujarat State Financial Corporation, Opp. Relief Cinema-1
68 Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation, Vahan Vyavahar Bhavan-17
69 Gujarat State Warehousing Corporation, Parijat Society, Ellis Bridge-6
70 Director, Administrative Training School, Near Mental Hospital-16
71 Gujarat Housing Board, New Civil Hospital (Annexe), Asarva-16
72 Labour Welfare Board, outside Raipur Gate-17
73 Secretary, Wage Board for Cotton and Silk Industries, Shanti Sadan, Lal Darwaja-1
74 Gujarat State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Bansari, Anandnagar Society, Sarkhej Road-7
75 All India Institute of Local Self Government, Zilla Panchayat Compound, Bhadra-1
76 Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank Ltd., Ashram Road-9
77 Gujarat State Fertilizer Company Ltd., Ashram Road-9
78 Commandar, National Cadet Corps, Near Law Garden-6
79 Commandant General, Home Guards, Lal Darwaja-1

IMPORTANT CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND INSTITUTIONS

1 Commissioner, Income Tax, Gandhi Bridge-9
2 Accountant General, Gujarat, New Civil Hospital, Annexe-16
3 Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Dalal Wada, Lal Darwaja-1
4 Director, Regional Office of the Textile Commissioner, People's Bank Building, Bhadra-1
5 Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Ahmedabad Project, Sabarmati-5
6 Postmaster General, Gujarat Circle, Ahmedabad-20
7 Director of Telegraphs, Ahmedabad-20
8 Director of Postal Services, Ahmedabad-20
9 Superintendent of Census Operations, Gandhi Baug, Behind Law College-6
10 Registrar of Companies, Gujarat Samachar Building, Khanpur-1
11 Station Director, All India Radio, Navrangpura-9
12 Archaeological Conservation Assistant, Western Sub-Circle, Bhadra-1
13 Director of Atomic Energy Department, Vijay Park Society-9
14 Deputy Collector of Central Excise, Navrangpura-9
15 Sr. Aerodrome Officer, Civil Aviation Department, Air Port-12
16 Inspecting Officer, Directorate of Inspection, (D.G.S. and D); Ahmedabad Centre, Harkunvar's Haveli, Gandhi Road-1
17 Regional Officer, Directorate of Field Publicity, Chandra Vihar, Sarkhej Road-7
18 Regional Director, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Ashram Road-9
19 Chief Enforcement Officer, Enforcement Directorate, Chandra Colony-6
20 Field Exhibition Officer, Dr. Motibhai Patel Nursing Home-6
21 Deputy Director (Food), Central Stores Depot, Near Village Kali-5
22 Superintending Geologist, Geological Survey of India, 3, Textile Technician's Society, Navrangpura-9
23 Assistant Controller of Estate Duty, Mayur Bungalow, Opp. Gandhigram Station-6
24 Labour Enforcement Officer, Mangal Niwas, Behind Old Railway Crossing-8
25 Meteorological Officer, Aerodrome-12
26 Regional Director, National Savings Organisation, Bhadra-1
27 Officer-in-charge, Press Information Bureau, Bhadra-1
28 Area Superintendent, Western Railway, Railway Station-2
29 Superintendent of Police, Special Police Establishment, outside Shahpur Gate-1
30 Deputy Superintendent, Customs, Civil Aerodrome-12
31 Sub-Division Officer, Central Public Works Department, Division Office, 282, Sahibag-4

32 Publicity Officer, Five Year Plan Publicity, Maniasha Society, Lalita Bhavan, Maninagar–9
33 Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Aviation Sub-Division, Airport–12
34 News Reel Cameraman, Films Division, C/o Shri M.B. Pandya, 1174/14, Jagabhai Park, Kankaria–8
35 Local Audit Officer, Office of the Local Audit Officer, (Army), Defence Accounts–3
36 Family Planning Officer, Central Family Planning Unit, 17, Lalit Kunj, Navrangpura–9
37 Deputy Inspector General, Border Security Force, Block No. O/2, New Mental Hospital–16
38 Officer-in-charge, Civil Aviation Department, Aeronautical Communications Station, Aerodrome Organisation, Air Port–12
39 Inspecting Officer, Cotton Textile Fund Committee, People's Co-operative Bank Building, Bhadra–1
40 Officer on Special Duty, Indian Institute of Management, 310, Camp Road, Sahibag–4
41 Director, National Cadet Corps, Gujarat, Dadra and Nagarhaveli, Camp-3
42 Director of Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, Opp. Akashvani-9
43 Regional Director, National Discipline Scheme, (National Fitness Corps Directorate), Daxini Society–8
44 Indian Airlines Corporation, Mirzapur Road–1
45 Food Corporation of India, Industry House, Ashram Road–9
46 Divisional Manager, Life Insurance Corporation, Relief Road–1
47 Director of Small Industries Service Institute, Dudheshwar Road–1
48 Officer-in-charge, Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Sewage Farm Road-17
49 Office of the Statistics Authority, National Sample Bureau, Gandhi Chambers, Gandhi Road-1

CHAPTER X

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT

1. Either as Ashaval, Karnavati or Ahmedabad, the city has ever since its foundation remained in the forefront of all walks of life. Either as the capital of the independent Sultanate of Gujarat or as the seat of Mogul Viceroy, it had enjoyed the position of one of the prosperous and thriving centres of trade, industry and commerce not only in Gujarat but also in the country because of its favourable location on the highway between Cambay and Broach in the south and Delhi in the north. During the Maratha regime it lost its past glory due to the disorder and disturbances that followed the decline of the Mogul Empire. The oppressive policy of the Marathas spelt ruin and disaster to its trade and industry, which revived during the orderly administration of the British. The development and progress the city witnessed during the nineteenth century and after were the result not of any encouragement given or interest taken by the British but were due to the native ingenuity, industry and intelligence of its people. The city which had an illustrious past, as noted earlier has an equally glorious future which its enterprising citizens are carefully building up in the present.

2. The city of Ahmedabad has had the good fortune of establishing very high and noble traditions and popular institutions which have served it in good stead in various spheres of public life. It is not the business acumen and ability of its inhabitants alone which have made the city what it is. Well-versed in making money, they were equally well-known for their munificence. The wealthy section of society was always ready and willing to meet the felt needs of the people by contributing liberally towards the advancement of education, religion, art and literature and provision of public amenities. The institution of *mahajan* based on active and spontaneous cooperation of the people took the lead in all matters affecting the public well-being. When the city walls were in ruins, the people formed themselves into a committee for carrying out necessary repairs by levying a voluntary duty on *ghee* and some other articles. Realising the benefits of self-help, this self-imposed levy was continued for the performance of certain essential municipal functions even after the original objective was achieved. In this way, Ahmedabad was the first to initiate organised efforts at local self-Government at a time when it was unknown is any part of the country. Another direction in which the city has repeated its past history is its expansion into suburbs to house its growing population on well-planned basis. The creative spirit of its architects has again found expression in a variety of modern structures coming up every day in the suburban area. Past traditions have thus played a very important part in shaping the destiny of Ahmedabad and helped it maintain a forward outlook in all spheres of life, be it in the field of industrial development, literary progress, artistic evolution or public welfare.

3. Crafts and home industries had reached the highest level of perfection in the past and were renowned all the world over for their quality and artistic excellence. With the advent of mechanisation, Ahmedabad faced severe competition from machine-made goods imported in the country from abroad. The city realised the force of circumstances and did not lag behind in switching over to modern means of production in its premier industry, the textiles. Since Independence all possible use is made of technological and scientific advance by resorting to diversification and mechanisation in other fields. Though the Ahmedabadis are known for their conservative and calculative nature, these characteristics have not come in the way of their material progress, as they lack neither initiative nor enterprise. *Per contra*

these trait have stood them in good stead in studying the pros and cons of every aspect of economic development and venturing into new fields with success.

4. Literary and cultural activities have taken great strides in recent times. Public amenities and welfare activities are expanding at a pace hitherto unknown. The city has two universities, namely (i) Gujarat Vidyapith founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920 and (ii) University of Gujarat established in 1949. Besides the Gujarat Vernacular Society now re-named Vidya Sabha, institutions like Sastu Sahitya, and eminent men of letters noted earlier have enriched the various branches of Gujarati language and literature. Centres for the promotion of research, art and culture have also expanded *pari passu* with the growth of education.

5. In the socio-economic sphere, emancipation of women and children in distress and organisation of labour through that unique institution 'Majoor Mahajan' are achievements of no mean order. In the political field, its contribution to the freedom struggle has been equally noteworthy. Blessed by saints, the various religious communities inhabiting the city have kept alive and carried to perfection the artistic traditions Gujarat had developed in the past and also become instrumental in introducing social reforms, when Swami Sahajanand made it the centre of his religious activities in the beginning of the nineteenth century.

6. This onward march, there is every reason to believe, will continue in years to come through the incessant efforts its people have been making for the alround progress and development of this metropolis, which has had the good fortune to be inspired and guided by Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Primary Census

Sl. No.	City/Ward	Area in A-G	Occupied residential houses: No. of houses	Occupied residential houses: No. of households	Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons): P	M	F	Scheduled Castes: M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									AHMEDABAD
	Ahmedabad City	**22,976-00**	**217,984**	**228,383**	**1,149,918**	**637,061**	**512,857**	**66,029**	**56,249**
1	Ward I (Khadia-1)		6,271	6,444	34,035	17,837	16,198	305	317
2	Ward II (Khadia-2)		4,751	4,794	25,797	13,627	12,170	5	6
3	Ward III (Khadia-3)		3,935	3,955	21,548	11,277	10,271	..	..
4	Ward IV (Jamalpur-1)		8,289	8,496	51,706	27,352	24,354	2,621	2,355
5	Ward V (Jamalpur-2)		3,780	4,143	23,170	12,099	11,071	..	..
6	Ward VI (Raikhad)		7,442	7,480	41,677	22,376	19,301	2,439	2,089
7	Ward VII (Kalupur-1)		4,531	5,224	31,380	16,609	14,771	..	..
8	Ward VIII (Kalupur-2)		4,376	6,005	33,331	17,956	15,375	1	1
9	Ward IX (Kalupur-3)		3,852	4,517	26,198	14,212	11,986	455	458
10	Ward X (Dariapur-1)		7,456	7,660	43,678	23,333	20,345	288	214
11	Ward XI (Dariapur-2)		5,792	5,865	31,465	16,874	14,591	1,082	940
12	Ward XII (Shahpur-1)		7,475	7,582	41,038	22,151	18,887	1,261	896
13	Ward XIII (Shahpur-2)		9,580	9,939	54,512	29,156	25,356	2,784	2,538
14	Ward XIV (Ellis Bridge)		20,239	20,817	110,825	61,368	49,457	5,536	5,100
15	Ward XV (Sabarmati)		5,840	6,084	27,387	15,078	12,309	1,239	1,049
16	Ward XVI (Dariapur-Kazipur)		20,611	21,269	99,737	56,601	43,136	8,086	7,014
17	Ward XVII (Railwaypura)		987	987	4,559	3,250	1,309	59	78
18	Ward XVIII (Shaherkotda)		9,011	9,012	44,705	26,616	18,089	4,398	3,586
19	Ward XIX (Saraspur)		4,511	4,558	21,042	11,593	9,449	405	253
20	Ward XX (Asarva)		20,114	23,654	107,376	62,758	44,618	10,822	8,865
21	Ward XXI (Rakhial)		18,511	18,596	82,926	48,020	44,906	3,828	3,108
22	Ward XXII (Gomtipur)		1,950	1,953	9,119	4,964	4,155	102	25
23	Ward XXIII (Rajpur-Hirpur)		7,478	7,640	36,247	20,563	15,684	9,588	8,160
24	Ward XXIV (Rajpur-Hirpur-New Limit)		1,499	1,503	6,768	3,607	3,161	65	138
25	Ward XXV (Khokhara Mehmedabad)		11,916	11,928	48,468	27,911	20,557	1,594	1,188
26	Ward XXVI (Maninagar T.P.S.)		5,001	5,179	25,858	14,185	11,673	159	284
27	Ward XXVII (Kankaria T.P.S.)		5,205	5,285	27,355	14,888	12,467	3,439	2,836
28	Ward XXVIII (Jamalpur T.P.S.)		5,331	5,431	27,147	14,635	12,512	3,925	3,354
29	Ward XXIX (Baherampura)		2,250	2,383	10,864	6,165	4,699	1,543	1,397
									AHMEDABAD
	Ahmedabad Town-group	**30,612-03**	**228,616**	**239,391**	**1,206,001**	**668,447**	**537,554**	**68,020**	**57,910**
1	Ahmedabad Municipal Corp.	22,976-00	217,984	228,383	1,149,918	637,061	512,857	66,029	56,294
2	Ahmedabad Cantonment (Civil)	897-34	1,091	1,092	25,361	2,865	2,496	453	393
3	Ahmedabad Cantonment (Military)	500-00	..	..	1,509	1,036	473	31	55
4	Ranip	1,404-17	875	901	5,256	3,763	1,493	209	178
5	Naroda	3,553-32	4,460	4,799	23,570	12,664	10,906	857	670
6	Sabijpur Bogha	1,280-00	4,206	4,216	20,387	11,058	9,329	441	365

Abstract

Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Workers: Total workers (I–IX)		Workers: I As Cultivator		Workers: II As Agricultural labourer		Sl. No.	City/Ward
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1	2
CITY											
3,104	**2,610**	**394,100**	**212,381**	**329,650**	**27,745**	**534**	**81**	**327**	**129**		**Ahmedabad City**
..	..	14,221	10,919	8,212	455	5	1	..	..	1	Ward I (Khadia–1)
..	..	10,598	7,944	6,243	285	7	..	..	..	2	Ward II (Khadia–2)
..	..	9,465	7,631	5,203	282	7	..	..	..	3	Ward III (Khadia–3)
51	50	16,637	9,049	12,965	1,549	9	1	..	..	4	Ward IV (Jamalpur–1)
8	6	9,469	7,163	5,627	234	1	..	..	..	5	Ward V (Jamalpur–2)
398	380	15,130	9,054	10,893	1,425	6	..	4	2	6	Ward VI (Raikhad)
..	..	12,363	8,892	8,029	281	2	..	..	..	7	Ward VII (Kalupur–1)
..	..	14,443	10,771	8,672	298	..	..	..	..	8	Ward VIII (Kalupur–2)
60	31	9,664	6,385	7,190	427	2	..	..	..	9	Ward IX (Kalupur–3)
..	..	15,222	8,869	11,160	521	4	2	..	..	10	Ward X (Dariapur–1)
3	2	12,197	7,663	8,006	438	4	1	..	..	11	Ward XI (Dariapur–2)
3	4	14,293	7,925	10,706	952	10	..	..	..	12	Ward XII (Shahpur–1)
280	250	19,445	12,042	14,016	1,462	5	1	..	..	13	Ward XIII (Shahpur–2)
232	211	41,604	24,842	29,027	4,339	290	42	157	45	14	Ward XIV (Ellis Bridge)
145	104	9,070	4,715	8,107	428	33	14	6	1	15	Ward XV (Sabarmati)
834	713	28,958	11,060	31,304	3,100	3	..	1	..	16	Ward XVI (Dariapur–Kazipur)
10	6	1,928	474	2,431	104	1	..	..	..	17	Ward XVII (Railwaypura)
46	33	12,799	3,693	15,976	1,283	29	10	6	..	18	Ward XVIII (Shaherkotda)
22	31	8,374	4,486	5,987	280	3	2	1	2	19	Ward XIX (Saraspur)
464	419	31,502	9,850	36,147	3,069	8	..	3	1	20	Ward XX (Asarva)
229	161	25,502	9,304	27,158	1,344	29	4	39	21	21	Ward XXI (Rakhial)
2	3	3,384	1,842	2,527	91	..	..	..	..	22	Ward XXII (Gomtipur)
3	14	9,905	3,458	10,812	1,195	..	..	1	..	23	Ward XXIII (Rajpur–Hirpur)
..	1	2,342	1,426	1,895	128	1	1	8	3	24	Ward XXIV (Rajpur–Hirpur–New Limit)
110	89	16,176	6,795	16,078	559	51	2	9	..	25	Ward XXV (Khokhara Mehmedabad)
7	5	10,475	7,464	7,071	456	4	..	..	..	26	Ward XXVI (Maninagar T.P.S.)
64	25	8,805	4,436	7,266	931	6	..	..	..	27	Ward XXVII (Kankaria T.P.S.)
14	2	7,196	3,248	7,497	1,312	3	..	44	23	28	Ward XXVIII (Jamalpur T.P.S.)
119	70	2,933	990	3,445	517	11	..	48	31	29	Ward XXIX (Baherampura)
TOWN-GROUP											
3,755	**3,075**	**410,986**	**219,149**	**345,559**	**29,720**	**870**	**116**	**448**	**213**		**Ahmedabad Town-group**
3,104	2,610	394,100	212,381	329,650	27,745	534	81	327	129	1	Ahmedabad Municipal Corp.
300	304	1,789	819	1,435	212	2	..	..	..	2	Ahmedabad Cantonment (Civil)
1	..	802	170	805	20	..	..	..	..	3	Ahmedabad Cantonment (Military)
155	2	1,619	277	1,535	163	106	13	17	2	4	Ranip
141	131	6,423	2,828	6,310	1,220	187	19	86	81	5	Naroda
	28	6,253	2,674	5,824	360	41	3	18	1	6	Sahijpur Bogha

Primary Census

Sl. No.	City/Ward	Workers III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities M	III F	IV At Household Industries M	IV F	V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry M	V F	VI In Construction M	VI F
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
									AHMEDABAD
	Ahmedabad City	**934**	**159**	**7,125**	**3,767**	**174,078**	**6,698**	**7,890**	**1,603**
1	Ward I (Khadia-1)	5	..	152	44	3,385	54	139	1
2	Ward II (Khadia-2)	10	..	115	50	2,524	21	138	..
3	Ward III (Khadia-3)	1	1	48	21	1,786	12	51	1
4	Ward IV (Jamalpur-1)	4	..	773	490	6,142	388	408	98
5	Ward V (Jamalpur-2)	..	..	94	27	1,855	32	79	..
6	Ward VI (Raikhad)	90	14	136	135	4,458	241	177	21
7	Ward VII (Kalupur-1)	..	..	82	53	2,962	23	178	2
8	Ward VIII (Kalupur-2)	8	1	117	49	2,545	16	78	3
9	Ward IX (Kalupur-3)	3	..	330	128	2,490	61	190	1
10	Ward X (Dariapur-1)	5	..	273	201	5,944	60	124	3
11	Ward XI (Dariapur-2)	4	1	98	53	4,742	115	297	6
12	Ward XII (Shahpur-1)	23	1	235	243	5,355	176	313	25
13	Ward XIII (Shahpur-2)	21	..	413	202	6,479	367	277	30
14	Ward XIV (Ellis Bridge)	262	18	952	742	7,861	369	1,544	346
15	Ward XV (Sabarmati)	35	1	62	37	1,340	32	304	281
16	Ward XVI (Dariapur-Kazipur)	159	7	944	441	16,727	769	762	271
17	Ward XVII (Railwaypura)	..	..	10	2	288	2	70	..
18	Ward XVIII (Shaherkotda)	3	..	273	97	10,000	454	163	33
19	Ward XIX (Saraspur)	2	1	73	44	4,182	58	51	..
20	Ward XX (Asarva)	39	7	491	177	26,372	1,307	744	151
21	Ward XXI (Rakhial)	53	16	281	176	21,395	671	420	40
22	Ward XXII (Gomtipur)	1	..	16	10	1,762	44	20	..
23	Ward XXIII (Rajpur-Hirpur)	13	5	119	65	8,169	581	212	108
24	Ward XXIV (Rajpur-Hirpur-New Limit)	1	..	37	2	929	5	89	24
25	Ward XXV (Khokhara Mehmedabad)	22	3	310	46	11,801	143	223	57
26	Ward XXVI (Maninagar T.P.S.)	14	10	101	43	2,799	21	210	14
27	Ward XXVII (Kankaria T.P.S.)	12	26	207	87	4,281	323	202	78
28	Ward XXVIII (Jamalpur T.P.S.)	39	3	334	94	3,664	249	329	219
29	Ward XXIX (Baherampura)	105	44	49	8	1,841	104	98	43
									AHMEDABAD
	Ahmedabad Town-group	**1,018**	**168**	**7,467**	**4,373**	**179,497**	**7,282**	**8,486**	**1,697**
1	Ahmedabad Municipal Corp.	934	159	7,125	3,767	174,078	6,698	7,890	1,603
2	Ahmedabad Cantonment (Civil)	26	..	31	27	372	30	36	19
3	Ahmedabad Cantonment (Military)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Ranip	29	1	19	25	320	85	21	1
5	Naroda	15	3	157	416	2,380	423	243	50
6	Sahijpur Bogha	14	5	135	138	2,347	46	278	24

Abstract-*contd.*

Workers									
VII		VIII		IX		X			
In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Sl. No.	City/Ward
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1	2
CITY-*contd.*									
52,486	**2,738**	**19,618**	**1,015**	**66,658**	**11,555**	**307,411**	**485,112**		**Ahmedabad City**
2,146	24	378	7	2,002	324	9,625	15,743	1	Ward I (Khadia-1)
1,836	27	238	2	1,375	185	7,384	11,885	2	Ward II (Khadia-2)
1,646	14	207	11	1,457	222	6,074	9,989	3	Ward III (Khadia-3)
2,776	105	666	38	2,187	429	14,387	22,805	4	Ward IV (Jamalpur-1)
2,153	19	148	4	1,297	152	6,472	10,837	5	Ward V (Jamalpur-2)
1,989	115	948	37	3,085	860	11,483	17,876	6	Ward VI (Raikhad)
2,901	33	328	2	1,576	168	8,580	14,490	7	Ward VII (Kalupur-1)
3,545	23	228	3	2,151	203	9,284	15,077	8	Ward VIII (Kalupur-2)
2,201	40	359	28	1,615	169	7,022	11,559	9	Ward IX (Kalupur-3)
2,697	53	518	3	1,595	199	12,173	19,824	10	Ward X (Dariapur-1)
1,458	31	237	8	1,166	223	8,868	14,153	11	Ward XI (Dariapur-2)
2,310	203	526	36	1,934	268	11,445	71,935	12	Ward XII (Shahpur-1)
2,549	89	1,002	32	3,270	741	15,140	23,894	13	Ward XIII (Shahpur-2)
5,052	159	1,501	105	11,408	2,513	32,341	45,118	14	Ward XIV (Ellis Bridge)
325	192	675	362	327	260	6,971	11,881	15	Ward XV (Sabarmati)
3,369	445	1,577	96	7,762	1,071	25,297	40,036	16	Ward XVI (Dariapur-Kazipur)
752	6	257	22	1,053	72	819	1,205	17	Ward XVII (Railwaypura)
1,314	166	2,098	234	2,090	289	10,640	16,806	18	Ward XVIII (Shaherkotda)
844	38	171	..	660	135	5,606	9,169	19	Ward XIX (Saraspur)
2,504	637	1,550	138	4,436	651	26,611	41,549	20	Ward XX (Asarva)
1,526	149	524	22	2,891	245	20,862	33,562	21	Ward XXI (Rakhial)
389	5	62	..	277	32	2,437	4,064	22	Ward XXII (Gomtipur)
685	87	522	28	1,091	321	9,751	14,489	23	Ward XXIII (Rajpur-Hirpur)
295	3	128	3	407	87	1,712	3,033	24	Ward XXIV (Rajpur-Hirpur-New Limit)
1,181	29	1,113	4	1,368	275	11,833	19,998	25	Ward XXV (Khokhara Mehmedabad)
1,242	42	471	12	2,230	314	7,114	11,217	26	Ward XXVI (Maninagar T.P.S.)
865	88	417	60	1,276	269	7,622	11,536	27	Ward XXVII (Kankaria T.P.S.)
770	66	617	31	1,697	627	7,138	11,200	28	Ward XXVIII (Jamalpur T.P.S.)
166	23	152	13	975	251	2,720	4,182	29	Ward XXIX (Baherampura)
TOWN-GROUP-*contd.*									
56,156	**2,828**	**20,829**	**1,065**	**70,806**	**11,978**	**322,888**	**507,834**		**Ahmedabad Town-group**
52,486	2,738	19,618	1,015	66,658	11,555	307,411	485,112	1	Ahmedabad Municipal Corp.
164	9	106	..	698	127	1,430	2,284	2	Ahmedabad Cantonment (Civil)
..	..	..	..	805	20	231	453	3	Ahmedabad Cantonment (Military)
92	3	407	5	524	28	2,228	1,330	4	Ranip
1,796	33	392	40	1,054	155	6,354	9,686	5	Naroda
1,618	45	306	5	1,067	93	5,234	8,969	6	Sahijpur Bogha

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Publication Centre, Subzimandi
Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak,
Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj
All India Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings Jawahar Nagar (R)
Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market (R)
University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar (R)
Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran (R)
Summer Brothers, P. O. Birla Lines (R)
Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhash Marg
B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar) (R)
Rajkamal Prakashan Private Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar
Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak (R)
Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market
Tech. & Commercial Book Coy., 75, Gokhle Market (R)
Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate (R)
G. M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar (R)
Sat Narain & Sons, 3141 Mohd. Ali Bazar. Mori Gate

List of Agents-*contd.*

DELHI-*contd.*
- Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) Private Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar
- Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak (R)
- Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P. B. 1165, Nai Sarak (R)
- K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura (R)
- Adarsh Publishing Service, 5A/10 Ansari Road (R)

DHANBAD—
- Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P. O. Indian School of Mines
- New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 (R)

DHARWAR—
- The Agricultural College Consumers Co-op. Society (R)
- Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road (R)
- Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers

ERNAKULAM—
- Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road (R)
- South India Traders C/o Constitutional Journal

FEROZEPUR—
- English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road

GAUHATI—
- Mokshada Pustakalaya

GAYA—
- Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg

GHAZIABAD—
- Jayana Book Agency (R)

GORAKHPUR—
- Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road

GUDUR—
- The General Manager, The N.D.C. Publishing & Ptg. Society Ltd. (R)

GUNTUR—
- Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda, Chowrasta

GWALIOR—
- Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, M.B.
- Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar
- M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar (R)

HUBLI—
- Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road

HYDERABAD—
- Director, Government Press
- The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul
- Book Lovers Private Ltd. (R)
- Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar (R)

IMPHAL—
- Tikendra & Sons, Booksellers (R)

INDORE—
- Wadhwa & Co., 56, M. G. Road
- Swarup Brother's, Khajuri Bazar (R)
- Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura (R)
- Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace (R)
- Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Bazar (R)

JABALPUR—
- Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj
- National Book House, 135 Jai Prakash Narain Marg (R)

JAIPUR—
- Government Printing and Stationery Department, Rajasthan
- Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp., Prem Prakash Cinema
- Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar
- Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway
- Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolia Bazar (R)
- Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta
- Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta (R)
- Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P.B. No. 23 (R)

JAMNAGAR—
- Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar

JAMSHEDPUR—
- Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. 78
- Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih
- Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market (R)

JAWALAPUR—
- Sahyog Book Depot (R)

JHUNJHUNU—
- Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand (R)
- Kapram Prakashan Prasaran, 1/90 Namdha Niwas, Azad Marg (R)

JODHPUR—
- Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents
- Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate
- Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar

JULLUNDUR—
- Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate (R)
- Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala
- University Publishers, Railway Road (R)

KANPUR—
- Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall
- Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park
- The Universal Book Stall, The Mall
- Raj Corporation, Raj House ,P. B. 200, Chowk (R)

KARUR—
- Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram (R)

KODARMA—
- The Bhagwati Press, P.O. Jhumri Tilaiya, Dt.Hazaribagh

KOLHAPUR—
- Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road (R)

KOTA—
- Kota Book Depot (R)

KUMTA—
- S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara)

LUCKNOW—
- Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot)
- Balkrishna Book Co., Ltd., Hazratganj
- British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj

List of Agents-*contd.*

LUCKNOW-*contd.*
- Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P. B. 154
- Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj
- Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road
- Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B Sadar Bazar (R)
- Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road (R)
- Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park (R)

LUDHIANA—
- Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar
- Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road (R)
- Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar (R)
- The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street (R)

MADRAS—
- Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road
- Account Test Institute, P. O. 760 Emgore
- C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane
- K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384
- Presidency Book Supplies, 8, PycroftRo ad, Triplicanes
- P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street
- Palani Parchuram, 3, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane
- NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road (R)
- V. Sadanand, The personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Buildings, 111, Mount Road (R)

MADURAI—
- Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street
- Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—
- K. N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons (R)

MANGALORE—
- U. R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128

MANJESHWAR—
- Mukenda Krishna Nayak (R)

MATHURA—
- Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat (R)

MEERUT—
- Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar
- Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road
- Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank
- Bharat Educational Stores, Chhippi Tank (R)
- Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents (R)

MONGHYR—
- Anusandhan, Minerva Press Buildings (R)

MUSSOORIE—
- Cambridge Book Depot, The Mall (R)
- Hind Traders (R)

MUZAFFARNAGAR—
- Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi (R)
- B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura (R)

MUZAFFARPUR—
- Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate
- Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Amgola Road (R)
- Tirhut Book Depot (R)

MYSORE—
- H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle
- Peoples Book House, Opp., Jagan Mohan Palace
- Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers Krishnamurthipuram (R)
- News Paper House, Lansdowne Building (R)
- Indian Mercantile Corporation, Toy Palace Ramvilas(R)

NADIAD—
- R. S. Desay Station Road (R)

NAGPUR—
- Superintendent, Government Press & Book Depot
- Western Book Depot, Residency Road
- The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House (R)

NAINITAL—
- Coural Book Depot, Bara Bazar (R)

NANDED—
- Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road (R)
- Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants, P. B. No. 51 (R)
- Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad (R)

NEW DELHI—
- Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus
- Bhawani & Sons, 8-F, Connaught Place
- Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus
- Empire Book Depot, 278 Aliganj
- English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus P.O.B. 328
- Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A, Khan Market
- Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place
- Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House
- Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place
- Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place
- Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus
- United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus
- Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh
- Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar
- Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road
- The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road
- New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. Novelles, P. B. 96, Connaught Place
- Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji
- Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath (R)
- Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath (R)
- People Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road
- R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh (R)
- Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar
- Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar (R)
- Sarvodaya Service, 66A-1, Rohtak Road, P. B. 2521 (R)
- H. Chandson, P. B. No. 3034 (R)
- The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road (R)
- Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave (R)
- Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura (R)
- Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market Lody Colony (R)

PANJIM—
- Singhals Book House P.O.B. 70 Near the Church (R)
- Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5-7 Rua, 3 Idc Jameria (R)

PATHANKOT—
- The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar (R)

List of Agents-*contd.*

PATIALA—
Superintendent, Bhupendra State Press
Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar

PATNA—
Superintendent, Government Printing (Bihar)
J. N. P. Agarwal & Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli Raghunath Bhawan
Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli
Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore
Bengal Law House, Chowhatta (R)

PITHORAGARH—
Maniram Punetha & Sons (R)

PONDICHERRY—
M/s. Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix (R)

POONA—
Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana
Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road
International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana
Raka Book Agency, Opp., Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk
Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar (R)

PUDUKOTTAI—
Shri P. N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road (R)

RAJKOT—
Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents

RANCHI—
Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar
Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar (R)

REWA—
Superintendent, Government State Emporium V. P.

ROURKELA—
The Rourkela Review (R)

SAHARANPUR—
Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road (R)

SECUNDERABAD—
Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street

SILCHAR—
Shri Nishitto Sen, Nazirpatti (R)

SIMLA—
Superintendent, Himachal Pradesh Government
Minerva Book Shop, The Mall
The New Book Depot 79, The Mall

SINNAR—
Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India, Sinnar (Nasik) (R)

Government of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp., India Coffee House, New Delhi
Government of India Book Depot, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta
} For local sales

SHILLONG—
The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Government, B. D. Chapla Bookstall, P. B. No. 1 (R)

SONEPAT—
United Book Agency

SRINAGAR—
The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road

SURAT—
Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road

TIRUCHIRPALLI—
Kalpana Publishers, Wosiur
S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chander Bose Road
Palamiappa Bros. (R)

TRIVANDRUM—
International Book Depot, Main Road
Reddear Press & Book Depot, P. B. No. 4 (R)

TUTICORIN—
Shri K. Thiagarajan, 10-C, French Chapal Road (R)

UDAIPUR—
Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole (R)
Book Centre, Maharana, Bhopal Consumers, Co-op. Society Ltd. (R)

UJJAIN—
Manek Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate (R)

VARANASI—
Students Friends & Co., Lanka (R)
Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P. B. 8
Glob Book Centre (R)
Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka
B.H.U. Book Depot (R)

VELLORE—
A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers

VIJAYAWADA—
The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governpet (R)

VISAKHAPATNAM—
Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building
Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road
The Secy. Andhra University, General Co-op. Stores Ltd. (R)

VIZIANAGRAM—
Sarda & Co. (R)

WARDHA—
Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market

High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London, W. C. 2

List of Agents-*concld.*

Railway Book-stall holders

S/S. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad

Gahlot Bros., K. E. M. Road, Bikaner

Higginbothams & Co., Ltd., Mount Road, Madras

M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi

Foreign

S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathumandu (Nepal)

S/S. Aktie Bologat, C. E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovobokhandel, Fredsgation-2 Box 1656, Stockholm-16, (Sweden)

Reise-und Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Gutenberg-stra 21, Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgart den (Germany West)

Shri Iswar Subramanyam 452, Reversite Driv Apt. 6, New York, 27 N W Y

The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansions, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan)

(On S & R Basis)

The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad

The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum

The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar

The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur

The Officer I/C., Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur

The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Mines & Fuel, Nagpur

The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat)

The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona

Government Printing & Stationery, Rajkot

The Officer I/C., Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi

The Director, S. I. S. I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat

The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Erabourne Road, Calcutta-1

The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 50, Feet Road, Ernakulam

The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad

Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong

Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi

The Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City

Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jammal Road, Patna-1

Registrar of Companies, Raj, & Ajmer; Shri Kamta Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur

The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6 Linghi Chetty Street, P. B. 1530, Madras

The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg. P. B. 334, Kanpur

The Registrar of Companies, Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay

The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore

The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad

Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Candhi, Cuttack

The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad

Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi

The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi

The Officer I/C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Malda

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabaluria, 24 Parganas

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P. O. Burnipur

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46

Officer I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, (Footwear), Calcutta

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.P.)

Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua

Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., C/o Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim

The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur

The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Mornia

The Officer I/C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad

The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry

The Asstt. Director of Publicity and Information, Vidhana Saubha (P. B. 271) Banglore