

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES 5

GUJARAT

SURVEY REPORT ON SELECTED TOWN VADNAGAR

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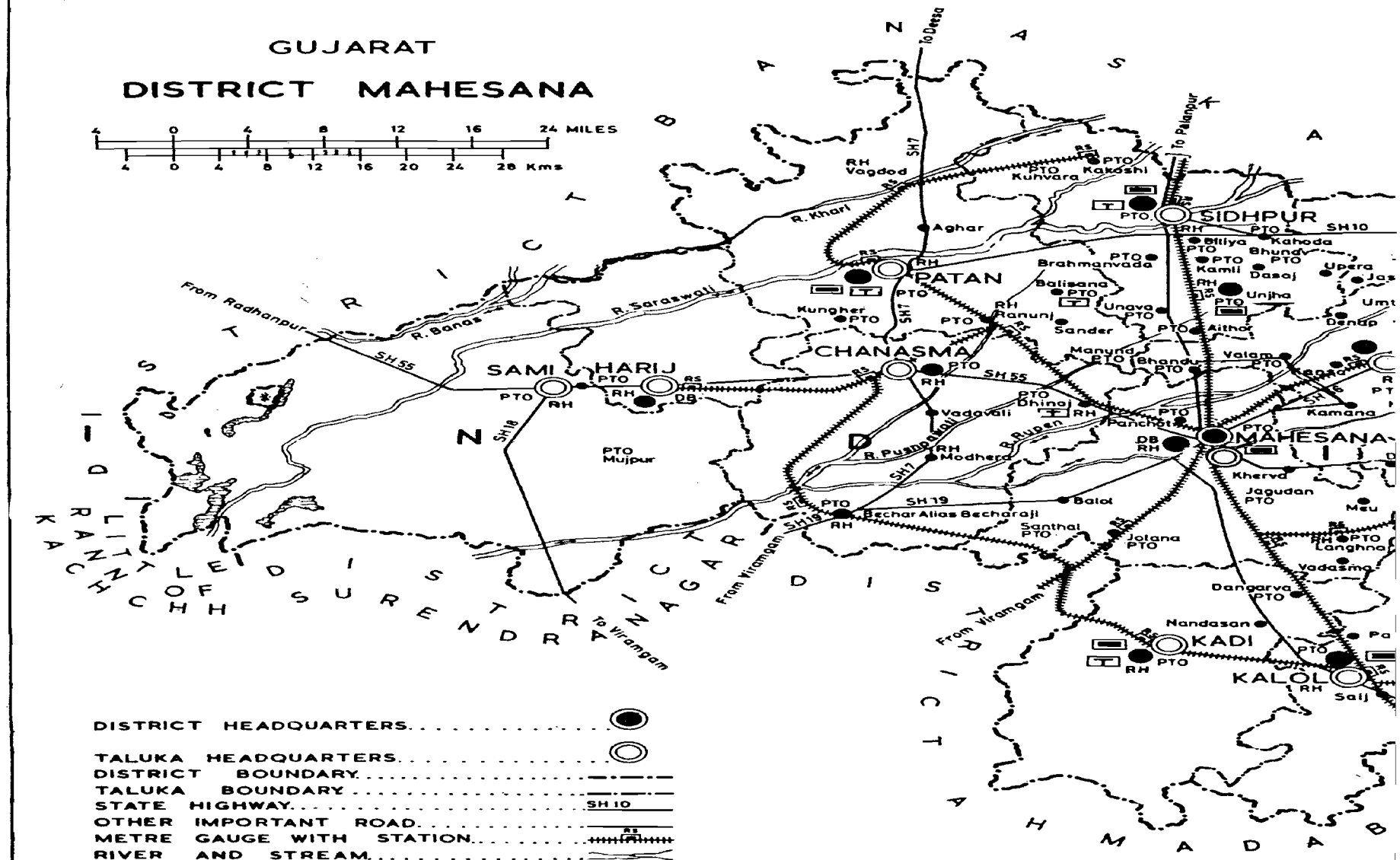
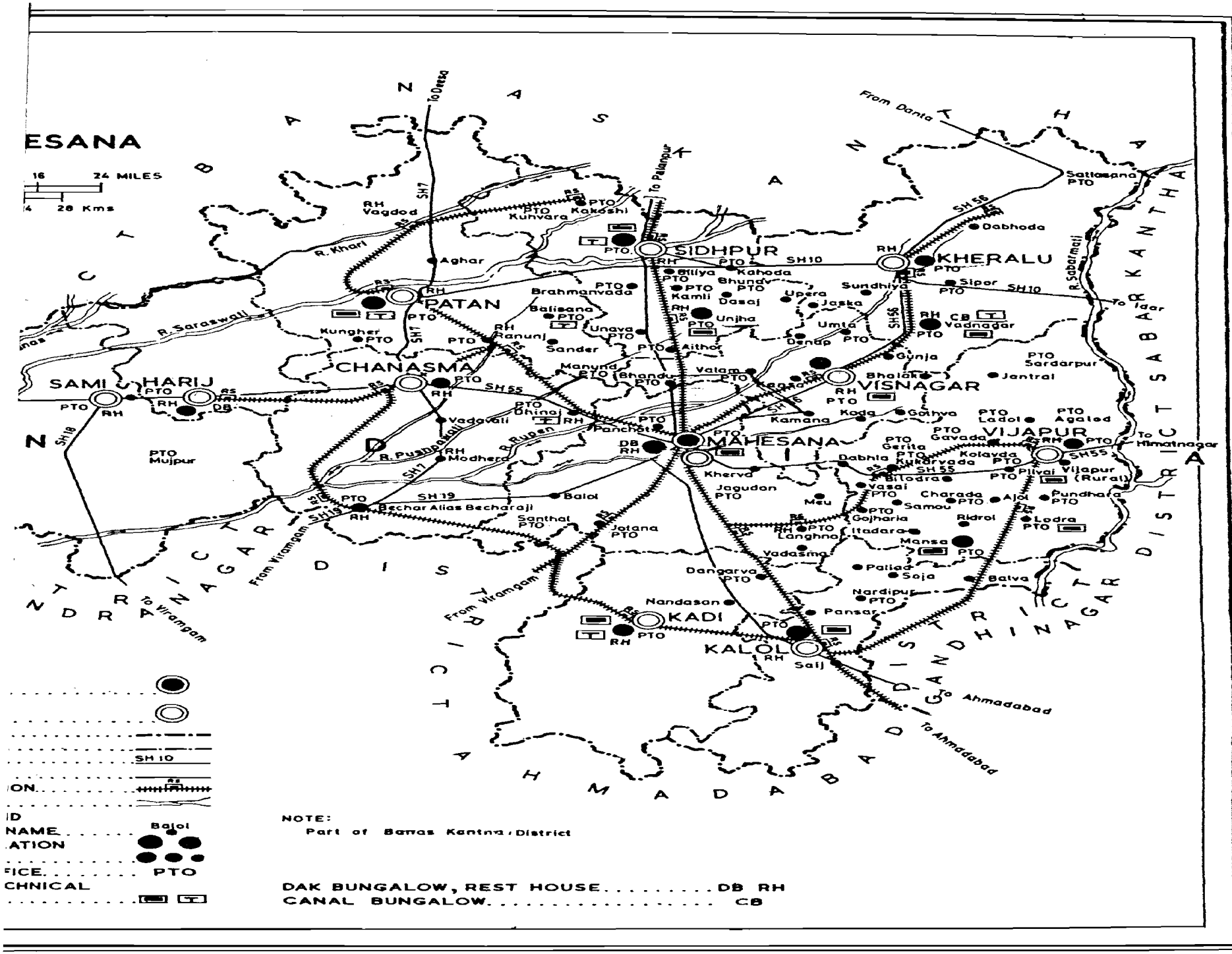
Dy. Director of Census
Operations, Gujarat

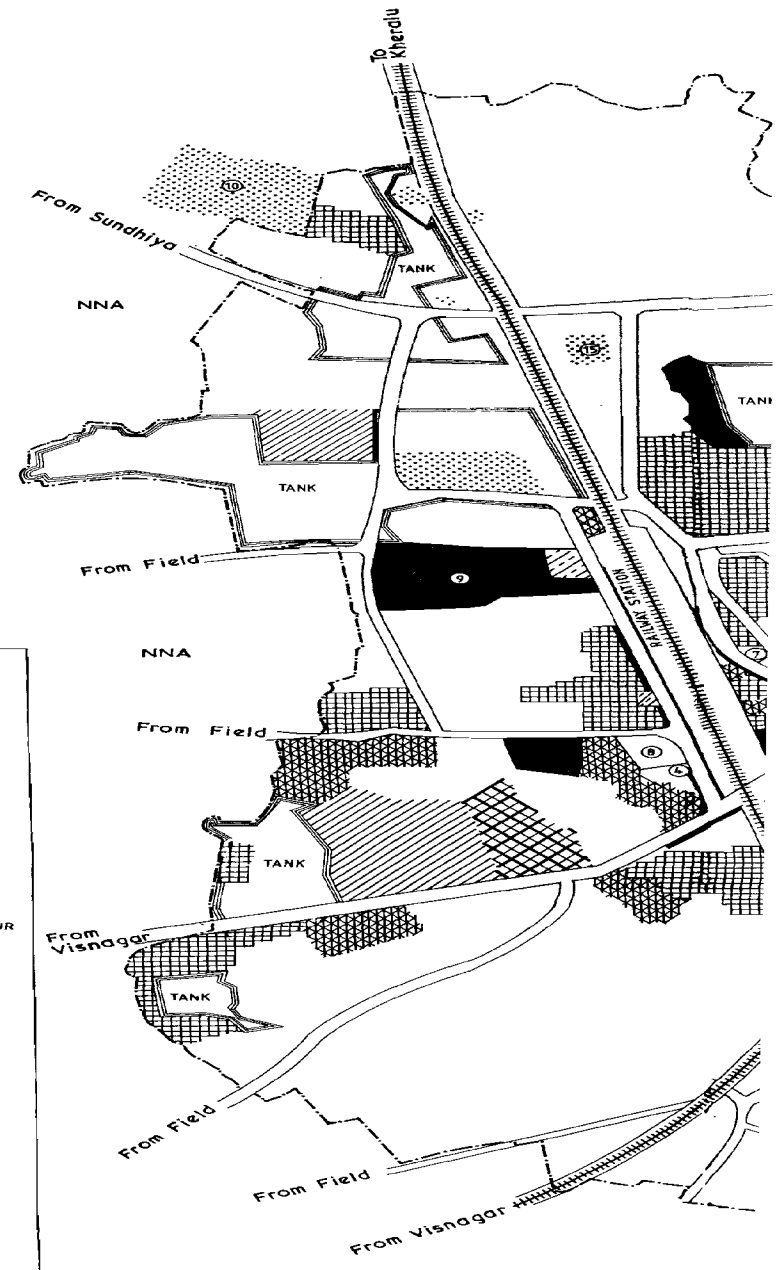

GUJARAT
DISTRICT MAHESANA
4 0 4 8 12 16 24 MILES
4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 Kms
To Deesa
To Palanpur
SIDHPUR
PATAN
CHANASMA
SAMI
HARIJ
MAHESANA
KADI
KALOL
Aghar
Vagdod
R. Kharl
R. Saraswati
R. Banas
From Radhanpur
SH 55
SH 18
SH 17
SH 19
SH 10
Mujpur
Modhera
Balol
Becharaji
Vadavali
Dhinoj
Kherva
Jagudan
Kamana
Unjha
Kahoda
Kamli
Dasaj
Unava
Sander
Aithor
Bhandu
Jotana
Santhal
Nandasan
Dangarva
Langhnaj
From Viramgam
To Viramgam
KACHCHH DISTRICT
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT
AHMADABAD DISTRICT
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
TALUKA HEADQUARTERS
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUKA BOUNDARY
STATE HIGHWAY
OTHER IMPORTANT ROAD
METRE GAUGE WITH STATION
RIVER AND STREAM
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME
URBAN AREA WITH POPULATION SIZE CLASS II, III, IV & V
POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
DEGREE COLLEGE AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTION
NOTE:
Part of Banas Kantha District
DAK BUNGALOW, REST HOUSE ..... DB RH
CANAL BUNGALOW ..... CB


ESANA
16 24 MILES
4 28 Kms
To Deesa
From Danta
To Palanpur
SIDHPUR
KHERALU
PATAN
CHANASMA
SAMI
HARIJ
VISNAGAR
VIJAPUR
MAHESANA
KADI
KALOL
To Idar
To Himatnagar
To Viramgam
From Viramgam
To Ahmadabad
To Ahmdabad
R. Khari
R. Saraswati
R. Pushpavati
R. Rupen
R. Sabarmati
SH 10
SH 55
SH 19
SH 18
SH 7
Vagdod
Kuhvara
Kakoshi
Aghar
Kahoda
Dabhoda
Siper
Vadnagar
Sattasana
Brahmanvada
Balisana
Unjha
Unava
Ranuj
Sander
Aithor
Kungher
Mujpur
Vadavali
Dhinoj
Panchot
Modhera
Becharaji
Balol
Santhal
Jotana
Kherva
Jagudan
Meu
Gojharia
Langhnaj
Itadara
Mansa
Vadasma
Dangarva
Nandasan
Pansar
Nardipur
Palia
Soja
Balva
Ridrol
Ladra
Vijapur (Rural)
Kolayda
Gavada
Gerita
Dabhla
Kukarvada
Bilodra
Vasai
Samau
Charada
Ajol
Pundhara
Kamana
Kadaj
Gothva
Ladol
Agaled
Jantral
Sardarpur
Gunja
Valam
Bhandu
Manund
Bhalak
Umta
Sundhiya
Upera
Jaska
Dasaj
Kamli
Bhundv
Bilya
Sipor
Dabhoda
Sattasana
Kheralu
Sidhpur
Patan
Harij
Visnagar
Vijapur
Mahesana
Kadi
Kalol
Balol
Bechar Alias Becharaji
Nandasan
Pansar
Saij

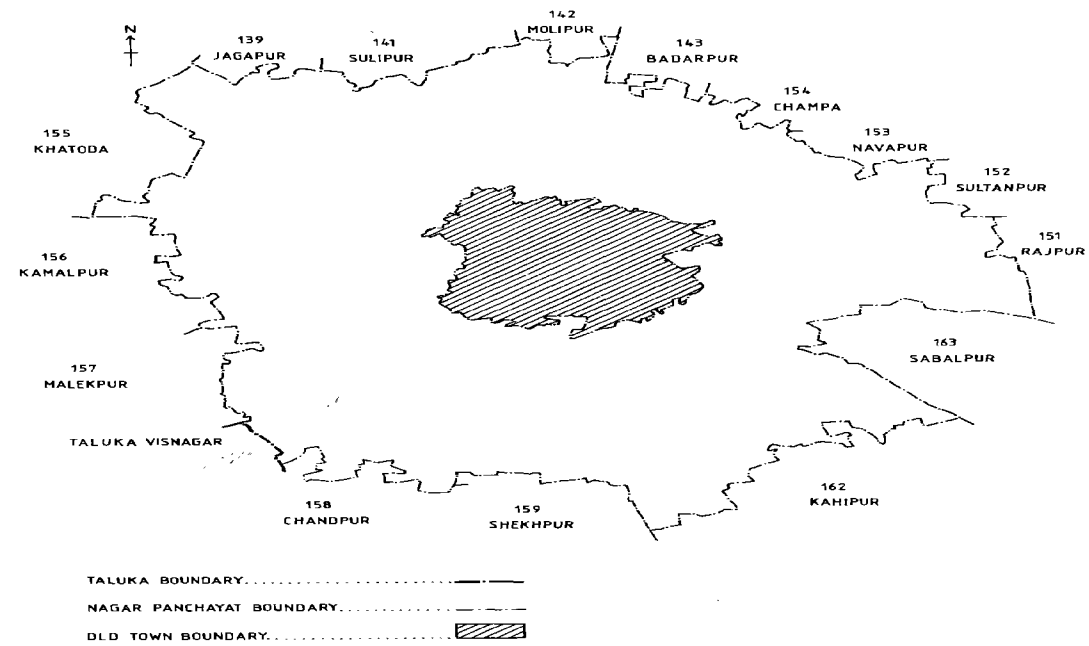
VADNAGAR
URBAN LAND USE
(NOTIONAL)

- BUSINESS AREA
- INDUSTRIAL AREA
- PUBLIC SERVICE AREA
- EDUCATIONAL AREA
- RESIDENTIAL AREA
- RECREATIONAL AREA
- ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
- MISCELLANEOUS USE AREA
- OPEN SPACE / ARABLE LAND

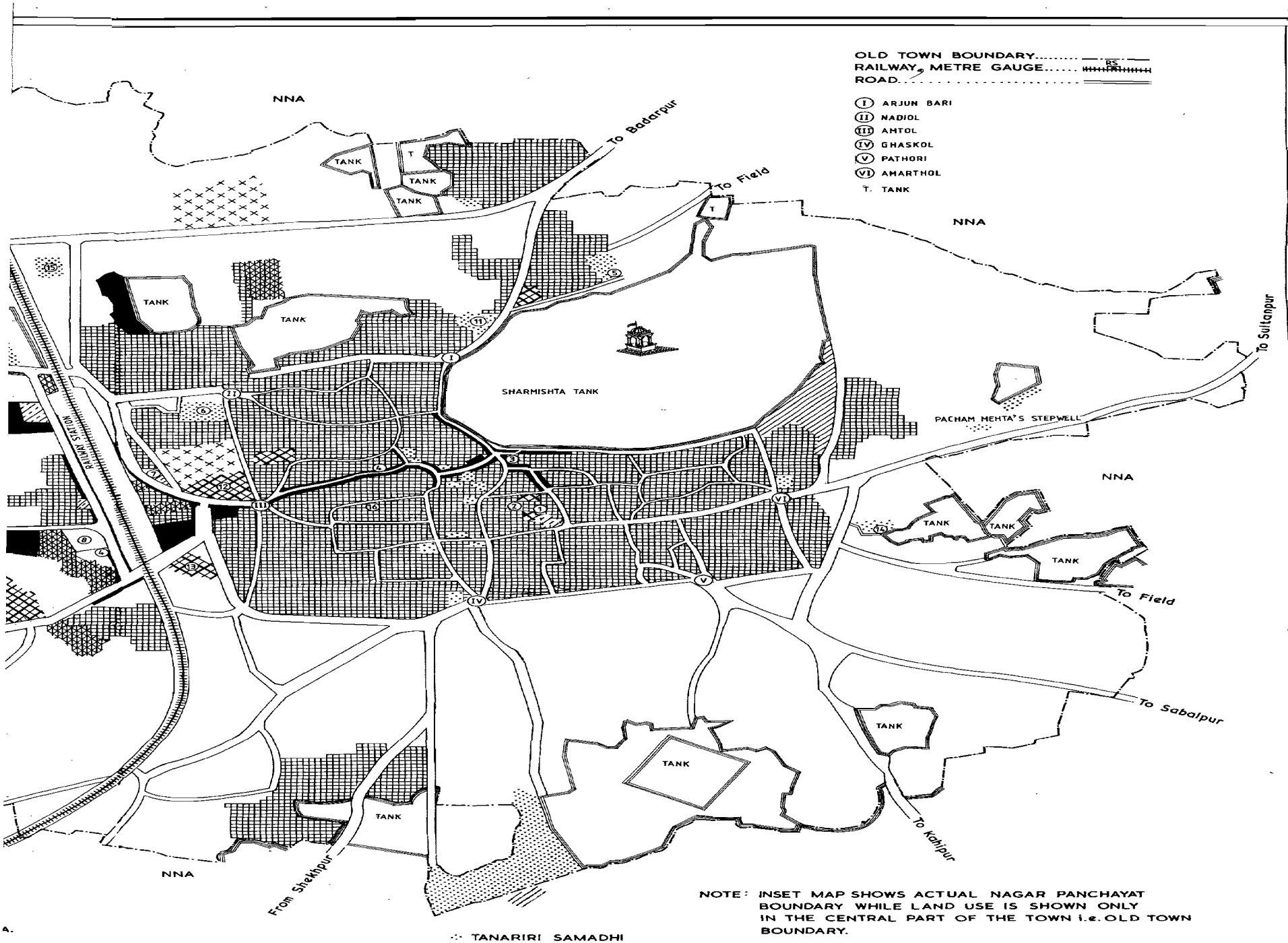
1. NAGAR PANCHAYAT OFFICE
2. POST OFFICE
3. TOWER & LIBRARY
4. CINEMA
5. KIRTI TORAN
6. HATKESHVAR MAHADEV
7. REST HOUSE
8. S.T.STAND
9. MARKET YARD
10. T.B.HOSPITAL
11. PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE
12. B.N.HIGH SCHOOL
13. ARTS & COMMERCE COLLEGE
14. GAURI KUND
15. SOMNATH MAHADEV
16. POLICE STATION



VADNAGAR NAGAR PANCHAYAT



NNA: NON NAGAR PANCHAYAT UNINHABITED CULTIVATED AREA.


OLD TOWN BOUNDARY.....
RAILWAY, METRE GAUGE..... RS
ROAD.....
(I) ARJUN BARI
(II) NADIOL
(III) AMTOL
(IV) GHASKOL
(V) PATHORI
(VI) AMARTHOL
T. TANK
NNA
To Badarpur
To Field
To Sultanpur
To Sabalpur
To Kahipur
From Shekhpur
RAILWAY STATION
SHARMISHTA TANK
PACHAM MEHTA'S STEPWELL
TANK
TANAIRIRI SAMADHI
NOTE: INSET MAP SHOWS ACTUAL NAGAR PANCHAYAT BOUNDARY WHILE LAND USE IS SHOWN ONLY IN THE CENTRAL PART OF THE TOWN i.e. OLD TOWN BOUNDARY.

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FOREWORD

Apart from the decennial enumeration of population, the Indian Census is steeped in the tradition of undertaking a variety of studies of topical interest. In fact, the publications brought out in connection with the earlier censuses contained veritable mines of information on racial, cultural, linguistic and a number of other aspects of life of the people of this country. With the advent of freedom, however, the scope and dimension of these special studies had to be restructured in a manner that would provide the basic feedbacks on the processes of development taking place in different spheres of life of the people especially under planned development.

Thus, in connection with the 1961 Census, a massive programme was launched *inter-alia* to conduct socio-economic survey of about 500 villages selected from different parts of the country. The main objective of this study was to know the way of life of the people living in Indian villages which accounted for 82 per cent of the total population as per the 1961 Census. There was, however, an imperative need to extend the area of the study to urban centres as well, to provide a complete coverage of the people living in diverse socio-economic conditions. It was with this objective in view ancillary studies on towns were launched as part of the social studies programme in connection with the 1971 Census.

The programme of social studies taken up in connection with the 1971 Census, was continued without any major change at the 1981 Census as well. A study on traditional rural based handicrafts was, however, added as a new item under the social study projects of the 1981 Census. For the conduct of urban study, 64 small and medium towns were selected from different parts of the country following the criteria such as (a) size, (b) demographic features, (c) functional characteristics, (d) specific industry or occupation dominating the economy, (e) location, (f) concentration of different castes and communities, and (g) other social and cultural phenomenon like temple town, health resort etc.

The research design, tools for data collection and formats for data tabulation and report writing required for urban studies were originally formulated by Dr B.K. Roy Burman, the then Deputy Registrar General, Social Studies Division. His successor, Dr. N.G. Nag took considerable pains to revise all the formats to make them more comprehensive. Dr. K.P. Ittaman, the present Deputy Registrar General heading Social Studies Division, coordinated these studies at different levels as well as rendered necessary guidance to the Directorates of Census Operations for their successful consummation. Shri M.K. Jain, Senior Research Officer and Smt. Suman Prashar Assistant Director with the able assistance of Investigators, Shri R.P. Noula and Smt. Renu Sabharwal did a commendable job in scrutinising the reports and communicating the comments thereon to the Directorates. I am grateful to all of them.

The present report is the out-come of a study on Vadnagar town undertaken by the Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat. I am indebted to Shri J.K. Patel, Deputy Director and his colleagues in the Census Directorate for their painstaking efforts in bringing out this report.

New Delhi, the
1st of June, 1988

V.S. VERMA
Registrar General, INDIA

PREFACE

As an ancillary to 1971 Census a special project of the study of selected town was undertaken to have a probe into the process of urbanisation in a developing country like India. This project was continued without any major change at the 1981 Census also. In his forward the Registrar General, India has explained the philosophy, methodology and the scope of such urban studies. All over India, 64 small and medium towns were selected for the study to understand the intensity and direction of the socio-economic forces generated by urbanisation as also affecting the process of urbanisation and its impact on the rural neighbourhood. In Gujarat 3 towns were selected under this project and the report on Vadnagar is the second.

Vadnagar a medium size town is situated on the bank of 'Sarmistha' tank in one corner of the district Mahesana of Gujarat which is built on an elevation of about 70 feet from the surrounding land mass. The entire town has slopy narrow lanes which may hardly provide sufficient space for the internal roads. The town is the original home of the Vadnagra Nagar Brahmins, however, at present very few families of these Brahmins are found in the town. Vadnagar has been recorded as Municipal town since 1901 Census which after introduction of Panchayat Raj has a Nagar Panchayat as its civic status. In Vadnagar people professing different religious faith and belonging to different caste, creed and community live together in perfect peace and harmony.

In this report an attempt has been made to depict the socio-cultural and demographic profile of the dwellers of the town since the days of its glorious past. The analysis of the data both regard to even a few such selected small towns would pinpoint the factors of which we should take care to avoid trady growth and help us to take steps to ensure a balanced development in which amenities of every kind would be available which would also fulfil the normal expectations of the people living in that area.

The report is based on data collected through a socio-economic survey conducted in sampled households of the various localities as also by contacting various educational, medical, religious and other institutions, trade and commercial establishments, Government and Semi-Government offices as well as by meeting a few eminent persons in the town. We have also made use of 1981 Census data. The socio-economic structure of the town has more or less retained its traditional frame and the shift from the traditional to the modern has been quite slow. The economic resources of the town have not developed beyond the age old frame. However, a marketing complex has been constructed recently on the left side of the bus stand and in front of Railway Station but the town is having no big industrial unit. In short the town is changing very slowly and its impact on the surrounding rural areas is very limited. The results included in this report generally refer to the period from June-July 1986. Additional data were also collected whenever necessary after this survey.

I must express my sincere thanks to Shri J.K. Parikh, Ex. Deputy Director who has supervised the field operation. The first draft of 3 chapters was prepared by Shri N.S. Bhatnagar, Ex. Assistant Director who had to leave this office on account of transfer. He was also assisted by Shri S.V. Shah, Statistical Assistant in his drafting work. Initial draft of other 2 chapters each was prepared by Sarvashri K.D. Vaisnav, Investigator and A.T. Singaporewala, Statistical Assistant and one by Smt. P.A. Shah, Investigator. I am grateful to all of them for their painstaking efforts in preparation of this report.

The undersigned has not only finalised the entire report but also drafted six chapters straightway. I also visited the town twice for on-the-spot study and general look before finalising the report. The field work carried out by the Statistical Assistants was supervised by Sarvashri H.D. Solanki and R.A. Trivedi, Investigators, who also collected some general information besides canvassing of town schedule during their supervision. The names of other members of staff of this Directorate who were closely associated with this work are given separately. I am thankful to all of them for their valuable contribution in preparation of this report.

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Ahmadabad,
6-5-1989

J.K. PATEL
Deputy Director Of Census Operations,
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TOWN AT A GLANCE

Sr. No.	General and Physical Features		Year 1981
1	2		3
1.	Area of the town (in km^2)		44.27
2.	Class and Civic Administration Status of Town		III-NP (Nagar Panchayat)
3.	Number of houses		4241
4.	Number of households		4245
5.	Total persons		22079
6.	Total males		11039
7.	Total females		11040
8.	Density of population per km^2		499
9.	Average size of the household		5.20
10.	Decennial population Growth rate 1971-1981		+ 14.23
11.	Sex ratio (Number of females per 1,000 Males)		1000
12.	Rain fall (in mm.)		249.0
13.	Temperature (in Centigrade)	Maximum	47.8
		Minimum	2.2
14.	District Head Quarter		Mahesana (34 Kms)
15.	Nearest Railway Station (in kms)		Vadnagar (0 kms)
16.	Frequency of Railways available		4
17.	Frequency of bus available within the district		47
		Outside the district	29
		Outside the State	1
18.	Nearest City with population of one lakh and more		Ahmadabad (102 kms)
19.	Source of Water supply with capacity in Litres		Tubewell water Tap water Over head tank (665,500)
20.	Electrification (No. of connection)	Domestic	3321
		Industrial	110
		Commercial	593
21.	Road lighting (points)		652
	Others		54
22.	Fire fighting service		Yes
23.	Educational facilities:		
	Primary Schools		7
	Secondary/Matriculation		4
	Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University		4
	Recognised shorthand, Type-writing and Vocational Training Institutions		Type (1)
	College		Arts and Commerce College (1)

1	2		3
24.	Percentage of Literacy		33.33
25.	Medical facilities with		
	No. of Beds (in bracket)	Hospital	1 (130)
		Dispensary	2 (5)
		T.B. Clinic	1 (-)
		Nursing Home	2 (-)
		Family Planning Centre	1 (2)
		Others	1 (35)
26.	Percentage of Main workers		25.44
27.	Percentage of Marginal workers		4.20
28.	Percentage of Non workers		70.36
29.	No. of Recreational and Cultural facilities		
		Cinema	1
		Public Library	2
30.	No. of Banks		4
31.	No. of Agricultural Credit Society		1
32.	No. of Non-Agricultural Credit Society		7
33.	Important Public Place		Arjun Bari, Nadiol, Amtol, Ghaskol, Pathori, and Amarthol, Darwaja, Hatkeshwar Mahadev Temple, Jain Temples, Torana, The shrine of Tana and Riri, Mahakaleshwar Temple

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

Location: Vadnagar is situated in the north eastern corner of the district Mahesana of Gujarat. It is situated on an elevation of about 70 feet from the surrounding land mass. The town has a railway station and inadequate road links. The metre-gauge railway line on one hand goes towards Ahmadabad and on the other to Taranga Hills.

The taluka head-quarters of this town is at Kheralu at a distance of 14 Kms. The district head-quarters is at Mahesana having population of less than one lakh at a distance of about 34 Kms. The nearest air port and radio station are at Ahmadabad city, situated at a distance of 102 kms. The town is connected by a number of State Transport buses with important places within and outside the district.

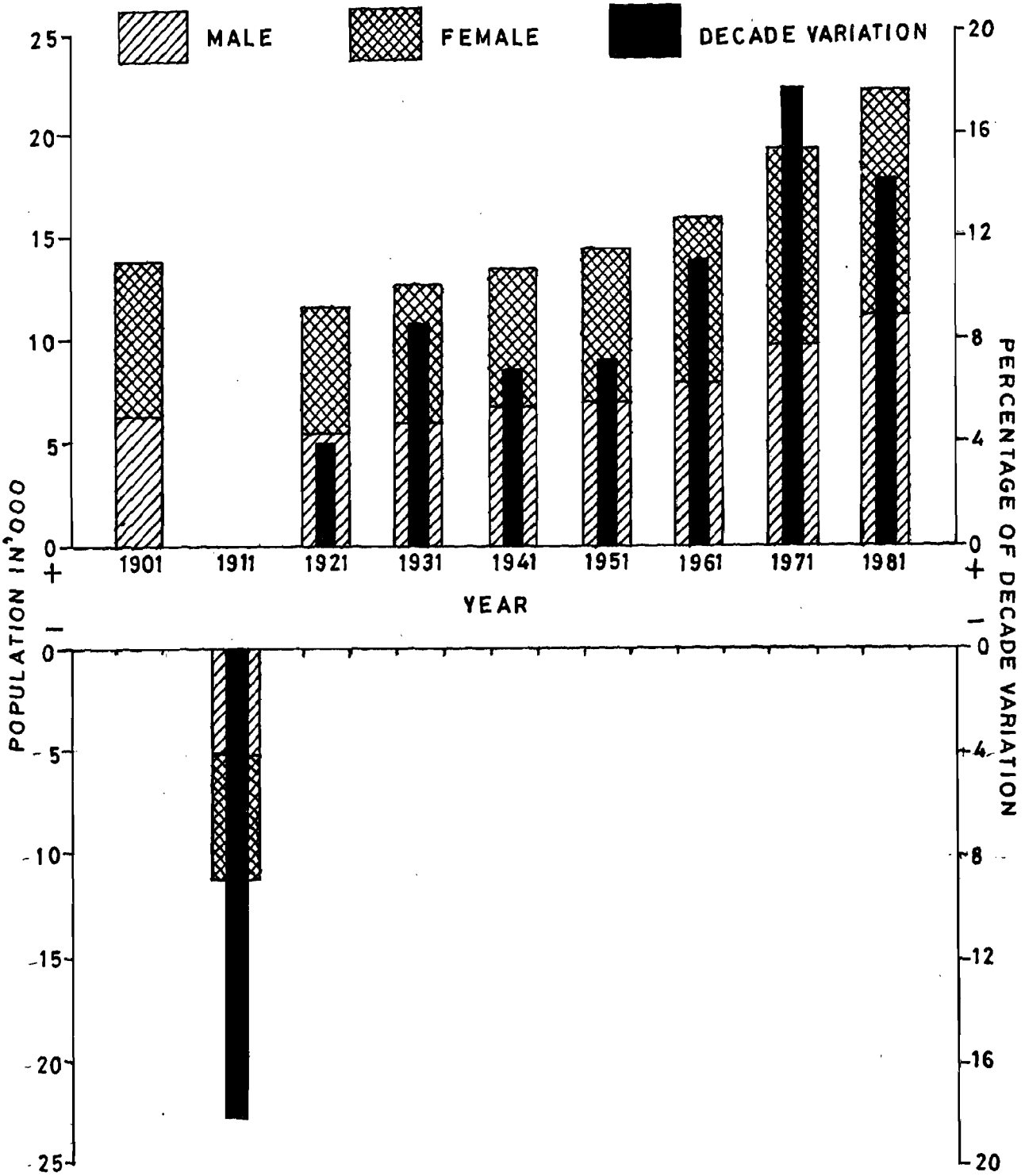
Important Characteristics

Vadnagar town is situated on the bank of a big tank named 'Sarmistha tank'. The town of the earlier days got expanded opposite to the tank. If viewed from a height the town appears to have developed in the form of 'Semi-circle' around this tank which has an island. This island is the homeland of crocodiles and other reptiles. A number of small temples, old and new are also noticed around this tank. The town has the slope land and consequently the roads inside the town are in the 'Zig-zag' style. They are narrow and made of cement. The houses in the town are mostly very old and a large number of them are being altered. The town has a number of places of historical importance specially the six ancient doors/gates namely Arjun Bari, Nadiol, Amtol, Ghaskol, Pathori and Amarthol, and the way en-circling the town, temples like 'Hatkeshwar Mahadev' and shrines of great Jain musicians and Tana-Riri etc. In the Arjun Bari gate on a stone slab on the north-west side of the Sarmistha tank is an inscription in 46 lines showing the building of the walls of the town, by Kumarpal Solanki in Vikram Samvat 1208 (Feb. 1152 AD). The stone slabs of deep red colour have been very frequently used in the above six doors and walls and on roads at many places. The town has been stated to be a centre of attraction for invaders and the repeated attacks which were made on this town further support the belief that the ancient Vadnagar or a part of the town might have been buried under the present one.

The ancient Vadnagar as described in all the sources was a town of rich and prosperous people. The town is the original home of the Vadnagar Nagar Brahmins though at present there are only few families left of them. At present it is mainly inhabitated by Kadva Patidars, Thakardas/Thakors and Bhavsar etc. The town as a whole gives a poor appearance except a few isolated localities. The people are worth admiration in matters of their democratic behaviour, social-brotherhood and high sense of co-operation. In the old town the market and the residential areas are mixed-up while the outer and new growth of the town has a separate Marketing offices and residential areas. The town has educational facilities from primary to graduation standard. The 'Nagar-Panchayat' manages the local affairs like drinking water, cleanliness and other amenities in the town.

The town has small scale industries of agricultural tools and implements manufacturing, it has also rice mills, oil mills

POPULATION AND DECADE VARIATION 1901-81
VADNAGAR



and printing presses etc., The town is also the centre of the Kolhapuri 'gur' trade. No big industrial unit was found in the town. A separate Market yard has also been constructed.

Total population of the Town

The table given below gives the total population of Vadnagar town for since 1901 census with their decadal variations.

Total Population of Vadnagar Town and its decadal variation since 1901

Name of Town UA	District	Year	Status of town	Area in Km^2	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Vadnagar	Mahesana	1901	M	N.A.	13,716	—	—	6581	7135
		1911	M	N.A.	11,228	-2,488	-18.14	5321	5907
		1921	M	N.A.	11,671	+ 443	+ 3.95	5426	6245
		1931	M	N.A.	12,692	+1,021	+ 8.75	6000	6692
		1941	M	N.A.	13,550	+ 858	+ 6.76	6614	6936
		1951	M	7.51	14,520	+ 970	+ 7.16	7068	7452
		1961	M	4.07	16,138	+1,618	+ 11.14	8045	8093
		1971	NP	44.27	19,329	+3,191	+ 19.77	9750	9579
		1981	NP	44.27	22,079	+2,750	+ 14.23	11039	11040

Looking at the Census population data of town since 1901 to 1981 it seems that there is no sizeable growth in population during last eighty years. It has increased by 60.97 per cent during last eighty years. At the 1971 Census the town had a population of 19329 persons with 9750 males and 9579 females whereas during 1981 Census the town having a total population of 22079 persons with 11039 males and 11040 females giving an overall increase of 14.23 per cent only during the last decade. The sex ratio of 1054, 1006, 982, 1000 recorded during1951, 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses, respectively reflect wide variation. In 1951 and 1961, it was female baised but in 1971 the trend has reversed and it has become male baised. Now in 1981 the sex ratio is ideally balanced.

Topography and Physical Environment

The district on the whole has sloping plains from north-east to south-east. But in the eastern part of the kheralu taluka the terrain is slightly different. The town under study also has the sloping plains but some parts are quite fertile and rich in vegetation. The town is deprived of forests in and around its area.

Flora

The district as a whole has no forest except scattered shady trees which are noticed on the north-eastern boundary of the district. The trees were mercilessely cut for many reasons and it was only in 1930-31 that regular forest management policy was adopted. The town is having shallow and poor quality of soil which does not support the growth of trees. Therefore town has not much vegetation. The scanty irregular rain also keeps the town without forest. However, the most common trees are namely Ambo (Mango), Limdo (Neem or Agadisachta India tree), Khijada (Prosopisapicigera), Ankdo (Calotropis, Gigantea Plant), Khakharo (Butea frondoss tree).

In September 1988 Gujarat like other parts of the country experienced sufficient rain and thus when the author alongwith other members of the team visited the town during this period found the entire surrounding belt consisting of small and big green trees and bushes everywhere.

Fauna

The town is not having any local breed of animals deserving special mention here. Because of lack of forest the town has no wild animals. The animals commonly found in the town one domestic

Buffaloes and cows are quite good in number being 2248 and 1378 respectively. Oxen numbered 931 are primarily used in ploughing and carrying load from one place to another. The other animals in the town which are being used for carrying load from one place to another, may be short or long distance, are Ghoda (Horses, 3), Gadheda (Donkeys 113) and Unt (Camels 86). Besides other animals like Bakra (Goats, 169), Gheta (Sheep, 488), Kutra (Dogs, 495) and Murga-Batka (Poultry, 266) were also found to be there.

The above information relates to the year 1982-83 which was collected from the local Revenue office. Besides there may be some more animals which have not been registered with the Revenue Department.

Climate

Vadnagar experiences oppressive heat during the months of March to June and cold during November to February each year.

No proper record is being maintained for temperature of the town. However according to the data published in 1981 District Census Handbook, the maximum temperature recorded for Vadnagar was found to be 47.8 Centrigrade and the minimum was 2.2 Centigrade. Rain in this district dependents mostly upon the Monsoons which come through south-west and is quite irregular. The town normally experiences rain during four months viz. June to September in a year which is like the rest of the district. The record of rainfall during the period 1984-87 is shown below.

Statement-I.1
Rainfall in Vadnagar

Year	Month	No. of rainy days	Rain fall in mms.	Total for the year
1	2	3	4	5
1984	July	13	214.4	
	August	21	694.2	
	September	3	45.1	953.7
1985	April	1	3.0	
	July	11	144.5	
	August	10	110.5	
	October	3	92.0	350.0
1986	June	6	139.5	
	July	10	87.7	
	August	11	125.6	
	September	-	-	352.8
1987	June	5	83.4	83.4

It would be seen that the minimum rainfall was in the year 1987, when it rained only for 5 days in the month of June, recording only 83.4 mms. The year 1984 recorded the maximum in 37 days providing 953.7 mm. of rainfall. In the remaining two years viz. 1985 and 1986 the rainfall was recorded for 25 and 27 days with 350 and 353 mms. of rain respectively. Data thus indicates that the town does not get sufficient rainfall.

Morphology including Streets

The earlier town appears to have been lost in antiquity. The entire town has slopy narrow lanes which are unplanned and zig-zag. The lanes and bylanes are congested and cannot afford passage vehicular traffic. Less attention seems to have been paid to provide comfortable spacious roads. The houses of the town do not reflect any architectural skill. Each house appears to have been built according to certain requirements of the household and further modifications are made from time to time as per the need. The streets are not named. The co-operative housing societies are yet to start in the town.

Some new buildings have been constructed on the right hand side of the town State Transport bus stand. Here the staff quarters of police department, irrigation department and agriculture department have been built. A marketing complex has also been constructed on the left side of the bus stand. The complex is just in the front of the railway station. Small temporary shops in wooden structures have also been built which are in a line behind the rail line.

Functional Areas

Functionally the town can be categorised as agricultural. The town having an area of 44.27 sq. kms. mainly consists of residential areas, except the middle part of the town which is a residential cum-commercial. The area of Railway Station and State Transport Bus Depot lying on the western side of the town is throbbing with transport activities where large number of passengers are going outside and coming inside the town. The town is having no big industrial units. The shops are mostly run on the ground floor whereas the upper floor(s) of the buildings are used for residential purposes.

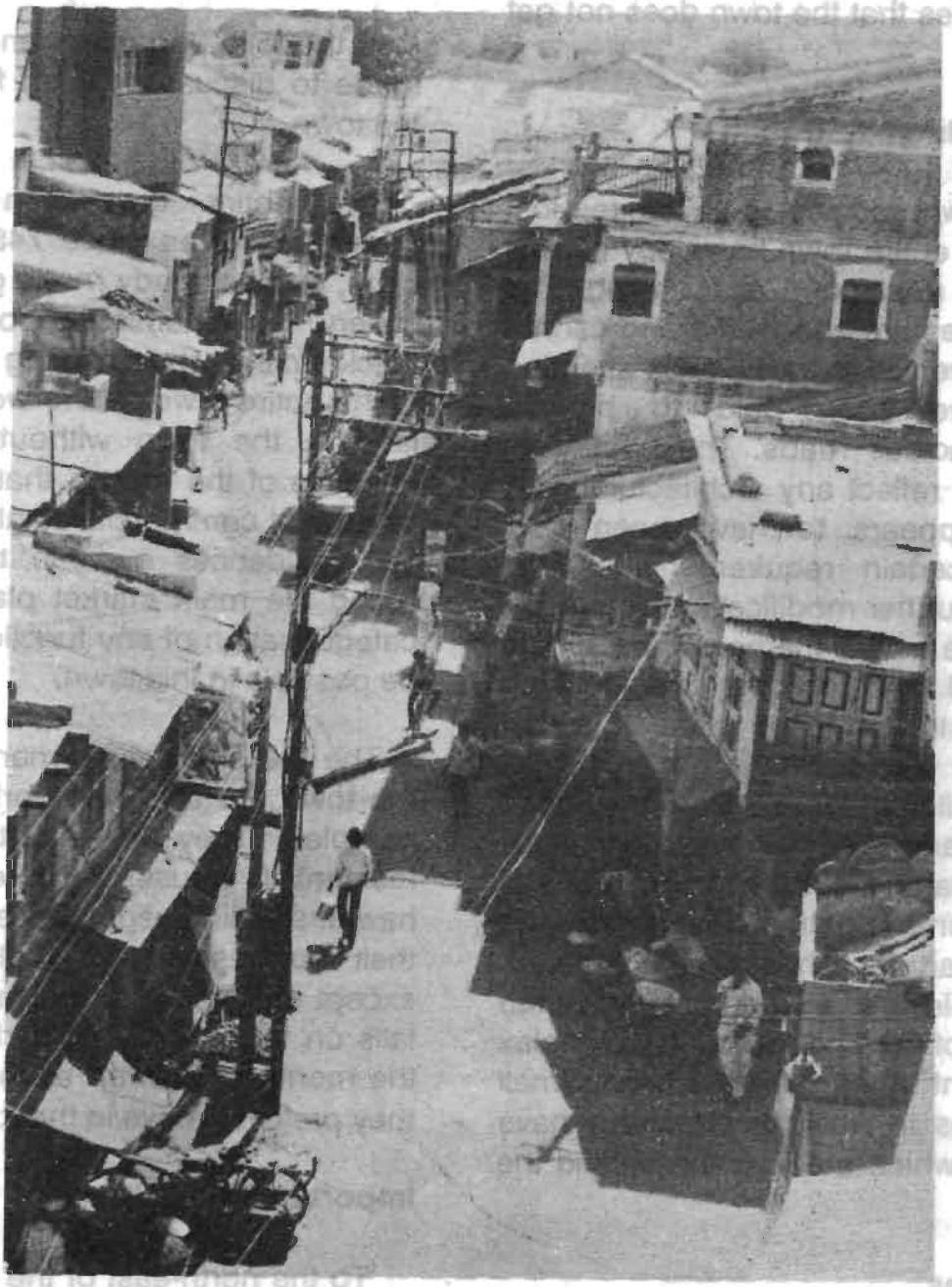
In the following paras an attempt has been made to discuss different functional areas of the town.

The entire town can be treated as commercial area since 748 shops mainly of cloth, textiles, ready made garments, grocery, cutlery, gur, chemists, books and stationary, black-smithy, shoe-making etc. are scattered in the entire town. There would be hardly any lane in the town without any shop. It is because of the reason that the town has ad-mixture of commercial establishments (shops) and residences even in the area which is called the main market place. The exclusive categorisation of any functional, area may not be possible in this town.

The five small scale manufacturing units in the town are also not working in a separate complex. They have got mixed with the residential houses. There are about 50 hawkers selling vegetable and tea, they all do their business at fixed places in the town except on the day of Shitla Satam fair, which falls on the 7th day of dark lunar fortnight in the month of Srawan each year. On this day they prefer to move in the town for better sale.

Important Public Places:

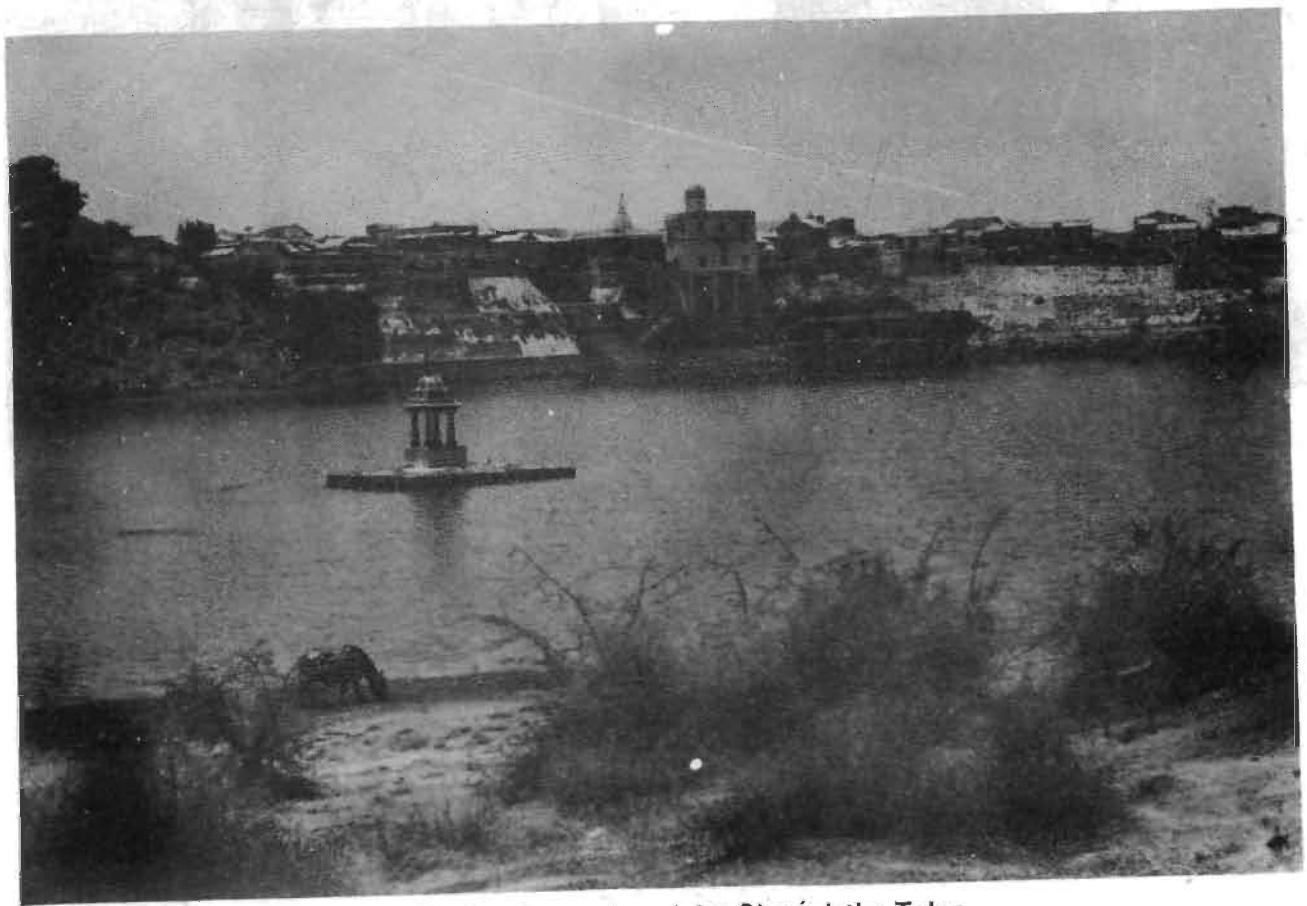
'To the north-east of the town there is large circular Sarmistha Tank. An island in the midst of the water seems to be the home of large number of alligators'. The tank is of special attraction to the visitors, the town people and to those who go for picnic. The tank has stone walls and steps. It is surrounded by shady trees. Here and there small temples have also



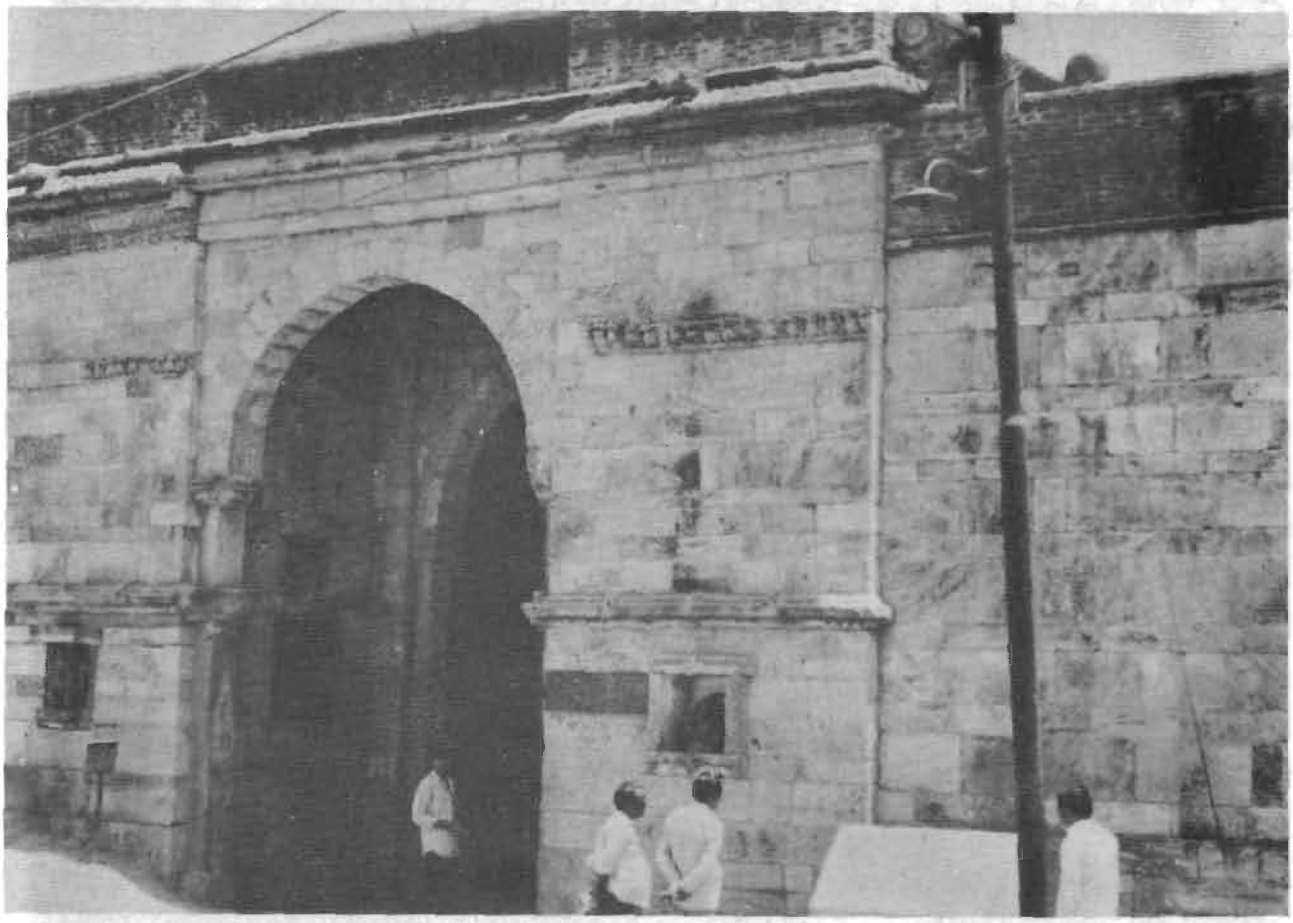
Street Scene



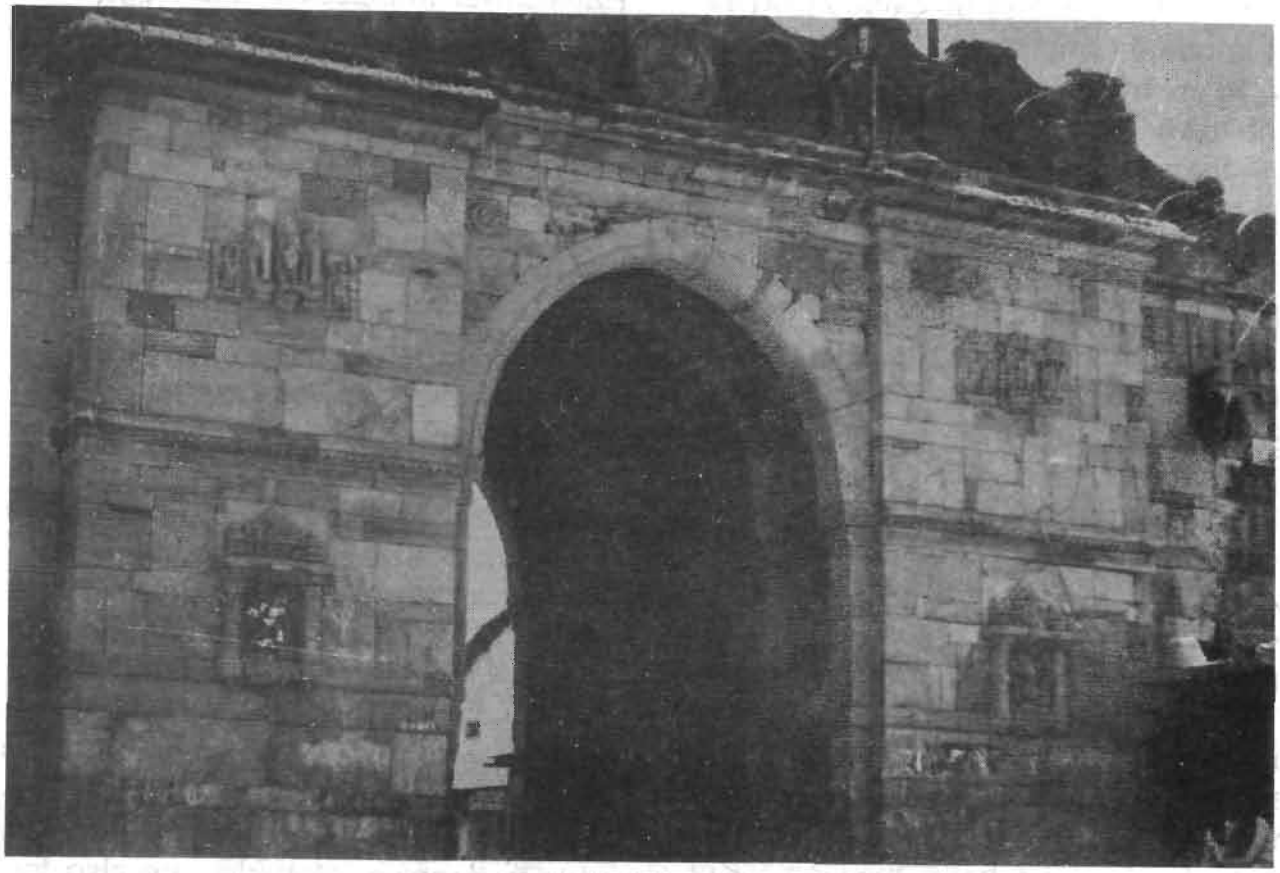
View of Sharmistha Talao



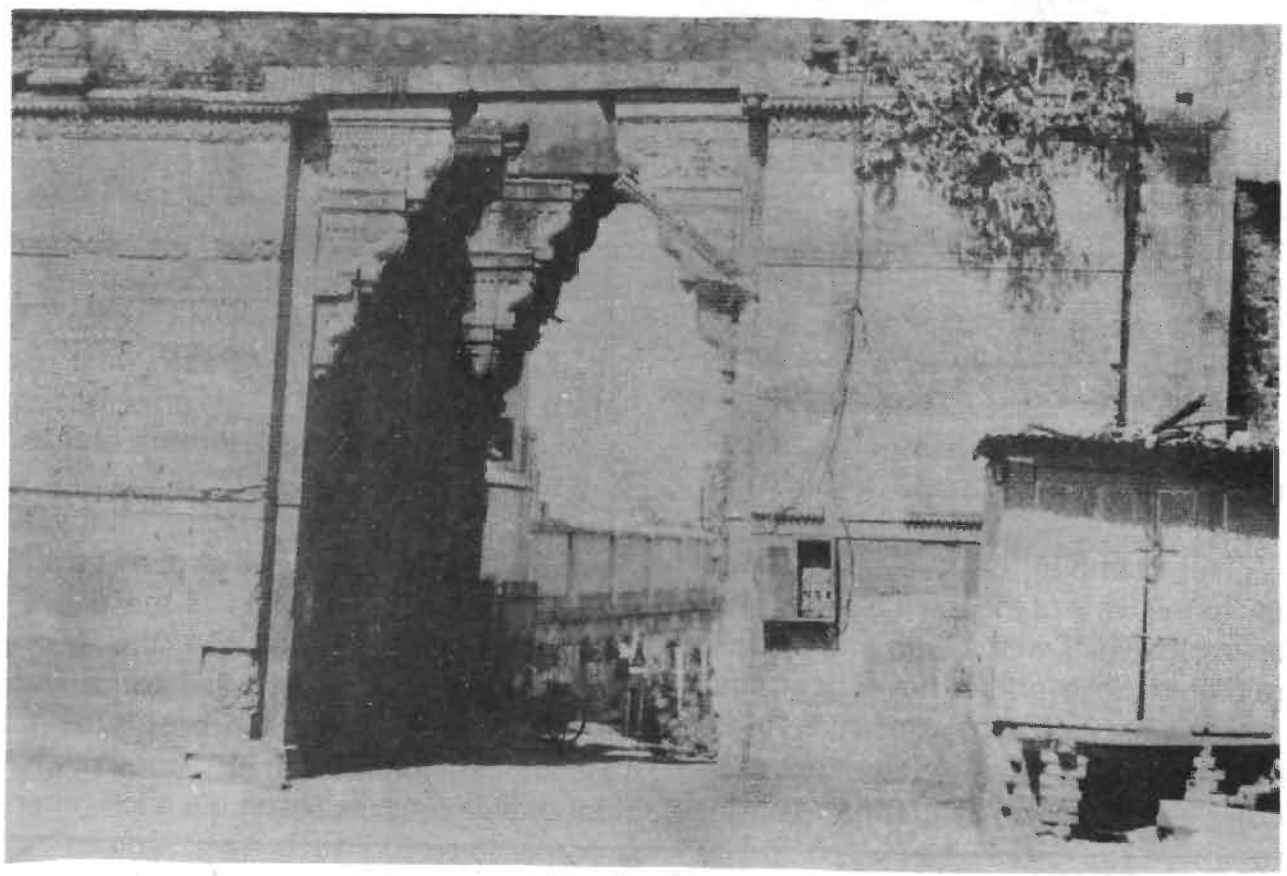
Deri in the centre of the Sharmistha Talao



Arjun Bari



Nadiol Gate



Ghaskot Gate

been erected. The tank may be categorised as the most important public place for Vadnagar specially when there is no good garden or park in the town. [1]The tombs of a Brahmin girl and her Pathan lover killed while elopeming is also seen here.

Next comes the six historical gates of the town. The Arjun Bari gate is on the north-western side of the Sarmistha tank. Near the town an inscription made in Vikram Samvat 1208 (Sept. 1152 AD) by the poet Sripal can still be seen. The inscription describes the history of Solanki Dynasty and the glamour and prosperity of the town in the following words.

'There the Brahmins descendants from the Nagar race, protect the King and the dealm and guard them by sacrifice that word of evil and cause prosperity. Nevertheless list this Brahmin town, though this given up to difficult austerities, should suffer, harm, the king, full of devotion ordered a rampart to be built for its protection. The crest-gemel of the Chalukya-adorned this whole town with a rampart desiring to benefit the Brahmins etc.'

All the gates except the 'Torent-gate' are of the same design, height and the same material has been used in their construction. The enterance of the gates none on one side the idol of Ganapati and other figure on the other. The idols were made as a part of the gate walls and appear to have not been fixed with the wall. Around the Shrine a frame also been made.

The chief temple of the Hatkeshwar Mahadev to the west of the town picturesquely place below the walls with a high and massive 'Sikhara'. It is believed to have been built during the Solanki period. The Shiv-Ling in the temple is believed to be 'Swayambhue' (Self-emerged). As per a reference to the Hatkeshwar Mahadev in the Nagar Khand of the Skandh Puran, Hatkeshwar Mahadev is the family deity of the Nagar Brahmins. The main temple comprises of Garbhagriha, Kori, Mandapa, Porches and compound and a high massive Sikhara walls. The whole temple is elaborately carved and has some subsidiary temples a round it. The smaller temple called Kasi Visvasvar, standing in the compound is said to be older than the main shrine. Several sculptures are also seen on the outer walls of the main temple.

It is also said that during olden days the Hatkeshwar Mahadev temple and the Sarmistha lake were in the midst of the Vadnagar town. The fact that both of them are now situated a little away from the town shows that the original Vadnagar had much larger area. The temples of Somnath Mahadev, Ambaji Mata, Kaleshwar Mahadev, Ashapuri Mata, Jaleshwar Mahadev, Ajpal Mahadev, and Dhuneshwar Mahadev are also found in the town.

Of the older remains of Vadnagar the chief are two magnificent Kirti stambhs or triamphal arches that once must have been connected with a great temple of which not a vestige now remains. They stand outside the walls to the north of the town and are identical in size and design. The more easternly of the two is in a better state of preservation, other stands parallel to it but to the north-west. Both of them face the east and now occupy the intermediate space between the arches. They are build of red and yellow sandstone without mortar or other cementing material. The famous TORAN or arch is decorative springing from the bracket capitals of the pillars. Their construction is purely free, the two pillars supporting a deep architrave and pediment. It is considered one of the best specimens of Indian sculpture. Their mouldings and decorative motives resemble each other much

1. Shri Sayaji Balgnan Mala Book 149-Vadnagar By- Kanaiyalal Bhaishankar Dave Publication, the year 1937 Page No. 113.
2. Gazette of India of Gujarat State, Mahesana District p.841.



Toran



Riri Deri



Tana Deri



Pachham Mehta-Step-well



Mehta-Step-well

and are almost identical with the remains of a Toran at Modhera.

The town Vadnagar was also well known as a centre of Music-The famous twin sisters Tana and Riri who sang 'Malhar' to Cool the burning sensation which Tansen experienced by singing Dipak Raag also belonged to this town. The shrines of TANA and RIRI are said to exist near the Mahakaleshwar Mahadev temple and the cremation ground which are situated in the south of the town.

The town is old and holy and has its temples and fairs also, it is no wonder that it can boast of an uncommon concourse of the 'Targala caste' of Singers.

Religious Composition of Population

There are 20,364 persons returned as Hindus followed by 1534 persons recorded as Muslim with 751 males and 783 females. Jains are only 174 persons whereas Christian population is negligible having only 7 persons residing in 1 household. Next in order comes scheduled caste with total number of 1770 persons of which 926 are males and 844 females.

In the field survey only two religions namely Hindu and Muslim have been covered. The data concerning 1373 persons residing in 257 households was collected in the field survey. Out of total 1373 persons 1285 belong to Hindu including scheduled caste and 88 to Muslim community. Of these 1285 Hindus, 118 persons belong to scheduled caste community of which Chamar, Garoda, Vankar, Bhangi, Mochi, etc. are important communities residing in the town. Among Hindus, Thakor (332), Patel (258), Brahmin (86), Prajapati (74), Ghanchi (50), Vaghari (44), Modh Vania (40), Rabari (38), Bhoi (28), Sathwara (25), Luhar (25), Bhavsar (24), Soni (20), Dabgar (15), Suthar (10), Valand (10) are the important communities residing in the town. The details regarding religious composition of the town per 1981 Census as well as that of field survey are shown in the statement given below.

Statement-I.2

Religious Composition of the Population by Sex in Vadnagar-1981 Census

Name of Religion	Population 1981 Census			Sample Population		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu including SC Population	20364	10187	10177	1285	644	641
Jain	174	97	77	--	--	—
Muslim	1534	751	783	88	40	48
Christian	7	4	3	--	--	--
Total	22079	11039	11040	1373	684	689
Scheduled Caste	1770	926	844	118	62	56

The above composition shows that the Hindus constitute about 92.23 per cent, Muslim 6.95 per cent and Jain only 0.79 per cent. The percentage of scheduled castes population to total population of town comes to about 8.02 per cent.

Residential Pattern with reference to the ethnic group

If we look at the distribution of households in the town we find that in almost all localities except 5th one generally all communities of different ethnic groups including SC caste population reside together. But in the 5th locality all communities except SC caste population live together. In the first locality one household each of Bawa Dedh and Vankar scheduled caste communities and other households of Barot, Brahmin, Darji, Ganchi, Kadia, Luhar, Modh Vania, Muslim, Ode, Patel, Prajapati, Rabari, Raval, Salat, Sathwara, Soni, Thakor and Vaghri communities reside together. Similarly in the second, third and forth localities, communities of both non-scheduled and scheduled caste reside.

Slum Area

There is no notified or registered slum areas in the town. However, the areas of sub-standard living conditions are found mostly in outskirts of the town and also on the bank of Sharmista tank. Here huts are made of thatch, tin sheets and mud. The main entrance of most of the house here is covered with a cloth or gunny bag. It also appears that the people living in such huts have not paid any attention to cleanliness. They are stated to be living there from a long time. Their earnings are too small to have a good house. Most of the huts have only one room without ventilator to live in. The couple and children are found to live in the same room. These slum dwellers seem to be ignored in the matter education and health services. The food habits and way of dressing differs considerably from the middle class people since they can hardly afford to have nutritious food and good clothing. The main concentration of people belonging to scheduled caste and also poor and backward non-scheduled caste people like Bhoi, Rabari, Raval, Sathwara, Thakor, Vagharis, Ode etc. are also found in such huts.

CHAPTER-II

HISTORY OF GROWTH OF THE TOWN

Myth, Legend or History connected with the growth of the town

Vadnagar is a small but one of the oldest towns of Gujarat State. The earliest references may be found in one of the Chapters of 'SKANDHPURANA' under 'Nagarkhand'[1]. The information given therein appears to be exaggerated. The inscriptions written on copper belonging to Vallabhi Maitrak period also describe about this town. The famous book entitled 'Jain Kalpa Sutra' written by a jain saint 'Bhadrabahu Swamy' also contains the story of the establishment of this town[2]. Nonetheless, the well known Chinese traveller to India, during seventh century has also described this town in his writings. People say that the golden period of this town was during the time when Gujarat was ruled by Chalukya (Solanki) dynasty. The last ruler of this royal family King Kumarpal has also built up a fort-wall surrounding the town[3]. Such conclusions are drawn from the inscriptions written and affixed on the fort-walls. The ancient historical books like 'Aa-In-E-Akbari' and 'Mirate-e-Sikandari'[4] also contain description about the town. Another valuable book of the past 'Nirnaydeep 5 written by 'Achal' has discussed the towns it progress and prosperity in the past. According to Muhnot Nensi of Rajputana the town was known as 'Singarpura in the 17th century'.[6]

The Indian history of XX century is mainly of English rule. Burgess has appropriately quoted the words of colonel Tod which read as under:

"Kanaksen, a prince of the race of sun, abandoned his native country of Koshal, the kingdom of which Ayodhya was the capital in A.D. 144-145. He wrested dominions from a prince of the Parmar race and founded Vadnagar".[7]

Another story which establishes the proof about the town being there and of its being very old is related to 'Narsinh Mehta', a Poet of repute and devotee of Lord Krishna. It is stated that about 500 years ago Mehta was the first Vadnagar Brahman to enter this town. In fact Narsinh found refugee in this town on account of the fact that he adopted worship of Lord Krishna leaving Mahadev.

Period of Establishment of the town

The above references speak about the existence of the town in the ancient historical, religious and political writings. The present name of the town Vadnagar was known by different names in different periods. However, the exact date and the person who assigned this name to the town is not known. In the

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1. Shri Sayaji Balgnan Mala Book-149-Vadnagar by Kanaiyalal Bhaishankar Dave Publication, the year- 1937, Page No. 3
2. Ibid, Page No. 9
3. Ibid, Page No. 3
4. Shri Sayaji Balgnan Mala Book-149 Vadnagar by Kanaiyalal Bhaishankar Dave Publication, the year 1937, Page No. 4
5. Ibid, Page No. 4
6. Ibid, Page No. 4
7. Ibid, Page No. 4

ancient as well as medieval period of the Indian history the town was known as Anandpur, Nagar, Chamatkarpur[1], Skandpur, etc.

About the identity of the town as Anandpur there exists a great difference of opinion. Dr. Fleet has written that the present town Anand, 25 miles away from south-east of Kaira was the ancient Anandpura. According to Dr. Durgees the ancient Anandpura was in Kathiawad. However, Stevenson. Vivan de Sain-Martin, Dr. Buhler and Dr. Bhandarkar the modern Vadnagar is the ancient Anandpura and situated in the northern part of the Gujarat State. It is also gathered that the town was called Chamatkarpur in 'Kirta Yuga', Amartpura in 'Treta Yuga', and 'Anandpura' in 'Dvapura Yuga' and sometime as Vrdhanagara. The references of this town in the writtings of the famous chinese traveller 'Hu-en-Tsiang' help us in reaching to a definite conclusion regarding its identification[2]. He says 'From this (Vallabhi) going north-west 700 or so, we come to 'o-nan-to-pu-lo' (Anandpura). This country is about 2,000 li in circuit, the capital about 20. The population is dense, the establishment rich. There is no chief ruler but it is an appanage of Malwa'.

The statement leads to conclude that Anandpura was at a distance of 140 miles from Vallabhi-Precisely it is the same distance of Vadnagar from Walia-whereas Anandpura of Kathiawad is at a distance of 50 miles from Walia. The only mistake appears in mentioning the direction since Vallabhi is 140 miles or 1000 li to the south and not to the north of Kutch.

The other inscriptional references load to conclude that the present Vadnagar was Anandpura which was neither in Kathiawad nor Anand in Kaira. As far as the other names of this town like Chamatkarpur. Ananddham and Manpur are concerned they point towards the fact that the place was the adode of highly learned Brahmin community who also spread their knowledge about the religion and citigation in other parts of the Gujarat.[3]

Reverting back to the question of first establishment of the town and its name may be said that the detail historical description is available is Skandh purana under the chapter Nagar Khand. The other book containing the legendary references about the town has been written by Col. Tod. Chapters 10 to 13 of Nagarkhand in Skandhpurana describe about the town as under

There used to be a dense grove where the present town Vadnagar is established. Lord Brahma, the creator of universe, went underworld and when came out brought from there Hatkeshwar Mahadev and established a temple of Lord Shiva in this grove. This area afterwards became famous as 'Hatkeshwar Region'. Once the king of Anartdesh named Chamatkar[4] came to this place. He was suffering from 'Leacoderma' during those days. None of the treatment proved effective and his condition deteriorated, continuously. The Brahmins of the Hatkeshwar region advised him to take bath in 'Shankh Tirth tank' specially when there is full moon in the sky in Chaitra and pray Lord Shiva in the temple. By doing this the king was fully cured. The king was much pleased and he built a town at that place and gifted it to Brahmins. The town was then known as 'Chamatkarpur'. (The Chapter I of the book Ras.)

Mala, describes about king Chamatkar that he was suffering from leprosy and when advised by the Brahmins to take bath in the "Shankh Tirth" on 14th day of Chaitra he did the same. The king was cured and the

1. Shri Sayaji Balgnan Mala Book-149 Vadnagar by Kanaiyalal Bhaishankar Dave Publication, the year- 1937, Page No. 9.
2. Shri Sayaji Balgnan Mala Book 149- Vadnagar By Kanaiyalal Bhaishankar Dave Publication, the year 1937 Page 2
3. Shri Sayaji Balgnan Mala Book 149-Vadnagar By Kanaiyalal Bhaishankar Dave Publication, the year 1937. Page 29.
4. Shri Sayaji Balgnan Mala Book-149 Vadnagar By Kanaiyalal Bhaishankar Dave Publication, the year 1937 Page No. 23

Brahmins named this town as Chamatkarpur. Achakshwar temple was also built by the king in this town.

Historical facts do not support the above story since no king named as Chamatkar or town Chamatkarpur is found in the history of Gujarat. Though in olden days north Gujarat was called Anartdesh. The existence of Anartdesh in Gujarat is also found in the inscriptions of the Sudarshan lake which is situated near Girnar Mountain. Poetic descriptions are also available where the northern part of the Gujarat in the period I to IX century was called as Anartdesh.

The town known as Anandpur, Nagar, Anartpur are also found in Vallabhi's copper plate[1] inscriptions which also describe that such a town was in existence before 5th century A.D. Nonetheless, Skandhpurana appearing in the list of Naradpurana is believed to have been written earlier or in 4th century A.D. Thus, it may be concluded that the story of earlier Vadnagar may be under some Olhi, name, regarding the war between different kings, the glory of knowledge of Pandits and the prosperity of the town is a true description.

According to some eminent writers and on the basis of certain historical references the town Vadnagar might have been established for the first time during second century A.D. According to one opinion the town might have been established during 70 B.C. to 398 A.D. i.e. a period in the history when Kshtrap dynasty ruled over Gujarat. The historical facts do not support that any Kshtrap king has ever given any town in gift to Brahmins except the son-in-law of the first king of this royal family who gifted many towns and cows and built many pilgrim places. This fact has also been mentioned in the inscriptions of Nasik Sunnar and Karla. Thus, the possibility of establishing this town by Ushardat who ruled Gujarat during 2nd century may not be ruled out. Vadnagar is the seventh name of this town.

Different Names

Vadnagar has attracted considerably the poets and consequently found its name in poetic inscription. The poet Vallabh in his book 'NAGAROTTAPATTI' meaning 'Origin of Nagar Brahmins' describes that the town was known as 'Chamatkarpur, Manpur, Anandpur and Vadnagar'. The other poetic inscriptions of Vallabhi talk about Nagar, Anandpur and Anartpur as names of the present Vadnagar. According to one inscription on stone nearby Arjun Bari gate the town was known as 'Anandpur' during that period. A royal priest as well as poet named Sarneshwar Dev has described Vadnagar as Nagar in his poem 'Surthotsar'. The book 'Nirnay Deepak' by Achal Dwivedi Vriddhanagar.[2]

In the absence of any systematic historical evidences it would be difficult to prove how many names were in vogue for this town prior to Vadnagar. However, Achal Dwivedi's views about Vadnagar as Vriddhanagar appear to be quite appealing. It mainly centres around the residents of this town of that time who were known as 'Vridhas'. The place where Vridhas lived was known as Vadnagar. A Jain priest of 1441 A.D. has also described that the Vadnagar was a pilgrim centre for jains.

It may be concluded on the basis of the above discussions that Vadnagar as well as Vriddhnagar were in vogue in 14th and 15th century A.D.

Ancient glory of Vadnagar

It has been accepted that Vadnagar is an ancient town of Gujarat. It has been a centre of learned people, poets priests and Musicians. The people of this place were prosperous.

The prosperity of the town was well known because of its trade and commerce. It is said

1. Shri Sayaji Balgnan Mala Book 149 Vadnagar By Kanaiyalal Bhaishankar Dave Publication, the year 1937 Page No. 11
2. Shri Sayaji Balgnan Mala Book 149 Vadnagar, by Kanaiyalal Bhaishankar Dave Publication, 1937, Page 28

that the famous book on Jain religion named 'Kalpasutra' was written in Vadnagar by Bhadrabahu in 5th century A.D.[1]. According to Khafikhan, the Persian poet in the time of Aurangzeb, the town Vadnagar was most prosperous, developed in business, trade and commerce. The business of that time being mainly in the hands of Nagar Brahmins. A reference to that is found in 'Mirate-e-sikandari'. In addition it is also written these that Rana Sanga of Chitod[2] once got attracted towards the wealth, and prosperity of the town and planned to attack on it. The intellectual Nagar community persuaded the king from not doing so. It leads to conclude that till 16th century A.D. the town continued to be very prosperous. The ancient monuments also speak about its prosperity.

The Nagar community which was residing in the neighbourhood attacked upon the town in VA 404 or 348 A.D. but they were defeated. According to the book 'Nagarottapatti' (origin of Nagar) the town was looted second time by 588 A.D. May be because of this reason some of the Nagar families fled away from this place to Kathiawad and Rajputana. When Arabs invaded Vallabhipur in 8th century the town was again looted third time. At that time some of the Nagar families took shelter in Idar and are still there to be known as 'Idawa Nagars'. Kutubuddin the emperor of Delhi when invaded Gujarat and destroyed the area from Abu to Patan the town Vadnagar was also looted. In 1725 A.D. the Vadnagar people gave Rs. 4/- lakhs to a Maratha commander as ransom with a request not to loot them. Again in 1726 A.D. the town was captured by another Maratha commander named Kantaji Kadam. The historic wall of the town was destroyed and the wealth was plundered. The destruction made by this Maratha commander was so severe that since then the town has not attained its earlier prosperity.[3]

Size and Boundary

Before coming to the present description of the size and boundary of the town it would be appropriate to note such detail of past Vadnagar. According to 'Hu-en-Teiang' the town Anandpur (present Vadnagar) was spread in 3 $^{1}/_{2}$ miles in length and breadth. It was a populous place having domination of Brahmins. The European scholar Mr. Wells in his book 'Buddhist Record of Western India' has written that the circumstance of the Anandpur-taluka was 210 miles and that of Anandpur town 21 miles. The figures may appear to be exaggerated but the fact of Vadnagar's being a big town is established. Till the medieval period the town continued to be great, both in size and population.

The present Vadnagar hardly depicts of the glamourous out-look. The town Vadnagar (Nagar Panchayat) has 44.27 sq. kms. area with a total population of 22079 persons. Population and growth are inter linked. Thus, in order to assess the growth of the town, it would be quite appropriate to have a look at population growth of Vadnagar.

The Census records of the last eighty years (1901-1981) speak that there is no sizeable growth of population of the town. The town was having a population of 13,716 persons in 1901 whereas it has added only 8,363 persons upto 1981. It means about 105 persons a year. Similar is the condition of economic development of the town.

On one hand the boundary of the town is close to Visnagar which is comparatively a developed town and taluka place. On the opposite side of the town are village Undhai, Karbatiya, Umta and Sundhiya. These villages are in the range of five to seven kms. from

1. Shri Sayaji Balgnan Mala Book 149-Vadnagar by Kanaiyalal Bhaishankar Dave 1937 Page No. 60
2. Shri Sayaji Balgnan Mala Book-149 Vadnagar by Kanaiyalal Bhaishankar Dave publication-the year 1937 Page No. 65
3. Shri Sayaji Balgnan Mala Book-149 Vadnagar by Kanaiyalal Bhaishankar Dave Publication, the year 1937 Page No. 69.

Vadnagar. On the right hand side of the town is Kheralu another taluka to which it is linked by road as well as by train. Inspite of many such factors which have not only adversely affected the economic growth of the town but have taken away the major economic activities from this place to Visnagar the area of the town has considerably increased since 1951. It may be said that on one side its boundary is close to Visnagar and Kheralu and four or five villages on other side.

Growth of the Town

Economic growth and population increase of a place are interlinked. Despite their best efforts the town was not linked to the nearby villages by roads by 1960 consequently the people started migrating to the places where they could carry their trade and business more conveniently. Even at present the town does not show much progress in the matters of population and economic growth.

The following statement presents the number of houses, households and population in Vadnagar in the last four decades:

Statement II.1

Area, number of houses, households and population in 1951-1981 Censuses

Year	Area of the town in km^2	Number of		Population		
		Houses	House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951	7.51	3504	3509	14520	7068	7452
1961	4.07	3588	3627	16138	8045	8093
1971	44.27	3862	3862	19329	9750	9579
1981	44.27	4241	4245	22079	11039	11040

Source: D.C.H. Books.

The area of the municipal town during 1951 Census was 7.51 sq. km. which was reduced to 4.07 sq. km. in 1961 census. However after its conversion to Nagar Panchayat the area has been increased to 44.27 in 1971 which remained constant till 1981 census. Thus area of the town has been increased more than 10 times from 1961 to 1971 period.

In 1951 there were 3509 households residing in 3504 census houses which were shared by total 14520 persons of Vadnagar town. The number of households has increased to 4245 during the period of last 30 years. Simultaneously the number of occupied residential houses has also increased from 3504 to 4241 which are shared by total 22079 persons. It indicates that the proportion of increase in both number of households and residential houses is almost the same. It also shows that the increase in census houses during the period from 1951 to 1981 in respect of selected town (Vadnagar) was only 21 per cent as against about 66 per cent increase recorded for Visnagar town.

The population of town was 14520 persons in 1951 which has increased to 22079 in the 1981 census. This shows that 7559 persons were added during last 30 years or in

otherworlds only 34.24 per cent increase at the average yearly increase of about 1 per cent has been observed during the period of 30 years. It is interesting to note here that the increase in total number of Census houses was 737 only in last 30 years giving an average yearly increase of 0.7 per cent and overall percentage increase of 21 per cent in 30 years. This further reveals the fact that both growth in population and increase in houses Vadnagar seems to be quite standstill.

Lastly the number of females per thousand males was more in 1951. In 1961 also the females out numbered males whereas in 1971 reverse trend is observed where number of males are more. In 1981 census the number of males and females is almost equal. It is also evident from this fact that more males might be going out of town in search of the livelihood.

II.5 Land Utilisation

Land utilisation particulars of agricultural land in Vadnagar are available. Out of total agricultural land of 3718 hectares, 2508 hectares land is under non-irrigation and rest of 1210 hectares is under irrigation. The irrigation is being done by wells, tube-wells, and canals. The area irrigated by wells is 60 hectares, by tube-well 420 hectares and by canal 730 hectares. The chief crops grown under irrigated areas are wheat (N.O. Graminacae), raido (Mustard), isabgul (Spogel seed; Psyllium), jeeras (cumin) and the crops grown without irrigation facilities are bajari (millet), jowar (coarse millet), tur (cajanusindicus), muth (name of a kind of pulse, name of leguminulue) and gawar (a kind of bean) etc.

The land utilisation statistics further reveal that about 574 hectares of land seems to have been allotted as grazing land for cattle which is known as 'Gauchar' in local language. No special rules have been framed for the use of land in Vadnagar. However, the Nagar Panchayat has recently made a plan to promote the establishment of industries in the town. It was proposed to form Vadnagar Industrial Development Corporation (VIDC) for further development of the small scale industries. The plan to purchase 14 hectares land has been prepared of which 2.83 hectares land has already been purchased at cheaper rate. However, buyers shall have no right of re-sale of land. The proposed plan is being executed.

The Nagar Panchayat has earmarked the land of the town for different purposes. The details are as under:

Land use pattern in the town

Sr. No.	Category of land use	Hectares of land allotted		
		Hectare	DA	Mts.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Residential	648	44	96
2.	Administrative purpose	21	33	72
3.	Educational Institutions	19	30	99
4.	(a) Commercial	-	-	-
	(b) Industrial	-	-	-
	(c) Road	-	-	-
	(d) Park	-	-	-
	(e) Govt. quarters	2	3	34
	(f) Vacant	2	65	54
	(g) Agricultural purpose	3732	70	94
	Total	4424	49	49

The above use of land and its allocation for different purposes hardly make any provision for constructing a separate commercial complex, industrial area and also parks. None the less the provision of roads has also escaped the list. The reservation of land for agricultural purposes appears to be quite sufficient. Thus town planners seem to have tried to categories the land according to its utility for residents of Vadnagar.

Prices of Land

The land on an average is being sold at price of Rs. 10,000/- per Bigha. Due to the Location of the Railway station and the state Transport Bus stand are towards the west. So the town has also developed more in this direction. Near these two places the rate of land is comparatively higher than the rest of the town.

History of settlement of different category of Population

As regards the settlement of Hindus in the town it is said that saints like Markande used to live in this town in Ashram to preach and practice the religion and spritualism to the people. Jains being the business community appear to have come in the town for trade. It is also believed that Jain saint named 'Bhadrabahu' (5th century A.D) wrote his famous book 'Kalpasutra' in this town. At present there are two old and famous Jain temple in the town. As regards the settlement of Muslim population of the town no coded facts are available but due to their lengthy rule over the country as well as some period over Gujarat and assults on town some families might have chosen to live here.

The town in the ancient period or in the beginning was a centre of Nagar-Brahmins. The story is related to the establishment of Hatkeshwar Mahadev temple. Once in a year the Nagars invariably come to this town to worship Lord-Shiva in this temple at the occasion of 'Maha-Shiva Ratri'. At present the Nagars in Vadnagar are not in good numbers but they still worship 'Hatkeshwar Mahadev'. A reason for split-up amongst the Nagar-Brahmins of Vadnagar is that when Visaldev founded Visnagar he summoned many Brahmins to a yagna, but most of the lie-hand Vadnagar Brahmins refused to receive dakshina from his hands and treated those who did so as out-castes. The split-up the Vadnagar Nagar-Brahmins*.

According to Abul Fazal as described in Aine-I, Akbari (1590 A.D) this ancient town was having 3000 places of worship (pagodas) near each of which was a tank. Chiefly Brahmins were the inhabitants. Even if the smallest shrines of today is taken into account, this number is far in excess. At present the town has big and small 360 places of worship belonging to Hindus, the Jains and the Muslims.

History of In-migration and Out-migration

If we analyse the figures of population growth of the town we notice that Vadnagar has only the natural growth of population. It is mainly because of the non-availability of business and employment opportunities in the town. The out-migration seems to be more and in-migration almost insignificant. Because of this reason the people for business prefer to go out side the town. The town having no big industry is unable to attract people for employment. The number of government and private offices is also very small, thereby the town does not provide sufficient employment opportunities which normally attracts immigration.Consequently, the town people are to depend upon other places for their establishing business and employment. This assumption may be supported by the fact that about 12,000 persons are the daily pass holders of railways. These people go in the nearby areas for earning their livelihood. The extend of out-migration may only be checked by creating proper business, industrial and service opportunities.

Other Factors and Growth of the Town

The situation and environmental conditions is a typical one in the town. The town is built on an elevation of about 70 feet from the

* Gazette of India, Gujarat State-1975 Mahesana District-Chapter-XIC, page 841

surrounding land mass. It is surrounded by several tanks. The town has no raw material to feed any industry. Limited number of trains running on meter-gauge rail line pass through the town. Linkage with pucca roads is also inadequate. The setting up of industries in the town may not be an easy task. For example a factory of cement pipes was set-up in the town with appreciable investment but ultimately it was closed down because of many such problems which had no immediate solutions.

Impact of Topography and other factors on growth pattern and growth history

The climate of Vadnagar is more or less like the other parts of the district. The town received irregular and scanty rainfall especially during last 3 years consequently there is no forest as such the land in surrounding villages of the town is however fortile for vegetation where irrigation facility has been made available to the farmers.

In the past the town was a place of attraction so far as trade and commerce of agricultural commodities are concerned. During the investigation it was also informed that the town was the main centre for agricultural produces till the metal roads from adjoining villages upto Visnagar were not constructed and that the sale and purchase of the rice, jowar and jeera in lakhs of rupees per day. A very big empty godown near railway station witnesses this fact. Obviously, the people of nearby villages prefer to take their goods to Visnagar which got linked with pucca roads to all such villages. This single factor has brought Vadnagar town from a big trade centre to a small local market meeting the daily requirements of town people. The big businessmen have gradually shifted their trade to Visnagar town which has also become a good industrial town of the district.

This town seems to have taken away most of the trade and business from Vadnagar. The progress of the selected town appears to be stand-still in matters of population and economic growth.

Thus the main factors which hamper the economic development of the town seems to be inadequate road facility, migration of businessmen to the nearby places for setting up their trade and commerce etc. the inadequate industrial development. The pucca roads also play very important role in the development of any place. Thus the town seems to be deprived of such road facility. Since Vadnagar is not a taluka head-quarters the important administrative offices like Mamlatdar's office, Taluka Development Office are not located in the town.

CHAPTER-III

AMENITIES AND SERVICES-HISTORY OF GROWTH AND THE PRESENT POSITION

Urbanisation and the development of various amenities and services which are made available to the people go hand in hand. It is generally observed that developing or under developed places are mostly devoid of such facilities which are found in developed urban units. As a matter of fact the analysis of such amenities and services available to the people of Vadnagar will enable us to see whether the smaller urban units like the selected town have any impact of the urban life.

Administrative Offices

The role of administrative offices in the history of the growth of any town may be assigned second to none. Such offices help the place to develop in the different fields. Vadnagar does not happen to be a Taluka headmaster and hence most of the administrative offices are functioning in Kheralu the taluka head-quarters at a distance of about 11 kms. from the selected town. May be because of this reason the growth of the town in matters of economy and population seem to be less as compared to the other urban units of the district. However, at present following two main offices.

(1) The Revenue (Talati) office
(2) Police sub-Inspector office

may be called as the administrative offices in the town.

1 The Revenue Office

This office was set up before the attainment of independence of the country i.e. 1947. The office has a strength of only 3 persons out of which one is group 'D' or Class IV employee. The office's main function is revenue collection.

2 Police Sub-Inspector's Office

The role of Police Sub-Inspector's office is maintaining law and order in the town, providing safety and security to the people and property of the town's people. The police station was established in 1947 and has present strength of 86 persons.

3 Other offices

Post and Telegraph office

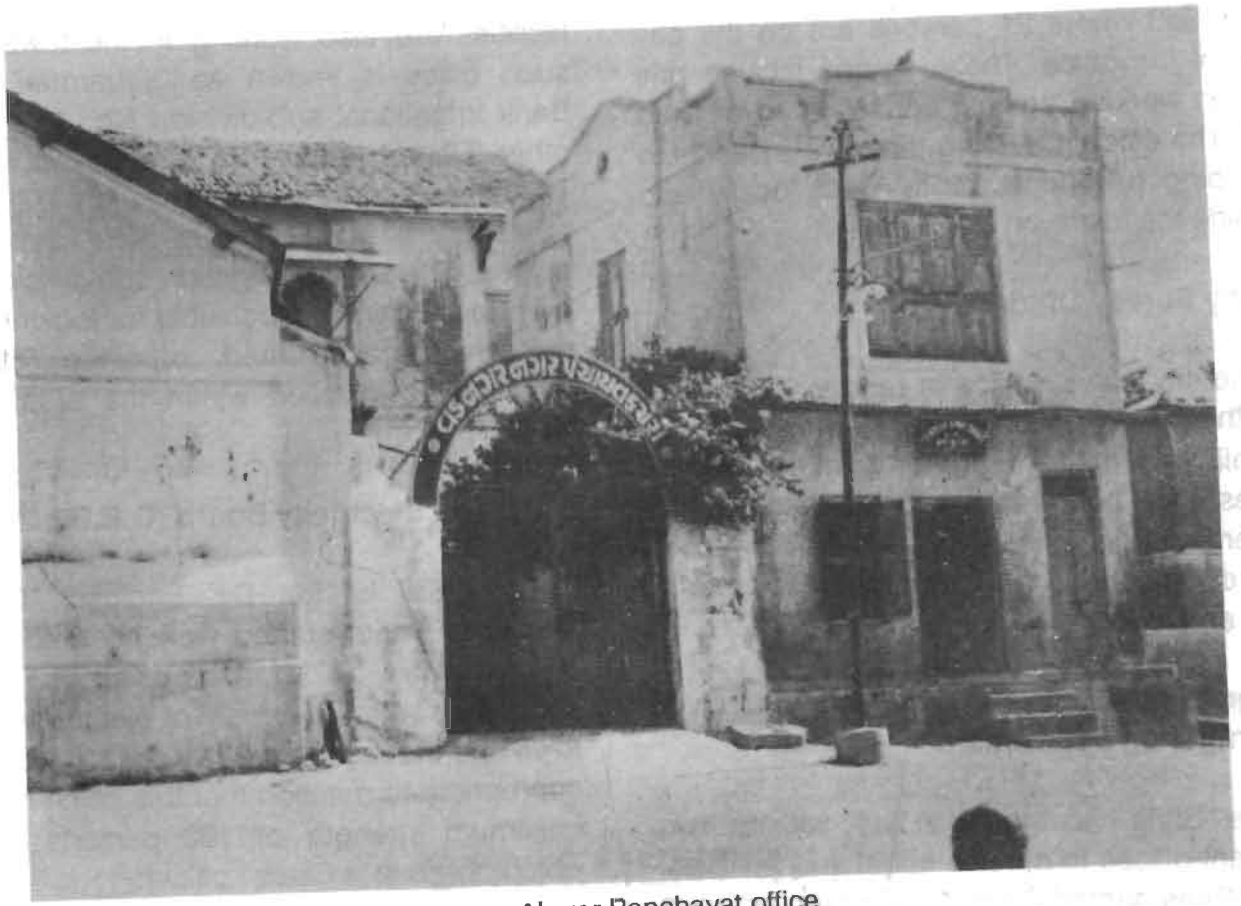
The post and Telegraph office of the town is believed to have been established about 100 years ago. The Post office of the town is rendering services to the town as well as to the surrounding villages. The total strength of the Post office is of 20 persons out of which 3 are Class IV employees and 1 casual labour and the rest are group Class III employees.

4. Railway station

The exact date, month and year in which the first train touched or passed through Vadnagar is not available. However, people say that the Railway station was established long ago. The Railway station of the town has a total strength of 15 persons including the station master.

5. Telephone Office

Another important office is of Telephone Inspector's office which was established in the



Nagar Panchayat office



Dy. Director of Census Operations discussing with Members of Nagar Panchayat

29211

year 1958 where 21 persons are on the pay rolls of the office. These figures include one person working against consolidated or fixed pay. The office is serving the town's people in providing telephone facility both locally and outside the town.

6. City Survey Office

The city survey office is rendering services to the town people in the matters of establishing right of property, maps of the offices, their boundaries and the name of the owner etc. This office was started in the town before 1947 and is being run with the help of a clerk and a peon.

7. Agriculture Examiner Office and offices of the Irrigation Department

The State Government has set up two different offices to provide irrigational facilities. The offices named Agriculture Examiner office No. 1 & 2 were established in the year 1981 and 1973 respectively. The No. 1 office looks after the irrigational arrangements which have been provided within 30 kms. area of the town while the other office is concerned with such facilities which are made available to the six surrounding villages. Besides these two separate offices to look after the irrigational facilities are also working in the town. One such office is known as 'Sabarmati' Right Bank irrigational sub-division No. 1' and the other 'Dharoi Irrigational sub-division No. 6'. The later office was established in 1977 and at present 2 Class II officers have also been posted. The Dharoi Irrigation sub-division No. 6 office is mainly responsible for looking after the maintenance and repairing of the machinaries installed within the area of 13 kms.

8. Gujarat Electricity Board (G.E.B.) Office

The office of the Dy. Engineer, Gujarat Electricity Board started working in the town on 1st May 1975. This office is mainly concerned with the supply of electricity in the town and the adjoining 38 villages. It would be appropriate to mention that this office has the maximum strength of 100 persons out of which only one is Class I officer.

The analysis of the available various amenities and their utilisation by the town people appear to be quite essential before discussing the sources of such amenities. However the important offices functioning in the town other than banks, educational institutions and medical institutions given in the following statement.

STATEMENT III-1
Important Public Institutions (other than Banks, Educational and Medical Institutions) in Vadnagar

STATEMENT

Important Public Institutions (Other than Banks, Educational

Sl. No.	Name of the Government office	Location	When established	Nature of functions
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sub Treasury Office, Vadnagar	Vadnagar	30-10-1979	To collect and distribute Govt. money
2.	Talati-Cum-Mantri Office, Vadnagar	Vadnagar	Before 1947	Revenue recovery etc.
3.	Police Sub-Inspentor, Vadnagar	Vadnagar	1947	To maintain Law and order
4.	Nagar Panchayat Office, Vadnagar	Vadnagar	1952	
5.	Post and Telegraph, Office, Vadnagar	Vadnagar	1888	Post and telegraph services
6.	Rly. Station, Vadnagar	Vadnagar	Very Old	To transport passengers and goods by Rly.
7.	Phone Inspector	Vadnagar	26-1-58	Telephone service
8.	City Survey Office	Vadnagar	Before 1947	City Survey
9.	Agriculture Examiner Office, No. 2	Vadnagar	1973	Irrigation work
10.	Agriculture Examiner Office, No. 1, Vadnagar	Vadnagar	March 1981	Irrigation
11.	Sabarmati Right Bank Irrigation Sub-Division No. 1, Vadnagar	Vadnagar	1970	Irrigation
12.	Dharoi Irrigation Sub-Division No. 6, Vadnagar	Vadnagar	26-10-77	Repairs and maintenance of canal
13.	Dy. Engineer, Gujarat Electricity Board, Vadnagar	Vadnagar	1-5-1975	Power supply and maintenance

Source :- Respective officer of Vadnagar Town.

III.1

and Medical Institutions) in Vadnagar

Jurisdiction	Number of Employees						
	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Fixed Pay	Daily Wages	Total
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Vadnagar and surrounding villages	-	-	3	1	-	-	4
Vadnagar	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
Vadnagar and surrounding villages	-	-	86	-	-	-	86
Vadnagar	-	-	21	57	2	2	82
Vadnagar and surrounding 12 villages	-	-	16	3	1	-	20
Vadnagar	-	-	4	11	-	-	15
Vadnagar	-	-	20	-	1	-	21
Vadnagar	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Surrounding 6 villages of Vadnagar	-	-	7	-	1	-	8
Surrounding 30 kms. area of Vadnagar	-	-	7	-	1	-	8
Surrounding 13 kms. area of Vadnagar	-	1	12	3	-	-	16
Surrounding 13 kms. area of Vadnagar	-	2	12	4	-	-	18
Vadnagar and surrounding 38 villages	1	1	30	18	50	-	100

Amenities

(a) Water Supply

The Nagar Panchayat has built two water tanks to meet the water requirement of the town's people. One tank is under-ground whose capacity 1,00,000 gallons while the other has 20,000 gallons capacity. The town has a total of 2567 connections in residential houses. The offices of the town have been provided 30 connections whose break-up for each office is given as under:

	Name of the office	No. of connection
1.	Dharoi colony having Govt. offices	26
2.	Post Office	2
3.	Gujarat Electricity Board	1
4.	Railways	1

The commercial plants are provided 52 connections while public places have been provided 64 taps. So far the Panchayat authorities stated to have covered 80% of the population and the town's area in supplying water. At present the meters have not been used for charging the water-taxes, however a system has been found to be in use that the water-taxes are being fixed according to the diameter of the pipe used in connection.

For residential houses there are three types of pipes being used viz. firstly the pipe of 0.50" diameter for which the annual charges per connection are Rs. 46/- secondly the connections were 0.75" diameter pipe is used the charges are Rs. 69/- per annum and thirdly, the pipes of 11 diameter is used are to pay yearly charges of Rs. 92/- per connection. The pipe of identical diameter in use in the commercial complex and their annual charges per annum have been shown as under:

Diameter of the pipe	Annual water charges
	(Rs.) Ps.
1. 0.50"	120-00
2. 0.73"	155-00
3. 1.00"	190-00

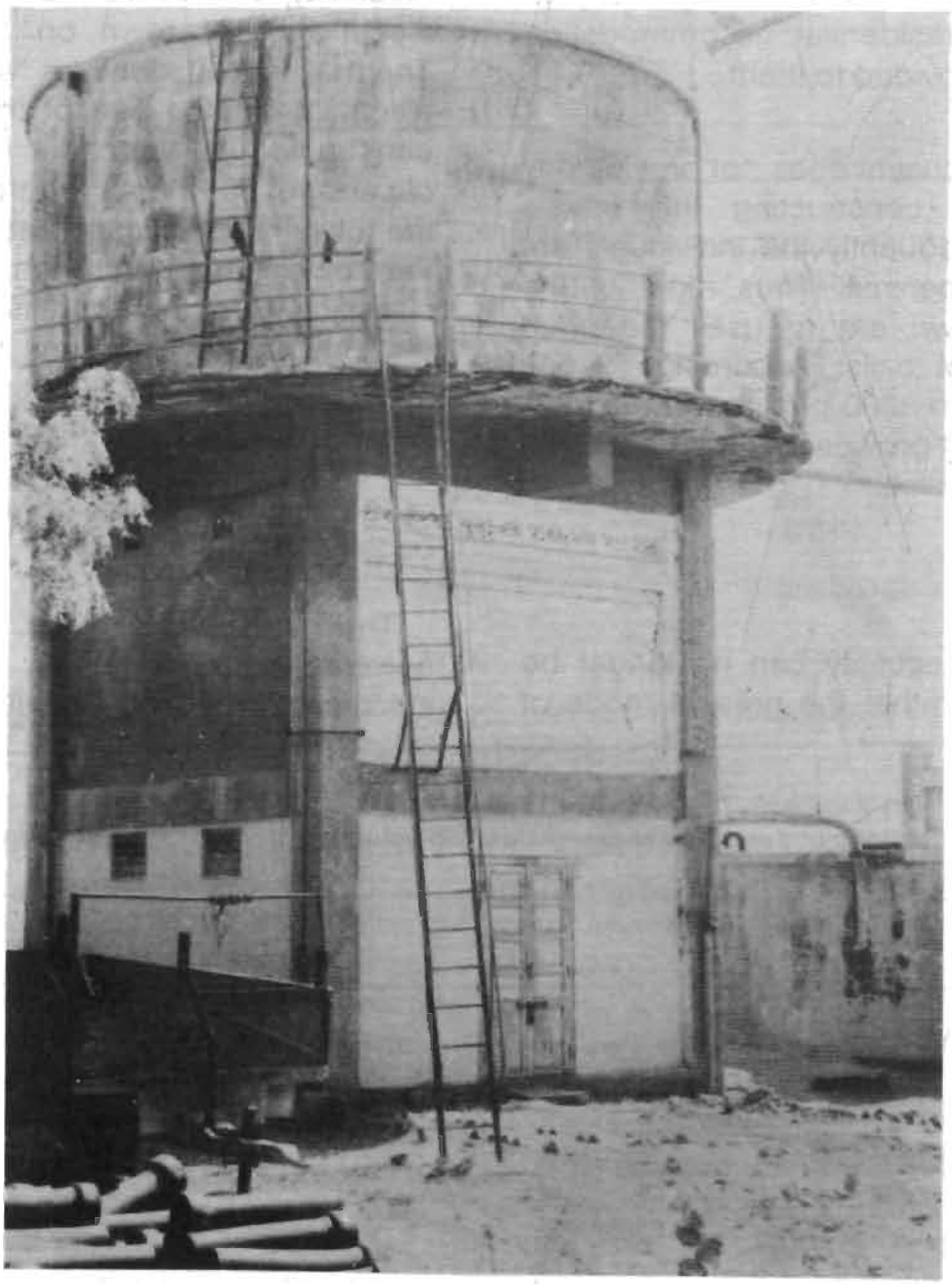
As far as charges from the railways are concerned it has been found that for consuming 1000 Gallons of water the charges shall be Rs. 1050/-.

It has also been observed that all the residential houses in the town have been provided the water connections. However, a common difficulty has been brought to white that because of uneven level of land of somewhere the pipe line is to be netted at a lower level while at other places it is taken to a higher level. The connections which provided at a higher level generally have no water because the pressure of the water flowing in the pipe is quite less.

The other sources of water supply are tube wells numbered 4 out of which only 2 are found in the working condition. As far as water tank is concerned the 'Sarmistha tank' is always remaining full of water.

(b) Conservancy

The cleanliness in the town is unsatisfactory. The internal roads in the town are dirty and broken. Places for public conveniences are very small in number and are totally neglected. The town has no sewerage system. There is 20 kms. long open drainage line which is cleaned twice a week by the staff employed by the Nagar Panchayat. The public latrines/urinals have been provided



Water Tank

in the town area at ten different places. Only 400 latrines have been found in the entire town. The cleanliness is maintained by the Nagar Panchayat and a deep dug outside the town has been made to dump the waste. The Nagar Panchayat has employed 49 persons (out of which 20 are females) to clean the latrines and carry the waste. They are paid monthly but no residential accommodation has so far been provided to them.

The Nagar Panchayat does not provide any financial help in constructing the private latrines and consequently the individuals are to bear such expenses. Thus most of the people in the town are to uses the open places for natural calls. According to one estimate more than 3000 persons of the town are sharing latrines provided by the Panchayat in 10 different lacalities.

(c) Power

Availability of electricity can no longer be treated as luxury rather the present mode of life appears to be incomplete without the different uses of such facility. Considering the utility of electricity in industrial, agricultural and other fields. An attempt has been made throughout the country to provide the same even in small villages. In Vadnagar Gujarat Electricity Board is responsible for providing electricity. The Board took over the charge of electrifying the town on 1st May, 1975. A Thermal sub-station for generation of the electricity for the use of the town has been constructed in Vadnagar itself with a total capacity of 66 K.V. As regards the coverage of the town in electrification about 98 per cent of the town area has been covered. Further classification of this figure is that 95 per cent of the people of town are being served the electricity while the 90 per cent of the total buildings have been electrified. In one year (April'86 to March '87) the total consumption of the electricity in the town was recorded to be 2408291 units.

The statement given below indicates number of connections and volume of electricity consumed in 1986-87.

Statement III.2

No. of electric connections under different categories and volume of consumption in Vadnagar during 1986-87

Sr. No.	Type of connection	Total No.of connections	No.of units consumed
1	2	3	4
1.	Domestic	3729	727868
	(a) Lighting	3729	727868
	(b) Power	-	-
2.	Industrial	110	340625
3.	Irrigational	56	630669
4.	Commercial	636	278824
5.	Road	1	113155
6.	Others (Water works)	5	317150
	Total	4537	2408291

The information regarging the money which was collected under different heads of electric connections, the amount to the realised and the fresh applications pending for providing new connections for the town is shown below:

Statement - III.3

The information regarding the money collected under different heads of electric connections and number of pending applications

Sr. No.	Type of connection	Total money in Rs. in 1986-87		No.of applications Pending
		Realised	Due	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Domestic	649-00	629-00	200
	a) Lighting	649-00	629-00	
	b) Power	-	-	-
2.	Industry	414-00	423-00	2
3.	Irrigation	222-00	422-00	10
4.	Commercial	337-00	333-00	10
5.	Road lightings	72-00	88-00	-
6.	Others including water works	251-00	269-00	3

According to above information which was collected from the Board's office of Vadnagar for the year 1986-87 provides two faces of the situation. Firstly, the amount which is yet to be realised from the people for the units of electricity they have already consumed amounts to more than Rs.2,16400, while the payments received during the year totalled Rs. 1,94500. The position of supplying new connections is not so unsatisfactory since only 200 fresh applications are pending. The services of the Board in matters of supplying the electricity and other services may be taken to be excellent since the town people reported that they had no complaint against it.

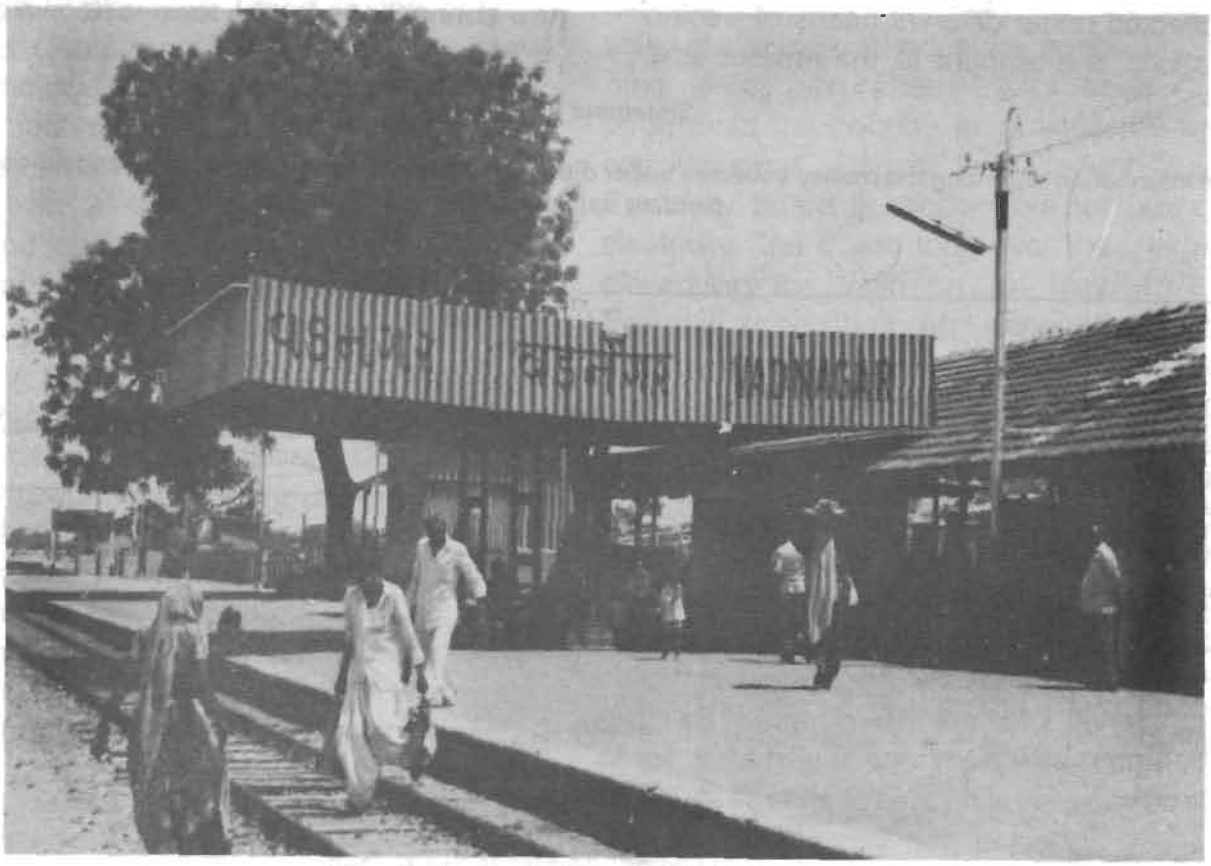
The Gujarat Electricity Board has also been making constant efforts to provide proper road lighting in the town. At present the Bulb as well as Tube light are provided. According to one information the town was having minimum 345 Tube light points while the figure for Bulb points was 395. The total consumption for road lighting during a month was about 10,000 units costing about Rs. 1,15,000/- per annum.

(d) Fire Fighting

The Panchayat established a separate wing in their office in the year 1955 for extinguishing the fire. Vadnagar being a small town, there is only one fire fighting engine and only 3 persons are employed including the driver. No such case of fire was however recorded during the last $1\frac{1}{2}$ years.

(e) Transport and Communication

Vadnagar railway station was established prior to 1947. Trains starting from Ahmadabad and going upto Taranga pass through this



Vadnagar Railway Station



Bus Station

railway station. Some trains starting from Mahesana going upto Taranga also pass through this railway station. Of the daily the largest number goes upto Visnagar and then comes the number of passengers going upto Kheralu and other places situated on this line.

The town has got kilometre of metalled roads. The kutcha road is of a length of 9 kms. Both the roads were built and are maintained by the Nagar Panchayat. Vadnagar has no state transport bus depot. of its own, which is the long pending demand of the town people. It has a control point from where S.T. Buses ply from this town to various nearby and far of places, the longest one is upto Bombay in Maharashtra State covering the distance of about 600 kms. For local transportation auto rickshaw, cycle rickshaw and jeeps are available. The details relating to various State Transport bus service routes either originality from Vadnagar town itself or buses passing through this town are shown in the foilowing statements.

Statement III.4

Information regarding Vadnagar Control Point - State Transport Buses Gujarat State

Sr. No.	Type of the bus trips Express/ ordinary	Name of the bus Route	No.of Trips
1	2	3	4
		Within the District	
1	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Unza	7
2	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Pipaldar	3
3	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Visnagar	44
4	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Unad	4
5	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Navapura	1
6	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Chhabaliya	2
7	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Mahesana	7
8	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Kahipur	3
9	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Motipur	2
10	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Khatoda	4
11	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Udhai	8
12	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Valsana	1
13	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Kheralu	26
14	Express	Vadnagar - Kheralu	1
15	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Udhi	1
16	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Sobhasan	5
17	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Ambaji	1
18	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Ransipur	1

1	2	3	4
19	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Sultanpur	3
20	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Sidhpur	2
21	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Idar	2
22	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Red Laxmipura	2
23	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Bamanva	2
24	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Shekpur	2
25	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Patan	2
26	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Ganeshpura	1
27	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Kamalpur	2
28	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Vagadi	1
29	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Galvada	1
30	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Vijapur	3
31	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Rajpur	1
32	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Gorisana	2
33	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Mansa	3
34	Ordinary	Vijapur - Taranga	1
35	Ordinary	Sankeshvar - Taranga	1
36	Ordinary	Taranga - Mahesana	1
37	Ordinary	Kheralu - Mahesana	1
38	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Amuraji	1
39	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Madhusan	1
40	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Gundrasan	1
41	Ordinary	Kheralu - Bacharaji	1
42	Ordinary	Vijapur - Jantral	1
43	Ordinary	Mahesana - Taranga	1
44	Ordinary	Taranga - Vijapur	1
45	Ordinary	Mahesana - Bijalasan	1
46	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Harij	1
47	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Jantral	1
		TOTAL	164

1	2	3	4
		Outside the District	
1	Express	Ahmedabad - Kheralu	3
2	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Idar	2
3	Express	Vadnagar - Surat	1
4	Express	Ahmadabad - Vijapur	1
5	Express	Vadnagar - Ahmadabad	4
6	Ordinary	Vadnagar - Himatnagar	1
7	Express	Vadnagar - Gandhinagar	1
8	Ordinary	Taranga - Ahmadabad	1
9	Express	Taranga - Ahmadabad	1
10	Express	Vadnagar - Somnath	1
11	Express	Kheralu - Baroda	1
12	Ordinary	Mahesana - Ambaji	3
13	Ordinary	Ambaji - Khambhat	1
14	Express	Ahmadabad - Dharoi	1
15	Ordinary	Ambaji - Mahesana	3
16	Express	Porbandar - Palanpur	1
17	Ordinary	Gandhinagar - Ambaji	1
18	Express	Ahmadabad - Taranga	2
19	Express	Ambaji - Gadhda	2
20	Express	Kheralu - Ahmadabad	3
21	Express	Palanpur - Porbandar	1
22	Ordinary	Ambaji - Vijapur	1
23	Ordinary	Ambaji - Gandhinagar	1
24	Express	Ukai - Ambaji	1
25	Express	Dharoi - Ahmadabad	1
26	Ordinary	Khambhat - Ambaji	1
27	Express	Somnath - Ambaji	1

1	2	3	4
28	Ordinary	Baroda - Kheralu	1
29	Express	Ambaji - Ukai	1
		TOTAL	43
		Outside the State	
1	Express	Vadnagar - Bombay (Chambur)	1

From the details given in the above statement it is observed that as many as 38 buses start from the Vadnagar control point itself, for various places within the district, 9 buses starting from other places of the district also pass through the town.

29 bus trips available for various places outside the district pass through the Vadnagar town. Out of these trips 6 buses start from the Vadnagar control point itself for other places situated in the State, whereas only one bus trip/route starts from Vadnagar control point for outside the State (Maharashtra/Bombay).

(f) Other means of Communication

The total number of telephone connections which have been provided to the town within an area of 50 kms. numbered 141. The local telephonic calls continue to be free and no public telephone is provided in the town.

It has been observed during the inquiry that the total number of trunk-calls which were made from the town were 25000 during the period 1985-86. It means that on an average 680 trunk-calls per day or 2040 each month are being made from the town. The exchange continues to be manually operated. There is not a single application pending for telephone connection with the authorities.

The following statement provides the rate for different telephonic calls in the town.

Statement III - 5

Trunk Call Rates

Distance for which calls is made in Kms.	Charges for ordinary call for 3 minutes	Charges for Special calls like PP Call (Particular Person)/ FTC (Fix Trunk Call etc.)
1	2	3
Upto 20	1.00	0-50
21-50	2-00	1.00
51-100	4.00	2.00
101•200	8.00	4.00

1	2	3
201-500	12.00	6.00
501-1000	20.00	10.00
Above 1000	24.00	12.00

Class of Calls		Charges
1	Ordinary	Unit charges as per tariff
2	Urgent	Twice to ordinary
3	Priority	Four times to ordinary
4	Lightening	Eight times to ordinary

Source : Divisional Telephones Office, Mahesana

The most commonly used mode of communication is the postal services. The total sale of postal stationery during the year 1987 amounted Rs. 153411-65 paise. Whereas the total number of telegrams which were received by the town people during 1985-86 was 1960 while the outgoing numbered 2116.

Nagar panchayat

Vadnagar has been recorded as Muncipal town since 1901 - Census with the passage of time the surrounding areas developed, especially the town Visnagar slowly and steadily the present day Visnagar contains a number of small and big industrial units. The extent of present employment and other opportunities may be made by the fact that thousand of people daily commute to this town from the nearby areas like Kheralu and Vadnagar. The development of Visnagar took away the entire economic growth of Vadnagar. At present the town has Nagar Panchayat which was formed in the year 1963.

The Nagar Panchayat has an elected body of 21 members, having a due representation of scheduled castes/tribes, backward classes and females. Two seats have been reserved for scheduled caste candidates. Two females were also in the executive.

As regards the office bearers of the Nagar Panchayat seven are the main executive members out of which one is President, one Vice-President and 5 are the ordinary executive members. This body of seven members exercises control over all management over the monetary aspects i.e. income and expenditure and the administration regarding maintenance and supply of other civic amenities. Decisions on matters regarding policy matters however falls within the purview of the elected body.

The President attends the office and guides the normal administration. For the sake of administrative convenience separate bodies on the following subjects have been formed.

(a) Water Works Committee

This committee is responsible for the management and supply of drinking water in the twon. In addition, the members attend to the complaints of the public and take prompt actions whenever necessary. In all there are five members in this committee.

(b) Evaluation committee

A five members committee to assess the value of a house for matters of house-tax has also been formed. It has also been gathered that the committee members look after the problems of the tax payers.

(c) Health Committee

In this committee also five members are nominated. The committee maintains laison with different medical and health agencies of the town and puts forth expectations and requirements of the people before the concerned authorities. The reponsibility of the committee increases considerably at the time when diseases spread or at the time of flood or famine. The members help the successful implementation of govenment programmes by motivating the public. The members have fixed visiting hours for the public.

(d) Committee for Social Justice

The Nagar Panchayat has very appropriately taken the step to check the atrocities on scheduled and backward classes. Exploitation of the people on the basis of caste, class community or religions, etc. are to be stopped. Because of past social practice the members of the scheduled castes/tribes can easily become the victim of social injustice at a small place like Vadnagar. A seven members committee has been formed by the Nagar Panchayat who has been empowered to attend the cases of social injustice. All the members are of scheduled caste community.

(e) Education Committee

This committee of 5 members has to look after the education department of the Panchayat. The schools which are run by the Nagar Panchayat directly fall under their jurisdiction. Appointments of teachers in such schools, distribution of salary to teachers and to persons working therein, maintenance of buildings, supply of materials to the schools, distribution of mid-day meals, help to students who come from poor families and economically backward students, incentives to brilliant students etc. are the area of operation of the committee.

Nagar Panchayat Budget

The financial resources occupy the top most place in the effective functioning of any organisation like Nagar Panchayat. The statement given below indicates the details of income and expenditure of Nagar Panchayat, Vadnagar for 3 years viz. 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88.

Statement III.6

Income of Nagar Panchayat - Vadnagar

Sl. No.	Source of Income	Year		
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
1	Taxes	771,311	902,560	1,442,300
2	Fees	26,708	28,200	34,700
3	Grants	196,166	477,525	388,897
4	Police	2,937	2,550	4,000

1	2	3	4	5
5	Education	2,887	3,700	4,000
6	Agriculture	141,549	74,300	288,000
7	Other Income	33,252	37,300	55,800
8	*State Govt. Loan*	150,000	150,000	150,000
9	Miscellaneous Advance	231,868	200,000	200,000
10	Returnable Advance	24,616	10,000	50,000
	Grand Total	1,581,294	1,886,135	2,617,697

It would be seen from the above data that collection from taxes brought the maximum income to the Panchayat from Octroi being about Rs. 4.6 lakhs in the year 1985-86, in the next year it increased by more than 10 per cent while in 1987-88 it was about Rs. 5.5 lakhs recording an increase of about 4 per cent from the last year receipts. The other major receipts from taxes were from water, being Rs. 1.7 lakhs during 1985-86. In the next year i.e. 1986-87 it was Rs. 2.5 lakhs while in 1987-88 it was Rs 4.1 lakhs. The tax from houses and land brought a total income to Panchayat of Rs. 7.4 lakhs in 3 years viz. 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88. The collection of such taxes were maximum in 1987-88 being Rs. 4.7 lakhs. The other taxes like 'entertainment tax', 'vehicle tax', 'professional tax', and 'shop tax' etc. provided the income to the Nagar Panchayat to the extent of rs. 36246/- in a period of three years. The yearly break-up of such combined income is as under:

1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Total
1	2	3	4
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11386	12560		36246

The Government has prescribed fee for making certain transactions like 'transfer of property to others name'. Under the head the Panchayat collected Rs. 16500/- in 1985-86 while in the next year it was less by Rs. 6,500/-. The collections in 1987-88 were Rs. 15000/-. The total collections from various fees provided an income of Rs. 26708 in 1985-86, next year it was Rs. 28,200/- while in 1987-88 Rs. 34,700/-.

The total income to Nagar Panchayat from various grants received by the Panchayat amounted Rs. 1072075/- in period of three years ending in 1988. The income from educational institutions was found to be Rs. 2887/-, Rs. 3700/- and Rs. 4000/- in the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively.

In the same period the Panchayat had an income of more than Rs. 5 lakhs from Agriculture. Income from such sources which have not been included in any of the above heads 'like' house tax penalty, form fee, Notice fee, etc. have been a source of income to the Panchayat of Rs. 1,26,352/- in the last three years ending the 1988.

Expenditure

The statement given below indicates the expenses incurred by the Panchayat during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88.

Statement III.7

Expenditure of Nagar Panchayat - Vadnagar

Sl. No.	Item of Expenditure	Year		
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
i)	Establishment including Administration	480,433	662,232	828,066
ii)	Health and Sanitation including Family Welfare	819,113	993,240	1,214,408
ii)	Road repairing Water and other Public amenities	65,082	64,000	357,500
	Total	1,364,628	1,719,472	2,399,974

The above statement points out that the Panchayat has to spend a good amount on matters relating to establishment and Administration since a little less than Rs.5 lakhs were spent in the year 1986-87 while the expenditure made on this item in the next year amounted to Rs. 828066/-. The maximum expenses were made under Health and Sanitation being Rs. 9.9 lakhs in 1986-87 and Rs. 12.1 lakhs in the next year. The expenses made in providing public conveniences including road repairing and water works were found to be of the extent of Rs. 64 thousands in 1986-87 and Rs.35.8 thousands in the next year.

A comparative statement of the total income and expenditure of Nagar Panchayat is given below:

Statement III-8

Total income and expenditure of Nagar Panchayat during 1985-86 to 1988

Total Income in Rs.			Expenditure in Rs.		
1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6
15,81,294	1886135	2617697	1364628	1719472	2399974

It is commendable that the Nagar Panchayat is managing its working very economically and because of this fact they are in position to have savings out of their incomes. This could be possible because of the fact that the Panchayat has a devoted team of workers who are very careful in discharging their duties in the best possible manner. According to a member they do not hesitate to raise donations in case they feel that huge expenditure is involved in some programme and its implementation.

Educational Institutions

The town has got one 'Arts and Commerce

college' which was as having the total strength of 197 students in Arts faculty and 108 in commerce out of which 65 and 25 were female students Arts and commerce respectively. As regards the teaching staff the college is having 9 male teachers in Arts, 6 in commerce and 1 female teacher each in Arts and commerce departments.

The Vadnagar education society is running two Higher Secondary schools in the town while one such school is under patronage of Nagrik Society. The Sarva Vidyalaya society is running such a school in the town. All the higher secondary schools in the town are receiving hundred per cent grant from the government. The total number of students enrolled in all the higher secondary schools was 1943 out of which 656 were female students. It amounts to that females attending such institutions were about a little more than 50 per cent to the total male students.

The total strenght of the teachers who were teaching in all the Higher Secondary institutions was 76 out of which only 11 were female teachers.

The town has six primary institutions including one Islamic Madrasa in which a total of 2572 children were on rolls. The extent of female students attending the primary school was of 75% to the total male students. It reads to conclude that gradually the drop outs amongst the female students comes to about 25%, upto the stage of attending Higher Secondary classes. In all the above six schools 71 teachers are engaged with 42 female teachers. It coincides with the trend that in imparting primary education females are preferred. All the institutions function under the supervision of District Education Committee.

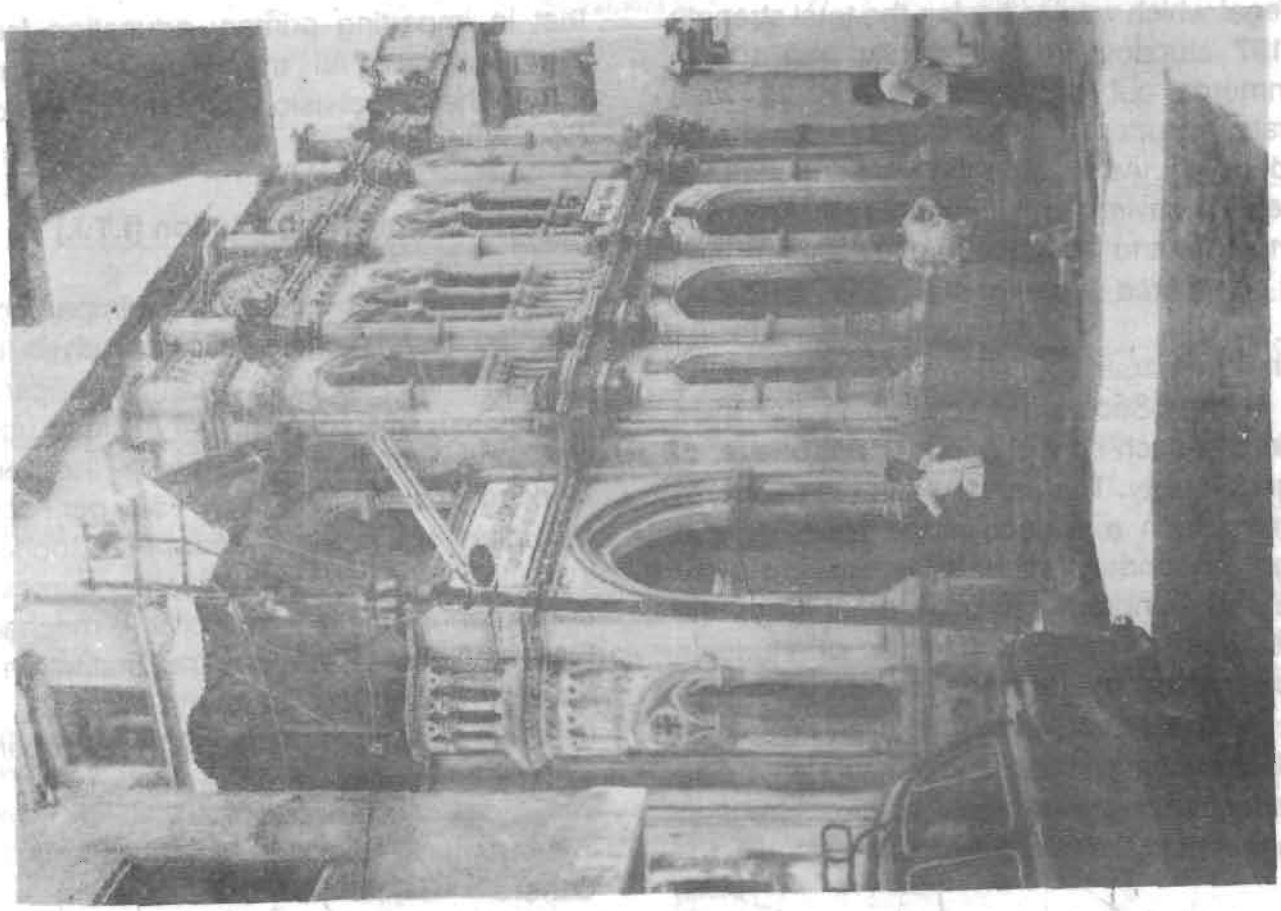
Industrial Training Institution (I.T.I.)

The town has the facility of imparting job-oriented technical education which is under the patronage of Jyoti Trust Vadnagar. The State Govt. has financed the institute upto 90 per cent in matters of salary of the persons working therein and upto 50 per cent in providing equipments and other tools. The institute imparts Diploma courses of draftsman mainly in civil, mechanical, Electrical and Surveyer. The Institution was having 142 male students and 9 male teachers. The examination is being organised by the Technical Board, Gandhinagar.

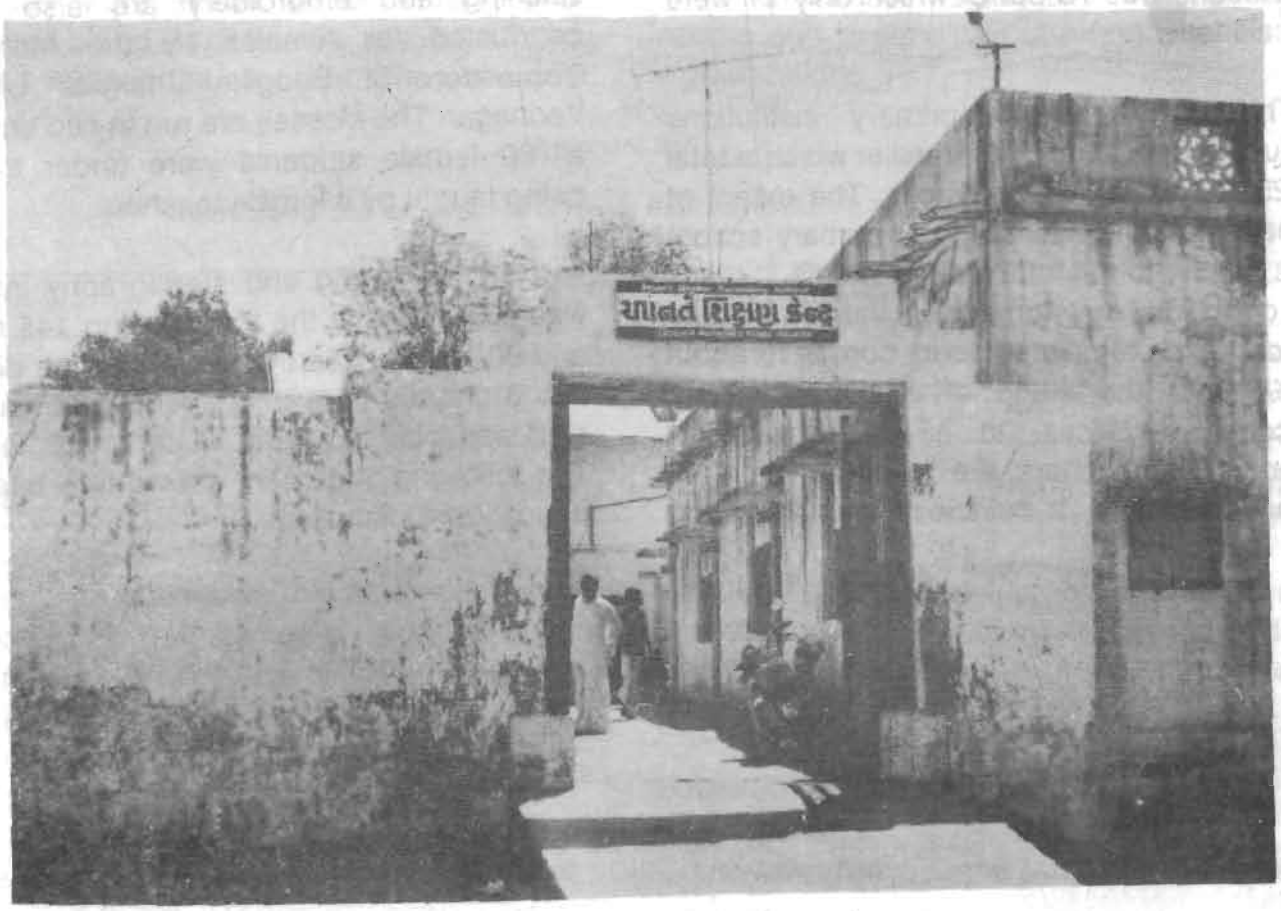
Others

The classes of recognised courses of stitching and embroidery are also being conducted for females by the Managing Committee of Bhogilal Chakulal Library, Vadnagar. The classes are run in two shifts. In all 80 female students were under training being taught by 4 female teachers.

A private typing and stenography institute was also found in the town having 145 males and 90 females. All the students were divided into 3 classes. The total strength of teaching staff was only 3 out of which 1 was female. The following statement shows the details of educational institutions.



Primary School Building



High School



Vadnagar College



Polytechnic (I.T.I.)

Statement IIII-9

No.of educational institutions and teachers in Vadnagar

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the institution	Level of educational institution	No.of students		No.of teachers	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Degree College (1)	Arts & Commerce College	215	90	15	2
2	Technical Institutions (Diploma) (1)	I.T.I.	142	-	9	-
3	Higher Secondary or Secondary School (4)	Upto Higher Secondary	1287	656	65	11
4	Primary school (7)	Std. I to VII	1448	1127	29	42
5	Others (specify e.g. Coaching schools, Evening schools, Unrecognised Institutions).		-	80	-	4
6	Swashraya Type Class		145	90	2	1
	Total		3237	2043	120	60

Student's Union

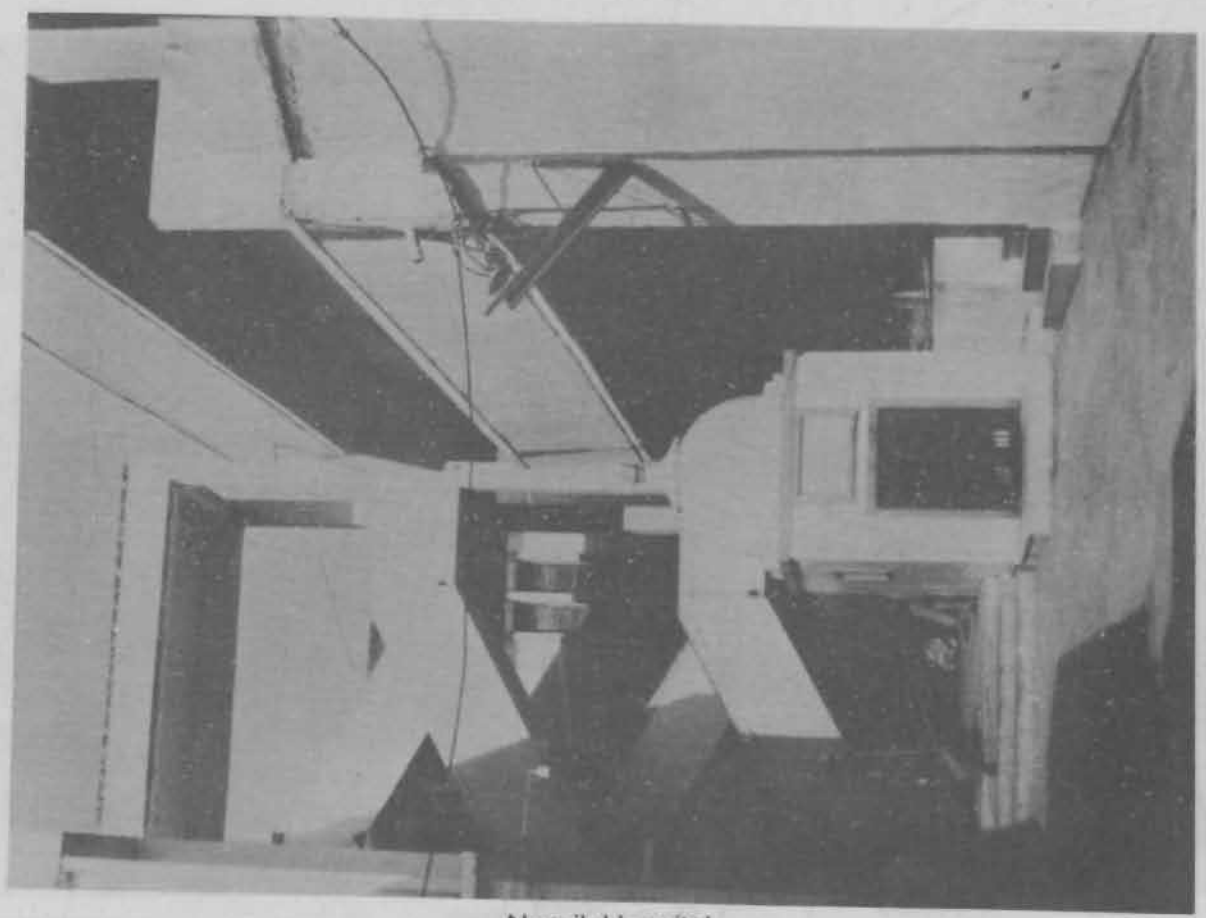
Only one student's union was found in existence in the Arts and Commerce College, Vadnagar but till date no agitation has taken place. According to information collected during the field survey, since 1974 the discipline amongst the students has deteriorated considerably. This was the year in which Nav Nirman agitation took place in Gujarat demanding that all the students be promoted to the next standard without holding any examination. This was known as 'Mass Promotion' movement.

Health and Medical Services

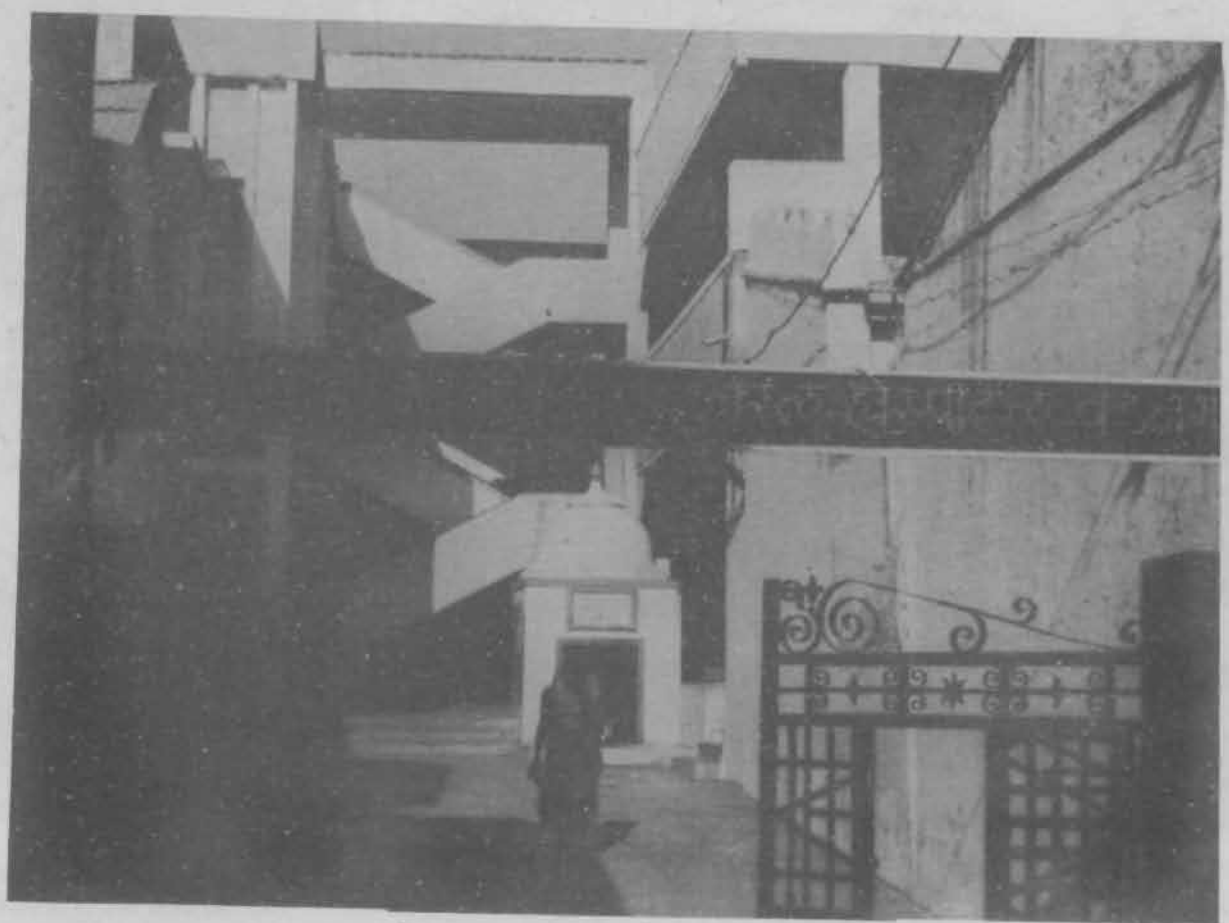
The town has a general hospital named 'Vadnagar Nagrik Mandal General Hospital' which has the capacity of 118 beds. It was established in the year 1955-56. It was found that in the year 1985-86 more than 32 thousand patients were treated in the hospital out of which 12000 were males. Females and children were 13 and 7030 respectively. Hospitalised patients numbered 3387 consisting of 1500 males, 887 children and rest were females.

The hospital had only 6 doctors out of which only 3 were full time employees of the hospital. Two doctors were also found to be having post graduate degree. The number of nurses and socio-medical workers were 1 and 25 respectively. The hospital had the departments of Family Planning, Maternity, Eye and Dental. Nominal charges are taken from the patients.

In 1985-86 as many as 115 operations were performed in the hospital. The management of the hospital is not accepting any grant from the Government which could amount to about sixty per cent of the total expenditure.



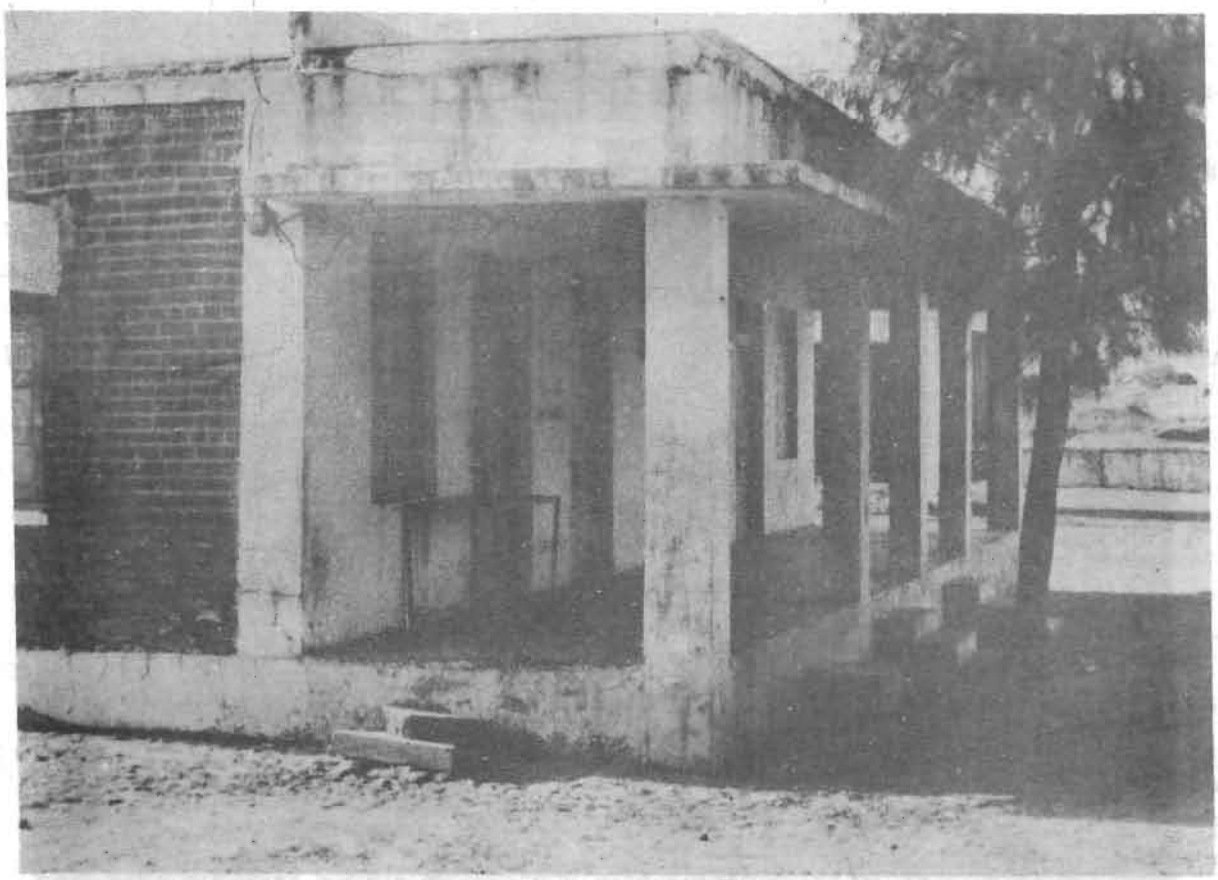
Nagrik Hospital



Vadnagar Nagrik General Hospital



Health Centre-1885



Veterinary Hospital

Vadnagar Nagrik Mandal T.B. Hospital

The town has got a separate T.B. Hospital with a capacity of sixty beds. This was established in 1955-56. On an average about 250 outdoor patients come to the hospital per month treatment while this figure for indoor patients was 29 (1985-86). Only one doctor with the help of 9 social workers have been carrying the work of attending the patients.

Government Dispensary/Maternity Home

This dispensary was first established in the year 1885. Besides the town has got a maternity centre also. During 1985-86, 92 expectant mothers were examined in the centre while 10 females were admitted for delivery. The staff provided to the centre includes 1 doctor, 1 nurse and 3 other staff members. This dispensary has been converted into Primary Health Centre Since 1-10-1988.

Incidence of Diseases treated in Vadnagar Nagrik Mandal Eye & General Hospital

The incidence of diseases treated in the hospital has been tabulated under the following 17 broad categories.

Statement - III.10

Incidence of diseases treated in Medical Institutions in Vadnagar

Category of diseases		Number treated		
		Indoor	Outdoor	Remarks
	1	2	3	4
1.	Infective and Parasitic diseases	10	1000	
2	Allergic Endocrine system Metabolic and Nutritional diseases	25	500	
3	Neoplasm	25	500	
4	Diseases of Blood and blood forming organs	10	100	
5	Mental Psychoneurotic and personality disorder	10	100	
6	Diseases of the Nervous system and sense organs	50	200	
7	Diseases of circulatory system	50	500	
8	Diseases of respiratory system	600	5000	
9	Diseases of Digestive system	100	6000	
10	Diseases of Genito Urinary system	50	5000	
11	Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, child birth	350	1000	
12	Diseases of the skin and cellulor tissue and the puerperium	10	1000	

1	2	3	4
13	Disease of the Bones and organ of movements	10	100
14	Congenital Malformations	5	30
15	Certain diseases of early infancy	5	25
16	Symptoms sensility and Illdefined condition	10	50
17	Accidents, Poisoning and violence	30	150

The above classification recorded the highest number of patients in 'Diseases of Respiratory System' having 600 indoor patients and 5000 outdoor patients. It was followed by 'Diseases of Digestive systems and Diseases of Genito-Urinary-Systems' recording a total of 6100 and 5000 indoor and outdoor patients respectively. The cases of delivery complications during the year were recorded 1350. The incidence of skin diseases and that of Parasitic diseases recorded equal number of indoor and outdoor patients being 1010. The diseases of circulatory system was found having 50 indoor patients and 500 outdoor patients.

Two diseases of neoplasm and of Allergic Endorcrine system Metabolic and Nutritional system, recorded equal number of indoor (25 each) and outdoor (500 each) patients. Persons suffering from diseases of 'Nervous system' totalled 250 out of which 50 were indoor patients. The incidence of Accidents, violence and poisoning was found amongst 180 persons out of which 150 were outdoor patients while the rest were to be admitted for treatment in the hospital.

Three incidence viz. diseases of Blood and blood forming organs. Mental Psychoneurotic and Persenality disorder and lastly of Bones and Movement organs recorded each 10 indoor patients and 100 outdoor patients.

As regards the popularity and success of Family Planning Programmes in the town the data for the different years and medical centres has been collected and given in the following statement.

Statement III.11

The statement regarding Family Planning in the town

Sr. No.	Year	Name of Institution	Type of medical services recorded	No.of persons who availed services
1	2	3	4	5
1	1985-86	Vadnagar Nagrik Mandal General Hospital	Tubectomy Operations	115
2	1986-87	Govt. Dispensary	Only obstetric treatment	30*

8 including 18 Vasectomy and rest Leproscopy operations

Veterinary Dispensary

The town has one Veterinary Dispensary, where a qualified Doctor has been posted to attend sick animals of the town and of surrounding villagers. The Doctor periodically visits the villages of his area. The data in this regard was readily available from 1981 to 1985-86. The indoor patients were maximum during 1984-85 (60), followed by 1985-86 (56). In the year 1983-84 the member was only 34. The corresponding number in 1981-82 and 1982-83 was 10 and 8 respectively.

Following statement gives the number of out an in patients during 1981-86

Sr. No.	Year	No.of indoor animal patients	No.of outdoor animal patients
1	2	3	4
1	1981-82	10	1016
2	1982-83	8	868
3	1983-84	34	124
4	1984-85	60	1482
5	1985-86	56	1541

The details regarding number of sick animals attended by Doctor during his tour are shown below:-

Sr. No.	Year	No.of animals treated on tour	Medicine supplied to
1	2	3	4
1	1981-82	41	304
2	1982-83	15	317
3	1983-84	780	427
4	1984-85	370	765
5	1985-86	1142	930

The total number of castrations performed in the period of 1981-82 to 1985-86 comes to 220 i.e. on an average 42 per year, the highest number 64 and 57 are found to be recorded during 1984-85, and 1985-86. The information regarding the diseases amongst the animals which are to be cured by vaccination is given as under. Data regarding the vaccination against different diseases is presented below

Statement III.12

Disease for which animals were vaccinated

Sr. No	Year	Hacmarchagie Septicemly Diseases	Diseases			
			Rincler Pest	Foot & Mouth	Antirabit Pest	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1981-82	1557	350	-	-	-
2	1982-83	2932	200	-	-	-
3	1983-84	6204	1535	50	-	-
4	1984-85	4712	490	120	-	-
5	1985-86	7389	100	80	15	-

It may be concluded the town has sufficient medical and health services for the people as well as to the animals.

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE TOWN

The data relating to economic activities of the people is of immense value for economic analysis as well as for studying their social conditions. The occupational structure of the people reflects their social, cultural and educational levels. The higher participation rate may reveal larger opportunities of work in those areas or it may show the backwardness of the region which compels more people to work. It can be seen that in the areas where population depends on agriculture, the participation rate is higher thereby having less proportion of non-workers. It is generally seen that in urban areas, the number of persons engaged in agricultural activities is comparatively low. However, Vadnagar town is still in the process of development of non-agricultural activities like industry, commerce and others therefore a sizeable number is engaged in the agricultural activities. This is evident from the fact that about 32 per cent of the main workers are engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers as per the 1981 Census. Thus, it can be said that the town Vadnagar has mixed economy where manpower is the main resource, having as subsidiary resources of land and livestock. The town Vadnagar was having primary activities as its main functional categories both in 1961 and 1971 Censuses and the same functional category continued in 1981 Census. It was the important marketing centre for the agricultural produce in the past and lot of it was exported by railways. But now the town has lost its glory which is evident from the fact that the same big godown near the railway station is lying empty.

Dividing the population of 1981 census into two broad groups of workers and non-workers it was found that 5,618 persons are workers (Main-workers) and as many as 15,534 are non-workers. In terms of percentage workers come to 25.44 per cent or about one fourth of the total population. Whereas non-workers constituted 70.36 per cent of the total population of the town. The rest are marginal workers which was only 4.20 per cent. It was also observed that out of total 5,618 main-workers as many as 5,212 or 92.77 per cent were males and 406 or 7.23 per cent were female workers. This establishes the fact that the female participation in the economic activities is quite less as compared to their male counterparts. The classification of workers according to different industrial categories serves as yardstick to measure the economic progress of the town. The data on economic activity for the previous two censuses is not actually comparable with 1981 Census owing to conceptual differences and this conceptual change has evidently affected the proportion of the workers especially in primary sector. The concept adopted in 1981 Census was that a person engaged in a particular work for more than 6 months or 183 days was treated as 'Main Worker' and those who worked for less than 6 months or 183 days were treated as 'Marginal Workers' while non-workers are the persons who are not gainfully employed or working anywhere.

Classification of workers, 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses

The following statement furnishes the details regarding the working population during the period 1961 to 1981.

Statement - IV.1

Classification of Workers, 1961, 1971 and 1981 - Vadnagar Town

Industrial Category	1961			1971			1981 (Main workers)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cultivators	2,686 (44.63)	1,315 (36.79)	1,371 (56.10)	1,422 (31.10)	1,326 (31.50)	96 (26.45)	1,435 (25.54)	1,333 (25.58)	102 (25.12)
Agricultural Labourers	131 (2.18)	72 (2.01)	59 (2.41)	372 (8.13)	307 (7.29)	65 (17.91)	359 (6.39)	279 (5.35)	80 (19.70)
Household Industry	953 (15.84)	423 (11.84)	530 (21.69)	360 (7.87)	330 (7.84)	30 (8.26)	369 (6.57)	336 (6.45)	33 (8.13)
Other workers	2,248 (37.35)	1,764 (49.36)	484 (19.80)	2,419 (52.90)	2,247 (53.37)	172 (47.38)	3,455 (61.50)	3,264 (62.62)	191 (47.05)
Total Workers	6,018 (100.00)	3,574 (100.00)	2,444 (100.00)	4,573 (100.00)	4,210 (100.00)	363 (100.00)	5,618 (100.00)	5,212 (100.00)	406 (100.00)

Source: District Census Handbook, Mahesana district-1961,1971 & 1981.

The vide variation in proportion of workers classified under industrial categories recorded in respective censuses is mainly due to different concepts adopted at the time of Census. The proportion of Agriculturists was as high as 44.63 per cent in 1961 which was reduced to 31.10 per cent in 1971 and further decreased to 25.54 percent during 1981 Census. The vast reduction of the workers in this category during 1981 Census was attributed mainly to the fact that only those who were engaged as cultivators for more than 6 months or 183 days of the reference period of 1 year were treated as main workers whereas those who worked for less period were treated as marginal workers which can be evidently seen from the above data that proportion of female workers was 56.10 per cent in 1961 has reduced drastically to 25.12 per cent in 1981 Census.

As regards the category of agricultural labourers it is also observed that the percentages recorded in 1961 Census are quite less in comparison to those found in 1971 and 1981 Censuses in respect of both sexes especially in case of female workers. The proportion was only 2.41 per cent in 1961 which increased to 19.70 per cent in 1981. While it was 17.91 per cent in 1971 Census.

On the other hand the proportion of persons engaged in Household Industry was quite high in 1961 Census as compared to the proportions recorded in 1971 and 1981 Censuses. The proportion in respect of female participation was as high as 21.69 per cent in comparison to 8.13 per cent observed in 1981 Census. It is also seen that the proportions of workers engaged in Household Industry are quite comparable in 1971 and 1981 Censuses due to conceptnal similarity. So far as the category of other workers is concerned the proportions recorded in 1971 and 1981 Censuses are more or less comparable whereas the persons recorded in 1961 Census were found to be small in number. In respect of proportion of workers engaged in agriculture sector it is observed that no significant difference in proportion of female

participation is noticed during 1971 and 1981 Census which are 44.36 per cent and 44.82 per cent respectively whereas considerable variation has been noticed in respect of male participents. In 1961 Census the proportion of female workers in this sector was as high as 58.51 per cent.

The comparison of main workers recorded in other urban units of the district further shows that the proportion of workers engaged as cultivators is above 25 per cent in Vadnagar and its taluka Head-quarters town Kheralu, whereas in as many as 8 towns such proportion was below 10 per cent. Thus, the sizeable workers in the selected town still depend upon agriculture.

Schedule Caste/Tribe workers in the town:

The following statement shows the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe workers recorded in Vadnagar as per 1981 Census.

Statement - IV.2

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe workers in the Town

Scheduled caste/ Scheduled Tribe	Total No.of Households	Total Main Workers			Cultivators		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Scheduled Caste	304	422	385	37	3	3	-
Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source : Census 1981 - Part B - II

Agricultural Labourers			Household Industry V(a)			Other Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	1	-	103	95	8	315	286	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The total scheduled caste population in the town is 1,770 persons which constitutes about 8.2 per cent of the total population of the town. This part of the town's population has got only 422 total main workers. Out of which 385 are males and 37 females. It means only 23.84 per cent to the total scheduled caste population are workers or about 7.51 per cent of the total main workers are scheduled caste in the town. The classification of main workers by category shows that only 4 male members are engaged in agricultural sector while all the rest are found to be working in non-agricultural pursuits. The major contribution of the scheduled caste population fall in the category of "Other workers".

No scheduled tribe population is found in the town according to 1981 Census. A statement given below describes the position of marginal workers and non-workers in the scheduled caste.

Statement IV.3

Population, Main workers, Marginal workers and Non-workers in Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe	Total population	Main-Workers	Marginal workers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5
Scheduled Caste	1,770	422	3	1,345
Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-	

The number of non-workers is quite large amongst the Scheduled Caste as it was found to be having 75.99 per cent to their total population. This percentage is more in comparison with 70.36 per cent found in general population of Vadnagar town.

Sample Data

An attempt has been made to study the working pattern in the urban setting of Vadnagar town from the later collected during the survey. For the conduct of sample survey of Vadnagar the town was divided into the following five localities.

Locality No.	Main characteristics
I. Sembharwada	Patel, Thakor, Brahmin, Prajapati
II. Amarthol Darwada inside area	Thakor, Muslims
III. Ghaskol Darwaja area	Bhangi, Chamar, Gharoda, Turi, Vankar, Thakor
IV. Amtol Darwaja area	Thakar, Patel, Brahmin
V. Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	Patel, Prajapati, Ghanchi

A total sample of 1,373 persons from the above localities was studied. The working pattern in the town can be obtained from an analysis of 257 sample households surveyed which have 386 workers. Male workers far outnumber their female counterparts the ratio being nearly 4:1. This is other words lends support to the fact that more male workers are labelled as bread winners than the females.

The number of workers and non-workers are shown below:

Statement IV. 4

Distribution of population into workers and non-workers, by sex and locality

Locality	Workers			Non-Workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Sembharwada	104	84	20	283	101	182
II. Amarthol Darwaja inside area	79	63	16	154	54	100
III. Ghaskol Darwaja area	67	58	9	187	68	119
IV. Amtol Darwaja area	77	72	5	209	74	135
V. Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	59	53	6	154	57	97
Total	386	330	56	987	354	633

Out of 386 total workers the highest number was found in locality I with 104 or 26.94 per cent. The number of workers are more or less evenly distributed in locality II and IV whereas the lowest percentage of workers with 59 or 15.28 per cent was found in the locality V. The male workers outnumbered females in all the five localities. The female workers are below 10 in number in last three localities unlike the working force in rural, where the sweat of labour is shared among both sexes. While in Vadnagar, a lopsided working pattern with a greater lean on male side is noted. This is mainly due to the absence of sufficient avenues of employment for women in the town. The lower proportion of female workers reflects in higher proportion of smaple non-workers, which is as high as 64.14 per cent. It is also seen that the female non-workers outnumbered male non-workers in all the five selected localities.

Classification by Age and Sex

Statement IV.5

Distribution of workers and non-workers by Age and Sex

Age groups	Workers			Non-workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-14	-	-	-	473	255	218
15-24	81	72	9	209	62	147
25-34	96	79	17	80	8	72
35-49	127	112	15	92	2	90
50-59	48	41	7	61	7	54
60+	34	26	8	72	20	52
Total	386	330	56	987	354	633

In a broad classification of the working force into child, adult and ripe age group, child labour has a nil return. The rest of workers are distributed as 177 young aged 15-34, 175 middle aged 35-59 years and 34 ripe above 60 years. Thus the young aged and middle aged workers are evenly distributed. The available labour force among the working age (15-59) account for 794 or 57.83 per cent. However, the actual working force among them account for 352 leaving the rest unexploited. Thus the participation rate actually comes to 44.33 per cent. The participation rate in respect of males accounts for as high as 79.37 per cent. On the other hand such rate for females comes to 11.68 per cent only. The socio-corelate of the disparity between male and female participation rate can be analysed with reference to various factors, namely, community, religion, etc. Before discussing details by community and religion it would be appropriate to have an idea about participation rate by sex in each locality the details are as under:

Statement IV.6

Participation rate by Sex and Locality

Locality	Adults-aged 15-59			Actual worker aged 15-59			Participation rate		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Sembharwada	211	101	110	89	75	14	42.18	74.26	12.73
II. Amarthol Darwaja inside area	149	69	80	72	56	16	48.32	81.16	20.00
III. Ghaskol Darwaja area	129	60	69	60	53	7	46.51	88.33	10.14
IV. Amtol Darwaja area	176	89	87	74	69	5	42.05	77.53	5.75
V. Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	129	64	65	57	51	6	44.19	79.69	9.23
Total	794	383	411	352	304	48	44.33	79.37	11.68

The highest participation rate of 48.32 per cent is found in Locality II followed by Locality III with 46.51 per cent and by Locality V with 44.19 per cent whereas rate in Locality I and IV is more or less same. The participation rate among males varies from 74.26 per cent in Locality I to 88.33 per cent in Locality III. It is also as high as 81.16 per cent in Locality II. So far as participation rate among females is concerned it is exactly 20 per cent in Locality II which is followed by Locality I with 12.73 per cent whereas in last 2 Localities the rate is below 10 per cent. Thus, the participation rate of females in the economic activities is far below the male participation rate in all the five Localities. Thus, it is evident from the above data that the even adult females may not be getting sufficient opportunities in the economic activity except perhaps the work of agricultural labour and other miscellaneous casual labour type work which is being done mostly by the lower income group people.

The distribution of workers and non-workers with reference to the participation rate by caste/community and sex, etc., are shown in Appendix No. 1 given at the end of the report.

Due to small sample size of individual Scheduled Caste it is rather not worthwhile to draw any definite inference. However, available manpower for total scheduled caste is 71 out of which only 29 are actually found to be working. This gives 40.84 per cent participation rate whereas the participation rate among males is 69.44 per cent and it is only 11.42 per cent for females. It is also seen that the participation rate in respect of Bhangi and Turi is as high as 80 per cent and lowest among Mochi with 16.66 per cent. Out of 7 selected scheduled castes the participation rate among female is nit for Chamar, Bawa Dedh, Garoda, Mochi and Vankar though they are socially and economically backward. The participation rate among males is as high as 100 per cent for Bhangi, Gosaibava.

The available manpower among other Hindu communities is found as Patel-148, Thakor-199, Prajapati-50, Brahmin-44, Ganchi-30, Modhvania-24, Rabari-22, and Vaghari-22. Their participation rate as Patel-40.54%, Thakor-54.77%, Prajapati-46.00%, Brahmin-29.54%, Ghanchi-40.00%, Modhavania-37%, Rabari-50.00% and Vaghari-54.54%. It may be mentioned here that Patels, Brahmins, Modhvania and Ghanchi are socially advance, however the participation rate, for them seems to be lower as compared to the economically backward community, viz., Thakor, Prajapati, Rabri and Vaghari where it is 50 per cent and above except Prajapati (46%). The sex-wise participation rates are as under:—

	Males	Females
Patels	73.97%	8.00%
Thakor	91.91%	18.00%
Prajapati	71.42%	13.63%
Brahmin	63.50%	4.00%
Ghanchi	83.33%	11.11%
Modhvania	90.00%	—
Rabari	100.00%	21.42%
Vaghari	100.00%	9.09%

So far as participation rate by sex is concerned males far outnumber females in respect of all above mentioned communities. The low participation rate among women of economically and socially backward communities can be attributed to less employment among them only educated women prefer employment in goverment and educational institutions. It may be possible that women folk may not be getting proper opportunity for working.

The participation rate among Muslim is 34.48 per cent. The rate among males is 62.50 per cent whereas it is only 14.30 per cent for women like other communities.

Employment Depth

The concept of employment depth is based on the number of workers in a household. If there are more workers in the household the employment depth is more and in case of few workers in the household it is less.

The following statement shows the distribution of households by employment depth.

Statement IV.7

Distribution of households by employment depth 1988 e.g. number of workers in the households

No. of workers in household	No, of households by number of adults having workers noted in Col. 1					
	All households	1-3 Adults	4-6 Adults	7-10 Adults	11 & above adults	Total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nil	21(42)	21(42)	—	—	—	—
1	135(377)	103(225)	31(145)	1(7)	—	135
2	54(199)	22(50)	30(135)	2(14)	—	108
3	20(103)	1(3)	16(77)	3(23)	—	60
4	6(40)	—	3(16)	3(24)	—	24
5	5(33)	—	2(11)	3(22)	—	25
Total	241(794)	147(320)	82(384)	12(90)	—	352

N.B. Excluding 16 households having no adults (15-59) in the household.

The above data reveals that out of total 257 surveyed households there are in all 16 households having no adult members in the age-group 15-59 years and 21 households were having no workers. While as many as 135 or 56.02 per cent households have only one worker. The remaining 85 households have between them 217 workers ranging from two to five workers per household. There are 5 households with 5 workers.

Out of 794 adults residing in 241 households, 352 are workers which gives an employment depth of 44.33 per cent. Further study of distribution of households by number of workers in each of them reveals that as many as 54 households having 2 workers in each of them have recorded the employment depth of 54.27 per cent. The highest employment depth of 75.76 per cent is noticed in last households having out of 33 adults 25 are workers. The employment depth is 60.00 per cent among households having 4 workers per household which is followed by the households having 3 workers per household with 58.25 per cent.

Further the highest employment depth among the households by different class of population size is observed among 12 households in the population size of 7-10 members being 45.56 per cent which is followed by 147 households in the size class of 1-3 members with 46.86 per cent. In the size class of population 4-6 there are 82 households where the extent of employment depth works out to 41.93 per cent.

Unemployment Depth

The concept of unemployment and under employment depth is based on the number of non-workers including seeking work in the household. The details are given in the following statement.

Statement IV.8

Distribution of households by unemployment depth (number of unemployment in the household)

No.of unemployed including who are seeking work	No.of households by size and number of Adults having number of non-workers noted in Col.1					
	All house-holds	1-3 Adults	4-6 Adults	7-10 Adults	11 & above Adults	Total non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nil	19(39)	17(34)	2(5)	-	-	-
1	99(211)	86(167)	13(44)	-	-	99
2	60(210)	37(98)	21(98)	2(14)	-	120
3	38(182)	7(21)	29(146)	2(15)	-	114
4	17(95)	-	14(73)	3(22)	-	68
5	7(50)	-	3(18)	4(32)	-	35
6	1(7)	-	-	1(7)	-	6
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	241(794)	147(320)	82(384)	12(90)	-	442

N.B. : Excluding 16 households having no adults (15-59) in the households.

The above data reveals that 442 persons out of total 794 adults residing in 241 households were recorded as non-workers and unemployed including seeking work. This shows that there is 55.67 per cent unemployment depth in the sample. In fact there were 19 households where the depth of unemployment is nil or wherein no adult has been reported unemployed (including seeking work) or in other words all the adult members of these households are reported as workers. The unemployment depth is 46.70 per cent in respect of 99 households, 57.14 per cent in respect of 60 households and it is 62.64 per cent among 38 households. Whereas the unemployment depth is 70.10 per cent in case of 17 households. It is 70.00 per cent for 7 households and as high as 85.71 per cent for the last 1 household. Further the study of unemployment depth among the households grouped under the different size class of population reveals a percentage of unemployment depth with 55.67 per cent among the households of the size class of population 1-3 and 56.56 per cent in size class of population 4-6 members where as in the bigger size class of population 7-10 members the unemployment depth is found to be recorded 53.33 per cent. It is seen that under size class of population of 1-3 members in respect of 7 households all 21 adults were recorded as non-workers giving 100 per cent unemployment depth.

Out of 442 non-workers only 36 were found to be seeking work. This shows unemployment depth of 8.09 per cent only as compared to the unemployment depth of 55.67 per cent worked out on the basis of total non-workers.

The following statement shows the percentage distribution of non-workers by sex and type of activity.

Statement-IV.9

Percentage distribution of non-workers by sex and type of activity

Type of activity	Total no.of non-workers			Percentage of non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Full time student	398	203	195	40.32	57.34	30.80
Household duty	313	3	310	31.71	0.85	48.97
Dependent	226	111	115	22.90	31.36	18.17
Infant	11	6	5	1.12	1.70	0.79
Disabled	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retired	24	18	6	2.43	5.08	0.95
Rentiers having no independent means	1	-	1	0.10	-	0.16
Beggar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vagrant	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inmates of Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	14	13	1	1.42	3.67	0.16
Total	987	354	633	100.00	100.00	100.00

It will be seen that the ratio of male non-workers to female non-workers is nearly 3 to 5. Females predominantly fall in the category of household duties which are as many as 310 out of total 313 persons. In terms of percentage it is as high as about 49 percent. The number of male and female non-workers in the category of 'dependents' is almost evenly distributed. The percentage of male full-time students to total male non-workers comes to 57.34 per cent. While similar percentage for the female works out to 30.80 per cent. The percentage of retired to total non-workers is found to be 5.08 and 0.95 respectively for males and females, while such percentages in respect of infants are 1.70 per cent and 0.79 per cent.

In short full-time students, household workers and dependents constitute the bulk of non-working force, *viz.*, 94.93 per cent of the total non-workers. Individual categorywise, 40.32 per cent are full time students, 31.71 per cent household workers and 22.90 per cent dependents.

Households by Occupational Diversity

The details regarding the distribution of households by number of members and occupational diversity are given below.

Statement IV.10

Distribution of households by number of members and occupational diversity

Distribution of occupational diversity		No.of households	No.of members
1		2	3
1.	Husband and Wife (Occup. I - Occup. II)	16	32
2.	Father and Sons (s) (Occup. III - Occup. IV)	48	126
3.	Brother and Brother(s) (Occup. V - Occup. VI)	13	28
4.	Mother and Daughter(s) (Occup. VII - Occup. VIII)	1	3
5.	Sister and Brother (Occup. IX - Occup. X)	1	2
6.	Wife and Second Wife (Occup. XI - Occup. XII)	1	2
7.	Single Workers	141	141
8.	Husband, Wife, Son, Brother, Mother and any other members of the household	14	52
9.	Not classified	22	-
Total		257	386

More than half of the total households were having single worker. The maximum households numbering 48 with 126 members have occupational diversity between Father and Son(s) whereas the different occupation between Husband and Wife was found in 16 households with 32 members. The different occupation among brothers was noticed in 13 households having 28 total members. While in one household each different occupation between Mother and Daughter(s), Sister and Brother and Wife and Second wife was also found. It is also observed that in as many as 14 households having 52 members different occupation among Husband, Wife, Son, Brother, Mother and other members was found. In 22 households the occupational diversity was not classified.

In short the above data indicates that occupations followed by different members in the household are in diverse and heterogeneous order. Each member in the household seems to have an individual pattern of avocation and a mode of life governed by individual set of factors.

Distribution of population by sex, broad age-group occupation

The details regarding distribution of population by sex, broad age-group occupation are shown in the following statement.

Statement IV.11

Distribution of Population by Sex, broad age-group occupation

Occupation of head of household		0-14		15-34		35-59		60+		All ages	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Unskilled Manual	-	-	9	2	19	2	6	5	34	9
2	Skilled Manual	-	-	9	-	32	1	7	1	46	2
3	Lower Professional & administrative	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-
4	Small business	-	-	3	-	4	-	1	-	8	-
5	Highly skilled and supervising manual	-	-	1	-	10	-	1	-	12	-
6	Clerks and Assistant	-	-	3	-	13	-	-	-	16	-
7	Intermediate Professional & Related posts	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	4	-
8	Medium Business	-	-	-	-	17	1	5	-	22	1
9	Higher Professional & Salaried posts	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
10	Owaner or ractories & Large shops	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
11	Cultivators	-	-	4	-	18	2	8	1	30	3
12	Non-workers	-	-	1	-	5	15	17	17	23	32
	Total	-	-	32	2	133	21	45	24	210	47

As many as 55 heads of households were found to be non-workers. In all 50 heads were found to be working in skill manual jobs. While unskilled manual job was the occupation of heads of 43 households. Whereas 33 heads of households were engaged as cultivators. 23 heads were found in medium business as against 8 in small business. It is also seen that 16 heads were engaged as Clerks and Assistants whereas 12 engaged in Higher skilled and supervisory manual work. The rest of the heads of households were found to be engaged in other occupations.

Distribution of Workers and Non-workers by Mother Tongue

The distribution of workers and non-workers by mother tongue is shown in the following statement.

Statement IV.12

Distribution of workers and non-workers by Mother Tongue

Mother Tongue	Workers			Non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarati	381	326	55	973	350	623
Hindi	4	3	1	14	4	10
Urdu	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total	386	330	56	987	354	633

Except 5 all workers had Gujarati as their mother tongue language. Hindi was also recorded as mother tongue for 4 workers whereas one worker was having Urdu as his mother tongue. Similarly 14 non-worker were having Hindi as their mother tongue of which 4 were males and 10 females. While rest all non-workers were found to have Gujarati as their mother tongue (973), of which 350 were males and 623 females.

Workers by Occupation and Employment Status

The details regarding workers by occupation and employment status are given in the following statement.

Statement IV.13

Distribution of workers by employment status and locality

Locality	Employment Status by Sex													
	Total workers		Employer		Employee		Single worker		Family worker		Cultivator		Agricultural Labour	
	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
I Sembhar Wada	84	20	10	-	31	4	21	5	4	1	12	4	6	6
II Amarthol Darwaja inside area	63	16	-	-	16	-	17	4	6	3	21	9	3	-
III Ghaskol Darwaja area	58	9	-	-	15	3	22	3	13	1	3	-	5	2
IV Amtol Darwaja area	72	5	5	-	25	1	20	1	2	-	20	2	-	1
V Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	53	6	4	-	12	-	20	1	6	2	10	2	1	1
Total	330	56	19	-	99	8	100	14	31	7	66	17	15	10

Out of 330 male workers, only 19 had their employment status as employer, whereas 99 are employees. Of the rest 100 were single workers, 31 family workers, 66 cultivators and 15 agricultural labourers. Not a single female worker was recorded as employer. They were, however, distributed as 8 employees, 14 single workers, 7 family workers, 17 cultivators and 10 agricultural labourers.

The maximum number of workers was found in locality I with 104, which is followed by locality II with 79 and locality IV with 77. The workers with status employer were found in locality I (10), III (5), and Locality V (4). Whereas the male workers whose employment status, was employee, single worker, family worker, cultivator and agricultural labour were found in all localities except locality IV wherein not a single agricultural labourer was recorded. It is also seen that out of 56 female workers as many as 45 are found in first three localities.

Workers by Caste/Community and Employment Status

The following statement shows the workers by caste/community.

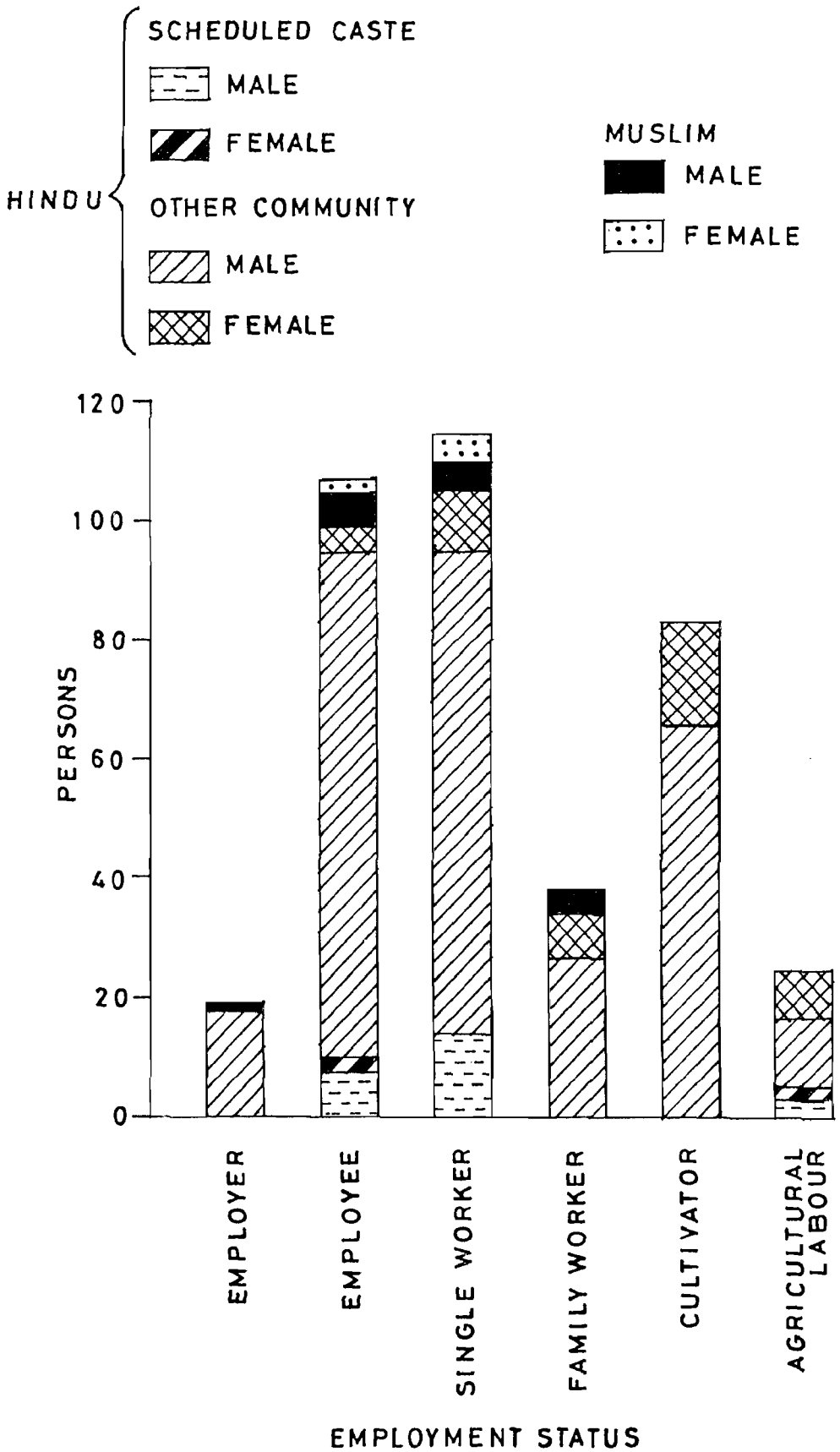
Statement IV.14

Workers by Caste/Community

Employment status		Hindu				Muslim		Total	
		Scheduled Caste		Other Community					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Employer	-	-	18	-	1	-	19	-
2	Employee	8	2	85	4	6	2	99	8
3	Single worker	14	-	81	10	5	4	100	14
4	Family worker	-	-	27	7	4	-	31	7
5	Cultivator	-	-	66	17	-	-	66	17
6	Agricultural labour	3	2	12	8	-	-	15	10
Total		25	4	289	46	16	6	330	56

As regards the workers belonging to Scheduled Caste it will be seen that of the 25 male workers as many as 14 were single workers were 8 employees and 3 were agricultural labourers. While 4 female workers were distributed as employees and agricultural labourers respectively. Regarding the workers belonging to other Hindu communites it is observed that out of total 289 male workers the employment status of 85 was employee. Whereas 81 were found single workers and 66 cultivators. In all 18 workers were also recorded as employers and 27 as family workers. Out of 56 female workers 17 were recorded as cultivators and 10 as single workers. The workers belonging to Muslim religion were distributed as employees (6), Single workers (5), Family workers (4) and one member was employer while females were employees and single workers only.

WORKERS BY CASTE/COMMUNITY
VADNAGAR



Statement IV.15

Occupation and Employment Status of workers

Name of occupation		Total worker	Employment Status					
			Employer	Employee	Single worker	Family worker	Cultivators	Agricultural labour
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Unskilled Manual	90	-	25	37	3	-	25
2.	Skilled Manual	87	9	27	33	18	-	-
3.	Lower Professional & Administrative	7	-	7	-	-	-	-
4.	Small Business	11	-	-	9	2	-	-
5.	Highly skilled Supervisory Manual	37	2	24	11	-	-	-
6.	Clerks & Assistants	22	-	16	5	1	-	-
7.	Intermediate Professional & related posts, Secondary Teachers	6	-	4	2	-	-	-
8.	Medium business	33	5	1	16	11	-	-
9.	Highly Professional & Salaried posts	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
10.	Owner of Factories, and large shops	6	3	-	1	2	-	-
11.	Cultivators	84	-	-	-	1	83	-
	Total	386	19	107	114	38	83	25

The above distribution of workers by employment status shows that out of 386 workers as many as 114 were having employment status or single worker. While 107 were recorded as employees, 83 were cultivators and 25 agricultural labourers. 19 workers were also recorded as employer.

The distribution of workers by type of occupation further indicates that 90 were engaged in unskilled manual job, of which 25 were employees and 37 single workers and rest 3 were family workers. Similarly out of 87 workers whose occupation was skilled manual job, 9 were employer, 37 employees, 33 single workers and 18 family workers. Whereas out of 84 workers whose occupation was cultivations all except one were having cultivators as the employment status, of the 33 workers engaged in the medium business 5 were employer, 1 employee, 16 single worker and 11 family workers. In all 22 workers were employed as Clerks and Assistants of which as many as 16 have employment status as employee, 5 single workers and only 1 family workers.

Statement IV.16

The details regarding the distance from place of work (Kms.)

Type of Occupation		Average distance from place of work (Kms.)				
		Locality				
		I	II	III	IV	V
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Unskilled Manual	1.16	0.75	3.00	2.60	1.00
2.	Skilled Manual	4.25	2.63	0.33	6.00	2.85
3.	Lowest Professional & Administrative	2.50	1.00	-	1.00	2.85
4.	Small Business	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Highly skilled & Supervisory Manual	3.33	0.50	0.25	-	12.00
6.	Clerks and Assistants	8.00	0.50	20.00	1.40	0.40
7.	Intermediate professional & related post Secondary Teachers	1.00	-	-	-	0.50
8.	Medium business	0.33	0.50	-	0.16	-
9	Higher professional & Salaried posts	-	-	10.00	-	22.50
10.	Owners of Factories & Large Shops	5.33	-	-	-	-
11.	Cultivators	0.87	1.22	2.00	2.45	1.75

Distance from place of work

The classification of average distance from the place of work by occupation reveals that the workers in occupational category Higher professional and salaried posts residing in locality V had to travel maximum distance among all occupational categories. The average distance from the place of work in their cases comes out to a little more than 22 kms. This is very closely followed by the workers in occupational category 'Clerks and Assistants' residing in the locality III with the average distance from the place of work 20 kms. where as those workers belonging to locality had to travel 8 kms. to reach their place of work. The workers in occupational category highly skilled supervisory manual, residing in locality V had also to travel the average distance of 12 kms. from the place of work.

The workers categorised as highly professional and salaried posts residing in locality III had to travel the average distance of 10 kms.

In short workers engaged in various occupations residing in locality I had to travel minimum distance of 0.33 kms. whereas workers engaged as Clerks and Assistants have to travel distance of 8 kms. from the place of their work. It is also seen that the workers of locality II are required to travel less

distance in comparison to the workers residing in other four localities where maximum distance was only 2.63 kms. In respect of workers of locality III maximum travel distance was 20 kms. as against the minimum of only 0.25 kms. The corresponding figures for locality IV are 0.16 kms. and 6 kms. Similarly for workers residing in locality V one has to travel the least distance of 0.40 kms. on the other hand some workers have to travel 22.50 kms. for reaching their working place.

Statement IV.17

Mode of Transport to place of work

Mode of Transport	Number takes time				
	30 minutes or less	31 minute to 1 hours	1 hour to $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours	more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours	Nil time
1	2	3	4	5	6
Within premise	-	-	-	-	203
On Foot	145	7	-	2	-
Cycle	4	1	-	-	-
Scooter	2	-	-	-	-
S.T. Bus	6	-	-	-	-
Train	11	3	2	-	-
Total Measures	168	11	2	2	203

The above data reveals that total 168 persons using various modes of transport take only about 30 minutes for reaching their place of work. Out of 168 such persons as may as 145 workers walked down to their place of work on foot, 4 are using cycle, 2 scooter as a mode of transport whereas 6 travel by State Transport Buses while 11 persons make use of train for this purpose.

Out of 11 persons who take 31 minutes to 1 hour for reaching their place of work as many as 7 go on foot, 1 uses cycle and 3 travel by train while 2 persons who travel by train consume 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours time for reaching their place of work. Only2 persons going on foot take more than 11 hours in reaching their place of work. Since 203 (52.57 per cent) workers are found to be working in their residence premises have not to travel any distance.

Seeking work

The details are given in the following statement

Statement - IV.18

Persons seeking employment Classified by Age & Sex

	Locality	No.of House holds	Popu-lation		No.of House-holds with atleast one emp-loyed	Persons seeking employed by age-group											
						15-24		25-34		35-49		50-59		60+		Total	
			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
I	Sembhar Wada	76	185	202	5	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	2
II	Amarthol Darwaja inside area	44	117	116	8	7	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1
III	Ghaskol Darwada area	43	126	128	6	3	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
IV	Amtol Darwaja area	53	146	140	5	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
V	Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	41	110	103	4	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
	Total	257	684	689	28	18	5	10	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	28	8

Out of 257 households in 28 households there is atleast one unemployed person. It is also observed that out of total 684 males 28 or 4.09 per cent are seeking employment while of 689 females only 8 are seeking employment. The persons seeking employment all except one belong to age-group 15-24 and 25-34 years. In all the five localities one or more males are seeking employment who belong to age-group 15-24 years. In all 36 persons out of 1,373 are found to be seeking employment.

The following statement shows the distribution of persons seeking employment by last residence and duration of stay in the town.

Statement IV.19

Persons seeking employment by duration of stay

Last residence of the place	4-5 years	6-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Vadvali-Mahesana	-	-	1	-	1
Ahmadabad	-	-	1	1	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
Himatnagar (Sabar Kantha)	-	-	-	1	1
Kalol (Mahesana)	-	-	-	1	1
Chanasma (Mahesana)	-	-	-	1	1
Shekhpur (Mahesana)	-	1	-	-	1
Vadnagar (Mahesana)	1	-	5	23	29
Total	1	1	7	27	36

Out of 36 persons seeking employment there are 29 persons whose place of last residence was Vadnagar town itself. In case of 4 persons the place of last residence was either a village or some other town of Mahesana district, whereas Ahmadabad was the place of last residence in respect of 2 persons. Himatnagar town of Sabar Kantha district was the place of last residence for 1 person seeking employment. It is also seen that out of 36 persons seeking employment as many as 27 were staying since more than 20 years in the town and 7 were staying for 10-19 years.

Statement IV-20

Person seeking employment for the first time by education

Educational level	Number seeking employment for the first time by age							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	Total	Registered with employment exchange	Not registered with employment exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	1	3	2	-	1	7	4	3
Matriculation/Secondary	3	4	1	-	-	8	4	4
Higher Secondary	1	3	5	-	-	9	5	4
Not Tech. Diploma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tech. Diploma	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-
Graduate degree	-	5	2	2	-	9	6	3
Post Graduate	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Total	5	18	10	2	1	36	22	14

Not a single illiterate person was found to be seeking employment. On the other hand 9 persons who were graduates also seeking employment for the first time. There was only one person with post graduate degree who was seeking employment for the first time. The persons seeking employment for the first time were distributed according to educational level as 7 primary, 8 Matriculation/Secondary, 9 Higher Secondary and 2 Technical Diploma.

It will also be noticed from the above data that out of 36 persons seeking employment for the first time 22 have registered their names with the employment exchange whereas rest 14 have not done so which includes 3 graduates, 4 having higher secondary level, 4 with matriculation and 3 having primary education.

It was also noticed that only 2 persons who were previously employed as Clerks in State Transport and Gujarat Electricity Board for 1 year, had later become unemployed due to abolition their respective posts.

Statement IV.21

Details regarding previous employment

Description of occupation sought	Number where employment sought is in consonance with previous employment		Number where employment is not consonance with previous employment	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
Labour	-	-	1	-
Draftsman	-	-	1	-
Clerk	2	-	10	2
Bank Job	-	-	-	1
Peon-cum-Waterman	-	-	3	-
Carpenter	-	-	1	-
Rikshaw job	-	-	1	-
Clerk or Teacher	-	-	-	1
Peon-cum-Sweeper	-	-	3	-
Clerk-cum-Typist	-	-	2	3
Peon	-	-	2	-
Truck Driver	-	-	1	-
Cloth Stitches	-	-	-	1
Wireman	-	-	1	-
Total	2	-	26	8

Only in case of 2 males the employment sought was in consonance with their previous employment. In the past both males were employed as Clerks or the period of 1 year whereas in the rest of 34 persons the employment sought was not in consonance with their previous employment. The above data further shows that majority of unemployed persons had sought the post of Clerks (12) and Typists-cum-Clerks (5). The description of occupation sought given in the column 1 further shows the deteriorating position of employment in the town since Vadnagar being not a Taluka Headquarters most of the administrative offices are located in Kheralu town and hence youths get less opportunity of jobs.

Possession of land

The details regarding the households in possession of agricultural or Horticultural land inside town or within two kms. from outer periphery of town by selected locality are given in the following statement.

Statement IV.22

The details regarding the households in position of Agricultural or Horticultural land

Locality		No.of House-holds	No.of House-holds having agricul-tural or horticul-tural land inside or outside to town	Number of Households having agricultural or Horticultural land				
				Adjoining the house	within a distance of 1 Km. from house	Within a distance of 2 Kms from house	More than 3 Kms. from the house	Average size per house holds (in hecters
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	Sembhar wada	76	22	3	10	9	-	0.88
II	Amarthol Darwaja area	44	13	1	6	5	1	0.97
III	Ghaskol Darwaja area	43	2	-	1	1	-	0.55
IV	Amtol Darwaja area	53	20	1	5	13	1	0.53
V	Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	41	15	-	4	10	1	1.05
	Total	257	72	5	26	38	3	0.91

Out of 257 surveyed households 72 possessed agricultural or Horticultural land. On an average of 0.91 hectares per household. Of these 72 households, 5 households, have their land just adjoining the house, 26 possess the land within the distance of 1 Kms. from their house whereas many as 38 households have their land at the distance of 2 kms. from the house. Only 3 households were having land at a distance of more than 3 kms. from their house.

Crops Production

The details of crops, its production & its consumption by locality are given Appendix 2.

It will be seen that the wheat, jowar, bajari, rice and riados are the common crops grown by the cultivating households of all the five localities whereas the jiru was found to be grown by the households of locality I only the whole quantity of which is being marketed. The other crops which are being marketed wholly are Raidos and Arando (caster seed) while in rest of the crops some quantity is consumed by the households and some is sold away.

It is also observed that the average yield per cultivating household was above 600 quintles in respect of the wheat, in three localities and Bajari only in one locality (836). The average yield of these crops was however above 400 quintles per cultivating household in all localities, whereas in respect of crops like jiru, rice, adad, til, arando, raido, mung, math, etc., the avereage yield per cultivating household was even below 50 quintles. It is also noticed that in respect of cereals like wheat, bajari, juwar and rice the households were found to be consuming as well as marketing sizable quantity.

The above data indicates that town people still depend on agriculture to certain extent, which is also evident from the fact that about 32 per cent workers were found engaged in the agricultural activity.

Manpower

The details about manpower engaged in agricultural operations are given below.

Statement IV.23

Manpower engaged in agricultural operation

Size of holding	No. of house-holds possessing land	Number of households where agriculture operations are carried out by		
		Family worker alone	Family worker and hired workers	Hired workers alone
1	2	3	4	5
Below 0.50 hectares	37	24	9	4
0.50 - 0.99 hectares	15	6	2	7
1.00 - 1.99 hectares	13	4	4	5
2.00 - 2.99 hectares	4	1	2	1
3.00 - 3.99 hectares	2	-	-	2
4.00 - 4.99 hectares	1	1	-	-
Total	72	36	17	19

In all 72 households out of total 257 households possess some agricultural or horticultural land the size of holding has been shown in column 1. Out of 72 households a little more than half possess even less than 0.50 hectares of land whereas only 3 households were having 3 or more hectares of land to cultivate at their command. As many

as 15 households possess less than one hectare and land whereas 13 households also possess more than one but less than 2 hectares of land.

As regards the manpower engaged in agricultural operations it will be seen that exactly half of the cultivating households carried out such operations with the help of family workers alone whereas 17 households engaged hired workers in addition to family workers and as many as 19 households engaged only hired workers for carrying out different agricultural operations.

Animal Husbandry

The details regarding practice of animal husbandry by type at religion, caste, community are given in Appendix 3.

Out of total 257 surveyed households, 98 households keep different types of livestock and poultry which are 179 in number. It is also observed that out of total 179 livestock/poultry as many as 112 were buffaloes possessed by 62 households, 29 cows by 11 households, 26 bullocks by 19 households, 4 goats by 3 households and 4 donkeys by 1 household. So far as the possession of livestock by scheduled caste is concerned it is seen that only one Chamar household keeps one buffalo and one Bhangi household keeps 2 goats. One Muslim family keeps 1 goat. As regards the other Hindu communities it is observed that Thakor and Patel numbering 57 households keep maximum number of livestock, viz., 106 buffaloes, 24 bullocks, 10 cows, etc., whereas the 5 households of Rabari keep as many as 18 cows and 3 buffaloes.

Small Scale Industry

The details about household and small scale industry by type and location of household are given in the following statement.

Statement IV.24

Small scale industry

Types of products		No.of house-holds engaged in household & small scale industry	Number of households engaged in manufacture which are situated in				
			Locality I	Locality II	Locality III	Locality IV	Locality V
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agricultural Instrument	1	1	-	-	-	-
2	Gold & Silver ornament	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Manufacture of chappals	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	Manufacture of Doors, Chairs, Tables from wood	1	-	1	-	-	-
5	Manufacture of Bidi	2	-	1	1	-	-
6	Manufacture of Iron parts	1	-	-	1	-	-
7	Tailoring (cloths)	1	-	-	-	1	-
8	Printing work	1	-	-	-	1	-

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Manufacture of Earthern pots	1	-	-	-	-	1
10	Spinning of cotton	1	-	-	-	1	-
	Total	11	1	4	2	3	1

In all 11 different types of households and small scale industries existing in the town were studied in the sample area. It is also seen that each selected locality has atleast one such industry whereas locality II has 4 industries, locality IV has 3 and locality III has 2 such industries while only one industry is existing each in locality I & V.

It was also observed during the survey that out of 11 industries as many as 8 were located in the same house or adjoining house and 1 industry was located within 1 Km. from the house/household whereas 2 such industries were found 1-2 Kms. away from the household.

As regards the households belonging to religion/caste/community engaged in such industries it was observed that only Scheduled Caste belonging to Mochi caste was engaged in manufacturing of chappals/shoes. The other communities like Vaghari was engaged in production of agricultural instruments, soni in Gold and Silver Ornaments Dabgar in manufacture of bidis, Luhar in manufacture of iron parts, Sathwara in spinning of cotton, Darji in tailoring. One Mochi was also engaged in printing work while 2 Muslim households one each in preparation of wooden chairs and tables and manufacturing of bidis.

As regards the use of fuel or power in such household industries it was found that in most of the household industries manpower is being used. Coal is being used in the household industry like manufacture of Gold and Silver ornaments and manufacture of iron parts, in industry like manufacture of wooden doors, chairs and tables and industry of printing work the Electricity was used as fuel or power.

Professional and Private Practitioners

In the field of medical and health services the town Vadnagar has 13 doctors practising in the Allopathic branch of medicines of which 2 doctors are having post-graduate qualifications, Ayurvedic and Homeopathic practioners are six and one respectively. It was also observed that the town has no 'Hakim', viz., Unani Medical Practioners. All one qualified and registered Medical Practitioners. One Dentist was also found to be practising in the town.

There also exists Veternary Centre where a qualified Veternist was posted to attend the diseased cattle. Six Pharmacists and two Astrologers were also found settled in this town. Four Lawyers were also practising in the Civil Court.

Market

Establishment

No big industrial unit was found in the town. However, various types of small industries like rice mill, oil mill, printing press, preparation of T.V. Cabinets, manufacturing and repairing of Transformers, diamond cutting, motor rewinding, saw mill, etc., are existing in the town. The details relaitng to the type of industry and number of workers engaged, etc., are shown in the following statement.

Statement IV.25

Number of Establishments

Sr. No.	Name	No. of units	No. of workers
1	2	3	4
1	AIMAC Industry - T.V. Cabinet manufacturing	1	60
2	T.M.C. - Manufacture of Transformer and repairing	1	50
3	Diamond cutting	1	35
4	Saw Mill - Wood Cutting	5	11
5	Dyeing works - Dyeing of textiles	8	18
6	Rice Mill	1	5
7	Bidi Making	1	7
8	Oil Mill	3	16
9	Engineering works - welding and lathe works	2	7
10	Printing Press	5	10
11	*Pinal Industry* - Manufacturing of iron windows	3	7
12	Ice factory	1	1
13	Everest Engineering works - Moulding work	1	6
14	Motor rewinding works	3	3
15	Dhanani Dal (Corriander split) Manufacturing	1	7

It was also observed such manufacturing units are not functioning in a separate complex but they are got established in the residential houses. All the above industries excluding Dyeing and Bidi making are run by electricity.

It is seen from the above data that AIMAC, T.M.C. and Diamond Cutting industries are the developed ones to a certain extent since they engage more than 30 workers. Some industrial units like rice mill, oil mill, ice factory etc., are go in to production.

Eating Houses

In this town no good lodges or restaurants are found. Three restaurants serving the items of light refreshments are found which are located near the railway station and state Transport Bus Depot. Similarly two lodges without boarding facilities are also found in the interior of the town. The following statement gives the details of restaurants and lodges in the town and the average number of customers served by them everyday.

Statement IV.26

The details regarding lodges and restaurants in the towns

Type & Name	Location	Average customers per day	Specialities of the establishment if any	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1. Shivam restaurant	Near ST bus stand	500	Tea, cold drinks, light refreshment	Mostly bus passengers take benefit
2. Satkar restaurant	In Bajar near railway station	400	Only tea and coffee	Mostly railway passengers take benefit
3. Sahyog restaurant	In Bajar near railway station	400	Only tea and coffee	-do-
4. Sarasvati Lodge	Interior in town bajar	20	Full meal including chapatis, rice, dal etc.	People fro surrounding villages and outsiders
5. Sagar Lodge	Interior in town bajar	35	Full meal, including roti/chapatis, curd, dal, etc.	-do-

Banking facility

Each of the following bank has one branch in the town. (i) Bank of Baroda, (ii) Dena Bank (iii) Vadnagar Nagrik sahakari Bank, (iv) Mehsana District Central Co-operative Bank. Besides these banks the Savings bank of Post Office also provides the limited banking facilities to the town people. The details are shown in the following Statement.

Statement IV.27

Number of Depositors, Type of accounts and amounts deposited (in lakhs)

Type of Account	No.of Depositor	Amount deposited (in lakhs)
Fixed Deposit	10394	337.31
Saving Accounts	22910	169.22
Current Accounts	730	37.09
Others	81	4.69
	34115	548.31

A total of 34115 persons were operating one or other type of Bank account includs in the town. This number of persons from the adjoining rural areas also. The amount deposited under different schemes was about 548 lakhs. Fixed Deposit with 337.31 lakhs, followed by saving accounts with 169.22 lakhs where in highest number of persons was also found to be recorded with 22910 persons. The amount of about 5 lakhs was deposited under others. It seems that the saving capacity of Vadnagar people is quite good.

The banks in Vadnagar also provide loans to the people for different purposes. The total loans of 292.23 lakhs was advanced in the year 1986-87.

Wholesale Food Grain Market

In the old town there is no demarkation between the residential and marketing area i.e., houses are being used for shops as well as residence. However at present for wholesale trade a separate market yard, namely, "Agriculture Produce Market Committee Vadnagar Keralu' has been constructed. There are approximately 52 grain and oil seeds whole sale shops who stock Bajari, Wheat, Rice, Mung, Gram, Raido, Isabgul, Groundnut, etc. Their main customers are retail shopkeepers who have the capacity to purchase and store at a time when the cost of the particular commodity is cheap and the prices are likely to increase in the subsequent months. There are about 300 persons who work in these shops. The market had a business turn over of Rs. 317 lakhs. Patels, Banias and Modis Mainly are associated with such trade. No facility of warehouse or cold storage is found in the town. There are no commission agents involved between traders and producers. Direct purchase and sale transactions are found in the town. Therefore, the people who run such shops maintain very good relations with the cultivators of the surrounding villages. Important commodities sent from the town and brought to the town from outside during last year is given in the following statement.

Statement IV.28

Transport of commodities by rail/other public transport during last one year

Five important commodities exported/ sent from town		Total tannage of export/sent from the town during last one year		Five important commodities imported/ brought to town during last one year		Total tannage imported/ brought to town during last one year	
Name of commodity	Place of dispatch	Public Transport	In quintal	Name of Commo-dity	Places from were brought to town	Public Transport	In quintal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Raido	Mahesana Ahmadabad Unjha Vadodara	Truck	8,000	Wheat	Visnagar	Tractor, Truck	3,000
Aranda (Caster Seeds)	Mahesana Ahmadabad Vadodara Unjha	Truck	40,000	Rice	Bavla Khambhat	Truck	3,000
Isabgul	Sidhpur	-do-	5,500	Mug	Visnagar	Camal Cart, Tractor, Truck	500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Groundnut	Mahesana Unjha Vadodara Ahmadabad	-do-	200	Rice	-do-	-do-	500
Guvar	Bhantida Punjab	-do-	2,100	Gram	-do-	-do-	500
Total	-	-	55,800	-	-	-	7,500

It will be seen from the above data that the main commodities produced in surrounding villages are raido, caster seeds, isbgul, groundnut, etc., while the food grain like wheat, rice and pulses are brought from Visnagar, Bavla and Khambhat. The trucks are used as a means of transport for long distances where as for short distances tractors and camel carts are being used. it was also observed that due to shortage of railway wagons and due to their time consuming procedure the businessmen/traders do not prefers transport their goods by railway.

Besides the marketing yard the town has as many as 743 retail shops which are selling wheat, rice, bajari, jowar, etc., are more than 100 shops in the town there are average 2 to 3 persons working. These shops meet the requirements of food grains of the people of Vadnagar town and of the surrounding villages. The town is also trade centre of Kolhapur gur. The number of such shops is about 20 in the town. Vegetables, fruits, tea-shops, etc., are sold by hawkers who numbered about 50.

Fairs in the Town

Hatkeshvar Mahadev Fair

The temple of Hatkeshvar Mahadev is main and oldest in the town. The Archaeological Department has estimated the period of this temple as about 1200 years old. It is regarded as the Ista-Deva (Main God) of Nagar Brahmin Community.

An important fair is being held on the day of shivratri (Mahavad-13). About 8 to 10 thousand people from the nearby villages of the town attend this fair. This fair begins from the very morning and lasts upto mid-night, all religious functions like *Maha Puja* begins from early morning. The hawkers from the Vadnagar town as well as nearby places gather here for selling their things like toys, sweetmeatsese etc. On this day whole town gives a festive look and people do not attend any work except attending fair with full joy. All Hindu communities as well as Muslims also take part whole heartedly in this fair without any religion/caste barrier. Muslims of this town also keep their shops open till mid-night.

In the month of 'Shravan' a fair is being held on every Monday at this Temple since this is treated as religious month by all Hindus. In addition to Monday, a fair is also held on the day of Shitla Mata, Nag Panchami and Janmashtami. In such fairs not only the local people but also outsiders from the near by villages take active part in fair and in worship of Lord Shiva. There is also one Temple near Sharmsta tank having deity of Nagdevta. The big fair is in this temple also in the month of Shravan. It is said that most of the people purchase Nagdevta deity prepared from grass which is sold on there fairs for worshiping at home. Farmers especially believe that on worshiping Nagdevta their crops are protected from damage during the whole year.

The fair held at Hatkeshvar Mahadev temple

on the day of Janmashtmi is very important for the local as well as people of the nearby villages. They start coming early in the morning for attending this fair and worship the Shiv god in this temple. The people of Nagar Community come to attend this fair even from far off places, since the Hatkeshvar Mahadev is the family deity of Nagar brahmins.

CHAPTER V

ETHNIC AND SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Urbanisation leads to many sociological changes in human life. For example a planned and small family is seen more in urban areas than in the rural. The mortality rates are more controlled and comparatively less in urban places as compared to the rural areas. It is a matter of importance to study whether such conspicuous changes are visible in the composition of population of Vadnagar and whether such compositions point towards the progress of urbanisation in the town. The study will also provide the basis for viewing the heterogenity and density of population and the degree of interaction between the groups and individuals. Such analysis would be revealing and would answer the peculiarities in the economic, technological and social system prevailing in the town. In order to make any such assessment, the study of physical structure of the population in the context of its sociological aspects like ethnic composition, etc., appear quite necessary.

Nationality

Except one person there is no other foreign national in the town, he is a Pakistani who migrated to India after partition of the country in 1947. On further inquiry it was found that this person is a 44 year old Sindhi who first settled in Sidhpur town from where he migrated to Vadnagar. Later he got Indian national and is engaged in small business.

Population by Religion

Vadnagar mainly Hindu dominated and to certain extent Jain and Muslim religions are found. Christians are very few whereas Sikhs and Buddhists are not returned in the town. The population by religion is shown below:-

Statement V.1
Distribution of Population by Religion - 1981 Census

Religion	No.of House-holds	Population			Percentage to total population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindus	3925 (92.46)	20364	10187	10177	92.23	92.28	92.18
Muslims	283 (6.67)	1534	751	783	6.95	6.80	7.09
Jains	36 (0.85)	174	97	77	0.79	0.88	0.70
Christians	1 (0.02)	7	4	3	0.03	0.04	0.03
Sikhs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buddhists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4245 (100.00)	22079	11039	11040	100.00	100.00	100.00

The above data indicates that Hindus constitute the bulk of the total population with 92.23 per cent followed by Muslims with 6.95 per cent. The share of Jains being even less than one per cent, whereas the proportion of Christian is rather negligible.

In all 37 different castes/communities including scheduled castes have been covered in the sample. Besides the seven different scheduled castes there are 30 other communities namely Patels, Thakors, Brahmins, Vagharis, Raval, Ghanchi, suthars, Bhavsar, Bhoi, Darji, Kadia, Mali, Modh Vanias, Luhar, Ode, Prajapati, Rajput, Salat, Soni, Sindhi, Sathwara, etc. which were covered in the sample.

For convenience the whole town was divided into five localities for the purpose of sample survey. The population of scheduled castes so recorded is shown below:

Statement-V.2

The details of scheduled castes

Name of scheduled castes in Vadnagar covered in sample		No.of households	Population		
			Person	Male	Female
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chamar	5	31	14	17
2.	Garoda	4	24	13	11
3.	Vankar	4	19	9	10
4.	Bhangi	3	19	13	6
5.	Bawa Dedh	2	7	3	4
6.	Turi	2	12	8	4
7.	Mochi	1	6	2	4
	Total	21	118	62	56

According to 1981 Census the percentage of scheduled castes population to total population of Vadnagar comes to about 8.0 per cent.

Other Communities

The other castes found in the town alongwith their populations have been enumerated below.

Statement V.3

The details of other Castes

Name of caste		Total households	Population		
			Person	Male	Female
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Patel	58	258	129	129
2.	Thakor	52	332	167	165
3.	Muslim	18	88	40	48
4.	Brahmin	16	86	42	44
5.	Prajapati	11	74	41	33
6.	Vaghari	10	44	23	21
7.	Modh Vania	8	40	16	24
8.	Ghanchi	8	50	25	25
9.	Rabari	6	38	19	19
10.	Sathwara	6	25	12	13
11.	Rawal	5	23	14	9
12.	Bhavsar	5	24	11	13
13.	Luhar	4	25	12	13
14.	Soni	4	20	9	11
15.	Bhoi	3	28	15	13
16.	Chaudhari	2	7	4	3
17.	Dabgar	2	15	6	9
18.	Darji	2	6	3	3
19.	Mali	2	8	6	2
20.	Rajput	2	9	3	6
21.	Suthar	2	10	6	4
22.	Valand	2	10	4	6
23.	Barot	1	4	2	2
24.	Gadhavi	1	6	2	4
25.	Kadiya	1	6	4	2
26.	Ode	1	6	2	4

1		2	3	4	5
27.	Salat	1	1	-	1
28.	Sindhi	1	7	3	4
29.	Thakkar	1	1	-	1
30.	Naik	1	4	2	2
	Total	236	1255	622	633

Most of the caste names are associated with the type of occupation these castes pursue. For example Dabgar is a community which is primarily engaged in manufacturing and repairing of the Drums and Drum like musical instruments. Darji are the tailors who cut and stich the cloths. Ghanchis are the persons who extract oil from the till seeds, whereas Luhars are engaged in iron work and Suthars in carpentary and other wood work. Malis are the gardeners by profession. Patels are the agriculturists and economically better class of the society. Whereas, Muslims are the lower middle class group in the town engaged in the miscellaneous works. The Thakors are also basically agriculturist and belong to poor class few of them are engaged as agricultural labourers.

The above nomenclature also indicates towards the names of the profession attached with a particular caste or community.

Mother Tongue and subsidiary languages

Gujarati is the Mother tongue of majority of the people of the town. They communicate in this language. Females of the town more commonly speak and write only in this language. According to the survey data Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, Sanskrit and English enjoy the status of subsidiary languages. The figures given below indicate the classification of sample data by mother tongue.

Statement-V.4

Mother tongue, subsidiary languages of members as related to duration of stay in present residence

Mother tongue	Duration of stay in years	Number speaking subsidiary languages with reference to duration of stay								
		Hindi	English	Gujarati	Arabi	Sanskrit	Marathi	Urdu	Sindhi	Rajasthani
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gujarati	0-9	48	21	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	10 +	307	139	—	2	2	8	14	1	1
Hindi	0-9	—	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urdu	0-9	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		356	163	8	3	2	8	14	1	1

It will be seen that the 355 persons whose mother tongue is Gujarati have also knowledge of Hindi as a subsidiary language, 48 of them are here since 9 years and as many as 307 are for more than 10 years in the town. In all 163 members got recorded English as their subsidiary language while 14 as Urdu and 8 Marathi their subsidiary language. Out of 163 members whose subsidiary language is English 139 are staying since more than 10 years in the town and whose subsidiary language is either Urdu or Marathi are also staying since more than 10 years.

Those whose mother tongue is Hindi 7 persons got recorded their subsidiary language Gujarati and 3 English. The members of Urdu mother tongue one each recorded Hindi and Gujarati as their subsidiary language. In sample population 356 members got recorded Hindi, 163 English, 14 Urdu, 8 each Gujarati and Marathi as their subsidiary language and 3 recorded Arabian, 2 Sanskrit, 1 each Sindhi and Rajasthani as their subsidiary language.

Statement

Mother tongue and subsidiary

Mother tongue	Total speakers (Mother tongue)	Speakers of subsidiary language							
		Hindi		English		Sanskrit		Marathi	
		No.	Score	No.	Score	No.	Score	No.	Score
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gujarati*	1212	355	0.83	160	0.44	2	—	8	0.01
Hindi	17	—	—	3	0.64	—	—	—	—
Urdu	1	1	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1230	356		163		2		8	

V.5

language in Vadnagar

Urdu		Sindhi		Rajasthani		Gujarati		Arabian	
No.	Score	No.	Score	No.	Score	No.	Score	No.	Score
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
14	0.02	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.94	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3.00	—	—
14		1	—	1	—	8		3	—

* The total speakers excludes the persons aged 0-4 years.

Statement V-6 (a)

Mother tongue and subsidiary languages as related to Age and Sex

Age-group	No. of speakers of mother tongue Hindi who speak subsidiary language as				No. of speakers of mother tongue Urdu who speak subsidiary language as			
	Gujarati		English		Gujarati		Hindi	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15+	4	3	2	1	1	—	1	—
Total	4	3	2	1	1	—	1	—

Statement V.6 (b)

Age & Sex		No. of speakers of Mother tongue Gujarati who speak subsidiary language							
		Hindi	English	Sanskrit	Marathi	Urdu	Sindhi	Rajas-thani	Arabian
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-4	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-7	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8-10	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11-14	M	28	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	25	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
15 +	M	180	105	2	4	4	1	—	2
	F	117	48	—	3	10	—	1	1
Total	M	213	108	2	4	4	1	—	2
	F	142	52	—	4	10	—	1	1
	T	355	160	2	8	14	1	1	3

It is observed that amongst the speakers of Gujarati Mother Tongue the highest number i.e., 355 speak Hindi as their subsidiary language. The next highest i.e., 160 persons speak English as their subsidiary language. Their distribution in other language is rather

small. Males' dominate amongst the speaker of Hindi and English as their subsidiary languages.

Institutional Population

4 households with 27 members were recorded as institutional population in Vadnagar town. Thus the selected town has recorded only 0.75 per cent of total institutional population of the district as there are in all 138 households having 3092 such persons in the town.

Houseless Population

During 1981 Census there was no return of houseless population in the town.

Disabled Population

Apart from listing of Census houses some important data on the physically handicaped person was also recorded during the houselisting operations of 1980.

There were in all 36 disabled persons recorded in Vadnagar town of which 12 were totally blind, 16 totally crippled and 8 totally dumb persons. Thus Vadnagar town ranked 9th in recording disabled persons in the district. The lowest with 11 disabled persons was found in Kheralu town.

Population by Age and Sex

The details of the population covered in sample survey are given in the following statement.

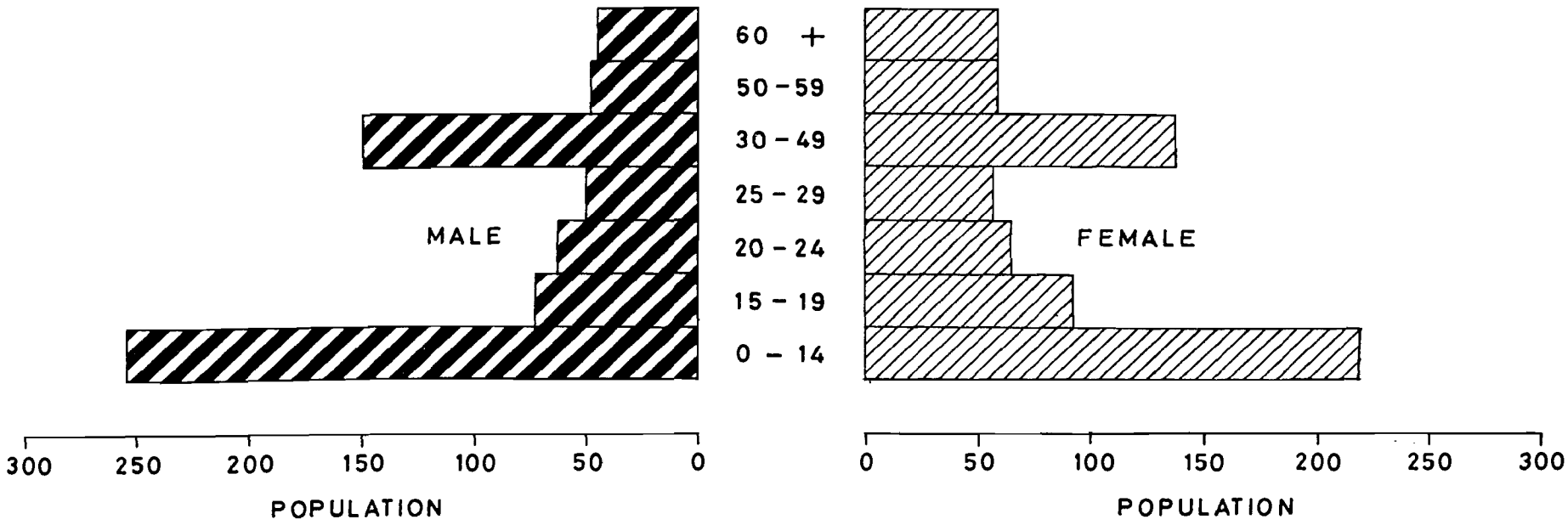
Statement V.7

Distribution of Population by Age and Sex

Age Group	Population			Percentage to total Population		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-14	473	255	218	34.45	37.28	31.64
15-19	164	72	92	11.94	10.53	13.35
20-24	126	62	64	9.18	9.06	9.29
25-29	108	51	57	7.87	7.46	8.27
30-49	287	150	137	20.90	21.93	19.89
50-59	109	48	61	7.94	7.02	8.85
60 +	106	46	60	7.72	6.72	8.71
Total	1373	684	689	100.00	100.00	100.00

It will be noticed that the age-group 0-14 has the largest bulk of population in the town being 34.45 per cent to the total population in the sample. The male population claims about 37.3 per cent of total male sample population under this age-group and females account for 31.6 per cent of the total female population. In short the people in the dependent age-groups of 0-14 and 60 years and above are found to have 42.17 per cent of the persons whereas

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
VADNAGAR



the working age-groups 15-24 and 25-59 years constitute 57.83% of the population. The respective percentages for males and females are 55.99% and 59.64%. The smaller percentages of 7.7, 6.7 and 8.7 of total persons, males and females respectively in the age-group 60 years and above indicates that the longevity of the people seems to be not much or very small number of persons only survive for more than 60 years.

Age, Sex and Marital Status

During the sample survey the marital status of 1373 persons of Vadnagar town was also recorded. The details are shown in the statement below.

Statement V.8

Distribution of population by Age, Sex and Marital Status

Age-Group	Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Separated		Total	
	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
0-14	255	218	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	255	218
15-19	67	71	5	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	92
20-24	31	15	31	46	—	—	—	2	—	1	62	64
25-29	7	5	44	51	—	—	—	1	—	—	51	57
30-49	4	1	140	124	5	11	1	1	—	—	150	137
50-59	—	—	46	47	2	14	—	—	—	—	48	61
60 +	1	—	35	17	10	43	—	—	—	—	46	60
Total	365	310	301	306	17	68	1	4	—	1	684	689

From the above data it will be seen that not a single male or female marries before the age of 15 years. It may also be seen that 5 boys and 21 girls out of total 72 boys and 92 girls in the age-group 15-19 years were married. Their percentages being 6.9 and 22.3 of total males and females in this age-group.

The above data further reveals that out of total of 121 females in age-group 20-29 years as many as 97 or 80 per cent are married. This figure for males is 75 or 66.4 per cent out of total 113. In the next age-group of 30-49 years out of total 150 males as many as 140 are married and 124 out of 137 females are also married.

The longevity of females seems to be more as compared to the life span of males since number of widows (68) is higher in comparison to widowers (17). Very few cases of divorces are recorded in the sample population whereas a case of separation pertaining to a female is observed.

Age at Marriage

A significant factor for determining the various economic aspects of society is to know the average age at marriage of males and females. It is generally observed that in the developed urban areas the males as well as females are comparatively better educated

and their age at marriage is higher than that of the rural areas. In a small town like Vadnagar this may not be true. In India the Sharda Act was passed and implemented as early as 1929. This Act prohibited legally any individual to marry under 14 years. Later on the Government has raised the age of marriage to 18 years for males and 16 years for females, and thereafter the age at marriage has been raised further to 18 years for females and 21 years for males.

It may be mentioned that our sample 20 and 71 cases of males and females marrying under 14 years of age have come to notice. The distribution of population by age at marriage is given below.

Statement V.9

Age at Marriage by Sex

Age at marriage (in yrs.)			Percentage to total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
Below 14 years	20	71	6.27	18.73
14-19	113	245	35.42	64.64
20-24	153	54	47.96	14.25
25-29	29	9	9.09	2.38
30-34	4	—	1.26	—
35-39	—	—	—	—
40-44	—	—	—	—
45 +	—	—	—	—
Total	319	379	100.00	100.00

The data reveals that 133 males or 42 percent of the total males married before attaining the age of 20. The corresponding number in respect of females is as high as 316 or 83.4 per cent. About 48 per cent of 153 of the total males married between 20 and 25 years and only about 9 per cent or 29 males married before attaining age of 29 years.

It is also observed that about 65 per cent (245) of the total females married at the age 14-19 years whereas 14 per cent (54) of the females married after or at the age of 20 years but before the age of 25 years. Only 2.4 per cent (9) of the females married at the age of 25-29 years. It will be noticed that 6.3 per cent (20) of the total males and 18.7 per cent (71) of the total females married before attaining the age of 14 years.

Community-wise details of the age at marriage are given below.

Statement V-10

Caste/Community-wise details of age at marriage

Age at marriage	Scheduled Castes		Other Communities including Muslims	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
Below 14	—	2 (7.14)	20 (6.78)	69 (19.66)
14-19	6 (25.00)	19(67.86)	107(36.27)	226 (64.39)
20-24	16 (66.67)	7(25.00)	137(46.44)	47 (13.39)
25-29	2 (8.33)	—	27 (9.15)	9 (2.56)
30-34	—	—	4 (1.36)	—
35-39	—	—	—	—
40-44	—	—	—	—
45+	—	—	—	—
Total	24 (100.00)	28(100.00)	295(100.00)	351 (100.00)

The data reveals that in respect of scheduled castes 2 out of 28 of 7.14 per cent females were found to be married at less than 14 years of age. Three fourth (3/4th) of females married before attaining age of 20 years. While maximum number of males 16 (66.67%) were fou d to be married at the age 20-24 years.

In respect of the other communities 20 males and as many as 69 females married before attaining age of 14 years. However, 64.39 per cent (226) of the total females married at the age of 14-19 years whereas the corresponding percentage of males comes to about 36 per cent. On the other hand 137 (46.44) per cent of males married at the age 20-24 years as against only 47 (13.39) per cent females.

Religion, Age at Marriage and Trend

The following statement shows the age at marriage by religion. It may be mentioned here that in sample survey only two religions namely Hindu and Muslim were covered.

Statement V.11

Age at Marriage by Religion

Age at marriage	Hindu		Muslim	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
Below 14	19 (6.23)	67(18.77)	1 (7.14)	4 (18.18)
14-19	110(36.07)	235(65.83)	3(21.43)	10 (45.46)

1	2	3	4	5
20-24	145(47.54)	46(12.88)	8(57.14)	8 (36.36)
25-29	27 (8.85)	9(2.52)	2(14.29)	—
30-34	4 (1.31)	—	—	—
35-39	—	—	—	—
40-44	—	—	—	—
45 +	—	—	—	—
Total	305(100.00)	357(100.00)	14(100.00)	22 (100.00)

The above data does not establish any definite trend between age at marriage and religion may be due to small sample size especially of Muslim population. It will be noticed that both Hindu and Muslim females at the age below 14 years were found to be married almost in equal proportion viz. a little more than 18 per cent of the total females married before reaching age of 14 years. Whereas the corresponding percentage in respect of males is 6 to 7 per cent.

Analysis further shows that in case of both Hindu and Muslim religions maximum males were found to be married at 20-24 years of age. The respective percentages were 47.54 per cent for Hindus and 57.14 per cent for Muslims, whereas the maximum number of females belonging to these religions were found to be married at age of 14-19 years. The percentages are 65.83 per cent for Hindus and 45.46 per cent for Muslims.

Education and Age at Marriage

The following statement gives the distribution of population by educational level and age at marriage.

STATEMENT V-12
Age at Marriage as related to Educational level

Statement

Age at Marriage as related

Educational level		Age at					
		Below 14		14-19		20-24	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Illiterate	3	52	29	147	48	31
2	Literate	—	1	—	—	—	—
3	Primary Edu. Stand. I to VII passed	11	17	56	72	36	14
4	Matriculation/Secondary edu. VIII-X passed	3	—	14	14	26	3
5.	Higher Secondary/Inter-mediate Std. XI-XII passed	3	1	14	11	30	5
6.	Technical Dip. or Certi. not equal to Degree	—	—	—	—	1	—
7	Graduate degree other than technical degree	—	—	—	1	7	1
8	Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	—	—	—	—	4	—
9	Engineering and Technology	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Total	20	71	113	245	153	54

V.12

to educational level

marriage									
25-29		30-34		35-39		40 +		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
7	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	88	234
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
11	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	117	108
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	17
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
29	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	319	379

It will be seen that about 19 per cent of the total females got married before 14 years and 64.6 per cent married between 14 to 19 years. This means that a little more than 83 per cent of the females married before reaching age of 20 years. Whereas such percentage in respect of males is only 41.71. The correlation between age at marriage and educational level further shows that the age at marriage increases with the increase in their education, which is evident from the fact that 22.2 per cent of the total illiterate females are married below 14 years of age. This percentage is reduced to 15.94 per cent in respect of females having primary education viz. the such percentage is nil in respect of females having education upto matriculation and secondary. It is also observed that 3.41 per cent of the illiterate males were married before the age of 14 years and 9.40 per cent of the males got married between 14-19 years.

The data further reveal that in respect of educational level illiterate, percentages of males and females married below the age of 20 years are 36.36% and 85.04 per cent respectively whereas in respect of educational standard 'Matriculation and Secondary' such percentages are reduced to 34 per cent and 70.6 per cent respectively. In the same category out of total 50 males as many as 30 males got married between 20-24 years which comes to 60 per cent of the total males. In short the above data indicates that the education has some impact on the age at marriage.

Average age at marriage

The details relating to average age at marriage as related to caste/other communities/religions and time of marriage etc. are shown in the following statement.

Statement V.13

The details relating to average age at marriage of Scheduled Castes and Other Communities

Scheduled Castes/ Communities/ Religions	No. of ever married		Average age at married of ever married males who married			Average age at marriage of ever married females who married		
	M	F	Earlier than 30 years	15-29 years	Within 15 years	Earlier than 30 years	15-29 years	Within 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Scheduled castes	24	28	19.40	20.77	20.90	15.57	17.00	17.36
All other communities	295	351	17.19	19.64	21.75	13.77	16.73	20.24
Hindus	305	357	17.31	19.76	21.68	13.87	16.76	19.96
Muslims	14	22	17.25	21.80	21.80	14.40	19.00	19.00
Total	319	379	17.30	19.87	21.69	13.91	16.87	19.90

The data indicates, that an average age at marriage for ever married males and females was found to be 17.30 years and 13.91 years respectively for those who married earlier than 30 years. Whereas those married within the period of 15 years the average age at marriage for the ever married males was recorded 21.69 years. It was 19.90 years for ever married females.

The data further show that the average age at marriage recorded for scheduled castes for three different duration was higher in comparison to other communities residing in the town except the 'period of within 15 years' for males where it was slightly less. It is surprising to note here that the average age at marriage recorded for Hindus was quite lower as compared to the Muslim population. In reason for such findings could be attributed to the small sample size.

Statement-V.14

The details regarding average age at marriage as related to educational level and time of marriage.

Educational level		Number of ever married		Average age at marriage of ever married males who married			Average age at marriage of ever married females who married		
		M	F	Earlier than 30 years	15-19 years	With in 15 years	Earlier than 30 years	15-19 years	With in 15 years
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Illiterate	88	234	18.58	20.00	22.10	14.11	16.63	17.27
2.	Literate (without Ed. level)	-	1	-	-	-	-	3.00	-
3.	Primary education from Std. I to VII passed	117	108	16.69	19.75	21.26	14.85	17.61	18.77
5.	Matriculation/Secondary education from Std. VIII to X passed	48	17	16.40	18.87	21.14	-	16.71	17.80
6.	Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/Pre-University Std. XI to XII passed	50	17	16.00	19.32	18.48	-	17.33	15.60
8.	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1	-	-	-	18.00	-	-	-
9.	Graduate degree other than technical degree	9	2	16.00	24.00	23.33	-	18.00	23.00
10.	Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	5	-	-	22.25	22.00	-	-	-
11.	Engineering and Technology	1	-	-	17.00	-	-	-	-
	Total	319	379	17.25	19.73	21.06	14.33	16.89	17.60

Average Age at Marriage and Education

The data do not show any correlation between the average age at marriage and the educational level of the residents of Vadnagar town. This is evident from the fact that the

average age at marriage worked out for illiterate males was found to be more as compared to males who had got primary education. However, in respect of ever married females a little difference has been observed for all the three periods of marriage. In rest of the educational levels the sample size does not allow us to draw any meaningful inferences. On the contrary data further show the fact that in case of both males and females having educational level upto secondary or higher secondary the average age at marriage was lower.

Age at First Marriage as related to age at effective marriage and time of marriage

The details of age at first marriage as related to age at effective marriage and time of marriage have been presented below.

Statement-V.15

Age at First marriage as related to age at Marriage and time of Marriage

Age at first marriage	No.of ever married		Average age at effective marriage to ever married males who married			Average age at effective marriage of ever married females who married		
	M	F	Earlier than 30 years	15-29 years	Within 15 years	Earlier than 30 years	15-29 years	Within 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Below 10	6	19	18.40	22.00	-	16.44	16.00	20.00
10 - 14	16	54	18.50	18.00	24.00	15.03	16.20	15.67
15 - 19	111	242	18.09	19.14	18.52	17.16	17.11	17.52
20 - 24	153	55	22.33	21.91	21.97	20.17	20.54	20.81
25 - 29	29	9	25.20	25.29	26.12	25.50	25.60	27.50
30 - 34	4	-	-	30.00	30.67	-	-	-
35+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	319	379	19.81	21.10	21.96	16.74	17.90	18.42

There are 6 males whose age at first marriage was below 10 years. Their average age at effective marriage who married since 15 to 29 years was found to be 22 years. The corresponding effective marriage age for females was only 16 years. It is generally observed that average age at effective marriage increases with the increase in age at first marriage. This is evident from the fact for males whose age at first marriage was between 25 to 29 years the average age at effective marriage was recorded 25.20, 25.29 and 26.12 years for the three respective marriage durations. Corresponding average age at effective marriage in respect of females was 25.20, 25.60 and 27.50 years for the respective marriage durations.

Inter-religious marriage

No incidence of inter-religious marriages was recorded in the five localities surveyed in the town. This supports the fact that the residents of the town seem to be orthodox.

Inter-caste Marriage

During the survey no case of inter-caste marriages was recorded. It may however be possible that the respondents might have concealed such information during the survey.

Widow Re-marriage

The following statement gives the details relating to widow/widower re-marriage by age of becoming widow/widower.

Statement - V.16

The details relating to widow/widower remarriage by age of becoming widow/widower

Caste/ Communities	Number reporting to have widow/ widower at age			Number remarried out of those who become widow/ widower at the age of		
	Below 25 years	25-34 years	35 & above	Below 25 years	25-34 years	35 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Widows						
Scheduled Castes	-	-	3	-	-	-
Other Communities	4	10	50	1	1	-
Total	4	10	53	1	1	-
Widowers						
Scheduled Castes	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other Communities	5	4	13	5	3	-
Total	5	4	14	5	3	-

In all 67 females reported to have become widow at different ages. Out of which as many as 53 females had become widows at the age of 35 and above years whereas 10 became widows between the ages of 25 34 years and remaining 4 females reported to have become widow even below the age of 25 years. It will be noticed that out of 67 widows only 2 are reported to have remarried. Three females also became widow, belonging to scheduled caste of which no one remarried.

The above data further show that out of 23 widowers (males) as many as 8 were remarried which comes to 34.9 per cent. The data indicate that the widow remarriage does not seem to be as common prevelant in the town as widowers remarriage. It may be inserted that widow re-marriages are not prohibited but at the same time they are not common.

Divorced/Separated - Remarriage

Statement V.17

The details regarding the Divorced/Separated and Remarriage

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number reporting to have become divorced/separated at the age			Number remarried of those who become divorced separated at the age of		
	Below 25 years	25-34 years	35+ years	Below 25 years	25-34 years	35+ years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MALES						
Scheduled Castes	2	-	-	2	-	-
Other Communities	2	4	-	2	2	-
Total	4	4	-	4	2	-
FEMALES						
Scheduled Castes	2	-	-	1	-	-
Other Communities	3	1	-	2	-	-
Total	5	1	-	3	-	-

Out of divorced or separated males in the age group below 25 years all remarried whereas those who were separated or divorced (4) between 25 to 34 years half (2) of them remarried. Most of the divorced or separated males belonging to scheduled castes reported to have remarried.

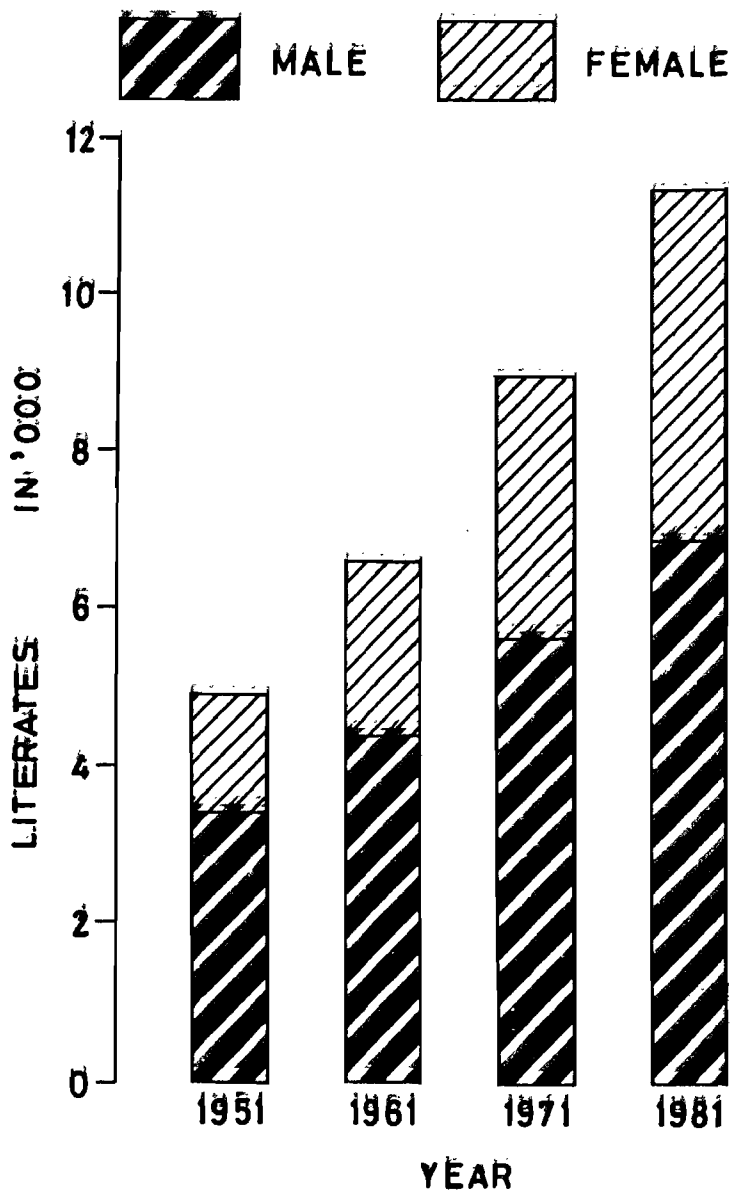
Out of 6 females all except reported to have become divorced or separated at the age below 25 years out of these only 3 remarried. Thus it can be said that the married life of the town people is quite smooth and happy. Though Divorced/separation cases are not many, but remarriage is permitted.

Literacy

Literacy is treated to be an important component of the population characteristics. After the freedom of the country the national Government has made planned and systematic efforts to educate the people. The five year plans made special allocations for spreading the literacy in the country. Though the growth of population of Vadnagar has not been of great significance the spreading of literacy in the town seems to be satisfactory. In 1951 the total literacy rate was recorded to be a little more than 34.00 per cent with 48 per cent and 21 per cent for males and females, respectively. In next two decades the total literacy rate increased to 41.00 per cent and 46.00 per cent respectively. During this period the female literacy rate also increased considerably. In the last Census (1981) the total literacy rate for the town was about 52.00 per cent while for males it was a little more than 62.00 per cent.

The growth of literacy in comparison to the rest of the urban units of the district further indicates that the crude literacy rate recorded during 1981 Census in respect of the selected

GROWTH OF LITERACY
VADNAGAR
1951-1981



town is lowest (51.75%) among all towns of the district except Harij (45.72%). Thus the Vadnagar remains a little behind so far as general literacy in the urban units of the district is concerned.

It is also surprising that the general literacy rate was lower in Vadnagar town than all towns during all periods except Harij, Kheralu and Mansa in 1961. The selected town is also lagging behind in literacy of males and females both as compared to other towns of the district. Thus, above data relating to the number of literates recorded at different Censuses broadly indicate that the general literacy does not seem to have come up to the desired level in Vadnagar as compared to the other urban units of the district. Therefore Vadnagar requires more efforts to be made in regard to educational field.

Statement-V.18

Growth of Literacy in Vadnagar since 1951

Year	Total literates			Percentage of literates		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951	4932	3396	1536	33.97	48.05	20.61
1961	6634	4410	2224	41.10	54.82	27.48
1971	8953	5639	3314	46.32	57.84	34.60
1981	11387	6913	4474	51,57	62.62	40.53

Source: District Census Hand Book.

Age, Sex and Educational Level

The survey findings also show the distribution of population according to age, sex and educational level. The details are given in the statement below.

Statement-V.19

The distribution of Population according to Age, Sex and Educational level

Educational level	Age and Sex											
	5-14		15-24		25-34		35-49		50 +		Total	
	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
1. Illiterate	35	43	28	58	23	48	20	53	33	89	139	291
2. Literate (without educational level)	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
3. Primary education from standard-I to VII passed	122	102	28	26	22	25	37	36	53	33	262	222
5. Matriculation/Secondary education from Standard VIII to X passed	18	12	53	44	20	6	21	7	2	-	114	69

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6.	Higher Secondary/Inter-mediate/Pre-University Standard XI to XII passed	-	-	12	21	18	8	24	4	6	-	60	33
8.	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
9.	Graduate degree other than technical degree	-	-	4	3	5	3	4	2	-	-	13	8
10.	Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	5	-
11.	Engineering and Technology	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
	Total	175	159	135	153	88	91	110	102	95	122	603	627

The total number of illiterates in the different age-groups were found to be 139 and 291 for males and females respectively. The maximum number was in the age-group 50 years and above. Those possessing primary education from standard-I to VIII were 484 with 262 males and 222 females. Matriculate numbered 183. Graduates other than technical degree holders were found to be 13 males and 8 females while post-graduates were only 5 males. Person having degree of Engineering and Technology were 1 each male and female. The literacy rate for males comes to about 77 per cent and for females it is about 53.6 per cent and for persons it comes to about 65 per cent.

The crude literacy rate on the basis of sample population comes to about 58.3 per cent. It is 67.8 per cent for males and 48.8 per cent for females.

The literacy data for scheduled castes and other selected community having more than 30 persons covered in sample are also presented in the following statement to have general idea of literacy.

Statement-V.20

Distribution of Population by Caste/Community, Age, Sex and Educational Level

Scheduled Caste/ Community	Educational level	Age and Sex										Total	
		5-14		15-19		20-24		25-34		35 +			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
S.C.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Bhangi	3	5	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	10	3
	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Chamar	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	2	2	3	3	8
	3	4	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	7	7
	5	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bawa-Dedh	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Garoda	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	4
	3	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	5
	5	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	-
Mochi	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	6	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Turi	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	3
	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1
	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Vankar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3
	5	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	3
	6	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Brahmin	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4
	3	11	7	-	-	-	1	-	2	7	10	18	20
	5	3	2	2	5	1	2	1	-	-	1	7	10
	6	-	-	2	1	1	1	2	-	2	1	7	3
	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	2	1	5	4
	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Ghanchi	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
	3	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	11	10
	5	3	-	1	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	7
	6	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	5	-	8	3
	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Modh Vania	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
	3	5	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	7	9
	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	5
	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	2	2	5
	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1
Patel	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	24	5	30
	3	26	27	-	-	1	-	3	12	22	20	52	59
	5	7	4	13	11	3	3	8	4	10	3	41	25
	6	-	-	-	3	1	-	4	4	8	-	13	7
	8	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-
Prajapati	1	1	1	2	-	-	3	-	3	6	9	9	16
	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	3	6	1	1	2	1	2	4	2	3	1	15	8
	5	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	8	-
	6	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	4	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rabari	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	3	3	1	7	6	13
	3	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	3
	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Thakor	1	15	25	5	22	15	21	15	17	27	47	77	132
	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	3	25	10	9	-	3	-	5	1	13	1	55	12
	5	1	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	11	-
	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	4	-
Muslim	1	3	1	1	-	-	2	-	3	3	11	7	17
	3	3	8	2	5	2	4	4	-	4	2	15	19
	5	-	-	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	-	8	5
	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1
	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Other Communities	1	11	9	2	4	1	1	5	11	9	27	28	52
	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	3	19	25	2	1	3	7	3	8	27	20	54	61
	5	3	2	5	6	6	1	4	-	3	2	21	11
	6	-	-	2	5	1	2	5	3	6	1	14	11
	8	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	9	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	3	2
	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
All Scheduled Castes (all SCs)	1	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	8	5	10	6	22
	3	16	12	2	1	2	1	3	-	6	7	29	21
	5	-	-	6	4	3	1	-	-	2	-	11	5
	6	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	3	-	6	3
	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-

The serial number in col. 2 correspond with the serial numbers of educational standards given in statement V-19.

Education and Caste

The statement given below gives the distribution of students according to age, sex and religion.

Statement-V.21

Distribution of students by age-sex and religion

Religion	Age	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu	5-9	69	63	53	46	16	17
	10-14	99	84	90	57	9	27
	15-19	66	84	40	42	26	42
	20-24	59	57	12	4	47	53
	25+	277	297	1	2	276	295
Total		570	585	196 (34.39)	151 (25.81)	374 (65.61)	434 (74.19)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Muslim	5-9	5	4	5	3	-	1
	10-14	1	5	1	5	-	-
	15-19	6	8	3	1	3	7
	20-24	3	7	-	-	3	7
	25+	18	18	-	-	18	18
Total		33	42	9 (27.27)	9 (21.43)	24 (72.73)	33 (78.57)
Grand Total		603	627	205 (34.00)	160 (25.52)	398 (66.00)	467 (74.48)

The town has predominant Hindu population which comes to more than 90 per cent of the total population. In the sample survey Hindu and Muslim religions have been covered. The town has 51.59 per cent literacy rate as per 1981 Census, whereas proportion of literates as per the survey was 58.4 percent.

It will be seen that out of total 603 males, 205 (34.00%) are studying. The Corresponding number in respect of females is 160 (25.52%).

This means that 66 per cent males and a little more than 74 per cent females are not studying. The above data further indicate that only 34.39 per cent of males and 25.81 per cent of females belonging to Hindu religion are studying. The figures in respect of Muslim religion are still less which are 27.27% males and 21.43% for females.

The analysis of above data further disclose that the position in the different age-groups of 5-9 and 10-14 contribute fairly satisfactory for those studying in educational institutions. The proportion in respect of males in age-group 5-14 was as high as 85.12 per cent which has reduced to 60.61 per cent in the higher age-group of 15-19 years. The proportion further dropped down to only 20.33 per cent in age-group 20-24. The proportion of females attending educational institutions in age-group 5-14 was 70.7 per cent which reduced to 50 per cent in next higher age-group of 15-19 years.

The corresponding figures in the age-group 20-24 has decreased to only 7.02 per cent. The different percentages of different age-groups point to the fact that majority of youngsters left their study after age of 19 years. As the sample is quite small so the inferences for Muslims can not be drawn. The data show that not a single male or female under age-group 20-24 attends any educational institution, whereas in case of Hindus the corresponding number was 7.02 per cent.

Scheduled Caste Children in Educational Institutions

The scheduled castes constitute the economically weaker section of the society. Since the attainment of independence the Government has always planned for the promotion of education amongst the persons who constitute the weaker section of the society.

The following statement provides the distribution of students by caste/tribe/community and age and sex.

Statement-V.22

Distribution of Students by Age, Sex and caste/community

	Name of caste/ community	Age-group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bhangi (S.C.)	5-9	2	1	2	1	-	-
		10-14	3	-	3	-	-	-
		15-19	1	-	-	-	1	-
		20-24	2	1	-	-	2	1
		25 +	3	3	-	-	3	3
	Total		11	5	5	1	6	4
2.	Chamar (S.C.)	5-9	1	1	1	1	-	-
		10-14	3	4	3	2	-	2
		15-19	2	4	2	2	-	2
		20-24	3	-	-	-	3	-
		25 +	5	7	-	-	5	7
	Total		14	16	6	5	8	11
3.	Bawa Dedh (S.C.)	5-9	-	1	-	1	-	-
		10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
		15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
		20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
		25 +	2	2	-	-	2	2
	Total		2	3	-	1	2	2
4.	Garoda (S.C.)	5-9	2	2	2	1	-	1
		10-14	2	2	2	1	-	1
		15-19	3	-	1	-	2	-
		20-24	1	-	-	-	1	-
		25 +	3	5	-	-	3	5
	Total		11	9	5	2	6	7
5.	Mochi (S.C.)	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
		15-19	-	2	-	2	-	-
		20-24	1	1	1	-	-	1
		25 +	1	1	-	-	1	1
	Total		2	4	1	2	1	2
6.	Turi (S.C)	5-9	1	-	1	-	-	-
		10-14	-	1	-	1	-	-
		15-19	1	-	1	-	-	-
		20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
		25 +	3	3	-	-	3	3
	Total		5	4	2	1	3	3

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Vankar (S.C.)	5-9	1	-	1	-	-	-
		10-14	1	2	1	2	-	-
		15-19	1	3	1	3	-	-
		20-24	2	1	2	-	-	1
		25 +	4	4	-	-	4	4
	Total		9	10	5	5	4	5
8.	All Scheduled Castes/All SCs.)	5-9	7	5	7	4	-	1
		10-14	9	9	9	6	-	3
		15-19	8	9	5	7	3	2
		20-24	9	3	3	-	6	3
		25 +	21	25	-	-	21	25
	Total		54	51	24	17	30	34
9.	Other Communities (30)	5-9	67	62	51	45	16	17
		10-14	91	80	82	56	10	24
		15-19	64	83	38	36	26	47
		20-24	53	61	9	4	44	57
		25 +	274	290	1	2	273	288
	Total		549	576	180	143	369	433
10.	All Communities and all religions	5-9	74	67	58	49	16	18
		10-14	100	89	91	62	10	27
		15-19	72	92	43	43	29	49
		20-24	62	64	12	4	50	60
		25 +	295	315	1	2	294	313
	Total		603	627	205	160	399	467

Analysis of various age-groups further indicate that 78.38 per cent of total males in the age-group 5-9 years attend schools. The respective percentage for female is 73.14%. In the next age-group of 10-14 the percentage in respect of male has increased to 90%, while same for females has reduced to 69.66 per cent. The respective percentage for males and females in the age-group 15-19 years are 59.72 per cent and 46.74 per cent whereas in the age-group 20-24 years the proportion has reduced to 19.35 per cent in respect of males and only 6.25 per cent in case of females who are attending educational institutions. Thus the above proportions indicate the fact that majority of males and most of the females discontinue their study after the age of 19 years.

As regards the other 30 communities covered in the sample the percentages of attending educational institutions in respect of males and females are 32.8 per cent and 24.8 per cent whereas such proportion in respect of seven scheduled castes together comes to 44.4 per cent and 33.3 per cent respectively. These proportions are quite high in comprison to other communities. This little variability may also be due to small sample size of scheduled castes covered in sample. However, the picture seems somewhat rosy in case of scheduled caste population especially after attainment of political independence since it will be seen that under age-group 5-19 years out of 24 males as many as 21 are attending educational institutions. Such figure in case of females are 17 in the same age-group. The

proportion in respect of individual scheduled caste in the age-group 5-19 years is also quite encouraging. It is also observed that like other communities the proportion of attending school/educational institution after the age of 19 years is has a steep fall in respect of individual scheduled caste.

Statement-V.23

The Statement giving the code of different Educational level

Level of education	No of points allotted to each individual with reference to educational level
1	2
Illiterate	0
Literate without educational level	1
Primary (education from Std. I to VII Passed)	2
Matriculation/Secondary/ Intermediate/Pre-University (from VIII to XII passed)	3
Technical Diploma not equal to degree	4
Post-graduation/graduate degree other than technical degree or	5
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree and Engineering and Technology	6

In order to obtain the average per head score the total score of all individuals, male and female has been divided by the total number of individuals.

(i) Educational Score

The statement given below shows locality-wise distribution of population by average educational score per head.

Statement-V.24

The statement showing distribution of population by the average per head educational score by Locality.

Locality	Population			Score Education		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Locality-I Sembharwada	345	162	183	1.77	2.06	1.51
Locality-II Amarthol Darwaja inside area	212	106	106	1.23	1.61	0.84
Locality-III Ghaskol Darwaja area	223	107	116	1.36	1.60	1.13
Locality-IV Amtol Darwaja area	257	132	125	1.57	2.00	1.12
Locality-V Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	193	96	97	2.08	2.47	1.69
Total	1230	603	627	1.61	1.95	1.27

The data reveal that the average educational score is 1.61, and it is 1.95 among males and 1.27 among females. If, taken by locality, it is highest in locality-V with 2.08 followed by locality-I with 1.77 whereas the average score is lowest in locality-II with 1.23. The almost same trend of education score among males and females is observed.

(ii) Average Educational Score of Caste/Community

The details relating to distribution of households by caste/tribe and community and average educational score are shown in the statement given hereunder:

Statement-V.25

Distribution of population by Caste/Community and average educational score

Caste/Tribe/ Community	No. of house-holds	Population			Average educational score			
		P	M	F	P	M	F	Per house-hold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Scheduled Castes								
Bhangi	3	16	11	5	1.81	2.09	1.20	9.66
Chamar	5	30	14	16	1.43	1.85	1.06	8.60
Bawa Dedh	2	5	2	3	1.60	3.00	0.66	4.00
Garoda	4	20	11	9	1.70	2.18	1.11	8.50
Mochi	1	6	2	4	2.66	2.50	2.75	16.00
Turi	2	9	5	4	1.00	1.40	0.50	4.50
Vankar	4	19	9	10	2.36	3.00	1.80	11.25
Other Communities								
Barot	1	4	2	2	2.25	1.25	2.00	9.00
Bhavsar	5	21	9	12	2.57	2.66	2.50	10.80
Bhoi	3	27	14	13	1.74	2.07	1.38	15.66
Brahmin	16	80	39	41	2.60	2.79	2.41	13.00
Chaudhari	2	5	2	3	2.20	3.00	1.66	5.50
Dalgar	2	12	4	8	2.16	3.25	1.62	13.00
Darji	2	6	3	3	2.66	3.33	2.00	8.00
Gadhvi	1	4	2	2	0.75	1.50	-	3.00
Ghanchi	8	47	24	23	2.38	2.58	2.13	14.00
Kadiya	1	4	2	2	1.75	2.50	1.00	7.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Luhar	4	23	11	12	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.75
Mali	2	8	6	2	2.37	2.50	2.00	9.50
Modh Vania	8	37	15	22	2.70	3.06	2.45	12.50
Muslim	18	75	33	42	1.66	2.03	1.38	7.35
Naik (Targala)	1	10	4	6	3.00	3.25	2.83	15.00
Ode	1	4	1	3	1.50	2.00	1.33	6.00
Patel	58	238	117	121	2.14	2.51	1.78	8.79
Prajapati	11	62	36	26	1.40	1.86	0.76	7.70
Rabari	6	32	14	18	1.00	1.28	1.00	5.33
Rajput	2	6	2	4	1.50	2.50	1.00	4.50
Raval	5	20	11	9	1.10	1.63	0.44	4.40
Salat	1	1	-	1	2.00	-	2.00	2.00
Sathwara	6	25	12	13	1.84	2.25	1.46	7.66
Sindhi	1	7	3	4	2.00	2.00	2.00	14.00
Soni	4	20	9	11	2.30	2.33	2.27	11.50
Suthar	2	10	6	4	2.40	2.66	2.00	12.00
Thakkar	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Thakor	52	292	147	145	0.61	1.04	0.17	3.46
Vaghari	10	36	18	18	0.30	0.50	0.11	1.10
Valand	2	8	3	5	2.37	2.33	2.40	9.50
Grand Total	257	1230	603	627	1.61	1.95	1.27	7.71

Statement-V.26

Distribution of households by type of households and average educational Score

Type of households		No. of house-holds	Population			Average educational score			
			P	M	F	Per head			Per house-hold
						P	M	F	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Nuclear	22	22	6	16	0.77	1.16	0.62	0.77
2.	Supplemented Nuclear	13	26	13	13	1.50	2.00	1.00	3.00
3.	Sub-nuclear	94	445	236	209	1.96	2.17	1.73	9.31
4.	Single person (self)	9	34	10	24	2.00	2.50	1.79	7.55
5.	Supplemented sub-nuclear	33	178	76	102	1.66	2.06	1.36	8.96
6.	Collateral joint	22	105	55	50	1.61	2.18	1.00	7.72
7.	Supplemented Collateral joint	9	34	14	20	1.58	2.00	1.30	6.00
8.	Lineal joint	51	361	181	180	1.26	1.65	0.87	8.98
9.	Supplemented Lineal joint	4	25	12	13	0.16	0.33	-	1.00
10.	Lineal collateral joint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Supplemented lineal collateral joint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	257	1230	603	627	1.61	1.95	1.27	7.71

It will be seen that among seven scheduled castes the average educational score is highest for Mochi with 2.66 which is closely followed by Vankar with 2.36 whereas it is lowest for Turi with 1.00. Among males the average educational score is highest with 3.00 for Bawa Dedh and Vankar castes. So far as females are concerned it is highest with 1.86 for Vankar and lowest with 0.50 for Turi. The average educational score per household was found to be recorded highest with 16.00 for Mochi followed by Vankar with 11.25. For the remaining scheduled castes it is below 10.

Among other than scheduled caste communities it will be observed that the average educational score is highest with 3.00 in respect of Naik. Whereas for the rest of the

communities it is below 3, the highest being 2.70 for Modh Vania very closely followed by Darji with 2.66 and Brahmin with 2.60. The identical trend is also observed in respect of males and females.

So far as the average educational score per household is concerned it will be seen that the Bhoi community has recorded the highest score with 15.66 very closely followed by Naik with 15.00. It is seen that the average educational score is found to be above 10 in respect of Bhavsar (10.80), Brahmin (13.00), Dabgar (13.00), Ghanchi (14.00), Modh Vania (12.50), Sindhi(14.00), Soni (11.50), and Suthar (12.00). The general average educational score per household is found to be recorded 7.71.

As regards the distribution of households by type and educational score in Vadnagar the single persons (self) family have highest score with 2.00 very closely followed by sub-nuclear families with 1.96 and supplemented sub-nuclear families with 1.66. The lowest educational score with only 0.16 was found in supplemented lineal joint families. The nuclear households have recorded the educational score as low as 0.77.

As regards the average educational score per household it will be seen that the sub-nuclear families have highest score with 9.31 closely followed by lineal joint with 8.98 and supplemented sub-nuclear with 8.96. The lowest score with 0.77 is found in nuclear families followed by supplemented lineal joint with 1.00.

Non-enrolment in school

The details regarding the default in enrolling children in school by scheduled castes and other communities.

The details regarding default in enrolling children in school by scheduled castes and other communities of head of household are given in 'Appendix-4'.

Out of total 257 households surveyed in the sample 98 households had no child of school going age (5-14 years). Whereas rest of the 159 households were having school going age children of which 52 had only male children and 39 have only female children. While 68 households had both male and female children of school going age. It has been also found that 7 were such households amongst the scheduled castes who had no child of school going age.

It is further observed that out of 52 households having only male children 4 failed to send all children to school and 2 households failed to send some of the children. Whereas out of 39 households having only female children of school going age 8 failed to send all children to school. It is also noticed that out of 68 households having both male and female school going age children only 4 households failed to send both to the school and 2 households seen to have failed to send male children only to school while 6 households also failed to send only female children to school. It is further observed from the above data that 4 households failed to send some male and female children to school. However, overall picture seems to be quite rosy since very few households have failed to send their male and female children to school. The trend observed in case of total number of households is also more or less same in respect of other communities covered in the sample. In short the position regarding enrollment of school going age children belonging to different communities covered in the sample is fairly satisfactory.

The details relating to the household default consistency by sex in enrolling children as related to educational level, caste or community of head of household, etc. are shown below:

The meaning of different terms are explained as under:

Default consistency

It means both male and female children of school going age are not enrolled in the school.

Default Inconsistency

It means all male children of school going age enrolled in school but such female children are not enrolled.

Default Inconsistency (un-structured)

Its meaning is that some male and some female children are enrolled and others are not.

The details are shown in the following statements.

Statement V.27

Households default consistency in enrolling school going children by caste/community

Caste/Community	No. of households with both male and female children of school going age and having default consistency	No of households having default consistency by education level of head of household	
		Illiterate	Primary education (I to VII Std. passed)
1	2	3	4
Luhar	1	1	-
Thakor	3	1	2
Total	4	2	2

Statement V.28

Households default inconsistency in enrolling school going children by caste/community

Caste/Community	No. of households with both male and female children of school going age and having default inconsistency	No of households having default inconsistency by education level of head of household	
		Illiterate	Matriculation/ Secondary education (VII to X passed)
1	2	3	4
Raval	1	1	-
Thakor	5	4	1
Total	6	5	1

Statement V.29

Households default inconsistency (unstructured) in enrolling children in school by caste/community

Caste/Community	No. of households with both male and female children of school going age and having default inconsistency (unstructured)	No of households having default inconsistency (unstructured) by education of head of household	
		Illiterate	Primary education (I to VII Std. passed)
1	2	3	4
Bhoi	1	-	1
Thakor	2	2	-
Vaghari	1	-	1
Total	4	2	2

The data presented in above three statements reveals that out of 4 households having both male and female school going age children 2 households were having default consistency whose head of households was illiterate whereas for such rest of 2 households head of the household was having primary education. It is also seen that 3 households belonged to Thakor community of Hindu religion and one to Luhar community.

From the data given in the next statement it will be noticed that there were 6 households having default inconsistency in enrolling school going age children out of which in 5 the head of household was illiterate respectively belonged to Thakor and Raval community of Hindu religion whereas in case of remaining one household the head of household was having education level matriculation or secondary.

The third statement indicates the households having default inconsistency (unstructured) in enrolling children in the school. There were 4 such households belonging to Bhoi, Thakor and Vaghari community of Hindu religion. Out of 4 such households in case of 2 households the head was illiterate and remaining 2 households were having head of household with primary education. It is also observed that above type of households to not seem to have found in Muslim religion may be because of small sample size.

Household Default in enrolling children in school as related to religion and occupation of head of households. The following statements show the details regarding default in enrolling children in school by type of Occupation religion/caste of head of household.

Statement V.30

Households default consistency in enrolling children in school by type of occupation caste/religion of head of household

Occupation of head of household	No. of households with both male and female children of school going age and having default consistency	No of households showing default consistency where head of household is Other Hindu	
		Luhar	Thakor
1	2	3	4
Skilled Manual (2)	3	1	2
Non-workers (15)	1	-	1
Total	4	1	3

Statement V.31

Households default inconsistency in enrolling children in school by type of occupation, caste and religion of head of household

Type of occupation	No. of households with both male and female children of school going age and having default inconsistency	No of households showing default inconsistency where head of household is Other Hindu	
		Raval	Thakor
1	2	3	4
Unskilled workers (1)	1	-	1
Cultivators (11)	3	-	3
Non-workers (15)	2	1	1
Total	6	1	5

Statement V.32

Households default inconsistency (unstructured) in enrolling children in school by type of occupation, caste and religion of head of household

Type of occupation	No. of households with both male and female children of school going age and having inconsistency (unstructured)	No of households showing default inconsistency (unstructured where head of household is Other Hindu		
		Bhoi	Thakor	Vaghari
1	2	3	4	5
Skilled manual (2)	1	-	1	-
Small Business (4)	2	1	-	1
Cultivators (11)	1	-	1	-
Total	4	1	2	1

So far as the defaulters by type of occupation of head of household is concerned it will be observed from the above three statements that the occupation of head of household was skilled manual (2) in respect of 3 households and non-workers for 1 household having default consistency in enrolling children of school going age. Out of 4 households 3 belonged to Thakor community and 1 to Luhar.

In respect of 6 households with default inconsistency in enrolling the children the occupation of head of household of 3 households was cultivators, one head was unskilled worker and 2 were non-workers. Out of 6 such households as many as 5 belonged to Thakor community. Similarly in case of 4 households with default in-consistency (unstructured) in enrolling children, the occupation of head of household of 1 household was skilled manual (2), small business in respect of 2 such households and 1 head was cultivator.

Discontinuation of study

The following statement shows never attendance and discontinuation after ever attendance by age, sex and reason

Statement-V.33

The statement regarding never attendance and discontinuation after ever attendance by age, sex and reason

	Total		Never attendent		Never attendent			Discontinuation after attendence			
Age	Male	Female	Male Reason-1 poor economic condition of family	Male Reason-2 not having birth certificate	Female Reason-1 No residence accommodation	Female Reason-2 Do not like to study	Female Reason-3 Not having birth certificate	Male Reason-1 Poor economic condition of the family	Female Reason-1 No residence accommodation	Female Reason-2 Do not like to study	Female Reason-3 Not having birth certificate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	1	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
8	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	6	4	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1

The above data shows that 5 male children never attended school out of which 4 have stated poor economic condition of family as the main reason of not attending school and one could not attend the school because of non-availability of birth certificate. In all 6 female children did not attend the school at any time 3 had stated non-availability of birth certificate as the main reason and 2 had stated no residential accommodation as also the reason of not attending any time. It is also observed from the above data that 4 children discontinued after attendance on account of various reasons as given in the above statement.

Statement-V.34

Discontinuation of education by age, sex, caste/community and class upto which level

Caste/ Community	Age group at dis-continuation	No. of discontinuating when group in class Male		Female	
		Class-III, IV	Class I	Class II	Class V, VI
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chamar	5-9	-	-	1	-
Thakor	5-9	-	-	-	1
	10-12	1	-	-	-
Vaghari	5-9	-	1	-	-
Total		1	1	1	1

Statement-V.35

Discontinuation of education by occupation of head of household

Occupation of head of household	Age-group at disconti-nuation	No. of discontinuing when in class Male		Female	
		Class-III, IV	Class I	Class II	Class V, VI
1	2	3	4	5	6
431	5-9	-	1	-	-
811	10-12	1	-	-	-
999	5-9	-	-	1	-
Non-worker	5-9	-	-	-	1
Total		1	1	1	1

The study of cases of discontinuation may be quite interesting to have a view of age and the class after which the studies were dropped.

Discontinuation of education by different age groups and educational level etc. further indicates that only one male child belonging to age-group 10-12 years left the study when he was in class-III-IV, whereas out of 3 female children one belonging to age-group 5-9 years also discontinued when she was in class-I and another child of the same age-group left when she was in class-II. One child also discontinued the study from class Vth. However, in a small sample size the occupation of head of household does not seem to play an important role in discontinuation of the study of the children.

CHAPTER-VI

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF FAMILIES

Urban centres always attract people from outside since they possess better employment and business opportunities. Per chance the town Vadnagar being development has no such attraction. May be because of this fact the extent of outmigration is more than in inmigration. In such situation the growth of the population may be mainly due to natural growth.

Migration is an important factor in influencing the population of an area. Out-migration registers a fall and in-migration registers a rise.While impact on population in the natural course is caused by the fertility and mortality rates of the area concerned the contribution of migration is rather artificial. There are various forms of migration such as birth migration, marriage migration, seasonal and temporary migration of labour,periodic migration and so on. Till 40's,the imgration from India abroad and vice versa has remained much restricted.Even inter-state movement within the country was also of low magnitude.

To have a deeper insight particulars were collected regarding history of migration and settlement of families in the town by canvassing household schedules. It would have been better to examine the phenomena of migration in the town on the basis of 1981 census data, but unfortunately such data are not available at town level and in these circumstances we have to rely on surveyed data only.

Before taking anything into account,it would be appropriate to have a view of the people who were born outside the town.

Migration

Urbanisation relates to rise in population which is due to either natural increase in population or due to migration of the people from different places. Economic, social and other factors play important role in assessing the migration. The flow of migration to Vadnagar when compared to that of State,district and to the nearest town Visnagar is very small.The growth of population between 1901-1981 in state, district and Visnagar town has been 422.06 per cent,191.09 per cent and 170.04 per cent respectively while that of Vadnagar town was having only 60.97 per cent.Between 1971-81 in the same respect is the corresponding figures were 27.27%, 21.81% and 33.75 per cent respectively while that of Vadnagar town was only 14.24 per cent.

Out of 257 households surveyed with a population of 1373 persons only 60 households with a population of 354 were found to have migrated to Vadnagar town prior to 1966 A.D..After more than 20 years viz.the average growth per decade was considerably less being 13.58 per cent.These figure are less than the corresponding figures for 1971-81 i.e.(14.24%).It can thus be said that the increase in population in Vadnagar town is mainly due to natural increase rather than due to any other factor like migration etc.

Before taking anything into account it would be appropriate to have an idea of the people who were born outside the town.The following statement gives the distribution of persons born outside the town.

Persons Born Outside the Town :

Statement VI. 1

Persons born outside the town

Place of Birth	Population		
	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4
Other places within the same district	120	108	228
Other districts within the State	28	70	98
Other states within the country	10	17	27
Other countries	1	-	1
TOTAL	159	195	354

Out of total 1373 persons 1019 or 74.22 per cent were born in the same town whereas out of total 354 migrants as many as 228 persons were found to have born in the different places of the same district Mahesana of which males were 120 and rest females.It is also seen that 98 persons were born in the other districts of Gujarat State while only 27 persons were found to be born in the other states of the country.A lone male was also found to have born outside the country (Pakistan).

It is also seen that out of total 354 migrants,159 and 195 were males and females respectively.Similarly out of 228 persons born in other places of same district number of males was 120 while females numbered 108.Thus the above data indicate that the town has no developed economic activity to attract outsiders. The greater proportion was of non-migrants(74.22 per cent).

Place of Last Residence as related to the place of Birth

The details regarding the place of last residence of the migrants with reference to place of birth were compiled and shown in the following statement:

Statement VI.2

Place of last residence of members of the households as related to the place of birth

Place of birth		Place of last residence					
		Same as place of birth			Different from place of birth		
		M	F	P	M	F	P
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
A Same place (Born in the town)		518	484	1002	7	10	17
B Total migrants	Rural	72	64	136	18	45	63
	Urban	32	32	64	37	54	91
1 Born in the other places of the same district	Rural	70	56	126	15	19	34
	Urban	24	9	33	11	24	35
2 Born in the other districts but within Gujrat State	Rural	2	5	7	2	24	26
	Urban	6	20	26	18	21	39
Ahmadabad	Rural	2	1	3	-	1	1
	Urban	5	14	19	18	20	38
Banas Kantha	Rural	-	-	-	-	7	7
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gandhinagar	Rural	-	-	-	-	2	2
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
Junagadh	Rural	-	1	1	-	1	1
	Urban	-	1	1	-	-	-
Kheda	Rural	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Urban	-	1	1	-	-	-
Panch Mahals	Rural	-	-	-	2	2	4
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabar Kantha	Rural	-	2	2	-	9	9
	Urban	1	3	4	-	-	-
Vadodara	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	1	1	-	-	-
Valsad	Rural	-	-	-	-	2	2
	Urban	-	-	-	-	1	1
3 Other states within the country	Rural	-	3	3	1	2	3
	Urban	2	3	5	7	9	16
Daman	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	3	3	6
Maharashtra	Rural	-	3	3	-	-	-
	Urban	2	2	4	-	3	3
Rajasthan	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	1	1	-	-	-

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	-	-	-	1	2	3
	Urban	-	-	-	1	-	1
West Bengal	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	3	3	6
Other country	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	—	-	-	1	-	1

The above data reveal that out of total 1019 non-migrants born in the town as many as 1002 persons has the same town as their place of last residence. This means that 17 persons were also born in the same town but have different place of last residence,similarly out of 228 members born in the different places of the district as many as 159 members had the same place of last residence as well as the place of birth whereas the last residence was different from the place of birth for 69 members.It was also seen that the place of last residence as well as the place of birth was the same for 33 persons who were born in the different districts of the Gujarat.On the other hand the place of last residence was different from the place of birth in respect of 65 persons.Similarly out of total 27 persons were born in the other states and Union territories of the country as many as 19 persons had their place of last residence different from the place of their birth, while the remaining 8 had same place of birth as well as last residence.

In short the above data indicates that out of total 354 migrants the place of birth and last residence was the same in respect of as many as 200 persons which means that such members had migrated to this town directly from their place of birth where as the 154 members having their place of last residence different from the place of birth seem to have come to this town after staying elsewhere. The data also reveals the maximum migrants were from within the same district (228). As regards the migrants who hailed from the other districts of Gujarat it is observed that as many as 61 members migrated from Ahmadabad district out of which 22 migrated from the place of their birth while 39 members from the different place of their birth.As many as 22 persons also migrated from the other two neighbouring districts viz. Sabarkantha (15), Banas Kantha (7). Thus out of total 98 migrants from the other districts of the state the share of migrants from these three neighbouring districts was 83 and rest of 15 were from other 6 districts.

Other states from where the migrants hailed were Maharashtra (10), West Bengal (6), Uttar Pradesh (4), Rajasthan, and Union Territory of Daman(6).Only one person was born in foreign country of Pakistan who migrated to this town after staying elsewhere.

The following statement shows the details relating to the place of last residence as related to place of birth of the head of household

STATEMENT VI.3

Distribution of households by migration status as per the place of birth of heads of households

Migration status according to place of birth	Criteria	
	Place of Birth	Place of last residence
1	2	3
Within the town (non-migrant)	197	182
Other places within the District	*44*	*46*
Other districts within the state	11	20
Other States within the country	4	9
Other countries	1	-
TOTAL	257	257

There seems close correlation between both the criteria for migration. As many as 197 heads of household were non-migrant under the migration criterion 'Place of Birth' as against 182 under the place of last residence. This means that 15 heads of household were born in Vadnagar town having different places of last residence before they enumerated in the town during the survey.

On examining the details it was observed that the place of last residence of 3 heads of households was other places of the same district whereas the place of last residence was other districts of the state for as many as 9 heads of the households.In respect of the remaining 3 heads of households it was other states of the country.In short the data reveal that among 197 heads of the households born in Vadnagar town as many as 182 had both place of birth and the place of last residence was the Vadnagar town itself.

As regards the migrants it was seen that as many as 20 heads had migrated from the other districts of the state in comparison to 12 heads migrated from their place of birth in other districts within the state. The data further reveal that 9 heads might have migrated from the places other than their place of birth.Similarly 1 head of household was also born in the other country namely Pakistan whose place of last residence was other district within the state showing that he settled in Vadnagar town after staying elsewhere

Duration of staying in the present residence

The details regarding the migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of stay in the town are given in the following statement.

STATEMENT VI.4

Distribution of Migrants by place of last residence and duration of stay in the present residence.

Migration status with reference to place of last residence		Duration of stay in the present residence: Less than 1 Year		1-4 Years		5-9 Years		10-19 Years		20+ Years		ALL duration	
		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
A Non-migrants (born in the town)		7	6	54	59	58	59	127	146	279	224	525	494
B Total Migrants	R	1	2	30	27	19	21	17	27	23	31	90	108
	U	4	3	14	19	17	16	26	33	8	16	69	87
1 Outside the town within the district	R	1	2	29	25	17	20	14	22	23	24	84	93
	U	-	-	6	8	4	6	10	12	5	4	25	30
2 Outside the district but within the state	R	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	4	4	6
	U	4	3	7	9	10	6	13	13	2	9	36	40
Ahmadabad	R	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1
	U	2	3	3	5	2	2	1	4	2	1	10	15
Banas Kantha	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	2

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Gandhinagar	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	1
Junagadh	R	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
	U	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	3	-	-	4	6
Kheda	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	U	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	5	2
Panch Mahals	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	4	1
Sabar Kantha	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
	U	-	-	2	2	2	1	2	3	-	1	6	7
Vadodara	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	U	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	4	3
Valsad	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
Outside States with-in the country	R	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	3	-	3	2	9
	U	-	-	1	2	3	4	3	8	1	3	8	17
Daman	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	3	2
Maharashtra	R	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	2	1	6
	U	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	1	1	6
Rajasthan	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	6
Uttar Pradesh	R	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	3
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
West Bengal	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	3	3

It is seen that out of 354 migrants with 159 males and 195 females,78 or 22.03 per cent with 31 males and 47 females were found to have settled in the town for more than 20 years whereas 103 persons with 43 males and 60 females are residing for the past 10-19 years and 73 persons with 36 males and 37 females were settled for 5-9 years while rest of the migrants are staying for less than 5 years.

It is also observed that out of 354 total migrants as many as 198 persons were migrated from rural areas while rest 156 from the urban areas.The data further reveal that out of total 354 migrants as many as 232 or 65.54 per cent were migrated from the same district in other words the place of last residence of these 232 members was places other than Vadnagar of Mahesana district.Out of these 232 persons only 56 are stying for the last 20 years and more, whereas 58 persons were found to have settled in the town for 10-19 years and rest a little more than half of the persons were settled for less than 10 years.

The place of the last residence was other districts of Gujarat State in respect of 86 persons of which only 15 are residing for the last 20 years and more,while 30 persons were found to have settled for the last 10 years and rest less than 10 years.Out of these 86 persons the district Ahmadabad was the place of last residence for 28 persons whereas 15 persons hailed from neighbouring district

Sabar Kantha.The last residence of the remaining members was in other districts.

There are 36 persons migrated from the other states of the country having 10 males and 26 females.Out of these 36 persons 22 were found to have settled in the town for more than 10 years and rest 14 for less than 10 years. Out of the 36 persons 14 hailed from Maharashtra state, 5 from Uttar Pradesh, 6 from West Bengal, 6 from Rajasthan and remaining 5 from the Daman.

STATEMENT VI.5

Distribution of migrants by age sex and place of last residence

Migration status with reference to the place of last residence		Age & Sex							
		0-14		15-59		60+		All ages	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A Non-migrants (Born in the town)		192	152	295	298	38	44	525	494
B Total Migrants	R	36	37	52	62	2	9	90	108
	U	27	29	36	51	6	7	69	87
I Outside the town but within the District	R	35	33	48	54	1	6	84	93
	U	11	10	13	18	1	2	25	30
II Outside the District but within the state	R	-	1	4	3	-	2	4	6
	U	12	17	20	20	4	3	36	40
Ahmadabad	R	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	1
	U	5	10	4	4	1	1	10	15
Banas Kantha	R	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	U	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2
Gandhinagar	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1
Junagadh	R	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1
	U	1	3	2	3	1	-	4	6
Kheda	R	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	U	2	-	3	1	-	1	5	2
Panch Mahals	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	2	-	1	1	1	-	4	1
Sabar Kantha	R	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
	U	1	2	5	4	-	1	6	7
Vadodara	R	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	U	1	1	2	2	1	-	4	3
Valsad	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Outside states but within the country	R	1	3	-	5	1	1	2	9
	U	4	2	3	13	1	2	8	17
Daman	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	2	-	1	2	-	-	3	2
Maharashtra	R	1	2	-	3	-	1	1	6
	U	-	-	1	5	-	1	1	6
Rajasthan	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	6
Uttar Pradesh	R	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	3
	U	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
West Bengal	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	2	2	1	1	-	-	3	3

The above statement reveals that out of 354 migrants with 159 males and 195 females as many as 201 persons with 88 males and 113 females belonged to working age group 15-59 years.Which gives the proportion of 56.78 per cent of the total migrants while children under age-group 0-14 years are 129 in number of which 63 are males and rest females.The number of migrants belonging to ripe age of 60 and above years are numbered 24 only with 8 males and 16 females. The above data thus show that the number of female migrants(195) is more in comparison to males(159).

Out of 232 persons migrated from the other places of the same district Mahesana as many as 133 or 57.33 per cent belonged to the working age-group 15-59 years while 89 migrants belonged to age-group 0-14 years and only 10 to ripe age of 60 and above years.

Similarly those migrated from the other districts of Gujarat are numbered 86 or which as many as 47 with more or less equal number of males and females were in the adult age-group 15-59 years while only 9 persons were in the ripe age of 60 and above years.The persons whose place of last residence was other states of India are 36 in number out of which more than half belonged to age-group 15-59 years while 10 belonged to age group 0-14 years and rest 5 were in the ripe age-group 60 + years.

The above age wise analysis reveal the fact that majority of migrants were from the working age 15-59 years which means that adult male members seem to have migrated for livelihood purpose while females might be due to social reason like marriage etc.

Workers and Non-workers by migration status

Out of total 354 migrants only 89 or 25.14 per cent were workers and rest 265 or 74.86 per cent non-workers.Out of 89 workers as many as 67 were males and only 22 females while out of 265 non-workers the number of females was as high as 173 or 65.28 per cent as compared to their counterparts which was 92 in number.Thus it is observed from the data that workers have more males as compared to females and non-workers have more females in comparison to males.

The data also reveal that out of 89 total migrant workers as many as 80 or 89.89 per cent belong to the age-group 15-59 years

while 9 were recorded as workers in the ripe age-group 60 and above years.The population among migrant non-workers was more or less equally distributed in age-group 0-14 years(129) and 15-59 (121) years. Out of total 89 workers 62 were migrated from within the same district whereas 18 were migrated from other districts of Gujarat State.This means that only 9 workers were from the other states of the country.Thus Vadnagar town does not have any economic developments which could attract persons from outside Gujarat. Among non-migrants as many as 170 migrated from the different places of the same district and 68 from the other districts of Gujarat while 27 persons migrated from outside Gujarat State.

On examining the migration by area it will be seen that out of 89 migrant workers as many as 53 were migrated from rural areas and rest from urban areas while out of 62 persons migrated from within the same district as many as 51 were from the rural areas and only 11 from the urban areas where as workers migrated from the other districts of the state almost all except one were hailed from the urban areas. Exactly the same trend is also observed in case of migrants from the other states of the country since out of 9 such migrant workers 8 were from the urban areas of the different states.Almost the same situation exists in respect of migrant non-workers .In other words most of the non-workers were from the rural areas as far as the migration from within the same district is concerned.

The distribution of migrant persons from other states of the country were 2 workers and 12, non-workers from Maharashtra, 2 workers and 3 non-workers from Uttar Pradesh, 1 worker and 5 non-workers from West Bengal, 3 workers and 3 non-workers from Rajasthan and 1 worker and 4 non-workers from the Union Territory of Daman. Similarly the distribution of migrant persons from other districts of the state were 4 workers and 11 non-workers from Sabar Kantha, 4 workers and 24 non-workers from Ahmadabad district and 2 workers 6 non-workers from Kheda district, 3 workers and 9 non-workers from Junagadh district, 1 worker and 3 non-workers from Banas Kantha district, 1 worker and 2 non-workers from Gandhinagar district, 1 worker and 7 non-workers from Vadodara district, 1 worker and 4 non-workers from Panch Mahals district and 1 worker and 2 non-workers from Valsad district respectively.

STATEMENT-VI.6

Distribution of workers and Non-workers by migration status with reference to place of last residence

Migration status with reference to place of last residence		0-14				15-59				60+				All ages			
		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers	
		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
Non-Migrants (born in the Town)		-	-	192	152	241	31	54	267	22	3	16	41	263	34	262	460
A-Total migrants	R	-	-	36	37	40	9	12	53	2	2	-	7	42	11	48	97
	U	-	-	27	29	23	8	13	43	2	3	4	4	25	11	44	76

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1 Outside the town but within the district	R	-	-	35	33	39	9	9	45	1	2	-	4	40	11	44	82
	U	-	-	11	10	9	-	4	18	1	1	-	1	10	1	15	29
2 Outside the district within the state	R	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	6
	U	-	-	12	17	11	5	9	15	-	1	4	2	11	6	25	34
1 Ahmadabad	R	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
	U	-	-	5	10	3	1	1	3	-	-	1	1	3	1	7	14
2 Banas Kantha	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	U	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
3 Gandhinagar	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
4 Junagadh	R	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
	U	-	-	1	3	1	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	5
5 Kheda	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	U	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	1
6 Panch Mahals	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	1
7 Sabar Kantha	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
	U	-	-	1	2	2	1	3	3	-	1	-	-	2	2	4	5
8 Vadodara	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	U	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	3
9 Valsad	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Outside states within country	R	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	9
	U	-	-	4	2	3	3	-	10	1	1	-	1	4	4	4	13
1 Daman	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
2 Maharashtra	R	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	6
	U	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	5
3 Rajasthan	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3
4 Uttar Pradesh	R	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
5 West Bengal	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3

STATEMENT-VI.7

Distribution of migrant workers and Non-workers by duration of stay in present redsidence

Migration status with reference to Place of last residence	Less than 1 Year		1-4		5-9		10-19		20+		All ages	
	Work-ers	Non-work-ers	Work-ers	Non-work-ers	Work-ers	Non-work-ers	Work-ers	Non-work-ers	Work-ers	Non-work-ers	Work-ers	Non-work-ers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A.Non-Migrants (born in town)	-	13	1	112	2	115	29	244	265	238	297	722
B.Total Migrants	-	10	16	74	14	59	27	76	32	46	89	265
1 Outside the town but within the district	-	3	14	54	9	38	10	48	29	27	62	170
2 Outside the district but within the state	-	7	2	15	3	14	12	18	1	14	18	68
3 Outside the state but within the country	-	-	--	5	2	7	5	10	2	5	9	27
A + B = Grand Total	-	23	17	186	16	174	56	320	297	284	386	987

Out of 297 workers born in the same town as many as 265 were living for the last 20 years or more,29 workers were staying for 10-19 years and only 3 workers were found staying for 1-9 years as against 128 non-workers.

In all 62 workers were born outside the town but within the same district of which 29 were staying in the town for the last 20 and more years whereas 10 settled for 10-19 years, 9 for the last 5-9 years whereas as many as 14 were found to be settled in the town recently i.e.for 1-4 years. 62 workers and 170 non-workers had their last residence outside the town but within the district. Whereas 18 workers and 68 non-workers had their last residence was outside the district but within the state. While 27 non-workers and 9 workers had their place of last residence outside Gujarat State but within the country.

It is also observed that out of 386 workers as many as 297 workers including non-migrants were staying in the same town for more than 20 years where as 56 workers were staying in the town for 10-19 years.Only 33 workers were found to be staying for the past about 9 years.In case of non-workers 284 were staying for more than 20 years and as many as 320 were staying for 10-19 years whereas 360 non-workers were staying for 1-9 years. With reference to place of last residence the out of 1373 persons covered in the sample 354 persons were found to be migrants while remaining 1019 persons were found to be non-migrants.

In all there are 354 migrants to the town from within the country.These migrants were distributed as 89 workers and 265 non-workers. 354 migrants were further distributed

as 9 workers and 27 non-workers migrated from outside the state but within the country,18 workers and 68 non-workers migrated from outside the district but within the State whereas 62 workers and 170 non-workers migrated to this town from within the same district.Thus out of total 354 migrants as many as 232 persons were migrated from within the district viz.,other places of the district Mahesana.

STATEMENT VI.8

Work participation rate among migrants and non-migrants

Migration status with reference to place of last residence	Adults aged 15-59 Year			Actual workers aged 15-59 Year			Particulars Rate		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Non-Migrants (born in the town)	593	295	298	272	241	31	45.87	81.69	10.40
B.Total Migrants	201	88	113	80	63	17	39.80	71.59	15.04
1 Outside the town but within the district.	133	61	72	57	48	9	42.86	78.69	12.50
2.Outside the district but within the State	47	24	23	17	12	5	36.17	50.00	21.74
3.Outside the state within the country.	21	3	18	6	3	3	28.57	100.00	16.67
A + B = Grand Total	794	383	411	352	304	48	44.33	79.37	11.68

It will be seen from the above data that the migrant adults constitute 25.31 per cent of the aggregate manpower in the sample surveyed.

The participation rate for migrants workers out to be 39.80 per cent.Among native of the town the available man power comes to 58.19 per cent and participation rate is 45.87 per cent whereas among migrants the available quantum of man power comes to 56.78 per cent which is more or less same as compared to the native of the town however the participation rate is 39.80 per cent. Which is considerably less as compared to the non-migrant.

Employment status of workers

The details are given in the following statement

STATEMENT VI.9

Employment status of workers by migration status with reference to place of last residence

Migration status with reference to the place of last residence		Employment Status														
		Total Worker		Employer		Employee		Single worker		Family worker		Cultivator		Agri. labour		
		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	
A. Non-Migrants (born in town)		263	34	10	-	70	7	81	1	27	1	62	16	13	9	
B. Total Migrants	R	42	11	5	-	18	-	9	4	4	6	4	-	2	1	
	U	25	11	4	-	11	1	10	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	
1. Outside the town but within the district	R	40	11	5	-	17	-	9	4	4	6	3	-	2	1	
	U	10	1	2	-	4	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2. Outside the district but within the state	R	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	U	11	6	1	-	6	1	4	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	
3. Outside the state but within the country	R	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
	U	4	4	1	-	1	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Out of 89 total migrant workers,the employment status for 9 workers was Employer,whereas 30 workers were found to be engaged as employee, 32 as single workers 10 as family worker, 5 as a agricultural labour.

Similarly out of total 62 workers migrated from within the same district majority of them were emloyees and single workers while 10 were engaged as family workers. Almost same trend in regard to employment status was observed in respect of the workers who migrated from the other districts of the state as well as other states of the country

Households by size and Migration status:

(1) By Place of birth

STATEMENT VI.10

Distribution of households by size and migration status by place of birth of head of households

Migration status place of birth of head of household.	No.of households having no.of members							
	Single member	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-12	13+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Non-migrants (born in town)	11	27	65	54	25	12	3	197
Total migrants	11	10	25	8	3	3	-	60

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Other places within the district	6	9	18	6	2	3	-	44
2.	Other districts within the state	4	1	4	1	1	-	-	11
3.	Other states within the country	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	4
4.	Other country	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	TOTAL	22	37	90	62	28	15	3	257

(2) Place of Last residence :

STATEMENT VI.11

Distribution of households by no. of members and place of last residence

Migration status with reference to place of last residence of head of household	Single member	No.of households having no.of members						
		2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-12	13+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Non-migrants (born in the town)	10	25	60	49	24	11	3	182
B. Migrants (Total)	12	12	30	13	4	4	-	75
1. Other places within the district	4	9	22	5	3	3	-	46
2. Other districts within the state	5	3	5	5	1	1	-	20
3. Other states within the country	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	9
4. Other country	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	22	37	90	62	28	15	3	257

It is seen from the above statement that out of 257 households 60 or 23.94 per cent were migrant households, of which as many as 44 heads of the households were found to have been born in other places of the same district Mahesana.Whereas the place of birth of the heads of households in respect of 11 households was in other districts of Gujarat and it was other states of India in respect of 4 households. A lone head of household was born in the foreign country namely Pakistan.

As regards the size of households it is seen that among 197 local households there were 11 single member households whereas majority of the households were having 4-5 members (65) and 6-7 members (54) whereas 12 households have 10-12 members and 3 have as many as 13 and more members.It is also observed that there are 11 single member households amongst 60 migrant households within the country.The most common size of households ranges between 4 - 5 members (25). The next most common size of the household has 2-3 members (10) whereas 3 migrant households also have as many as 10-12 members.A lone household migrated from the other country has 6-7 members.

Duration of stay in present residence:

The following statement shows the details relating to non-migrant and migrant households by duration of stay in the present residence in the town according to the number of members in the household.

Statement VI.12

Distribution of households by number of members, migration status and duration of stay in the present residence

Number of members	No.of non-migrant households by place of birth	No.of migrant households					
		By duration of residence					
		Less than 1 Year	1-5 years	6-10 years	11-20 years	20+ years	All duration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Single	11	-	-	1	-	10	11
2	13	-	1	1	2	2	6
3	4	-	1	1	-	2	4
4	28	-	3	2	1	3	9
5	37	-	5	4	1	6	16
6-7	54	-	-	1	1	6	8
8-9	25	-	-	1	-	2	3
10-12	12	-	1	-	-	2	3
13 +	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	197	-	11	11	5	33	60

The above data indicates that out of 60 migrated households as many as 33 heads of the households were found to be settled for more than 20 years in the town while 11 heads were reported to be staying for 6-10 years and equal number of households (11) were also found to have settled for 1-5 years.Only 5 heads of households were settled in this town for more than 10 years on the other hand none of the migrated households were found to have settled recently. Thus the head of household of 33 households had the longest stay in the town and 11 had the shortest stay.

As regards the migrant households having number of members it is seen that in all 11 were single member households of which as many 10 were staying for more than 20 years.Out of 10 households having 2-3 members 4 were settled for more than 20 years and 4 lived more than 5 years There were as many as 25 households with 4-5 members out of which 9 were found staying for more than 20 years,8 between 6-20 years and rest of 8 since 1-5 years.Out of 14 households having 6 and more members as many as 10 households were settled in the town for more than 20 years.In short the above data reveal the fact that more than half of the migrant households were found staying in the town since 20 years or more.

Composition of households by migration status and sex of the members

The details are given in the following statement.

Statement VI.13

Distribution of households by migration status and place of birth of head of household and composition by sex of members

Migration status by place of birth of head of the household	No.of households by composition of members						
	Adult male(s) and minor male (Female)	Adult males & females	Adult male(s) only	Adult Female(s) only	Adult male minor male or/and female	Adult female and minor male and/or female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Non-Migrants (Born in the town)	149	36	4	8	-	-	197
Migrants	36	8	2	10	-	4	60
Other places within the district	29	6	1	6	-	2	44
Other districts within the state	6	1	-	4	-	-	11
Other state of India	-	1	1	-	-	2	4
Other countries	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	185	44	6	18	-	4	257

It will be seen from the above data that out of 197 non-migrant households as many as 149 or 75.63 per cent of the households were having adult males and females and also minor children whereas 36 households were having only adult male and females.In 8 households there were only adult females and rest 4 households were having only adults males.

Similarly out of 60 migrant households as many as 36 households were having adult males and females with also minor children while in 8 households both adult males and females were staying on the other hand in 10 households only adult females were found staying and 4 households were having adult females with minor children whereas in rest 2 were having only adult males in the household.

Migration Stages :

STATEMENT VI.14

Migration stages of households hailing from outside

Broad category of place from where the households hail	Total No.of house-holds	No.of house-holds migra-ted prior to 1966	No.of housenolds migrated from 1966 to 1976 and later			
			Directly from the place of origin	In two stages	Three stages	Four or more stages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Other towns of the district	8	1	6	1	-	-
2 Other rural places of the district	17	-	13	2	-	2
3 Other districts of the State	9	-	9	-	-	-
4 Other States of the Country	6	2	3	1	-	-
5 Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	40	3	31	4	-	2

In all 40 households were the migrants to Vadnagar town of which 3 households were migrated prior to 1966. 8 households were from the other towns of the same district of which 1 household was migrated before 1966 and 7 from 1966 to 1976 and later.

It is also seen that out of these 7 households 6 had migrated directly from the places of their origin whereas the remaining 1 has migrated in two stages.In all 17 households were migrated from the rural areas of the same district. Out of these 17 households 13 were migrated from the place of their birth while 2 each have come in two stages and four or more stages. Whereas those migrated from the other districts of the State all the 9 households were migrated from the place of origin. The 6 households were also migrated from the other States of the country of which 2 have come to this town prior to 1966. 3 migrated from the place of birth and alone has migrated in two stages.

In short out of total 40 migrant households 3 have migrated to this town prior to 1966 whereas as many as 31 households were migrated directly from the place of their origin and 4 were migrated in two stages.While 2 were migrated in four or more stages.

Reasons of Migration :

STATEMENT VI.15

Broad category of place from where the household hails and Reasons of migration

Broad category of place from where the households hail.	No.of households migrating because of reason					
	Ser vice	Busi- ness	Sickness of parent	Left service to serve parent	Due to retire- ment	Transfer in service
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Other towns of the district	3	4	-	-	-	1
Rural area of the district	7	8	-	-	-	2
Other district of the State	4	3	1	1	-	-
Other States	1	4	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	15	19	1	1	1	3

In all 15 households migrated for service and 19 households migrated on account of business.1 each due to sickness of their parents, and retirement and 3 households on account of transfer in service.

Out of 40 households who were migrated on account of various reasons mentioned above as many as 8 households migrated from other town of the same district and 17 from rural area of the district. Whereas 9 households migrated from the other districts of the State and rest of the 6 households were migrated from the other States.

Possession of Property at the place from where migrated.

STATEMENT VI.16

Property at the place from where migrated by the description of place and distance

Migration Status	Distance	Total No.of house- holds	No.of households not having prop- erty at place from where migra- ted who are residing in the present place	No.of households having property from where migrated who are residing in the present place.
1	2	3	4	5
A Non-Migrant	-	-	-	-
B Migrant	10 or less	9	7	2

1	2	3	4	5
Last residence outside the town but in the district	11-20	5	4	1
	21-50	9	8	1
	51-100	2	2	-
	101-200	-	-	-
	201-500	-	-	-
	500 +	-	-	-
TOTAL		25	21	4
II Other district of the State	10 or less	-	-	-
	11-20	-	-	-
	21-50	-	-	
	51-100	7	7	-
	101-200	2	2	-
	201-500	-	-	-
	500 +	-	-	-
TOTAL		9	9	-

1	2	3	4	5
III Other States	10 or less	-	-	-
	11-20	-	-	-
	21-50	-	-	-
	51-100	-	-	-
	101-200	-	-	-
	201-500	1	1	-
	500 +	5	5	-
TOTAL		6	6	-
IV Other Countries	10 or less	-	-	-
	11-20	-	-	-
	21-20	-	-	-
	51-100	-	-	-
	101-200	-	-	-
	201-500	-	-	-
	500 +	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL		40	36	4

Unit of Migration

Statement VI.17

Unit of migration as related to the place of last residence

No. of households whose place of last residence		No. of households
1		2
I	Last residence outside the town but within the district	25
	(a) Male working members only	2
	(b) All at a time	19
	(c) Male working members first other followers	3
	(d) Others	1
II	Last residence outside the district but within the State	9
	(a) Male working members only	4
	(b) All at a time	3
	(c) Male working members first other followers	2
	(d) Others	-
III	Last residence in other states and Union Territories but within the Country	6
	(a) Male working members only	1
	(b) All at a time	3
	(c) Male working members first other followers	2
	(d) Others	-
TOTAL MIGRANTS:		40
	(a) Male working members only	7
	(b) All at a time	25
	(c) Male working members first other followers	7
	(d) Others	1

It is observed that out of total 40 migranted households as many as 25 migrated to this town all at a time from the place of their last residence. Whereas in respect of 7 households only male working members were migrated. While in case of other 7 households male working members were migrated in the first instant followed by other members lateron. It was also reported that in case of alone household wife migrated first and the husband followed lateron.

The above data also indicates that out of total 40 migrant households as many as 25 households were having their place of last residence in the same district only. Out of these 25 households 19 were migrated all at a time, male members first and other followed them in respect of 3 households. While in respect of 2 households only male working members were migrated.

In 9 households reported to have migrated to this town from the other districts of the State. Out of these 9 households only male working members were migrated in respect of 4 households. While all family members reported to have migrated at a time in case of 3 households. For the rest of 2 households male working members migrated first followed by other members of the family.

Out of 6 households whose place of last residence was other States 3 households migrated with all members at a time and 1 household migrated with male working members only. While in remaining 2 households male working members reported to have migrated first and other household members followed them subsequently.

Visit to close relations

Statement VI.18

Visit of close relatives during three years by duration of stay in present residence and frequency of visit

Close relations at place from where migrated	No. of house-holds having relations at col. 1 as at place from where migrated	No. of households having close relations of head of households described in col. 1 and at least one member of which visited the close relations during last 3 years which are staying in the town upto.											
		Upto 4 years			5-9 years			10-19 years			20 + years		
		Not once	1-3 times	4-6 times	Not once	1-3 times	4-6 times	Not once	1-3 times	4-6 times	Not once	1-3 times	4-6 times
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Father	13	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	2	3	-	-	3
Mother	10	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Son	7	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Unmarried Daughter	3	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unmarried Sister	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wife	5	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	40	4	9	-	2	10	-	-	3	5	-	-	7

Of the total migrant households 40 had one or the other close relations left at the places from where migrated. In 13 cases Father, in 10 cases Mother, in 7 cases Son, unmarried daughter in case of 3 households, and unmarried sister in case of 2 households were left behind. Whereas wife was left behind in case of 5 households. The frequency of visits by the migrant households to their close relations having a stay of 20+ years in the town was also examined. In all 7 households were reported to have visited their close relations 4-6 times. 8 households staying in the town fifth part 10-19 years also visited their close relations during the period of last 3 years of which 3 visited 1-3 times and rest 5 households 4-6 times. 10 out of the 12 households who were reported to have been staying in the town for the past 5-9 years have visited their close relations 1-3 times during the last 3 years. Whereas 2 have not visited even once.

Similarly out of 13 households staying in the town for the past about 4 years as many as 9 have paid visits to their close relation 1-3 times and 4 had not paid any visit during the last 3 years. In short out of 40 migrated households at least one member of 34 households has paid visit to their close relations at the place from where they had migrated. On the other hand members of the 6 households had not paid visit even once during last 3 years of stay in the town.

Visit by Close Relatives:

Statement VI.19

Visit by close relations during three years by duration of stay in present residence and frequency of visit

Close relations at place of from where migrated	No of house-holds having relation at col. 1 as at place from where migrated	No. of households having close relations of head of households described in col. 1 in the place from where the households halls who visited the household during the last 3 years.											
		Upto 4 years			5-9 years			10-19 years			20 + years		
		Not once	1-3 times	4-6 times	Not once	1-3 times	4-6 times	Not once	1-3 times	4-6 times	Not once	1-3 times	4-6 times
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Father	13	2	1	-	2	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	2
Mother	10	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	2
Son	7	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Unmarried Daughter	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unmarried Sister	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wife	5	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	40	7	9	-	4	7	-	-	5	3	-	1	4

The data furnishes the details regarding frequency of visits paid by relatives. It is seen that 9 migrant households staying in the town for the last four years are reported to be visited by the close relatives 1-3 times and 7 households were not visited at all. Similarly the 7 households staying for the last 5-9 years were visited 1-3 times while in case of 4 households no close relatives visited them. In all 8 households were reported to have been staying in the town since 10-19 years of which 5 households were visited 1-3 times, and the 3 households were visited 4-6 times of the 5 households staying in the town for the last 20 years or more, 4 households were visited 4-6 times and 1 household was visited 1-3 times. Thus out of 40 migrant households the close relatives of as many as 29 households have paid visits to them. In 22 households their close relatives visited 1-3 times and in the remaining households their close relatives visited 4-6 times. Whereas in 11 households no relatives have paid visits at all in the last 3 years.

Distance from place of Origin of migration

Statement VI.20

Distribution of migrant households which migrated after 1955 by distance of origin of migration

Distance in Km.	No. of households migrated after 1955 from the places							
	Other towns of the district	Rural area of the district	Other District of the State		Other States of the country		Union Territories of the state	
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10 and less	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
11-20	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
21-50	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
51-100	1	1	-	7	-	-	-	-
101-200	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
201-500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
500 +	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-
TOTAL	8	17	1	8	1	4	-	1

As regards the distance of place of birth it will be seen that the place of birth for as many as 23 households was within the distance of 50 kms. All these households migrated from within the same district. The birth place of 9 households was at a distance between 51 and 100 kms. Out of which 7 migrated from the other districts of the State and rest 2 were from the same district. While the place of origin was at a distance between 101 and 200 kms. For 2 households migrated from other districts of the State. Whereas place of origin was at a distance of 500 and more in respect of 5 households all such households were migrated from the other States of the country.

Characteristics of Place of Origin

Statement VI.21

Characteristics (at the time of migration) of the place of origin of Migration

The place from where the household migrated	Total No. of household	Characteristics of place of origin							
		Households migrated prior to 1966 from				Households migrated after 1966			
		Village	Small town	Medium size town	City	Village	Small town	Medium size town	City
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Other towns of the district	8	-	-	1	-	-	1	6	-

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Rural area of the district	17	-	-	-		17	-	-	-
3	Other district of State	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8
4	Other States of the Country	5	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1
5	Union Territory of the country	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
6	Other country	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	40	-	-	1	2	19	1	8	9

Out of 40 migrant households only 3 households migrated prior to 1966 and rest 37 migrated after the year 1966 of which as many as 19 reported to have migrated from the village as against 9 from the city. Whereas 8 households migrated from the medium size town and 1 from the small town. It is also observed that out of 3 households migrated prior to the year 1966. 2 reported to have migrated from city and rest 1 from medium size town.

The data further reveals that of 8 households migrated from other towns of the same district 7 belonged to medium size town and 1 small town whereas 17 migrated from the villages of the same district. Out of total 9 households migrated from the other districts of the State only 1 was from the village whereas rest 8 were from the city. Similarly of 5 households migrated from the other state of the country. 1 belonged to village, 1 to medium size town and 3 to city. One household migrated from the Union Territory of Daman belonged to the medium size town.

Problems faced during migration and help received

The inquiry was also made as to whether the household faced any problems at the time of or after migration in the town. The data reveal that only 7 households migrated from the different places of the same district reported to have faced some problems. Out of 7 such households as many as 6 faced the problems of housing accommodation whereas only one had experienced the difficulty in getting admission in the school.

Of the migrant households covered in the sample only 11 households sought help from various sources during settlement in the town. In all 10 households i.e. 5 each hailing from rural and urban areas of the same district belonged to different communities namely Patel (3), Brahmin (1), Rabari (1), Thakor (1), Ghanchi (1), Naik (1), Sindhi (1), Valand (1). Of 3 Patel households 2 reported to have sought help from a co-villager and 1 from a relative. Whereas 1 household each of Brahmin, Rabari, also reported to have sought help from a co-villager and 1 each of Thakor and Sindhi received the necessary help from the relatives. While 1 household each of Ghanchi, Naik and Valand reported to have sought help from the caste association. A lone household of Vankar (S.C.) received help from other sources.

Age-Sex and Study by Migration Status

The data about the School going age children and studying in educational institutions according to migration status, age and sex were also examined. The details are shown in the following statement.

Statement VI.22

Age-Sex and study in educational institutions by migration status as determined by place of birth

Migration status		Age-group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	Non-Migrant (Born in town)	5-9	65	51	53	37	12	14
		10-14	77	69	70	49	7	20
		15-19	57	65	33	24	24	41
		20-24	51	53	8	3	43	50
		25+	247	248	1	2	246	246
	TOTAL		497	486	165	115	332	371
B 1	Migrants (Born outside the town but within the district	5-9	7	13	3	9	4	4
		10-14	20	14	18	8	2	6
		15-19	9	20	5	14	4	6
		20-24	8	4	3	-	5	4
		25 +	39	50	-	-	39	50
	TOTAL		83	101	29	31	54	70
2	Born in other districts but within the state	5-9	1	-	1	-	-	-
		10-14	1	4	1	3	-	1
		15-19	6	2	5	2	1	-
		20-24	3	3	1	-	2	3
		25 +	6	11	-	-	6	11
	TOTAL		17	20	8	5	9	15
3	Born in the other State but within the country	5-9	-	1	-	1	-	-
		10-14	1	1	1	1	-	-
		15-19	-	5	-	3	-	2
		20-24	-	4	-	1	-	3
		25 +	2	5	-	-	2	5
	TOTAL		3	16	1	6	2	10

Out of 497 non-migrant males 165 or 33.20 per cent are studying in the educational institution. The percentage for females comes to about 23.7 per cent. So far as migrant population is concerned it will be seen that out of total 103 males 38 or 36.89 per cent attend school or educational institutions whereas such percentage for females comes 30.66 per cent. These percentages are little more than those recorded for non-migrant population. Among different types of migrants the percentage varies from 32.60 per cent for those who were born outside the town but within the district to 36.84 per cent in respect of persons migrated from other states.

CHAPTER-VII

NEIGHBOURHOOD PATTERN

The survey of the town was designed so as to supply the necessary information on neighbourhood and community life. The systematic sampling method was adopted and proportionate representation was given to all areas inhabited by economically, well to-do people, middle income and low income group and also different ethnic groups, commercial area etc. The discussions which were held with the people of the town of different castes, class, community and religion agreed unanimously that there is no well defined neighbourhood in the town. The town has grown without any planning, the town has also low density of population. The population growth is equally low. Majority of persons are living in their own houses which appear to have been built long ago. It is an ancient town situated at a height of 70 ft. of the earth level.

The town has Serpentile narrow lanes. In fact they may not be called roads but lanes. The town was an important trade and commerce centre in the past. At present there is nothing like the past. The people of the town were found complaining against the town planners that Vadnagar was never linked properly with the neighbouring villages. The neighbouring town Visnagar provides an easy access and consequently all the economic prosperity, development of trade and commerce seem to have been snatched away by Visnagar. Un-employment among the town people is high and therefore the town needs systematic and planned industrialisation.

Neighbourhood in the strict sense is difficult to define. In physical sense it represents the group of persons who live in close physical proximity. However, the word neighbourhood is defined in different ways i.e. somewhere in terms of physical identity a particular place or region, a locality or group of neighbours of social and moral entity or combination of the two viz. physical and moral entity. This chapter is aimed at to discuss about the persons of Vadnagar, who live in close relationship within the bonds of physical, social and moral links. Thus the word neighbourhood in the context of the aim of the present chapter, may be called, places which are near to each other and where the persons are living together sharing their joys and sorrrows.

The town is small both in terms of size and population and therefore people maintain and continue the physical link very easily. For example a person living in one extreme end and another other end may contact/meet each other very easily. Distance does not appear to have been a barrier for the maintenance of harmonious relations/ neigbourhoods in the town.

The town is broadly divided into wards and further division of wards into convenient blocks. It looks very clear that the arrangements so devised mainly serve the needs of local administrative convenience. Such classification also serve the purpose of Census count. There are 6 Census wards and 49 blocks as per 1981 Census. The town has a total population of 22079 persons with an area of 44.27 sq. kms. It is always easier, for the people to meet frequently going on foot sometimes using the cheaper transportation if necessary. Thus for the people of Vadnagar the most significant aspect appears to be the study of mode and extent of participation of the people in each others social and cultural activities irrespective of their caste, class community of religion. On occasions like festivals or social and cultural gatherings the town people behave like one unit. According to Prof. Bhavsar an eminent education list of

the town 'the earlier social values are under the process of social-change but the speed with which such changes are taking place is quite insignificant, for example we do not have any problems of youth indiscipline in schools and colleges. However, it cannot be denied that there is considerable deterioration in the levels of respect given to their teachers now and earlier.

Selection of localities and neighbourhood

In order to get some meaningful information regarding the pattern of neighbourhood in Vadnagar in all 50 household schedules were canvassed.

An attempt was made while selecting the households that the selected families may represent each community living in the town. The selected localities are known by some specific name and thus they have been assigned numbers from I to V. also.

The statement given below indicates the number of persons interviewed in each locality.

Statement VII.1

Statement showing distribution of population of the interviewed households by locality

Locality	No. of neighbour-hood scheduled canvassed	No. of person in households		
		Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
I Sembharwada	10	52	23	29
II Amarthol Darwaja inside area	12	82	42	40
III Ghaskol Darwaja area	10	62	32	30
IV Amtol Darwaja area	8	52	27	25
V Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	10	54	30	24
TOTAL	50	302	154	148

Other Characteristics

As regards the age-structure of the persons recorded in the sample schedule it is given below in the form of a statement.

Statement VII.2

Distribution of members of Interviewers houeholds by age

Locality	Households schedules	Below 20 yrs	20-34	35-59 •	60 +	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I Sembharwada	10	24	10	11	7	52
II Amarthol Darwaja inside area	12	36	21	21	4	82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
III Ghaskol Darwaja area	10	38	7	15	2	62
IV Amtol Darwaja area	8	29	8	12	3	52
V Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	10	24	11	14	5	54
Total	50	151	57	73	21	302

The data shows that for locality I, III and V ten schedules for each locality were filled where in all 52,62 and 54 persons were recorded. In all the three localities the maximum number was in the age group of below 20 years of age being 24, 38 and 24 respectively. None the less the people of this age-group always need investment for their future life may be in study or setting up business. The smallest number was found in the age-group 60 + years having 7, 2 and 5 persons. The total number of persons below 20 years in age in all the five localities was 151 out of 302 which constitutes exactly 50 per cent. The proportion of the population of this age-group to the total population of the country is about 42 per cent. The next higher number was recorded in the age-group of 35-59 years (73). The locality II was on the top of the list having 21 persons which was followed by locality III (15) and V (14).

The neighbourhood schedules (50) have returned only two religions viz. Hindu and Muslim. The religion wise break-up as recorded in the locality selected in the sample is shown as under:

Statement-VII.3

Religion wise break-up of population

Locality	Total Neighbourhood schedules			Population					
	Total	Hindus	Muslims	Hindu			Muslim		
				Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I Sembharwada	10	9	1	46	20	26	6	3	3
II Amarthol Darwaja inside area	12	6	6	46	22	24	36	20	16
III Ghaskol Darwaja area	10	9	1	53	28	25	9	4	5
IV Amtol Darwaja area	8	8	-	52	27	25	-	-	-
V Amarthol Darwja bahar area	10	10	-	54	30	24	-	-	-
Total	50	42	8	251	127	124	51	27	24

It is seen that out of 50 neighbourhood schedules canvassed 8 or 16 per cent pertains to Muslim religion and rest 42 or 84 per cent belong to Hindu religion. The 12 schedules which were allotted to locality II half belonged to Muslim. The locality IV and V do not cover Muslim households. Similarly out of total 302 persons covered in the sample 51 persons or 16.88 per cent also belong to Muslim religion of which 27 are males and 24 females. In all 251 persons belong to Hindu religion of which persons recorded in localities III, IV and V are above 50 persons and 46 persons each in I and II locality.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Only in one locality viz. III was found having the total scheduled castes.

Name of the caste	No. of households
1. Chamar	2
2. Garoda	3
3. Bhangi	2
4. Vankar	1

The town has no scheduled tribe.

Statement VII.4

Distribution of households by caste/community

		HINDU										
	Locality	Vaghari	Modh Vania	Patel	Ghanchi	Brahmin	Thakor	Gadhavi	Naik	Soni	Bhavsar	Muslim
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	Sembharwada	1	1	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
II	Amarthol Darwaja inside area	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
III	Ghaskol Darwaja area	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
IV	Amtol Darwaja area	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-
V	Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	TOTAL	1	1	14	1	4	9	1	1	1	1	8

As regards the position of other communities in each of the sampled locality it is found that out of 10 schedules canvassed for locality I only one household each of Vaghari, ModhVania, Brahmin and Muslim and six households of Patels were recorded. Out of 12 households canvassed in locality II, 6 households equally distributed between Muslim and Thakor families. In locality III one family each of Muslims and Gadhavi was found. The households of above mentioned scheduled castes were also found to be recorded in this locality. The locality IV returned 3 families each of Brahmin and

Thakor besides one each of Naik and Soni family. Three castes namely Patel, Ghanchi and Bhavsar appeared in the sample locality V. Where 8 families were of Patels and 1 each of Ghanchi and Bhavsar. In short out of 42 households belonging to other communities the maximum households belong to Patel with 14 followed by Thakor with 9 and Muslim with 8 households. The 4 households of Brahmin were also canvassed for this purpose for the rest of the communities only 1 household was covered.

Identification of Neighbourhood

Locality-I

This locality contains three neighbourhoods namely Patel Vas, Vaghari Vas and Muslim Vas. Patel Vas area is mainly inhabited by Patel community whereas Vaghari Vas neighbourhood is mainly inhabited by Vaghari community and that of Muslim Vas is inhabited by Muslim.

The whole area containing 3 neighbourhoods is also known as Nadio, Darwaja Area. Regarding the occupation of the residents of this area it was observed that about 20% are engaged in business, 40% in cultivation and 40% are engaged in different services. In addition to Patels, Vagharis and Muslims, some houses of Modhvania and Brahmin are also located in these neighbourhoods.

Locality-II

This locality contains two neighbourhoods namely Sembhar Vada (Amarthol Darwaja) and Thakor Vas. Sembharvada named after the Sembhar village from where Muslim community migrated, whereas Thakorvas neighbourhood is mainly inhabited by Thakor community.

The whole area containing two neighbourhood is also known as area of Amarthol Darwaja which is situated in the east side of Vadnagar. In regard to occupation of the residents of these two neighbourhood, it was found that 80% were engaged in various services and 20% in business mostly in bidi work and cultivation.

Locality-III

This locality contains two neighbourhoods namely Bhangivas and Chamarvas. Both Bhangivas and Chamarvas are chiefly inhabited by Bhangi and Chamar communities respectively which are being treated as the Scheduled Caste in Gujarat.

The whole area having two neighbourhoods is also known as a plain area of Ghaskal of Darwaja. Mainly middle and poor class people are residing here. With regard to occupation of the residents of these two neighbourhoods, it was seen that 30% are engaged in leather work, 30% work as agricultural labourers and remaining 40% are engaged in miscellaneous labour work.

Locality-IV

This locality contains two neighbourhoods namely Kansaravas and Thakorvas (Amtol Darwaja). Kansara Vas area is mainly inhabited by Kansara community whereas Thakorvas (Amtol Darwaja) area is named after the Amtol Mataji temple and gate.

The whole area containing two neighbourhoods is known as Amtol Darwaja area and top level place of Vadnagar town. With regard to occupation of the residents of these two neighbourhoods it was observed that mainly they are working as cultivators, retail businessman and also labourers.

Locality-V

This locality contains three neighbourhoods namely Patelvas, Dabgar vas and Chhipa vas. Patel vas area is mainly inhabited by Patel

community where as Dabgar vas is mainly inhabited by Dabgar community and that of Chhipa vas is inhabited by Chhipa community. The whole area containing three neighbourhoods is also known as a Amarthol Darwaja area. Regarding occupation of the residents of these three neighbourhoods, it was observed that 20% are businessman and remaining 80% are engaged in cultivation, retail business and various services.

Names and History of Neighbourhood

Interviewers were asked such questions which directly related to the establishment of association of neighbourhood. Such questions were asked from the persons of each locality. One distinct feature for establishing the history of neighbourhood is that the people generally refer to a building which is nearest to their surroundings.

It will be seen that each locality has such residence who belong to different castes but maintain neighbourly relationship with each other. It is also observed that most of the neighbourhoods seem to have been on the basis of community mainly residing in the area. First locality contains both Hindus and Muslims and was having three different neighbourhoods namely Patelvas, Vagharivas and Muslimvas named on the basis of main community residing in the locality. The locality II has two neighbourhoods viz. Thakorvas or Amarthol Darwaja and Sembharwada which is not strictly attached with the name of particular caste/community. However, locality III has recorded different communities including scheduled castes belonging to Hindu religion and they have selected three neighbourhoods viz. Bhangivas and Chamarvas attached with the name of scheduled caste Bhangi and Chamar, whereas the third one Amarthol Darwaja is named on historical fact. Similarly for locality IV and V the majority of neighbourhoods stated by the different community are attached with the name of particular community viz. Patelvas, Dabgarvas, Chhipavas and Kansara (Bhavsar) Vas, etc. In brief it seems that the primary group of neighbour is caste/-community or religion. However, it was informed by the interviwers that inspite of such diversity based on caste, community or religion the dimension of their neighbourhood to the respective areas do not have any restriction.

Locality and Neighbourhood

Statement-VII.5

Distribution of interviewees according to different religion/caste/community

Name of Locality	Neighbourhood described by persons interviewed in the locality	Number of interviewees	
		Religion-1 (Hindu) Caste/ Community	Religion-2 (Muslim) Caste/Community
1	2	3	4
Locality-I Sembharwada	1 Patelvas 2 Vagharivas 3 Muslimvas	Vaghari 1 Modh Vania 1 Patel 6 Brahmin 1	Muslim 1
Locality-II Amarthol Darwaja inside area	1 Sembharwada (Amarthol Darwaja) 2 Thakorvas	Thakor 6	Muslim 6

1	2	3	4
Locality-III	1 Bhangivas	Chamar 2	Muslim 1
Ghaskol Darwaja area	2 Chamarvas	Garoda 3	
		Bhangi 2	
		Vankar 1	
		Gadhavi 1	
Locality-IV			
Amtol Darwaja area	1 Kansaravas	Brahmin 3	
	2 Thakorvas	Naik 1	
		Soni 1	
		Thakor 3	
Locality-V	1 Patelvas	Patel 8	
Amarthol Darwaja	2 Dabgarvas	Ghanchi 1	
bahar area	3 Chhipavas	Bhavsar 1	

It is seen from the above data that in caste and religionwise classification the interviewees belong to a heterogeneous group. They include economically better group like Patels, ModhVania, middle income group persons like Brahmin, Thakor, Gadhavi, Soni, Bhavsar and economically poor class like Bhangi, Vankar, Chamar belonging to scheduled caste residing in that area to each resident irrespective of his caste or religious affinity treats the locality in which he lives as his neighbourhood. For example in locality I ModhVania and Brahmin also described Patelvas, Vagharivas, etc. as their neighbourhood. Hence, the primary group of the neighbourhood does not seem to be a caste or religion oriented. The details of the occupational structure of head of households is given below:

Locality I-(1) Patelvas (2) Vagharivas (3) Muslimvas

NCO Code	Description
1	2
350	Clerks, general
400	Merchants and shop-keepers, whole sale trade
401	Merchants and shop-keepers, retail trade
610 (3)	Cultivators (owners)
720	Supervisors and Foreman, Metals melting, converting and refining
839	Blacksmiths, tool makers and Machine tool operators
999 (Non-workers) (1)	Labourers

Locality-II (1) Sembharwada (2) Thakorvas Amarthol Darwaja

NCO Code	Description
1	2
151	Teachers, Higher secondary and High school
610 (3)	Cultivators (owners)
784	*Bidi makers*
811 (3)	Carpenters
969	Stationery Engine and related equipment operators
999 (Non-workers) (3)	Labourers

Locality-III Ghaskol Darwaja area (1) Bhangivas (2) Chamarvas

1	2
199	Professional workers
380	Postman
430	Salesman, Shop assistants and Demonstrators
431	Street vendors, Canvassers and News vendors
541	Sweepers, cleaners and related workers
809	Leather cutters, Lasters and Sewers and related workers
959	Well Diggers and construction workers
999 (Non-workers) (2)	Labourers

Locality-IV (1) Kansaravas (2) Thakorvas

1	2
151	Teachers, Higher secondary and secondary schools
401 (2)	Merchants and Shop-keepers, Retail trade
610 (2)	Cultivators (owners)
881	Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
903 (Non-workers) (1)	Tyre makers and Vulcanizers

Locality-V Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	(1) Patelvas (2) Dabgarvas (3) Chhipavas
1	2
320	Stenographers and Steno-typists
401 (5)	Merchants and Shop-keepers, Retail trade
600	Farm managers and Supervisors, Crop Productions
819	Carpenters, Cabinet makers and related workers
Non-workers (2)	

In the absence of sufficient number of Government offices in the town it has been assumed that the teachers, highly educated persons and businessmen constitute the section of such persons who can talk about the levels of neighbourhood in the town.

The locality I recorded Patelvas, Vagharivas and Muslimvas as the neighbourhoods. The persons appearing in this locality are clerks, whole sale and retail merchants and shop-keepers, cultivators, blacksmiths, supervisors and foreman in metal melting and labourers. The locality II includes mainly Sembharwada and Thakorvas or Amarthol Darwaja as the neighbourhoods. The teachers of higher secondary and secondary schools, cultivators, businessmen, carpenters, the workers in stationary establishments and non-workers are the residents of this locality. They all live peacefully maintaining friendly relations with each other.

In locality III people mentioned Bhangivas and Chamarvas as their neighbourhood both Bhangis and Chamars belonging to scheduled caste community and economically poor section of the society. In this locality some professional workers, postmen, shop-keepers, street vendors, sweepers, cleaners, leather workers, hut builders, labourers and non-workers live who were contacted in connection with the neighbourhood pattern. In locality IV the interviewee have mentioned the 'Kansaravas' and Thakorvas as their neighbourhoods. Here also the teachers of secondary and higher secondary schools, merchants, shop-keepers, cultivators, jewellers, goldsmiths, silversmiths, tyre makers and vulcanizers and non-workers are the residents of the locality and they maintain friendly relation with each other. Lastly in locality V the persons whose occupation is stenography, trade and commerce, farm management and supervision of crop production, carpenters and non-workers etc. are the residents of this locality which includes 'Patelvas', Dabgarvas

and Chhipavas as the persons neighbourhoods.

The above results of the analysis of the informants classified according to the occupational pursuit indicate that irrespective of the occupational diversity the informants confine the dimension of their neighbourhood to the respective 'Vas' or locality in which they live. They include the highly educated persons like teachers of higher secondary school, stenographers, clerks, merchants, jewellers and goldsmiths, farm managers are also low income earning, bidi makers, carpenters, sweepers, labourers, etc. Thus the primary group in the neighbourhood does not seem to be the profession oriented also.

Neighbourhood according to different characteristics

Streets or localities have not been provided any name plates, stones or other identification marks. However, for the purpose of our study the localities were divided into 12 areas vas etc. Such names were informed by the interviewees. The main characteristics of the neighbourhood as described by persons belonging to different religion, caste/tribe etc. and by persons belonging to different occupational category and main characteristics of the neighbourhood as described with reference to any particular aspect of land scape are given in appendices 5, 6 and 7 shown at the end of the report respectively.

The locality-I is generally known as a famous Nadiol Darwaja area, all the 10 persons interviewed in this locality are from different communities of which six are Patels, one each from ModhVania, Vaghari, Brahmin and Muslim. Occupation of 3 persons is cultivation, whereas 1 each is working as Clerk, Retail shop-keeper, Whole-sale shop-keeper, Supervisor/Foreman, Blacksmith and Labourer and 1 is Non-worker. The locality-II is known as Amtol Darwaja and is situated in the east of Vadnagar town. In all 12 persons were interviewed of which 6 each belong to Thakor and Muslim communities. The occupation of 3 each is carpentary work and cultivation where 3 are non-workers. The occupation of remaining 3 persons is one each as a teacher in high school, businessmen and worker in stationery engine. Locality-III is known as plain area of Ghaskol Darwaja which is backward class community area. In this locality Chamar, Vankar, Bhangi and Garoda belonging to scheduled caste and Gadhavi and Muslim are residing. They belong to economically lower income group and poor section of the society. Their main occupation is sweeping work, leather cutting work, hut building work and miscellaneous labour work. The locality-IV has Kansaravas and Thakorvas as the neighbourhoods where mainly Thakor Brahmin, Soni, Naik community are residing out of total 8 persons interviewed 3 each belong to Thakor community and Brahmin and 1 each to Soni and Naik castes. They are mainly engaged as high school teacher (1), Retail merchants (2), Cultivators (2), Jewellers (1), Tyre making (1) and Non-worker (1). The last locality-V has Patelvas, Dabgarvas and Chhipavas as neighbourhoods, reported by the persons interviewed. Out of 10 persons interviewed 8 belong to Patel community and 1 each belongs to Bhavsar and Ghanchi community. As far as their occupation is concerned it is seen that one is working as Stenographer, 5 engaged in retail shops, one each is engaged in farm management and carpentary work and 2 are non-workers.

The main characteristics with reference to any particular aspects of landscape are given in Appendix-7.

It may be seen that the famous temple of Hatkeshwar Mahadev is situated in southern part of locality-I. Here the neighbourhood is of mixed type almost each caste/tribe or community is represented. The deliberations with the informants with reference to these aspects have been tabulated which are self explanatory.

Festivals

The Hindu and Muslim Festivals are celebrated in the town with great zeal and enthusiasm. The festivals of Jains are celebrated with a little less zeal and enthusiasm. Hindus have a large number of festivals. The 'Maha-Shiv-Ratri' and 'Janmashtami' festivals are celebrated by all in the town and at that time the town looks like a single unit. On Maha Shiva Ratri the people come to Hatkeshwar Mahadev temple even from far off places. Persons irrespective of their caste, class or community participate in the festivals celebrated in the town. Following is a list of Hindu festivals celebrated in a year.

Month (Hindu) Festival

1	2
Kartik sud 1	New year day
Kartik sud 2	Bhai Bij
Kartik sud 5	Labh Pancham
Paush	Makar Sankranti or Uttarayan
Magha	Mahashivaratri
Phalgun	Holi or Hutashani, Dhuleti
Chaitra	Ramnavmi
Vaishakh	Akhatrij or Akshaya Tritiya
Jaeshtha	Bhim Ekadashi
Ashad	Guru Purnima
Shravan	Nag Panchami, Radhan Chhath, Shitla Satam, Balev, Janmashtami, or Gokul Atham
Bhadrapad	Ganesh Chaturthi
Ashvin	Navratri, Dasera, Dhan Terash, Kali Chaudas, Diwali

On an average minimum one festival is held in vadnagar in a month. All above festivals are being celebrated by all communities belonging to Hindu religion. It was informed by the local knowledgeable persons that the Muslims also participated in the festivals like Diwali, Mahashivaratri etc. on the other hand Hindu communities also participated in Tajia celebration of Muslim with full joy. In fact these occasions provide as opportunity to people of different ethnic groups to mingle with each other and to perform rituals in the temples and to promote mutual contacts necessary for good neighbourly relations.

The details about the particulars of cultural, religious and social activities of the neighbourhood reported by persons belonging to different castes, occupation, educational level and age-groups are given in Appendices 8, 9 and 10 respectively.

The above data further indicates that persons having different occupations and different levels of education also participated in the religious and cultural activities of the town and they contribute as per their capacity. It is also observed from the above data that generally persons belonging to age 20 or above participate in such activities.

In one of the neighbourhoods namely patelvas one cricket team has been organised by Yuvak Mandal wherein members belonging to different neighbourhoods participated. They contribute as per their financial capacity.

Purchase of Commodities

The details regarding the purchase of commodities in the town and purchase of commodities in and outside neighbourhood by occupation of interviewees are given in Appendices 11 and 12 respectively.

The extent to which the persons in each locality made purchases of commodities within the neighbourhood or depended for the

same outside neighbourhood was also attempted in the survey.

Thakors and Kansaras, Chhipas in locality-V. The further classification of this information according to occupation reveals that irrespective of the occupation viz. may be teacher, stenographer, street vendors, carpenters, black-smiths or a jeweller all depend outside the neighbourhood for making the purchase of the commodities.

Educational Facilities

For Patelvas, Vagharivas and Muslimvas in the locality-I no institution of higher standard was found and all the residents were availing the facility of primary school. The locality-II was having one Balmandir and one primary school. People expressed the requirement of a high school which was not in their area. However, only 10 households were found availing of the facility of primary school in locality-I and six households were availing the facility of Balmandir and primary school in locality-II. Similar condition of availability of educational institutions was found in the remaining locality where only school of primary standard was in existence and requirement for a high school was expressed by the interviewees.

Medical Facilities

As far as the medical and health facilities are concerned there is one clinic available in all the five selected localities. As far as the number of neighbourhoods in each locality is concerned it will be observed that one clinic is available in each of Patelvas in locality-I, Sembharwada in Locality II, Bhangivas in locality III and Dabgarvas in Locality V. No such medical facility in any of two neighbourhoods of locality-IV is existing. It is obvious that households of the neighbourhoods where such facility is not available have expressed desire for clinic facility in their areas. The persons who were interviewed opined that the private hospital doctors were costly and because of this reason they need to go outside the neighbourhood but within the town for such purposes. The details showing the educational facility and its enjoyment in and outside the neighbourhood by level of education as well as the medical facility and its enjoyment in and outside the neighbourhood are given in the Appendices 13 and 14.

Recreational Facility in the Neighbourhood

Except in Patelvas no other loocality was having the recreational facility as recorded during the survey. However, in the name of recreation, the town has only one theatre where Gujarati and Hindi movies are shown. The cinema is very close to locality-I. Since there is no good park/garden or any other recreational facility people mostly depend upon cinema as the main source of recreation.

General Observations

Vadnagar presents all such characteristics of neighbourhood which are necessarily present in small town or a little developed village.

People know each other. They frequently meet and discuss social and other related matters. Elderly persons of a locality are given the same regard which may be expected from the children, youth and other younger age-group. Brotherly behaviour amongst the persons is always noticed. Marriage is an occasion when neighbourhood is tested in Vadnagar specially in the marriage of the girls everybody helps according to his capacity. The entire area appears as one family since it becomes difficult to distinguish amongst the relatives and friends. Marriages are mostly inter caste, Divorce or separation seldom take place. Married life is peaceful and in the event of isolated cases of disputes the elderly ladies of the family as well as of the neighbourhood exercise their influence to settle the matter.

The youth do not smoke freely in the locality. Teachers are highly respected by the students as well as by their parents.

The birth of a child is traditionally celebrated by organising the 'ladies sanget' (female music) in the house of the newly born child. When people fail sick there are many to come to them or look after. At the time of death breded family is provided food and break-fast by the neighbourhood for a couple of days. Thus it may be concluded that Vadnagar has ideal standard of neighbourhood.

CHAPTER-VIII
FAMILY LIFE IN TOWN

The pattern of urban family is distinguishable from the traditional rural family. It is universally accepted that urban family is small as compared to rural one. Urban family is characterised by its size, changed functions and distinct mode of interactions among its members. It is also blamed for breakdown of the institution of family. In village, people generally prefer to live in joint families. But when the village begins to expand and gather the characteristics of urbanisation, pattern of social life changes to a great extent with the newly developed social norms and the urban influences affect the family as an institution.

This chapter explains, how far the family, life in Vadnagar town is changed, by analysing the composition of family, the nature of relationship, their action among members and with those gone outside the distant places for earning and education etc.

Statement VIII.1

Distribution of households by number of members and age of head of household

Age of head of household	Distribution of households by number of members and age of head of household							
	No. of households having members							
	Single	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-12	13 & Above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Below 20	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
20-29	1	7	7	-	1	-	-	16
30-39	1	3	26	16	-	-	-	46
40-49	2	6	29	21	11	4	-	73
50-59	4	7	15	13	10	5	1	55
60 +	12	14	13	12	6	6	2	65
TOTAL	22	37	90	62	28	15	3	257

Out of 257 surveyed households 22 are of single member family. The maximum single member households are recorded with 12 households where the age of household is 60 and above years. Households having 4-5 members are the highest with 90. Next comes those with 6-7 persons (62) whereas the households having 2-3 members are numbered 37, and having 8-9 members are 28 in number. The lowest number of households with only 3 in number is found with 13 and above persons. Thus a little more than one third (34.2%) households are found to be recorded having 4-5 members whereas about 25.3 per cent of the total households are also with 6-7 members. It is obvious that there is also a good number of single member households though their percentage may not

be significant. Such households contribute about 8.6 per cent.

It is also seen from the data that the households whose heads are in age-group 40-49 have the highest share with 73 households. Next comes households age of whose head is 60 and above years with as many as 65 households. Similarly the households having heads withage 50-59 have 55 total households and 2 households with head having below 20 years of age are also found during survey.

It is observed that the households having age of head between 30-39 years are found mostly in 4-5 members (26) and lowest in single and 2-3 members families. Similarly the households having age of head between 40-59 years are found maximum with 4-5 members (42) which is closely followed by 6-7 members with 37 households. However, lowest number of households is found with single member and 13 and above members respectively with 6 and 1.

The above analysis gives an indication that the town people still prefer to live in joint families. The urban impact does not seem to have touched the majority of town people.

Nature of Relation of members to Head of Households

The relation of members to head of households appear in each case. A statement giving the composition of households with reference to the relation to the head of respective households is furnish below:

Statement VIII.2

Distribution of households by nature of relation of members to head of households and migration status of head of household

Nature of relation of members to head of households		No. of households where migration status of head of households is		
		Non-Migrant	Migrant	Total
1		2	3	4
1.	Self	11	11	22
2	Self and spouse	10	3	13
3	Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters	70	24	94
4	Self, spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	35	9	44
5	Self, unmarried sons/daughters	3	6	9
6	Self, spouse, with or without unmarried son/daughter and father's widowed sister/brother	17	6	23
7	Self, unmarried children widowed mother/mother in law	2	1	3
8	Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife and with unmarried children	6	-	6

1		2	3	4
9	Self, spouse, married brother with spouse, unmarried children and widowed mother/widowed father	3	-	3
10	Self, spouse married sons and spouse and father widowed brother.	1	-	1
11	Self, spouse, married sons with their spouse with unmarried children	6	-	6
12	Others	33	-	33

The data presented in the above statement indicates that there are 34 households which are incomplete having no married couple. Out of these 34 households as many as 22 are single members households. The half of these single member households belong to other places where as the rest of the half households are the permanent residents of Vadnagar town having single member households live without any relatives with them. The other broken households are those with self (male or female) with unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother/mother in law are 12 in number viz., only in 1 household the head is widower with unmarried children and in as many as 8 households heads are widows looking after their unmarried children.

Families having couple(s) account for 190. The most common type of households is the one where the head lives with his/her spouse, unmarried sons and daughters which is 94 in number whereas there are 13 households wherein only self and his/her spouse are living. Thus 107 households fall under the category of 'Nuclear families'. There are 44 lineal joint families in which the heads live with their respective wives, married sons and daughters. There are 6 households belong to collateral joint family in which the head lives with his wife, married brother, brother's wife and unmarried sons and daughters. In 6 households categorised as lineal collateral joint family in which three or more couples are linked lineally and collaterally consisting of the head of households his spouse, married sons with their spouse and also unmarried children of the couples. There are 9 households categorised as Sub-Nuclear households consisting of self (Male or Female) with unmarried children. In addition to this there are 33 households.

The most common combination obviously is self, spouse and their unmarried sons and daughters. It is perhaps due to the nature and place of employment and decaying old tradition of joint family system especially in urban areas. The definitions of type of households are shown in Appendix-13.

Households by type of education of head of households

Statement-VIII.3

Distribution of Households by type and educational level of head of household

Category or type of households		No. of households where educational level of head of household is							
		Illi-terate	Primary Std. I to VII passed	Matricu-lation or Secon-dary VIII to X passed	Higher secon-dary XI & XII passed	Graduate degree other than te-chnical degree	Post graduate degree other than Technical degree	Engineering and techno-logy	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Nuclear	19	43	17	20	3	4	1	107
2	Supplemented Nuclear	4	13	5	1	-	-	-	23
3	Sub-Nuclear	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	9
4	Single person	14	7	1	-	-	-	-	22
5	Supplemented Sub-Nuclear	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
6	Collateral Joint	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	6
7	Supplemented Collateral Joint	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 3
8	Lineal Joint	24	18	-	2	-	-	-	44
9	Supplemented lineal Joint	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
10	Lineal collateral Joint	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
11	Supplemented lineal Collateral Joint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Others	1	17	5	10	-	-	-	33
	TOTAL	84	102	30	33	3	4	1	257

The data reveals that out of 22 heads of single member households (4) as many as 14 are illiterates, 7 are literates with Primary and 1 with Secondary educational level. Out of 107 households categorised as nuclear households 19 heads are illiterates 43 with primary education, 17 with secondary education, 20 with higher secondary education, whereas 3 heads were having graduation and 4 were also having post graduate degree. One head of household was also having an engineering degree.

Next common type of households is lineal joint. Such households are 44 in number of which as many as 24 heads are illiterates, 18 are having primary education whereas head of 2 households are having higher secondary level education. In all 9 households are categorised as sub-nuclear, of which 5 heads are illiterates and rest 4 are having primary education. Out of 6 collateral joint households heads of 4 households are illiterates.

It is also observed that out of total 257 households head of 84 are 'illiterates'. The head of households having education upto primary standard top the list with 102 or 39.7 per cent. The secondary and higher secondary standard to gather accounted for 63 or 24.5 per cent whereas graduates and post graduates were 7 or 2.73 per cent.

Distribution of households by Caste

The following statement shows the distribution of households by caste/tribe/community of head of household and type of household.

Statement

Distribution of households by type of household and by

Type of Households	No.of Households by where										
	Scheduled Caste							Other communities			
	Van-kar	Bhan-gi	Cha-mar	Gosia Bava	Garo-da	Mochi	Turi	Patel	Tha-kor	Brah-min	Praja-pati
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Nuclear	1	1	2	2	2	-	1	29	15	7	3
2 Supplemented Nuclear	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	4	-	1
3 Sub-Nuclear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	-
4 Single person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	3	-
5 Supplemented Sub-nuclear	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Collateral Joint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
7 Supplemented Collateral Joint	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
8 Lineal Joint	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	8	10	2	2
9 Supplemented Lineal Joint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
10 Lineal Collateral Joint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
11 Supplemented lineal Collateral Joint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	3	5
Total	4	3	5	2	4	1	2	58	52	16	11

- VIII.4

caste/tribe/community of head of household

head of household belongs											
(Hindu and Muslim) having 4 or more households											
Vaghari	Modh-Vania	Ghanchi	Rabari	Sathwara	Raval	Bhavsar	Luhar	Soni	Others	Muslims	Total
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
4	6	3	1	1	2	3	1	2	15	6	107
-	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	9
2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	4	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
2	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	6	4	44
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	3	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	33
10	8	8	6	6	5	5	4	4	25	18	257

Coming to the religion wise distribution, out of 107 nuclear households 101 belong to Hindu of which 9 belong to Scheduled caste and 92 to other Hindu communities whereas 6 belong to Muslim religion. The distribution of 44 lineal joint households further shows that 40 belong to Hindu and 4 to Muslim.

Out of 22 single member households maximum belong to Patel Community with 6 households followed by Muslim with 4 and Brahmin with 3. Similarly out of total 107 nuclear households having head and spouse with or without unmarried children as many as 29 belong to Patel, 15 households to Thakor community, 7 to Brahmin 6 each to Modh Vania and Muslim. In rest of the communities the number of households is below 5.

Out of total 44 households under category lineal joint having 'self and spouse with or without unmarried children and also with married son and his wife'. The main share is contributed by Patel and Thakor communities with 18 households whereas the other communities contribute 6. The contribution of Muslim households is 4 and that of the rest of the castes is 2 each. Almost similar trend is also observed in rest of the types of households. Wherein maximum households with 33 are recorded under category others (12).

The statement further indicates that out of total 58 heads of households belonging to Patel exactly half of the households are categorised as Nuclear whereas 8 are found to be lineal joint. Whereas this number in respect of Thakor community is 15 and 10 respectively. Similarly out of total 21 households of Scheduled caste as many as 9 are categorised as 'nuclear' households, 4 as lineal joint, 3 each as sub-nuclear and 'Supplemented sub-nuclear' whereas 2 households are supplemented collateral joint. Of the total 18 households of Muslim 6 are nuclear, 4 each single person households and lineal joint whereas 2 are categorised as supplimented nuclear.

Distribution by Occupation

Data collected in the household schedules regarding occupation of the heads of households was tabulated according to the above broad occupational categories cross classified by the type of households as shown below:

STATEMENT VII-5
Distribution of households by type of household and type of occupation of head of household

Statement -

Distribution of households by type of household

Type of Occupation of head of household		No.of households where					
		Nuclear	Supple-mented nuclear	Sub-Nuclear	Single person	Supple-mented sub-nuclear	Colla-teral joint
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Unskilled manual	11	7	2	6	-	5
2	Skilled manual	30	4	1	3	-	-
3	Lowest professional and administrative (primary teacher)	3	2	-	-	2	-
4	Small Business	5	2	-	-	1	-
5	Highly skilled and supervisory manual	5	1	-	1	-	-
6	Clerks and shop Assistants	13	-	-	-	-	-
7	Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teachers, etc.	3	1	-	-	-	-
8	Medium Business	15	2	-	1	-	-
9	Higher professional and salaried post	3	-	-	-	-	-
10	Owners of factories large shops etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-
11	Cultivators	11	2	1	1	-	1
12	Pensioners and retired personnels	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Beggars and prostitutes	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Un-Classified	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Non-workers	7	2	5	10	-	-
	Total	107	23	9	22	3	6

VIII.5

and type of occupation of head of household

type of households is

Supple-mented colla-teral joint	Lineal joint	Supple-mented lineal joint	Lineal colla-teral joint	Supple-mented lineal colla-teral joint	Others	Total	Type of Occupation of head of household
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
-	6	-	-	-	6	43	Unskilled manual
-	5	1	2	-	4	50	Skilled manual
-	-	-	-	-	-	7	Lowest professional and administrative (Primary teacher)
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	Small Business
3	2	-	-	-	-	12	Highly skilled and supervisory manual
-	-	-	3	-	-	16	Clerks and shop Assistants
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Intermediate professional and related posts, Secondary teachers, etc.
-	2	-	1	-	2	23	Medium Business
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	Higher professional and salari post
-	-	-	-	-	2	3	Owners of factories large shops etc.
-	16	-	-	-	1	33	Cultivators
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pensioners and retired personnels
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Beggars and prostitutes
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Un-Classified
-	13	-	-	-	18	55	Non-workers
3	44	1	6	-	33	257	Total

The above data reveals that out of total 257 heads of the households 43 or 16.73 per cent are engaged in unskilled manual jobs. A little less than one fifth of the total heads (50) of households are found to be engaged in skilled manual jobs. The proportion of heads of households engaged in cultivation is 33 or 12.84 per cent of the total heads of households. Whereas 23 heads are engaged in Medium business on the other hand only 8 heads are found to be engaged in a small business job. Out of total heads of the households Primary teachers are 7 in number and secondary teachers are only 4. As many as 16 heads are engaged in the job of clerks and shop assistants. The cross classification of heads of households by occupations vis-a-vis the type of households hardly reveals any correlation between the two. It appears that unskilled manual job, skilled manual jobs, cultivation, medium business, job of clerks and shop assistants are the important occupations.

It is also observed that out of total 130 nuclear and supplemented nuclear households 34 heads are engaged in skilled manual job. 18 in unskilled manual job, 24 in small and medium business job and 13 in the cultivation. While 'lineal joint' families stand next to nuclear as they are 44 in number. Among these as many as 16 heads of households are engaged in cultivation, 11 heads are engaged in skilled and unskilled manual job and 4 in small and medium business. It also appears from the above data that out of 22 single member households 10 heads are reported to be non-workers and 9 are engaged in unskilled and skilled manual job.

Sub-nuclear households are 9 in number of which a little more than half of the heads are found to be non-workers. Of 6 collateral joint 5 are engaged as unskilled workers and 1 as cultivator, while of 6 lineal collateral joint, 2 skilled manual workers, 3 clerks and shop assistants and 1 medium businessman are noticed. In short the number of heads engaged in all other occupations is of the small order the highest being 12 in highly skilled and supervisory manual job.

Members of Households Staying Outside

The distribution of heads of the households whose family members are staying out of the town by caste/community and occupational division of the head of household is given in the following statement.

Statement VIII.6

Distribution of heads of households whose family members are staying out of the town by caste/community and occupational category

Caste/ Community	No.of house holds	0-1	0-2	0-3	0-4	0-5	0-6	7-8-9	X
		Profe-ssional, technical and related workers	Administ-rative, executive and managerial workers	Clerical and related workers	Sales workers	Service workers	Farmers, Fisher men, Hunters, Loggers, and related workers	Produ-ction and related workers, Transport equipment operators and labourers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Scheduled Caste									
Bhangi	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Chamar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bawa Dedh	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Garoda	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mochi	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Turi	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vankar	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total SC	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	6
Other Castes									
Bhavnagar	5	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	1
Brahmin	6	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Chaudhari	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Darji	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ghanchi	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Luhar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Vania	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Naik	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Patel	25	-	1	2	6	-	3	7	6
Prajapati	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rabari	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Raval	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Sathwara	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Soni	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Thakor	11	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	1
Vaghari	6	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	2
Total	79	7	2	3	17	1	18	17	14
Muslim	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
Grand Total	96	9	2	3	17	2	18	23	22

The occupational divisions 7-8-9 i.e production and related workers transport equipment etc. having 23 or 8.95 per cent heads who had their close relatives staying outside the town. This is followed by occupation division 6- Farmers, Fishermen etc., having 18 or 7.00 per cent who had their close relatives staying outside. The occupation division of the sales workers constituting about 6.61 per cent (17) of the total heads of households which had atleast one member living outside. The number of heads in the remaining other divisions i.e. 1, 2, 3 & 5 had some of their relations staying outside. There are as many as 22 non-workers whose relatives are also staying outside the town.

It appears from the data that among the relatives of households belonging to castes like Patel, Thakor, Brahmin, Prajapati and Vaghari it is more common to stay outside. Even among Muslims as many as 8 households out of total 18 households having their relatives staying outside town.

Distance of Place of last residence

Statement - VIII.7

The details regarding households whose family members are staying outside by caste/community and distance of place of last residence of head of household

Religion/Caste Community	No.of house-holds	No.of households whose family members are staying outside and where distance of place of last residence of head of household						
		Same town	50 or less	51-100	101-200	201-500	500+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu								
Scheduled Caste								
Bhangi	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chamar	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bawa Dedh	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Garoda	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Mochi	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Turi	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vankar	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	9	7	2	-	-	-	-	9
Other Communities								
Bhavsar	5	4	-	1	-	-	-	5
Brahmin	6	4	1	-	-	-	1	6
Chaudhari	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Ghanchi	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
Darji	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Luhar	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Vania	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Naik	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Patel	25	21	2	1	-	-	1	25
Prajapati	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	6
Rabari	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	3
Raval	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sathwara	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Soni	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
Thakor	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
Vaghari	6	3	2	1	-	-	-	6
Total	79	59	12	4	-	-	4	79
Muslim	8	5	3	-	-	-	-	8
Gr. Total	96	71	17	4	-	-	4	96

Out of 96 households whose family members are staying outside, the place of last residence of 71 heads of households is the same town whereas the distance of the place of last residence is less than 50 kms. in respect of 17 heads of households. In respect of 4 heads of households such distance is between 51 and 100 kms. whereas the

distance of the place of last residence is 500 and more kms. in case of 4 heads of households.

In respect of schedule castes out of 9 households the place of last residence of head of 9 households is the same town. Whereas for remaining 2 households the distance is less than 50 kms. 1 each belongs to Bawa Dedh and Garoda Communities. As far as the other communities are concerned the place of last residence is the same town in respect of 59 households out of total 79 households. For 12 households the distance of the place of last residence is less than 50 kms. whereas for 4 households such distance of head of household is more than 500 kms. One belongs to each at Brahmin, Vania, Patel and Rabari Communities . In all there are 8 such households belonging to Muslim community of which the place of last residence is the same town for 5 households and the distance of place of last residence of the 3 heads of household is less than 50 kms.

Another aspect of the family members who were staying outside the town is their relationship to the head of the household. The following statement shows these details.

Statement VIII.8

Distribution of family members staying outside the town by occupational divisions of the head of the household and relation to head of households.

Occupational Division of the head of household	No.of house-holds	No.of family members staying outside and relation to the head							
		Father	Mother	Son	Daugh-ter	Brother	Sister	Other	Total Members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-1 Professional, Technical and related workers	9	5	6	4	-	1	1	-	17
0-2 Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
0-3 Clerical and related workers	3	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	6
0-4 Sales workers	17	3	10	8	1	1	-	-	23
0-5 Service workers	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
0-6 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, loggers and related workers	17	3	5	13	-	-	-	-	21
7-8-9 Production and related workers, Transport equipment operators and labourers	24	8	10	17	-	3	2	1*	41
10 Non-workers	22	2	1	25	-	-	1	4+	33
Total	96	23	35	69	2	7	4	5	145

* Wife, + Husband

The data reveals that in the case of 17 heads of households belonging to occupational division of Professional, Technical and related workers majority of members staying outside the town are related to the heads of the households as fathers (5), Mothers (6), and sons (4). Whereas in respect of 23 heads of households belonging to occupational division of sales workers as many as 10 are related as mothers, 8 as sons and 3 are as Fathers. Similarly for occupational division 6 out of total 21 members staying outside the town maximum are related to the head of household as sons (13), mothers (5), and Fathers (3), while in case of occupational division 7-8-9 of professional and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers in all 41 family members are staying outside town of which as many as 17 are related to heads of households as sons, 10 as mothers, 8 as fathers and 3 also as brothers. It is also observed that the sons stay outside more often as the parents are more anxious to improve their career by sending them out as they are considered a link to procreat and continue the family. Mother and Father staying outside the town are also insignificant in number may be because of less employment opportunity in the town they had to stay out for their own livelihood as well as family members. The other relations that figure in the statement are brothers (7) and Daughters and Sisters staying outside the town though small in numbers. Out of 5 others, 4 are husbands and 1 wife.

Distribution of members of households staying out side by Age and Sex

The particulars of members staying outside by age and sex and relation to heads of households are given in the following statement:-

Statement VIII.9

Distribution of members staying outside by Age, Sex and Relation to head of the Household

Age-Group	Number staying outside who are related to head of household							
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
15-24	-	-	14	2	4	3	-	23
25-34	-	-	30	-	1	-	-	31
35-59	5	12	25	-	1	-	4	47
60+	18	23	-	-	-	-	1	42
Total	23	35	69	2	7	4	5	145

The classification of relation to the head of household shows that the Fathers and Mothers staying outside the town belong to age 35 years and above. Sons fall in the age-

group 15-59 years, whereas daughters in the age-group 15-24 years. Brothers who are also staying outside mostly belong to working age-groups 15-59 years and 4 sisters fall in the age-group 10-24 years. In case of others 4 husbands and 1 wife belong to age-group 35-59 years and 60+ years respectively.

Distribution of the members staying outside by literacy level

The educational level of the family members who are staying outside the town by the nature of relation to head of the household is given in the following statement:-

Statement VIII.10

Distribution of Family members staying outside by educational level and nature of relation to head of household.

Educational level		No.of persons staying outside who are related to head of household							
		Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Others	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Illiterates	9	23	5	-	-	-	1	38
2	Primary Std. I-VIII passed	11	11	19	-	2	3	1	47
3	Matriculation/ Secondary VIII-X passed	2	1	24	1	1	1	3	33
4	Higher Secondary XI-XII passed	-	-	8	1	3		-	12
5	Non-technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
7	Graduate degree other than technical degree	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	5
8	Engineering and Technology	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
9	Agriculture and Dairying	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Total	23	35	69	2	7	4	5	145

There are in all 107 literate persons among the total of 145 persons who are staying outside town. The literacy rate in Vadnagar as per 1981 Census was 51.57 per cent and according to the sample population it is 58.27 per cent. The percentage of literacy among the persons staying outside town comes to 73.8 per cent. This indicates that education is an important factor in affecting the stay out. It is also seen that Primary and Secondary

educational levels occupy the highest position with 47 and 33 persons respectively followed by Higher secondary. Among others 5 are graduates and 4 are with the engineering and technical education. One person has a degree in Agriculture and dairying.

From the above data various educational levels can be seen among sons, who are staying outside the town.

Further more there are 19 sons out of total 69 who are educated below Matriculation or Secondary level. Whereas 5 sons are also Illiterate, 24 are matriculate, 8 higher secondary, while 4 possess technical diploma not equal to degree and equal number of sons (4) were having degree in Engineering and Technology. Only one has a degree in Agriculture and dairying so far as education of daughter staying ouside is concerned one each is matriculate and Higher Secondary. It is also seen that Mothers staying outside are invariably Illiterate. As far the other relations the educational level attached is normally below matriculation except brothers.

Non-workers who are staying outside

Particulars of non-worker family members who are staying outside by nature of activity and relationship to head of household are shown in the following statement:

Statement VIII.11

Distribution of Non-Workers staying out side by nature of activity

Nature of activity of non-worker family members staying outside		Number who are related to head of households							
		Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Others	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Fulltime students	-	-	4	2	2	3	-	11
2	Household duty	1	14	-	-	-	-	1	16
3	Dependents	5	17	1	-	-	-	-	23
4	Retired	7	3	-	-	-	1	-	11
	Total	13	34	5	2	2	4	1	61

Out of 145 absentee close relatives there are 61 non-workers wherein 13 are fathers, 34 mothers, 5 sons, 2 daughters, 2 brothers, 4 sisters and 1 is wife. As regards their activities it will be seen from the above that 11 are full time students, as many as 16 are engaged in household work, 23 are found to be dependants and rest 11 are retired persons.

Workers who are staying outside

Statement VIII.12

Distribution of family members staying outside by nature of occupation and relationship with head of household.

Occupation		No.of family members staying activities who are related to head of household as							
		Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Others	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Division	0 - 1	1	-	10	-	1	-	-	11
	0 - 2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
	0 - 3	1	-	10	-	-	-	2	13
	0 - 4	3	-	11	-	-	-	1	15
	0 - 5	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	5
	0 - 6	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
	7-8-9	3	1	25	-	4	-	-	33
	Total	10	1	64	-	5	-	4	84

The above data provides an information about the occupation of absentee members with reference to relation to the head of household. It can be seen that out of total 145 absentee members 84 are engaged in economic activity. This means that the remaining as many as 61 members are not engaged in any economic activity. It is further noticed that production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers attract a larger proportion of workers (33), to places outside the town. The next comes the occupational division of sales workers with 15 members followed by clerical and related workers with 13 and Professional, Technical and related workers with 11 persons. In all 5 persons are also engaged in occupational divisions 5 and 6 of service workers and Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers.

As regards the nature of relation of absentee members with the head of household it will be seen that out of 84 workers, 64 are sons engaged in different types of occupations. While father are in number 10 who also engaged in various occupations. Out of 5 brothers, 4 are engaged in the work of occupational division 7-8-9 and 1 in of division 0-1.

Purpose of staying outside

Statement VIII.13

Distribution of members staying outside the town by reasons of stay

Relative to head of household	Reason of stay out	No.of members
1	2	3
Father	Social work	11
	Business	5
	Service	1
	Agriculture supervision	3
	Sickness	1
	Native	2
	Total	23
Mother	Social work	31
	Service	1
	Agriculture supervision	1
	Native	2
	Total	35
Son	Social work	8
	Service	40
	Business	14
	Agriculture supervision	1
	Study	4
	Religious	1
	Sickness	1
	Total	69
Daughter	Study	2
Total		2
Brother	Social work	1
	Study	2
	Service	3
	Business	1
	Total	7
Sister	Social work	3
	Study	1
	Total	4

1	2	3
Others	Service	4
	Native	1
	Total	5
Total	Social work	54
	Business	20
	Service	49
	Agriculture supervision	5
	Sickness	2
	Native	5
	Study	9
	Religious	1
	Grand Total	145

The social work is the reason of stay out in case of as many as 54 or 37.24 per cent and another 49 or 33.79 per cent are forced to stay out for the purpose of sevice while 20 persons are staying outside town for carrying their business elsewhere. These three reasons take a share of 33.79 per cent stay out. Only 9 persons are forced to stay out to pursue their education. In all 5 members are staying out of town to supervise agriculture this may be because of the fact that some households might have sent family members to their rural homes.

Regarding relationship of close relatives staying outside with the head of household it is noticed that mostly Father and Mother are staying outside for the purpose of social work (42). On the other hand as many as 40 sons out of total 49 are staying out for the reasons of service. Similarly for the purpose of business mainly Father and son have to stay outside their native place. Son, daughter, younger brother and sister are staying outside to pursue their studies.

Statement VIII.14

Distribution of person staying out by relationship to head of household and duration of stay ouside the town

Relation to head of household	Family members staying outside for					
	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20 years & above	All persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Father	1	4	4	7	7	23
Mother	-	5	8	10	12	35
Son	1	24	17	20	7	69
Daughter	1	1	-	-	-	2
Brother	1	3	2	1	-	7
Sister	1	3	-	-	-	4
Others	-	-	3	1	1	5
Total	5	40	34	39	27	145

The above data indicates that out of 145 absentee members 66 or 45.52 per cent staying outside town are doing 50 for the last over 10 years. As many as 27 absentee members are staying out for the last over twenty years. Whereas only 5 members are doing so for the last 4 years. A little more than half the absentee persons are staying outside for less than ten years.

Analysis of absentee members with reference to their relation with the head of the household further states that more than 50 per cent of the fathers are doing so for the last over 10 years. Out of total 35 mothers staying outside the town as many as 22 are doing so over last 10 years whereas 25 sons are doing so far less than 5 years and 27 sons are staying outside town since 10 years and more.

Remittances

Regarding remittances some members received money from their respective heads of households and at the same time other members sent the amount to their kins. The details are shown in the following statement.

Statement -

Remittances se... by

State to which head of household belongs	No.of house-hold	No.of absentee members	Same District		
			No.of households to which absentee members belongs	No.of households receiving remittance from members	Average amount remittance per house-hold
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	95	144	57	12	587
Maharashtra	1	1	-	-	-
Total	96	145	57	12	587

VIII .15

Absentee family members

Other District			Other States		
No.of households to which absentee members belongs	No.of households receiving remittance from members	Average amount remittance per household	No.of households to which absentee members belongs	No.of households receiving remittance from members	Average amount of remittance per household (Rs.)
7	8	9	10	11	12
38	22	930	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	1	700
38	22	930	1	1	700

Statement VIII.16

The details regarding remittance sent by absentee family mamebrs

Relation ship to head of household	No.of absentee family members	Average amount remritted by absentee family members whose present address is						
		Same town but separate house-hold	Other town of the district	Rural area of the district	Other district of the state		Other state	Total
					Rural	Urban		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Father	23	3600	-	2700	-	-	-	6300
Mother	35	-	-	-	600	-	-	600
Son	69	1453	3600	600	3200	1967	-	10820
Daughter	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brother	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sister	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	5	-	3600	-	-	5283	-	8883
Total	145	5053	7200	3300	3800	7250	-	26603

Statement VIII.17

The details regarding amount sent by each household to absentee members

Relationship with head of household	No.of absentee family members	Average amount sent by each households absentee members whose present address is					
		Same town but separate household	Other town of the district	Rural area of the district	Other district of the state		Other states
					Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Father	23	200	500	-	-	-	-
Mother	35	600	-	-	-	-	-
Son	69	-	-	-	3600	1616	-
Daughter	2	-	-	-	-	1700	-
Brother	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sister	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	145	800	500	-	3600	3316	-

Statement VIII.18

The details regarding amount sent by each household to absentee non-working members

Relation ship with head of household	No.of house-hold	No.of absentee non-working members	Average amount sent by each household to absentee non-working members whose activity is					
			Full time students	Depen-dants	Disables	Retired	Rentier	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Father	23	2	-	200	-	500	-	-
Mother	35	1	-	600	-	-	-	-
Son	69	2	3600	-	-	-	-	-
Daughter	2	2	1700	-	-	-	-	-
Brother	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sister	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	145	7	5300	800	-	500	-	-

The above four statements show the details about the remittance received either by the households from the absentee family members or by absentee members staying outside from the households.

From the first statement it will be seen that out of total 95 households whose family members are staying out of Vadnagar but within Gujarat state only 34 households receive some remittance from their absentee family members of which 12 households received an average amount of Rs. 587 whose family members are staying within the same district whereas rest 22 households receive an average amount of Rs. 930/- whose family members are in the other districts of the state.

Only 1 family member of a household is staying in other state Viz., Maharashtra from whom an average amount of Rs. 700/- is being received.

Next statement shows the average amount of remittance sent by the family members who are staying in different places. The data reveals that out of total amount of Rs. 26603 sent by them an amount of Rs. 5053 was sent by the members who are staying in the same town but in the separate households of this amount Rs. 3600 was sent to Father and Rs. 1453 to their sons. The family members staying in other towns of the district also sent Rs. 7200/- of which Rs. 3600 was sent to their sons and some amount to the other relatives. It is noticed that the highest amount of Rs. 7250/- was sent by the family members who are staying in urban area of the other districts of the State. The data further indicates that out of total amount of Rs. 26603 sent by the family members staying outside, the highest of Rs. 10820/- was sent to their sons, Rs. 6300/- to fathers and Rs. 8883/- to other relatives whereas an amount of Rs. 600/- was sent to their mothers.

The third statement shows the details about an average amount sent by each household to the absentee members who are staying at different places. The details given in the

statement further disclose that an amount of Rs. 800/- was sent to absentee family members who are staying within the town but in the separate households of which Rs. 200/- was sent to Father and Rs. 600/- to Mothers. An amount of Rs. 3600/- was also sent to absentee family members (sons) who are staying in rural area of other district of the State and Rs. 3316/- was sent to by the households to the absentee family members staying in urban part of the other district of the State of which Rs. 1616/- was sent to their sons and Rs. 1700 to their daughters.

The fourth statement shows the details of amount sent by the households to the absentee non-working members staying outside. It will be observed that the highest amount of Rs. 5300/- was sent to absentee sons and daughters who are the full time students, Rs. 800/- to the absentee Fathers (Rs. 200) and Mothers (Rs. 600) who are the dependants. It is also seen that an amount of Rs. 500/- is being sent by the household to the absentee retired father.

CHAPTER - IX

HOUSING AND MATERIAL CULTURE

The condition of houses and material used in the structure indicates the degree of urbanisation in towns. Housing pattern, health and sanitation problems and pattern of settlement of different ethnic groups are also influenced by urbanisation. These would enable the reader to make some meaningful inferences about the intensity of urbanisation.

Vadnagar is a very old town and it has houses mainly on an irregular pattern. The streets and lanes in the interior of the town are narrow uneven and irregular. The houses follow a traditional type regarding their structure. Though some of the houses in the old town are in good condition but they lack the amenities like bathrooms and proper ventilations. Preparatory to 1981 Census houselisting operations were carried out in 1980. The houselist covered all dwellings whether permanent or temporary, institutional or non-institutional, commercial as well as industrial and also those which were once dwellings but now lying vacant.

Relation of selected houses with adjoining houses by space etc.

Statement IX.1

Statement showing relation of selected houses with adjoining houses in space by locality

	Locality	No.of house-holds	Separate house		No.of house-holds which are living multi-floor housing unit	House-hold living in ground floor of multi-storeyed building	House-hold living in first floor of multi-storeyed building	House-hold living in single storeyed building
			with compound	without compound				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	Sembharwada	76	8	68	4	4	-	72
II	Amarthol Darwaja inside area	44	1	43	8	4	4	36
III	Ghaskol Darwaja area	43	5	38	8	5	3	35
IV	Amtol Darwaja area	53	2	51	13	6	7	40
V	Amarthol Darwaja *bahar* area	41	3	38	18	11	7	23
	Total	257	19	238	51	30	21	206

Out of 257 sample households 19 or 7.39 per cent are living in separate houses with compound and 238 or 92.61 per cent are living in separate houses without compound. 51 households are living in houses which are floor in multi-flat units and not a single household is living in houses which are flats in multi-flat housing unit. Out of 257 households, 206 are living in single storeyed building whereas 51 households are living in houses which are floor in multi-floor housing unit of which 30 households are living in ground floor of multi-storeyed building and rest 21 are living on 1st floor of multistoreyed building.

The following statement shows condition of households recorded in five selected localites.

Statement IX.2

Distribution of houses by their condition selected in different localities

	Locality	No.of houses	Condition of houses		
			Good	Satisfactory	Bad
	1	2	3	4	5
I	Sembharwada	76	42	26	8
II	Amarthol Darwaja inside area	44	17	17	10
III	Ghaskol Darwaja area	43	12	24	7
IV	Amtol Darwaja area	53	29	12	12
V	Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	41	30	6	5
	Total	257	130	85	42

It is seen that out of 257 total houses 130 houses are in good condition, 85 are in satisfactory condition whereas 42 houses are in bad condition. The above data further shows the fact that more than half of the houses recorded in locality-I, IV and V are in good condition whereas such houses in locality-III is only 12 in number and more than half of the houses are in satisfactory condition.

Statement IX.3

Distribution of houses by pre-dominant material used in floor by locality

	Locality	Material of floor				
		Cow-dung Mud	Stone	Cement	Cement tiles & stone	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I	Sembharwada	32	4	20	20	76
II	Amarthol Darwaja inside area	29	3	7	5	44
III	Ghaskol Darwaja area	26	5	8	4	43
IV	Amtol Darwaja area	26	1	7	19	53
V	Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	10	8	9	14	41
	Total	123	21	51	62	257

123 houses of 257 surveyed houses accounting for 47.86% have their floor covered with cow-dung-mud. Cement tiles are set on the floor of 62 houses which accounts for 24.12 per cent while floor of 51 houses have cement flooring and stones are set on the floor of 21 houses accounting for 8.17 per cent only. Localitywise analysis further shows about half of houses in locality-IV and more than half in locality-II and III have their floor covered with cow-dung mixed with mud. Whereas such houses are about one fourth in locality-V. Out of 62 houses having floor cement tiles and stone, maximum houses are found in locality-I and IV with 20 and 19 houses respectively. Similarly, out of 51 houses having cement flooring the highest number of houses with 20 are found in locality-I whereas in respect of rest of the four localities the number of houses in each is below 10.

The details about the predominant material of wall are shown in the following statement.

Statement IX.4

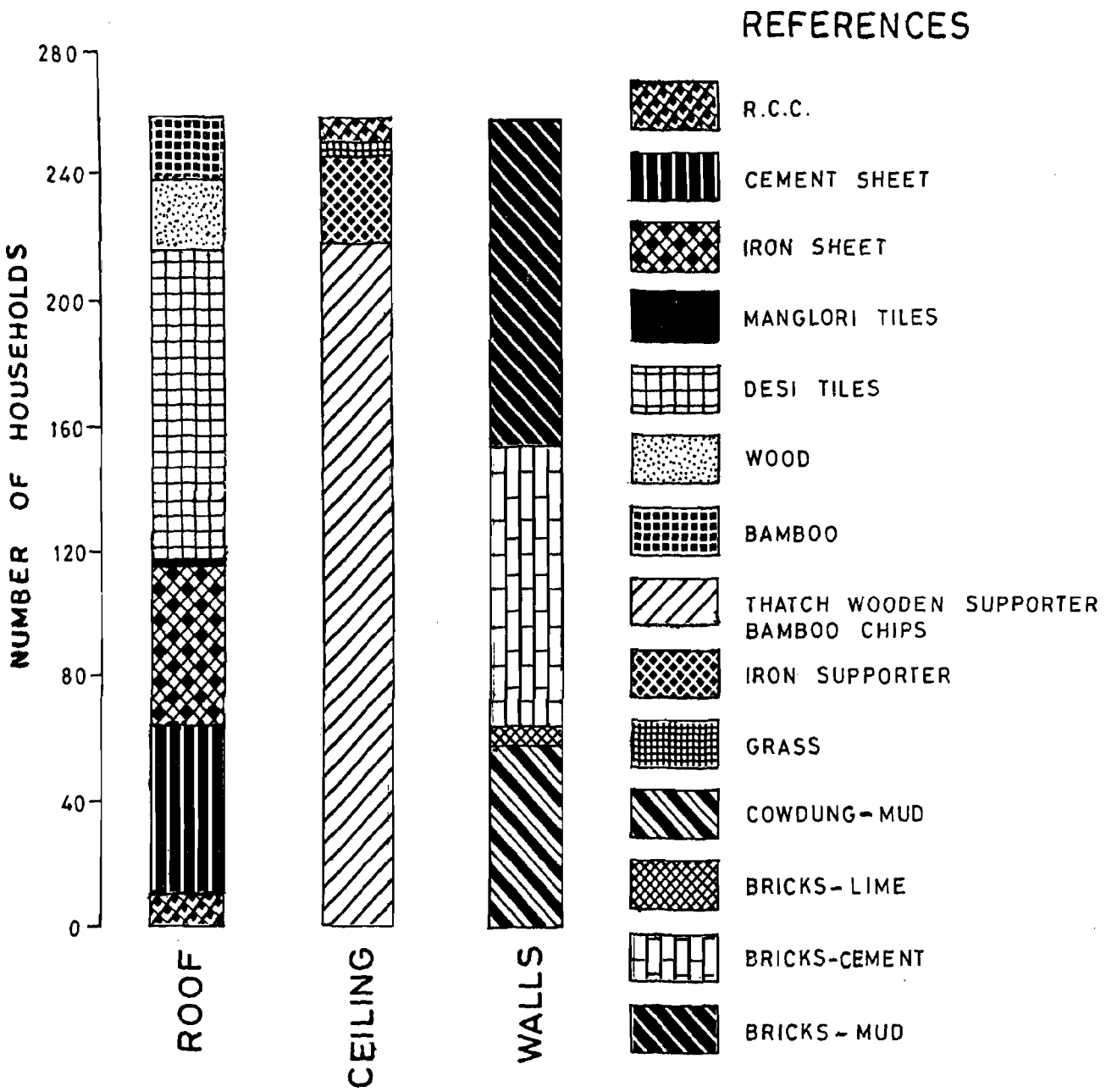
Statement showing the material of Wall of the selected houses in each locality

	Locality	Cow-dung & Mud	Bricks & Lime	Bricks & Cement	Bricks & Mud	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
• I	Sembharwada	21	3	35	17	76
II	Amarthol Darwaja inside area	14	-	5	25	44
III	Ghaskol Darwaja area	4	1	9	29	43
IV	Amtol Darwaja area	17	-	25	11	53
V	Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	2	2	16	21	41
	Total	58	6	90	103	257

Out of 257 houses 103 or 40.08 per cent of the houses have walls made of bricks and mud. 90 houses accounting for 35.02 per cent have their walls solidified with cements and bricks. Cow-dung and mud is used in the walls of as many as 58 or 22.57 per cent of the houses. Only walls of 6 houses are made with bricks and lime. Out of 103 houses having walls made of bricks and mud more than one fourth are found to be recorded in locality-III and a little less than one fourth of houses are recorded in locality-II and locality-V has recorded 21 houses. Out of 90 houses having their walls made of cement and bricks nearly two-third of the houses are found to be recorded in locality-I and IV whereas in locality-II and III the number of such houses is below 10. Similarly out of 58 houses having the walls of cow-dung and mud in a little more than one third houses are found in locality-I followed by locality-IV with 17 houses and locality-II with 14 houses.

The details of predominant material of roof are shown in the following statement.

HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIALS OF ROOF, CEILING AND WALLS VADNAGAR



Statement IX.5

Statement showing material of Roof of the selected houses in each Locality

	Locality	Material of Roof							
		RCC	Cement sheet	Iron sheet	Mang-lory tiles	Deshi tiles	Wood and thatches	Bamboo	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	Sembharwada	7	2	36	1	16	2	12	76
II	Amarthol Darwaja inside area	2	1	12	-	21	4	4	44
III	Ghaskol Darwaja area	-	12	1	1	20	8	1	43
IV	Amtol Darwaja area	1	21	-	-	24	5	2	53
V	Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	-	19	1	-	15	6	-	41
	Total	10	55	50	2	96	25	19	257

It is seen that majority of houses (96) have roofs covered with Deshi tiles which comes to about 37.35 per cent. This is followed by 55 houses which have their roofs covered with cement sheets, 50 houses have their roofs covered with iron sheets accounting for 19.5 per cent while 25 houses accounting for 9.7 per cent have their roofs covered with wood and thatches. Only 10 houses have R.C.C. terrace while manglori tiles are used to cover the roofs of 2 houses only. The 96 houses having roofs covered with Deshi tiles are more or less evenly distributed among five localities, the highest being 24 in lacality-IV. Out of 55 houses having roof covered with cement sheets the highest number of houses are recorded in locality-IV with 21 houses closely followed by localty-V with 19 houses, whereas in locality-I and II such houses are very less in number with 2 and 1 respectively. Of the total 50 houses having roofs covered with Iron sheets as many as 36 or 14.0 per cent are found to be recorded in locality- I and 12 such houses are found in locality-II. 70 per cent of the houses having roofs covered with R.C.C. are found in locality-I. Similarly, maximum number of houses having their roofs covered with Bamboo are also found in locality-I with 12 houses out of total 19. Predominant material used in celilings is shown below.

Statement IX.6

Statement showing material of ceilings of the selected houses in each locality

	Locality	Thatch wooden suppo-rters bamboo chips	Iron suppo-rters	Grass	R.C.C.	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I	Sembharwada	61	8	1	6	76
II	Amarthol Darwaja inside area	39	4	1	-	44

1		2	3	4	5	6
III	Ghaskol Darwaja area	35	7	1	-	43
IV	Amtol Darwaja area	47	5	1	-	53
V	Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	37	4	-	-	41
	Total	219	28	4	6	257

All houses are of old conventional style and so are their ceilings. Out of 257 houses as many as 219 or 85.21 per cent are found to have ceiling made of bamboo chips supported on wooden frame. This is followed by 28 or 10.90 per cent houses are with ceiling supported on iron frame, 6 houses have R.C.C. ceiling accounting for 2.33 per cent only and the ceiling of grass is found in 4 houses. Locality-wise analysis shows that out of 76 houses studied in locality-I as many as 61 have ceiling made of bamboo chips. It is also noticed that out of total 6 houses having R.C.C. ceiling all are found to be recorded in this locality. About one-fourth of total houses having ceiling made of iron supporter are found in locality-I and III respectively.

As regards material used in doors and windows it was observed from the data that out of 257 houses as many as 245 houses have doors made of wood. Only 9 houses have doors of iron sheet. Similarly, 201 houses have windows made of wood where as 39 houses have iron sheet windows.

Number of rooms and number of members

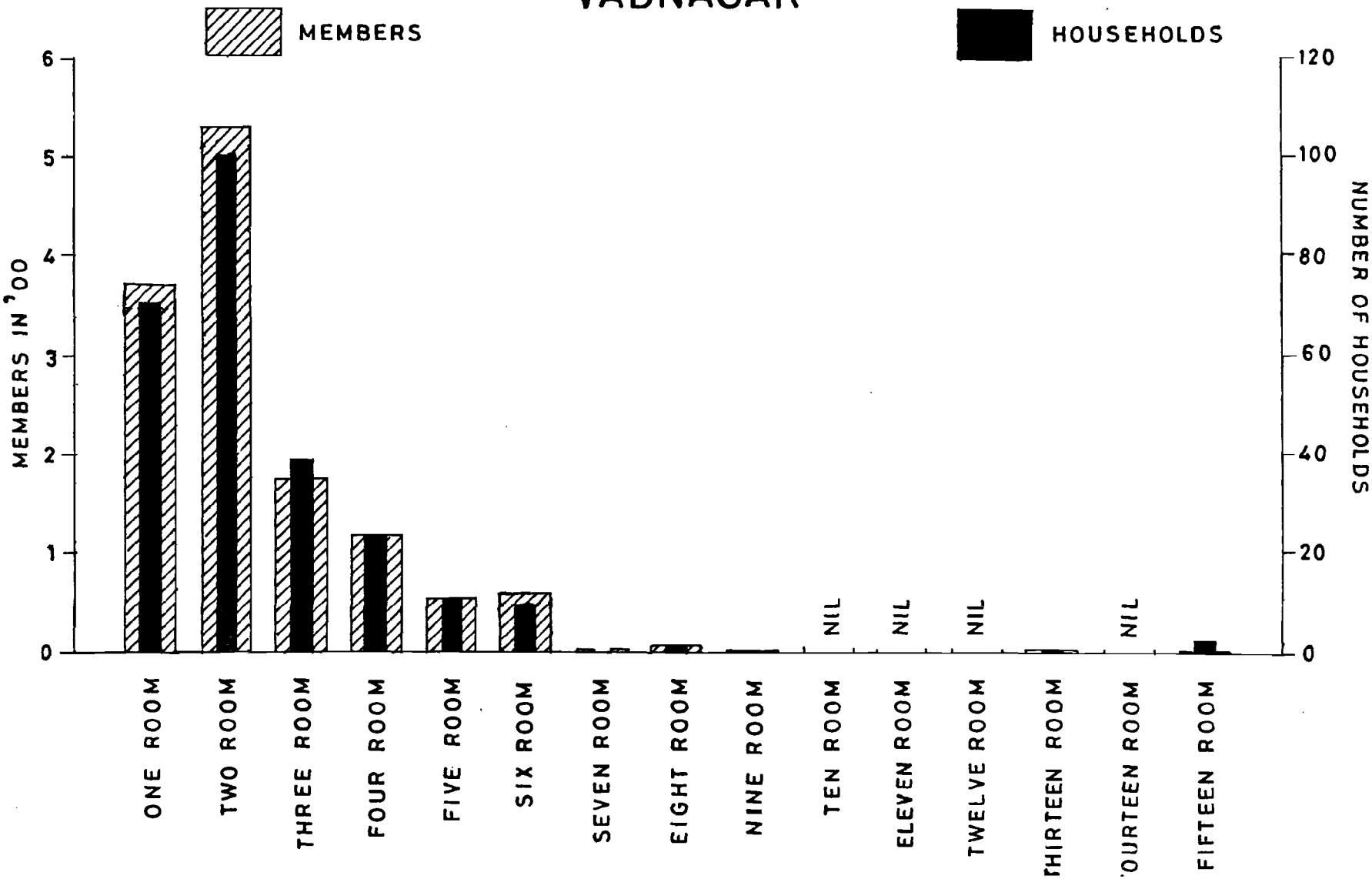
The study of availability of space to each member of the family in a house is quite significant. The relevant details of sampled households are shown in the following statement.

Statement IX.7

Classification of households according to number of members and number of occupied rooms.

Number of occupied rooms	Number of households	Number of members	Percentage to total households	Percentage to total members
1	2	3	4	5
One Room	69	367	26.84	26.73
Two rooms	102	529	39.69	38.53
Three rooms	35	197	13.62	14.35
Four rooms	24	121	9.34	8.81
Five rooms	11	55	4.28	4.01
Six rooms	10	62	3.89	4.52
Seven rooms	1	6	0.39	0.44
Eight rooms	2	11	0.78	0.80
Nine rooms	1	5	0.39	0.36
Thirteen rooms	1	5	0.39	0.36
Fifteen rooms	1	15	0.39	1.09
Total	257	1373	100.00	100.00

CLASSIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND NUMBER OF OCCUPIED ROOMS VADNAGAR



The data shows that a little more than one fourth of the households as well as members live in the houses having only one room, whereas 38.53 per cent or 529 members live in the houses having facility of two rooms. Houses having three rooms are occupied by 197 members of 35 households and 121 members of 24 households live in the houses having facility of four rooms which comes to about 9 per cent of the total members as well as total households. Houses of five rooms are shared by 55 members of 11 households whereas 62 members live in 10 households also occupy houses of 6 rooms and 6 members of 1 household occupy the house having seven rooms. It is interesting to note that 36 members of 5 households also occupy the houses having eight and more rooms. Out of which one each family or households occupies the house having 9, 13 and as many as 15 rooms respectively. The household which occupies the house having 15 rooms is also having 15 members which means that number of rooms per person come to exactly one.

The details recorded in each locality are shown below.

Statement IX.8

Statement showing the No.of occupied rooms in each locality

	Locality	One to two rooms		3 to 4 rooms		5 to 6 rooms		7 to 8 rooms		9 and more	
		No.of HH	Mem-bers	No.of HH	Mem-bers	No.of HH	Mem-bers	No.of HH	Mem-bers	No.of HH	Mem bers
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	Sembharwada	45	239	19	85	10	50	2	13	-	-
II	Amarthol Darwaja inside area	34	184	8	41	1	3	-	-	1	5
III	Ghaskol Darwaja area	37	204	3	32	2	14	1	4	-	-
IV	Amtol Darwaja area	36	182	13	72	3	17	-	-	1	15
V	Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	19	87	16	88	5	33	-	-	1	5
	Total	171	896	59	318	21	117	3	17	3	25

Out of 3 households having houses with nine and more rooms one is found in each of locality-II, IV and V, whereas 2 households having rooms 7-8 are found in locality-I and the remaining one household is in locality-III. Out of 21 households having 5-6 rooms houses as many as 10 are found in locality-I and 5 in locality-V. There are 59 households having houses with the facility of 3 to 4 rooms for living 318 members out of which about one-third such households are found in locality-I and as many as 16 in locality-V followed by the locality-IV with 13 households. Similarly, 171 households having one to two

room houses are mainly shared by first four localities.

The data is further studied with reference to the details regarding the number of rooms occupied by number of couples with or without other members of their families is presented in Appendix 16.

The study with reference to number of rooms occupied by number of couples with other members of their families reveals the fact that one married couple of 165 families have to accommodate 847 members with them while two married couples of 40 families have to accommodate 296 members and three married couples of 14 families have to accommodate 152 other members with them. The rest of 38 families or households were having 78 members.

The data given in the above statement further reveal that in comparison to households having more couples, single married couples have to accommodate more members with them. This is highest with 36 households having one married couple each and have to accommodate more members with them. This highest with 36 households having one couple per household accommodating approximately 5 other persons in their two room houses. Highest conjection is in the households that do not fall in the above categories having one room and have to accommodate their other members.

These are 23 households with one married couple and have to accommodate 127 other members viz. approximately 5 to 6 members per household,7 households with two married couples accommodating 55 other members on an average of 8 members per household and 4 households having three married couples accommodating total 42 members giving about 10 members per household.

It is also seen that there is one household with three married couples having 11 other members aged 5 and above staying within the household with only one room facility whereas one household having three married couples but without any other members aged 5 and above with them enjoys two rooms facility.

As regards the households having two married couples it is observed that one household having only one room facility accommodating 7 members aged 5 and above whereas 9 households having two rooms facility accommodating 65 other members aged 5 and above and one household each with facility of three and four rooms was having 5 and 6 members aged 5 and above respectively.It is also seen that 3 households with two rooms facility do not have any other members aged 5 and above accommodating 15 members with them.These households have also 2 married couples.

Lastly there are in all 13 households having only one married couple enjoying the facility of five and more rooms also having other members aged 5 and above accomodating 81 total members.

Per Capita Floor Space

An assessment regarding the availability of floor space to each member in a sample house was also attempted in the survey since it is an important indicator to study the pattern of housing condition.The details are given in the following statement.

STATEMENT IX.9

Households classified by locality and per capita floor space

Locality		Total House-holds	Total memb-ers	Per capita floor space											
				1 or less sq.mtr.		2-3 sq.mtr.		4-5 sq.mtr.		6-9 sq.mtr.		10-15 sq.mtr.		16+ sq.mtr.	
				HH	Mem-ber	HH	Mem-ber	HH	Mem-ber	HH	Mem-ber	HH	Mem ber	HH	Mem-ber
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I	Sambharwada	76	387	11	73	6	34	11	59	12	60	9	51	27	110
II	Amarthol Darwaja inside area	44	233	4	32	13	81	5	23	3	9	9	56	10	32
III	Ghaskol Darwaja area	43	254	5	38	11	68	9	58	8	53	7	33	3	4
IV	Amtol Darwaja area	53	286	4	38	9	53	8	40	7	50	14	66	11	39
V	Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	41	213	2	14	5	27	5	17	4	20	4	18	21	117
	Total	257	1373	26	195	44	263	38	197	34	192	43	224	72	302

It can be seen that 195 members of 26 households with an average of little more than 7 members per household get a floor space of only one square meter or less per person.This is little better than 263 members of 44 households with an average of 6 members per household who enjoy two to three sqaure meters of floor space per person in their houses.The 72 households having 389 members with an average of more than 5 but less than 6 members per household who enjoy 4 to 9 sq. meters of floor space per person.The households each having about 5 members on an average are 43 in number with 224 members.The per capita floor space for these members comes to 10-15 sq. meters.The members numbering 302 in 72 households with an average of about 4 persons enjoy a floor space of 16 square meters or more per person.

The localitywise analysis indicates that households in locality-III,enjoy per capita floor space of 16 sq.mtr.and more,3 households in locality-I having average of 1 person only enjoy this facility,whereas as many as 27 households having average of about 4 persons enjoy the per capita facility of 16 sq. meters and more.This is followed by locality-V with 21 households and 117 members.It is also observed that in localities II and IV for the households enjoying per capita floor space of 1 or less sq. meter the average number of members per household comes to 8 or more. Similarly, in case of households which enjoy per capita floor space of 10-15 sq. meters an

average households size comes to a little more than 6 persons in locality-II and less than 5 persons in locality-III.

Amenities

The sample data throws light on the different amenities available in the houses surveyed.The details are shown as under.

Statement IX.10

Availability of Amenities in the houses

Amenities		Availability	No. of households
	1	2	3
1.	Kitchen	Not having	72
		Having separately	185
		Shares with others	-
		Total	257
2.	Bathroom	Not having	147
		Having separately	110
		Shareswith others	-
		Total	257
3.	Lavatory	Not having	173
		Having separately	82
		Shares with others	2
		Total	257
4.	Source of drinking water	Not having	142
		Having separately	110
		Shares with others	5
		Total	257
5.	Water for washing	Not having	158
		Having separately	97
		Shares with others	2
		Total	257
6.	Electricity current	Not having	70
		Having separately	184
		Shares with others	3
		Total	257

Statement IX.11
Availability of amenities by locality

Amenities	Locality I households	Locality II households	Locality III households	Locality IV households	Locality V households
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Kitchen					
Not having	9	19	19	17	8
Separate having	67	25	24	36	33
Shares with others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	76	44	43	53	41
2. Bathroom					
Not having	35	34	33	33	12
Separate having	41	10	10	20	29
Shares with others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	76	44	43	53	41
3. Lavatory					
Not having	45	36	34	37	21
Separate having	31	8	8	16	19
Shares with others	-	-	1	-	1
Total	76	44	43	53	41
4. Source of drinking water					
Not having	41	31	32	32	6
Separate having	34	11	9	21	35
Shares with others	1	2	2	-	-
Total	76	44	43	53	41
5. Water for washing					
Not having	46	34	32	37	9
separate having	30	10	9	16	32
Shares with others	-	-	2	-	-
Total	76	44	43	53	41
6. Electricity current					
Not having	22	13	16	17	2
Separate having	54	30	26	35	39
Shares with others	-	1	1	1	-
Total	76	44	43	53	41

185 household have separate kichen and 110 households have the facility of separate bathrooms and equal number of households have separate source of drinking water. Out of 257 households as many as 184 or 71.60 per cent households have independent electric connection while only 3 households are sharing with others. The facility of water for washing purposes is available to 97 households separately while 158 households do not have such facility,at all.

Analysis by locality further shows that more than 50 per cent of the households enjoy the facility of kitchen in all the five localities which varies from 55.81 per cent in locality III to 88.16 per cent in locality I. Maximum households with 70.73 per cent were having separate bathroom facility whereas this facility is available to 23 per cent households in locality -II and III. Out of 76 households in locality-I, 41 or 53.95 per cent are enjoying the facility of having a separate bathroom. So far as availability of separate lavatory facility is concerned the highest percentage of 40.78 per cent of total households in locality - I have this facility wheareas the minimum of 18.18 per cent households in locality-II enjoy this facility

The separate facility of drinking water is available to as many as 35 out of 41 households in locality-V while only 9 or 20.93 per cent of the households have such facility in locality-III. In locality-I, 44.74 per cent of the households have also this facility. It is also observed that more than 60 per cent of the total households have the separate electric connection in all five localities. Above 95 per cent of the households enjoy this facility in locality-V while this facility is available to about 71 per cent household in locality-I.

Tenural Status

The details regarding the tenural status of the houses given in the statement below.

Statement IX. 12

Statement showing the Tenural status of houses in each locality.

Locality		Total no. of households	Number of householding in houses which are		
			Owned	Rented	Allotted
	1	2	3	4	5
I	Sembharwada	76	69	5	2
II	Amarthol Darwaja inside area	44	40	4	-
III	Ghaskol Darwaja area	43	38	4	1
IV	Amtol Darwaja area	53	46	5	2
V	Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	41	37	3	1
	Total	257	230	21	6

About 89.49 per cent or 230 of the total households live in their own houses whereas 21 or 8.17 per cent live in the rented houses and only 6 houses are allotted ones, of which 2 each in locality-I and IV and 1 each in locality-III and V. Similarly, out of 21 rented houses 5 are found each of in locality -I and IV and 4 each in locality-II and III and rest of 3 are found in locality-V. Out of total 230 owned houses maximum of 69 or 30 percent are

found in locality-I while 16.52 per cent of them are found in locality-III and rest are shared by the localities -II, and V.

The details regarding duration stay in the present residence are shown in the following statement.

Statement IX.13

Statement showing duration of stay in present residence in each locality

Locality		Total house-holds	Number of households as per duration of stay in present residence			
			Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10+ years
1		2	3	4	5	6
I	**Sembharwada**	**76**	**-**	**2**	**3**	**71**
II	**Amarthol Darwaja inside area**	**44**	**-**	**2**	**2**	**40**
III	Ghaskol Darwaja area	**43**	**-**	**3**	**1**	**39**
IV	**Amtol Darwaja area**	**53**	**-**	**2**	**4**	**47**
V	**Amarthol Darwaja bahar area**	**41**	**-**	**1**	**2**	**38**
	Total	**257**	**-**	**10**	**12**	**235**

It will be seen that the duration of stay in the present residence is 10 years and more in respect of as many as 235 or 91.44 per cent households out of total 257. Whereas it is 5-9 years for 12 households and 1-4 years for 10 households.

Out of total 235 households having the period of stay above 10 years maximum of 71 are recorded in locality-I.

Furniture:

The details are shown as under

Statement IX. 14

Existence of furniture by locality

Locality		Number of house-holds	Number of households having furniture											
			Chair	Table	Divan	Cot	Newar cot	Woo-den cup-board	Iron safe	Sofa-set	Woo den swing	Woo den bench	Teapoy	Din-ing table
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	Sembharwada	76	33	28	13	31	66	24	2	2	4	1	3	-
II	Amarthol Darwaja inside area	44	9	8	6	7	37	3	1	-	3	-	-	-

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
III	Ghaskol Darwaja area	43	12	8	-	10	42	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
IV	Amtol Darwaja area	53	20	13	4	12	48	6	-	1	-5	1	1	-
V	Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	41	21	13	9	20	38	12	5	3	3	-	-	2
	Total	257	95	70	32	80	231	47	8	6	17	2	4	2

Data reveals that 231 i,e, maximum number of households 231 possess newar cots. On the other hand only two households were having dining tables. It is also observed that good number of households possess the furniture like chair, table, cot, wooden cup-board,etc. whereas a few households also possess iron safe, sofa-set, teapoy, etc.

Utensils for Cooking

Utensils made from different metals and alloys used for cooking purposes in different localities are given in the following statement.

Statement IX.15
Materials of which utensils are made by locality

Cooking utensils are made of	Number of households in locality					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Steel	43	11	10	22	28	114
Brass	52	20	15	25	25	137
Aluminium	29	27	34	28	11	129
Bronze	1	-	-	1	-	2
Copper	1	-	1	-	-	2
Earthen	5	6	2	-	-	13

STATEMENT IX. 16
Materials of which utensils used for serving food are made by locality

Material of utensils for serving food	Number of households by locality					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Steel	55	20	16	28	32	151
Brass	33	21	20	26	19	119
Aluminium	16	17	19	11	6	69
Glass(Porcelain)	-	-	1	-	1	2
Copper	2	-	1	-	-	3
Bronze	5	9	5	9	-	28

It is seen that utensils made from steel are used in 114 households for cooking purpose while those from brass are used in 137 households and aluminium utensils are used by 129 households. The use of bronze and copper utensils is observed in two households each.

Maximum use of steel and brass utensils is observed in locality-I as against minimum in locality-III where the use of aluminium utensils is maximum. In all 13 households are also using earthen vessels of which 5 are in locality-I and 6 in locality-II and rest 2 in locality-III. As regards the material of utensils used for serving food, it is seen that use of stainless steel utensils is maximum and is done by as many as 151 households. The brass utensils for the same purpose are used by 119 households, 69 households used alluminium utensils also and 28 households used bronze utensils. It is seen that glass and porcelain utensils are also used by 2 households. The use of utensils made from steel and brass is maximum in locality I and minimum in locality-III while use of aluminium utensils is maximum in locality-III and minimum in locality-V while 2 households in locality-I and 1 in locality-III also use copper utensils for serving food.

In short the study of the material of cooking utensils reveals that steel and brass as well as aluminium utensils are most popular. In case of utensils used for serving steel as well as brass utensils get prominence.

Light and Fuel

The details regarding the use of light and fuel for lightning house and cooking food are given below :

Statement IX. 17

Light and fuel by locality and migration status of households.

I-Migrant Households

Locality		No.of Households	Number using fuel				Number using light		
			Coal	Kero-sene	Cow dung cake	Wood	Gas	Kero-sene	Elect-ricity
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	Sembharwada	76	4	16	11	14	1	5	19
II	Amarthol Darwaja inside area	44	-	8	3	11	-	2	12
III	Ghaskol Darwaja area	43	1	4	6	7	-	3	8
IV	Amtol Darwaja area	53	2	9	3	7	-	-	14
V	Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	41	1	9	3	6	1	1	10
	Total	257	8	46	26	45	2	11	63
II-Non-Migrant Households									
I	Sembharwada	76	1	15	31	41	4	15	37
II	Amarthol Darwaja inside area	44	3	6	20	25	-	10	20

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
III	Ghaskol Darwaja area	43	3	7	24	26	-	16	16
IV	Amtol Darwaja area	53	1	10	30	36	-	16	23
V	Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	41	6	12	14	20	-	2	28
	Total	257	14	50	119	148	4	59	124

Kerosene, wood, cow-dung cake, coal and gas is generally used for cooking while kerosene and electricity is used for lighting houses.

The above data reveals that most of the migrant households use kerosene, cow-dung cake and wood for cooking purpose. Only 2 households use gas while 8 households use coal. The distribution of households using gas by locality shows one household each in locality-I and V whereas out of 8 households using coal half are found in locality-I. As regards other fuels maximum number of households are recorded in locality-I. It is also seen that as many as 63 households use electricity for lightning the house whereas 11 households use kerosene for this purpose.

In respect of non-migrant households the data reveals the fact that as many as 148 households use wood for the purpose of cooking while 119 households use cow-dung cake for the same purpose. Kerosene and coal are being used by 50 and 14 households respectively. Whereas 4 households in locality-I use gas for cooking purpose. As regards the lighting houses it will be seen that majority of households (124) use electricity for this purpose while kerosene for the same purpose is being used by 59 households. Out of 124 households using electricity 37 are recorded in locality-I and 28 in locality-V which comes to a little more than half of the total households, using electricity.

It is also seen that out of total 148 households using wood for cooking purposes a little more than 50 per cent are found in locality-I and IV. Similarly, about half the households using cow-dung cake for cooking are recorded in locality-I and IV.

Luxury and Costly Goods

The details are shown in the statement below.

STATEMENT IX.18

Presence of luxury and costly goods by locality

Locality		Total House-holds	No.of house-holds having no lux-ury and costly goods	Number of households possessing			
				Wrist watch	Table clock	Radio	Tele-vision
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	Sembharwada	76	23	42	38	41	4
II	Amarthol Darwaja inside area	44	18	20	12	12	1
III	Ghaskol Darwaja area	43	20	18	14	13	2
IV	Amtol Darwaja area	53	17	31	22	19	1
V	Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	41	9	28	21	25	5
	Total	257	87	139	107	110	13

Statement IX.18 contd.

Gramo-phone	Tape-recorder	Ceiling fan	Table fan	Freezer	Tele-phone	Wall clock	Sewing machine
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
-	6	25	17	-	1	1	-
-	6	2	6	1	-	2	-
-	1	5	3	-	1	-	-
-	4	6	8	-	-	-	1
-	7	17	3	2	1	1	-
-	24	55	37	3	3	4	1

The study of possession of luxury and costly goods reveals that of the total 257 households as many as 139 households possessed wrist watches, 107 table clocks, 110 radios, 55 ceiling fans, 37 table fans and solitary household had sewing machine. It is also noted that as many as 13 households also possessed television sets and 3 households were also having refrigerators/ freezers, whereas 3 households have the telephone connection in their house. Out of 257 total households as many as 87 households do not possess any of the above costly goods.

Out of 13 households having television set 4 are found in locality-I, 5 in locality-V, 2 in locality-III and 1 each in locality-II 1and IV.This means that all the five localities have at least one T.V. set. As regards the possession of freezers 2 are in locality-V and 1 in locality-II. Similarly, one telephone connection is found each in locality-I, III and V respectively. Out of 4 wall clocks 2 are in locality-II and 1 each in locality-I and V. It is seen that in case of rest of the costly and luxury goods each of the five localities possesses one or the other items.

The details regarding the caste/community wise possession of luxury and costly items were also recorded during the sample survey. Such data further reveals that out of 3 telephone connections recorded in the sample one each is possessed by Brahmin, Vania and Bhavsar community. Similarly refrigerators numbering 3 are possessed one by Sathwara community and 2 by Vania community. Out of total 13 television sets recorded on the sample as many as 6 are possessed by Patel community, 3 by Vania, 2 by Brahmin and 1 each by Sathwara and Dabgar community. Here it is observed that out of these three modern luxury and costly items not a single household belonging to scheduled caste possesses any of these three items. However, luxury goods like wrist watch, table clock, radio, ceiling fan, table fan and tape recorder are possessed by some scheduled caste households as well as the households of other communities.

By educational level

The details about the possession of costly and luxury goods by the educational level of head of the households are given in the following statement

STATEMENT IX.19

Presence of luxury and costly goods by the educational level of head of households

Educational level of head of household		Total no.of house-holds	No.of house-holds not posse-ssing	Number of households possessing				
				Wrist watch	Table clock	Wall clock	Radio	Tele-vision
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Illiterate	81	46	22	14	-	16	1
3.	Primary	105	35	59	45	3	42	4
5.	Matriculation/ secondary	31	5	21	16	-	18	3
6.	Higher secondary	32	1	29	26	1	28	4
9.	Graduate degree other than technical degree	3	-	3	2	-	2	-
10.	Post-graduate degree other than technical-degree	4	-	4	3	-	3	-
11.	Engineering and technical degree	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
	G.Total	257	87	139	107	4	110	13

Tape recorder	Ceiling fan	Table fan	Telephone	Freezer	Sewing machine	Educational level of head of household
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
1	7	5	-	-	-	Illiterate
9	15	12	-	1	1	Primary
6	10	6	-	1	-	Matriculation/secondary
5	22	12	1	-	-	Higher secondary
-	-	-	1	-	-	Graduate degree other than technical degree
3	-	1	-	-	-	Post-graduate degree other than technical degree
-	1	1	1	1	-	Engineering and technical degree
24	55	37	3	3	1	G. Total

The availability of luxury items vis-a-vis eductional level of the head of the household show somewhat positive correlation between the two. The data reveals that out of 13 television sets recorded 12 are possess by the households whose heads were educated upto

primary, secondary, higher secondary levels and having technical degree with one exception that one household whose head is illiterate also possesses a television set. Almost same trend is observed in case of costly items like refrigerator, telephone connection, which are not found in the households whose heads are illitetates. However, out of total 24 tape recorders recorded one is found in the household whose head is an illiterate. However the luxury items like wrist watch, table clock,radio, ceiling fan, table fan are found in the households whose heads are illiterates. But items in such households are few in number as compared to the households having heads with different educational level.

Occupation of head of household

An attempt was made to study whether there exists any correlation between the possession of luxury items and occupation of head of household. The details are shown in the following statement.

STATEMENT IX.20

Presence of luxury and costly goods by occupation of head of the household

Occupation of head of household (occupational division)		Total No.of house-holds	Number of households possessing			
			Wrist watch	Table clock	Wall clock	Radio
	1	2	3	4	5	6
0-1	Professional, Technical and related workers	17	11	10	1	12
2	Administrative, Executive and managerial workers	3	2	3	-	3
3	Clerical and related workers	17	11	9	-	11
4	Sales workers	42	31	25	1	22
5	Service workers	13	3	3	-	3
6	Farmers, Fisher-men, Hunters, Loggers and re-lated workers	50	22	11	-	10
7-8-9	Production and related workers	65	34	29	-	25
X	Non-workers	50	25	17	2	24
	Total	257	139	107	4	110

Statement IX.20 (contd.)

Tape recorder	Television	Ceiling fan	Table fan	Telephone	Freeze	Sewing machine
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2	-	6	6	-	-	-
1	1	3	1	1	1	-
1	1	6	8	-	-	-
5	5	14	5	2	1	-
-	-	1	1-	-	-	
2	1	5	5	-	-	-
8	3	12	8	-	-	1
5	2	8	3	-	1	-
24	13	55	37	3	3	1

There does not seem exact positive correlation between the possession of luxury and costly items and occupation of head of household. This may be seen from the fact that the costly and luxury items like television set, refrigerator, telephone connection are found in the households whose heads are engaged as administrative, executive and managerial workers, sales workers. However, television set is also found in the households whose heads are working as Farmers, Fishermen, Loggers and related workers, Production and related workers. The same item is also observed in the house of non-workers. Similarly refrigerator is also found in the house of non-worker.

Whereas the luxury and costly goods like wrist watch, table clock, radio, tape recorder, ceiling fan, table fan, etc. are recorded in the households whose heads of household are engaged as workers nearly in all types of occupational divisions as well as house in which the heads are recorded as non-workers.

Dress

In the past, dress was symbol of identification and recognisation of a particular caste as each caste was wearing a typical traditional dress with specific colour combinations. Now-a-days this practice has been vanished in most of the castes.

The dress can be classified as those worn by elders, adults and those put on by minors viz. children. This classification is applicable to both males as well as females. Moreover, the dress is also peculiar according to different occupation status.

Adult male members commonly use Dhoti, Paheran, Kafni and phenta/Paghadi or topi. Dhoti is used to cover the lower part of the body while Paheran/Kafni is put on to cover the upper part of the body. Phenta, Paghadi or Topi is used as head garment. The white cap-topi is gradually replacing the Phenta, Paghadi. Most of the cultivators use Dhoti, Kafni, Paheran and Topi. The modern dress viz. pant, shirt or lengha is now gradually gaining ground in the young group of all castes. Most of the servicemen put on pant and shirt. It is also noticed that the new generation of cultivators and rural artisans and some young agricultural labourers have also adopted modern dress e.g. pant and shirt.

Similarly, dress for females can be classified according to adult or married

females and female children. In case of adult or married females there is no diversity of trait in dress as they consist of the dress e.g. kabja, choli, blouse to cover the upper part of the body. The chaniya or Ghaghara or petti-coat is put on to cover from waist to feet a sari is also put on to cover both the upper and lower parts of the body, Sari measures 5 yards in length and 45 to 54 inches in width. The girls wear Ghaghara, Ghaghari, Kabja, Blouse, Odhani. The use of frock has also increased. The girls of certain castes namely Brahmin, Luhar, Darji and Raval wear Frock, Skirt, Top and Chaddi. Generally coarse cloth is used for these clothes. However, on festival occasions they put on silk or fine court saries. The extra clothes are preserved in the wooden or steel cup-boards or steel trunks. A small group of men was found wearing checkered shirts and pants. The ladies belonging to community Vanias, Brahmins, Businessmen were also found wearing silk saries.

CHAPTER X

SLUMS, BLIGHTED AND OTHER AREAS WITH SUB-STANDARD LIVING CONDITIONS

Slum are commonly in all big towns and cities, which have attracted the rural poor who cannot afford convetional housing to live in or for whom no housing has been planned. No exact definition of slum commonly used by all has been framed. Various agencies have adopted defferent definitions. Spontaneity and disorganised growth of inhabitation are basic characteristics of slums. The United Nations Organisation defines slum as "a building, group of building or area charactrised by overcrowding, deterioration, insanitary conditions or absence of facilities or amenities which because of these conditions or any of them endanger health, safety or morals of its inhabitants or the community".* Slums are thus charactorised by appearance, economic status, over-crowding, nature of population,health and sanitary conditions, morals and way of life etc. Thus the slum and blighted areas both represent sub-standard living conditions. The life of the slum dwellers runs counter to the democratic way of life. The responsibility for amelioration of the slums lies on both slum and non-slum dwellers. The improvement of the slum areas is indeed a challenging task for the planners and administrators.

In a small town like Vadnagar such localities being sub-standard conditions and absence of sanitary facilities are found outside the town. Here also huts made of grass,tin sheets, walls of mud and the entrance covered with a cloth or gunny bag are found, by the side of each gate. It appears that the people living in such huts have not paid any attention towards cleanliness. The people living in such huts are stated to be living there from a long time. Most of them have forcibly occupied the land for which no rent seems to be paid by them. It can be safely presumed that they might have been compelled to occupy the land because they have come to the town from the neighbouring areas in search of some work and might have grabbed the space of two sq. meters to accomadate their family. Their earnings are too meagre to occupy a good house.

Such households are closely packed with one another and are made with mud walls and earthen foundation and basement. The roof is mostly of deshi tiles, bamboo or of leaves, such huts are constructed by themselves without utilising the services of masons or carpenters. Most of the huts have one room, without ventilation or varandah or kitchen. One side of the wall is used as kitchen. Windows are yet to be introduced. In some cases the walls are plastered but the complete pucca-huts are very rare. The floors are levelled and smeared with cow-dung.

The most pitiable condition leading to several social evils is that wife, married/ unmarried children all live together mostly in one room. The space utilised by such families is absolutely insufficient to meet the minimum requirement. Obviously privacy is quite impossible and the unmarried children are the worst affected members of the family. Clothes, money, utensils, etc. are kept in the available one room. Sanitary conditions are totally unsatisfactory. They have no latrines and bathrooms. The inhabitants go to the nearby open places to ease themselves Not a single hut is electrified. The only source of water for drinking and washing is the public taps.

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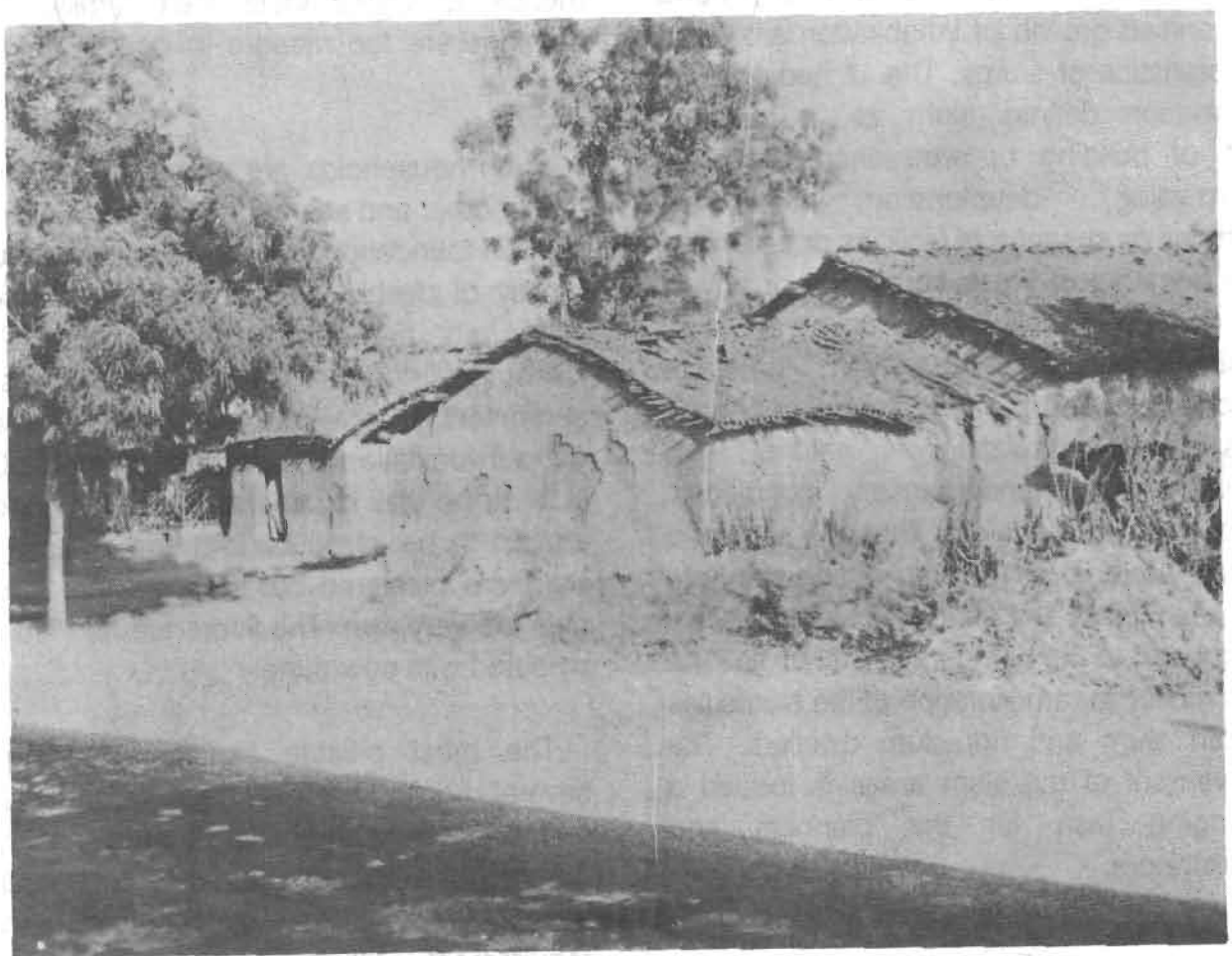
* Chapter-I, Introduction: " Survey of Slums of seven cities of Gujarat" prepared by Core Consultants Pvt. Ltd., Ahmadabad. Published by Gujarat Slum Clearance Board, Vol. I Main Report.



Slum Area

In Vadnagar big industrial units are not found nor likely to be established in the near future where they may be suitably employed. The main occupation of these people seems to be miscellaneous type of work viz. selling of vegetables, agricultural labour,working in shops, households servants. In short such dwellers are mostly unskilled manual workers. They were also found working as riksha pullers, (Rekdi/Camel/bullock cart) as sweepers, domestic servants. It was also observed during survey that majority of females belonging to non-scheduled caste backward class attend to somehousehold chores like cleaning duties in the houses of non-slum dwellers. In nut-shell such is the plight of labour class peopole with no guarantee of minimum regular income and adequate wages. They are backward economically as well as in education. Creating economic self sufficiency seems to be the only important solution for these unfortunate people.

To a considerable extent they are socially isolated from middle class group people. The limited cultural and feeble intellectual horizons have forced them to act in their own way which is affecting their personalities. These slum dwellers seem to be ignorant in the matter of availing better educational and health services and financial weakness is frequent complaint heard from them. They also lack an effective linkage with the outside world. They rarely plan anything and much is left on chance an altogether passive attitude towards life and remain deviod of desired development. The food habits and way of dressing differ considerably from the middle class peole since they hardly afford to have nutritious food.

In short the phase blighted areas came into use suggesting that this type of area has some of the characteristics of a disease and the unaffected part of town may be in course of time become ineffected. The phenomenon of blight is manifested by a wide variety of conditions viz. physical environmental, economic and social factors. It is not necessarily confined to residential, industrial or even in undeveloped vacant areas. It contains poorly constructed dwellings inadequate ventilation light and sanitation insuffecient open space and recreational facelities high density of population overcrowded dwellings etc.

There are number of huts and kutcha houses which hardly contain anything worth living for human life. In town there exists some such pockets where large number of huts and kutcha houses are found. Though the conditions prevailing in these localities are exactly not like those of slum or blighted are they can still be described as sub-standard areas or settlements. In order to study the problems of slum dwellers a few localities or Vasahats with concentration of poor people residing inhuts having neglegible amenities were located and selected. They are as under.

Sr.No.of locality	Name of area or locality	Appx.population of whole area
1	2	3
1	Arjun Bari Darwaja (gate) bahar area	200
2	Nadiol Darwaja (gate) bahar area	500
3	Amtol Darwaja (gate) bahar area	600
4	Amarthol Darwaja (gate) bahar area	600
5	Pathori Darwaja (gate) bahar area	200
6	Ghaskol Darwaja (gate) bahar area	200

In order to record some extra information 27 households were selected on purposive sample basis from the above mentioned areas. The main concentration of people belonging to Scheduled caste namely Bhangi, Chamar, Vankar, Bawa-dedh and also poor backward non-scheduled caste people like Bhoi, Rabari, Raval, sathwara, Thakor, Vaghari, Ode and Muslim is found in such pockets. The details are given in the following statement.

Statement X.1

Distribution of household selected from sub-standared living area with population by caste/community and type of house

Caste/Community	No.of households	Population			Type of house	
		P	M	F	Pucca	Kutcha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bhangi (SC)	1	5	2	3	-	1
Chamar (SC)	2	10	5	5	-	2
Bawa-Dedh (SC)	1	5	2	3	1	-
Garoda (SC)	2	12	5	7	-	2
Mochi (SC)	1	6	2	4	1	-
Turi (SC)	1	6	4	2	-	1
Vankar (SC)	2	10	5	5	-	2
Bhoi	1	11	7	4	-	1
Muslim	2	10	4	6	1	1
Ode	1	6	2	4	-	1
Rabari	2	12	8	4	-	2
Rawal	2	5	3	2	1	1
Sathawara	1	7	3	4	1	-
Thakor	5	25	18	7	-	5
Vaghari	3	14	6	8	-	3
Total	27	144	76	68	5	22

134 members of 25 households were of Hindu religion out of which 54 members of 10 households belong to scheduled caste. In all 10 members of 2 households are of Muslim religion. Out of 27 houses as many as 22 houses are Kutcha and only 5 are semi-pucca houses.

The availability of space can be assessed by the number of rooms and their size was shared by 144 members of these areas. The details are as under.

No. of households	No. of rooms	Size in feet.
1	2	3
15	1	12'x15'
9	2	10'x12'
3	3	10'x10'

It will very well be seen that out of 27 households as many as 15 share only one room of size 12'x15' whereas 9 households live in 2 rooms of size 10'x12' and rest 3 are

having 3 rooms of facility. This indicates how these households accomodate themselves in a small space.

Amenities

The above mentioned settlements are very old in the town and people belonging to low economic strata reside in these areas in old and mostly Kutcha houses. These localities are connected with each other by narrow streets in which light poles are fixed at a distance of 20 feet. During the inquiry it was noticed that electricity has not reached in their houses. So far as toilet facility is concerned it was observed that in some localities Nagar Panchayat authority has built some public latrines only for females. Whereas males have to use open place for this purpose. Their own houses do not have the facility of latrines. Similarly for drinking water facility the Nagar Panchayat has provided some public hydrants. However sewerage for disposal of waste water is not available which goes in the open space and thereby it breeds mosquitoes. There is much congestion in these localities.

Education

The education level of head of the household is shown below :-

Education level of Head of Household	No. of household
1	2
Illiterate	15
Upto 2nd Standard	2
Upto 3rd Standard	1
Upto 4th Standard	5
Upto 7th Standard	1
Upto 9the Standard	2
Upto S.S.C. (Secondary)	1
Total	27

Out of total 27 households selected heads of 15 households are found to be illiterate which comes to more than half of the total households. It is also observed that only 1 head of household is having S.S.C. certificate. 2 have studied upto 9th standard. 1 upto 7th standard and 5 upto 4th standard. The above data indicate the poor education level of head of there households.

As regards the number of school going children belonging to these 27 selected households, it was observed that out of 19 male school going children 8 are not attending school whereas out of 15 such female children 6 are not attending schools. It is also observed that out of total non-school going children about half of the children never attended school and rest had left after attending. Main reason reported for not attending schools or leaving the school after attending seem to be the poor economic condition, unaware of the present value of literacy especially in case of females. These dropouts are usually engaged in same gainful work even at their teens.

Composition of population of selected households.

The following statement shows the composition of population by localities.

Name of area	No. of HHs.	Number of workers			Number of non-workers		
		M	F	P	M	F	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Arjun Bari Darwaja (gate) bahar area	3	3	1	4	6	5	11
Nadiol Darwaja bahar area	4	6	1	7	5	12	17
Amtol Darwaja bahar area	9	11	1	12	15	25	40
Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	7	14	3	17	11	9	20
Pathori Darwaja bahar area	2	2	-	2	3	8	11
Ghaskol Darwaja bahar area	2	1	1	2	-	1	1
	27	37	7	44	40	60	100

Out of total 144 persons belonging to 27 households as many as 100 are found to be non-workers and only 44 are workers.

The above data further reveal that non-working population contains 60 per cent females and 40 per cent males. Whereas quite reverse trend is observed in respect of working population which containing only 7 or 15.9 per cent females. This shows poor economic condition of there people since many of them do not seem to be getting opportunity for gainful work. The composition of non-workers is shown in the followihng statement

Type	Types of Non-workers		
	P	M	F
1	2	3	4
Full-time student	34	19	15
Household duty	31	-	31
Dependants	32	18	14
Retired	1	1	-
Seeking work	2	2	-
Total	100	40	60

Of the total non-workers, Full time students, females engaged in household work and dependants are more or less evenly distributed, 2 males also found to be seeking work.

Distribution of persons by occupational division of workers.

Occupational division of workers		Population		
		P	M	F
	1	2	3	4
0-1	Professional,Technical & related workers	18	9	9
4	- Sales workers	21	9	12
5	- Service workers	8	5	3
6	- Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers	12	8	4
7-8-9	Production and related workers	79	44	35
	Non-workers	6	2	4
	Total	144	77	67

The above data reveal that well above the 50 per cent of the total workers are engaged as production and related workers. Whereas 21 persons are engaged as sales workers and as many as 18 are found to be working in professional, technical and related workers. 12 persons are engaged as farmers, Fishermen, Hunters etc. Whereas 6 are non-workers. However, the details of occupation of households are given below.

Occuopation of hoseholds.		No. of house-holds	Size of family		
			P	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Teachers, Primary	1	7	3	4
2	Composers, Musician and Singers	1	6	4	2
3	Salesmen,Shop assistants etc.	1	7	3	4
4	Street vendors, canvassers & News vendors	4	19	8	11
5	Domestic servants	2	4	2	2
6	sweepers, cleaners & related workers	2	12	7	5
7	Watermen	1	3	2	1
8	Agricultural labourers	1	5	4	1
9	Knitters, Tailors	2	13	6	7
10	Shoemakers & repairers	1	6	2	4
11	Carpenters	1	9	7	2
12	Brick layers, stone masons, tiles setters	3	21	12	9
13	Well diggers and construction workers	1	7	4	3
14	Labourers (NEC)	4	19	11	8
15	Non workers	2	6	2	4
	Total	27	144	77	67

In 4 households, all 19 workers were engaged as labourers & street vendors there by giving an average of 5 workers per households. The maximum of 21 workers in 3 households are found to be engaged as Brick layers, stone masons and tiles setters whereas 13 workers in 2 households are engaged as Knitters, Tailors and 12 persons of 2 households are engaged as sweepers, cleaners and related workers. It is seen that 5 workers of 1 household are working as agricultural labourers whereas 9 workers of 1 household are working as carpenters and 7 worker of 1 household are well diggers and construction workers, 4 workers of 2 households are found to be working as Domestic workers. 6 workers in 1 household are also working as shoemakers and shoe repairers. Thus in short it is seen that the members of the selected households are engaged in the work which mostly does not guarantee for regular income to the family except 1 household with 7 members engaged as Primary teachers

These settlements have houses belonging to some other communities who are mostly back-ward and poor people. The unskilled labourers migrating from nearby rural areas also prefer to reside in these areas thus adding to its congestion. As the housing is one of the major economic problems in the urban areas so these places being comparetively cheap attracted the low income group of people. Here it was observed that people from many nearby villages migrated to Vadnagar in search of their livelihood and settled permanently there. It was also informed that the Nagar Panchayat has given some waste land free of cost for their housing. The authority seems quite eager to make necessary improvement in their living conditions and to provide possible amenities like drinking water and light etc.

CHEPTER - XI

ORGANISATION OF POWER AND PRESTIGE

Vadnagar has no signs of urban society. Actually the town is in a transitional stage where conditions of semi-urban areas are in existence. In such small places a group of persons always enjoy the supreme respect they are known and respected. In matters of common welfare their views are always heard and implemented. Many a times the family disputes are also by them settled and saved them from going to court.

In a small town popularity of a person in the field of serving the human beings spreads very fast. A few of them command a great respect from the town people, while others are in high esteem of the people. On the basis of schedules, the information about five most respected and socially known persons of the town was collected.

The maintenance of peace law and order in the town and security of life and property of the town people is the prime responsibility of the police sub-inspector of Vadnagar. The other officers who are also responsible for civic administration in the town are the executive committee of the Nagar Panchayat and the Mamlatdar who periodically visits this town for the revenue matters.

Respected persons of the town

In order to collect the information regarding respected persons of Vadnagar the town was divided into 10 different localities or neighbourhoods. In all 50 persons were interviewed regarding the five most respected and influential persons in their neighbourhood and in the town as a whole. This approach obviously throws light upon the influence exercised by the persons as also the corresponding esteem derived from the set of respondents. It is also seen that the smallness of a town often makes a person popular in a locality or sub-locality which has a transcending fame throughout the town. The five most respected persons as indicated by the interviewees is given in the Appendix no. 17. These persons belong to different castes drawn from all walks of life.

The Appendix-17 indicates the particulars of five most respected persons in the 10 neighbourhoods of the town. The columns 2 to 8 show the name, sex, caste, education, occupation and religion of the respected persons in each neighbourhood.

It will be seen from the above that in all 49 persons 5 each in 9 localities and 4 in one locality were recorded as most respected persons of 10 neighbourhoods. Out of 49 persons, 4 persons namely S/Shri Sukhlal Bechar, Laxmikant and Jayantibhai are reported to be respectable in first 3 localities and Shri Gunvantlal reported as respected in forth, ninth and tenth localities while as many as 7 persons are reported to be respected in two neighbourhoods and rest are recorded as respected persons in their respective neighbourhoods only. Out of 7 such respected persons two are found to be recorded in first and second neighbourhoods, three in fourth and ninth neighbourhoods and the remaining two persons are found to be respected in fifth and tenth and in fifth and eighth neighbourhoods. As regards their sex it is observed that all are males. Only one lady who is the Panchayat member was reported as respected person in 10th neighbourhood. Regarding the education level of the most

respected persons, it is observed that out of 49 persons as many as 10 are having education upto Primary level, viz. Std. I to VII. passed, 26 are having secondary level education (VIII-X passed) and 12 persons have also obtained the graduation degree in Arts, Law and Science. One person is also having a post-graduate degree. This means that education of person is also one of the factors in selection of respected person in the town. Regarding the occupation of the selected respected persons in the town, it is observed that out of total 49 persons as many as 21 are engaged in various types of business whereas 8 persons are engaged in service of transport, Panchayat and Government and an equal number of persons are retired ones including advocates and P.S.I. Six persons were engaged in cultivation and 1 each was social worker, member of panchayat, advocate and chairman of co-operative society and the remaining one was doing the ritual services (Yajman).

It is evident from the above fact that though education is an important consideration, however, persons with even a low educational level are held in high esteem. Similarly one's occupational pursuit also does not seem to be an attribute for such an esteem, as data reveal that persons of diverse occupations are held in esteem.

It is seen that one Shri Laxmikant (B.A.) and Shri Gunvantbhai (L.L.B.) are reported to be respected in three localities, whereas S/Shri Sukhlal Bechar, Jayantibhai having only education upto 8th Std. and Secondary level respectively are also respected in three localities. Similarly persons having B.A. and L.L.B. education level are respected in two localities, on the other hand persons who were having education level upto 5th to 8th standard are equally respected in two localities.

Only one lady Smt. Madhukantaben, member of Panchayat was reported to be the respected lady member in locality 10. She was having the education back ground upto X standard. It was gathered from the people that she was promptly solving problems brought to her notice specially by the women folk of the town.

Out of 49 respected persons 43 were Hindus and rest 6 were Muslim. Regarding castes of respectable persons it is observed that among Hindus 8 persons belonged to Patel community, 9 were Brahmins, 4 were Baniya, 5 Thakors, 3 Naik, 2 Sathwara, 1 each belonged to Suthar, Rabari, Ghanchi and Bhavsar and as many as 8 persons belonged to Scheduled castes of which 3 were Parmars, 2 Chamars, 1 each Shrimali, Garoda and Harijan.

Regarding the occupation of persons who were interviewed for naming the respected persons in their localities it is seen that out of 50 interviewees as many as 14 were businessmen, 10 were engaged in different services. 9 cultivators, 9 were non-workers whereas rest were engaged in various occupations.

Similarly the educational level of persons interviewed for naming the respected persons in their respective neighbourhoods was also recorded. From the details it is observed that out of 50 interviewees as many as 12 were illiterate and 22, 9, 5 were educated upto primary, matriculation and higher secondary levels respectively. The rest of one each is a graduate and a post-graduate with extra degree of bachelor of education.

Most Influential persons in the localities

The interviewees were also asked to identify people whom they think influential in their neighbourhood.

As regards the information about the influential persons in the different localities of the town it was found that a group of people

commanded respect and influence in the social circle. Such persons were found attending marriages, funerals etc. of the locality. They consoled the breaved family. Advised the people in matters which were brought to their notice. Their influence in solving the family disputes was also found helpful. They also watched the activities of the children and youth of their locality. In fact they acted as the socially respected and influential persons. The information was collected for the same localities as that for respectable persons as shown in the Appendix no. 18. The particulars of most influencial persons in the neighbourhood of locality is given in Appendix 18.

In Appendix 17 out of 49 persons reported to be influential persons in 10 neighbourhoods of 5 localities S/Shri Vadibhai and Amitbhai are reported to be influential persons in 3 neighbourhoods whereas 7 other persons are reported to be influential persons in two neighbourhoods of which 1 in first and second neighbourhood 2 in first and third neighbourhood 4 in fourth and ninth neighbourhood. The 29 persons are reported to be influential in their respected localities or neighbourhood. Shri Vadibhai who is educated only upto 8th standard and engaged as cultivator is reported to be the most influential person in first three neighbourhoods. Whereas Shri Amitbhai soni having education level of 7th standard and engaged in selling of gold and silver ornaments is also equally influential in these three neighbourhoods. Out of 49 influential persons 48 are males and only one is female. Except five all these influential persons are Hindus.

As regards the education of influential persons is concerned, it is observed that at least one person having educational level upto graduation was found to be reported in 6 neighbourhoods. The influential persons with less educational qualification were found in Chamarvas neighbourhood where all the five members have attained education upto 5th standard. They all belong to scheduled caste. It is interesting to note that even for Bhangivas locality people reported 3 non-scheduled caste members as their most influential persons 1 each is Patel, Muslim and Suthar having education upto S.S.C., S.S.C. and 6th standard respectively.

Regarding the educational level of individuals it is seen that out of 49 persons as many as 32 are having education upto secondary level and 9 membners are with Primary level education whereas 6 members are graduates. The two extreme cases in educational level are also noticed wherein one is an illiterate and the other one is having a post-graduate degree. Here also it is noted that education is one of the important considerations in selection of influential persons in the various neighbourhoods.

So far as the occupation of most influential persons is concerned it will be seen that out of total 49 persons 10 persons are engaged in different business, 6 as cultivators. Whereas equal number of persons are working as contractors. 7 are engaged in service of various organisations. Five are retired persons, 5 are sonies who are doing silver and goldsmith work, 2 persons are engaged as Photographers' 2 are doing the tailoring work, 3 are social workers and rest are engaged in miscellanious work. Thus diversity in occupation is found and same is not the yardstick for selection of the most influential persons. Similarly education is also not the sole criterion for determining the influential persons which is evident from the fact that a person having post-graduate degree in Commerce (M.Com.) is the most influential person in Kansaravas neighbourhood whereas on the other hand another one illiterate. Thakor is equally influential person reported by the people for Thakorvas neighbourhood.

It is also observed from the above

statement that the persons who were interviewed for collecting the names of the most influential persons in different neighbourhoods are also engaged in various types of occupation like business, service, cultivation.

Most respected persons in the town

In addition to the persons considered most influential and respected in their respective neighbourhoods it was also enquired who were considered most respected and influential in the town as a whole. The interviewees in different neighbourhoods were asked to indicate the names of such a five persons. The details furnished by the interviewees are shown in the following statement.

Statement XI.I

Statement showing the details of most respected persons in the town

Name of persons	Sex	Caste	Education	Occupation	Name of town
1	2	3	4	5	6
Shri Mangaldas	M	Patel	6th Std.	Business	Vadnagar
Gunvantlal	M	Bania	L.L.B.	Advocate	Vadnagar
Dr. D.D. Joshi	M	Brahmin	MBBS	Doctor	Vadnagar
Ramanlal	M	Patel	M.A.	Professor	Vadnagar
Bharatbhai	M	Patel	MBBS	Doctor	Vadnagar

Source: Survey data.

Shri Mangaldas having educational qualifications only upto 6th standard and a businessman by occupation was also reported as one of the five most respected persons. The others appearing in the list are highly educated like one advocate, two doctors and a professor. Thus, it is seen that the persons highly respected in the town belong to different categories. Some are respected because of their social services, in the capacity of a doctor, lawyer, professor. While others are respected because of their status of a richman as a businessman or a landlord, etc.

Most influential persons

The interviewees were also asked to indicate the names of five most influential persons in the town. The town is a bigger component than the locality, Goa person trend not be reported as most influential by all the informants. The details of such most influential persons in the town are given in the following statement.

Statement XI.2

The details of most influential persons in the Town

Name of town	Name of person	Sex	Caste	Education	Occupation
Vadnagar	Shri M.U. Vora	M	Muslim	L.L.B.	Business
	Shri Gordhanbhai	M	Patel	B.A.	Clerk
	Shri Raman Patel	M	Patel	B.A.	Professor
	Shri Shamaldas	M	Patel	S.S.C.	Retired
	Shri Karamshibhai	M	Rabari	L.L.B.	Advocate

From the statement it is seen that the persons treated as highly influential in the town belong to different categories and having different occupations. Out of this list 2 were L.L.B. one was a businessman and the other was an Advocate. Only one Muslim, who was a law graduate and was having business was reported to be most influential in the town. The two other members of Patel caste were graduates. One was clerk and the other was a Professor. The remaining person was educated upto S.S.C. who was Patel by caste was leading a retired life. It is evident from the above list that businessmen, advocates doctors, professors are claimed to be as most influential persons in the town. Among others, clerks and even retired people are also considered as influential persons.

The town is predominantly inhabited by Hindus and about 6 per cent of the total population only are muslims. This dominance of Hindus however has not deprived the minorities of their rights and privileges, provided in the constitution. Any untoward projection in the form of rift and factions among different religious groups has not been reported during our enquiry. The harmonious living among various religious groups within the well settled conventional and die hard principles of social hierarchy is the humdrum of the town's life. This is well evident from the fact that the post of President of Nagar Panchayat is held by a Muslim. It is equally worth while to note that various committees formed by the Nagar Panchayat are represented by the persons of different communities belonging to Hindu and Muslim religious and Scheduled caste communities. It is also seen that even Chairmen for the various Committees were elected from Muslims, and Scheduled caste communities. However, common acceptance of certain groups as most influential in their neighbourhood and dominance of certain castes in certain localities by virtue of their numerical predominance do exists.

Occupation-wise, the agriculturists and businessmen are the important lobby in almost all localities of the town. Similarly, social workers, service people, advocates, etc. are equally important persons for residents of the various localities of the town.

Political Parties

Vadnagar being a small town does not enjoy and special significance in national or state politics. However, it seems quite necessary to study the functioning of various political parties due to influence which the national or state politics exert in the life of this town indirectly. In all three political parties (Congress(I), Janta Party and Bharatiya Janata Party were active in the town as observed during the field survey. Besides the above three political parties, youth congress party also seems active in the town. The details are given as under

(1) All India Congress (I)

The branch office of Congress (I) is functioning in Vadnagar since 1969. Among the three political in the town the Congress claims to have the largest number of members with total 2500 members. Out of which 100 are active members. Members of this party belong to castes/communities with different occupations. According to party sources the aims and objectives of the party are to serve the public. It was also informed that the party is working as per the instruction received from the State head-quarters under 20 point national programme of the party. Vadnagar town is included in Patan lok-sabha constituency and Unjha Vidhan sabha constituency. The Lok-sabha seat was won by the party whereas Vidhan Sabha seat was won by the opposition party (Janta Party) during the last general elections.

(2) Janta Party

This political party is also functioning since

1969 having total of 425 members. Out of which only 17 are active members. This party also whole members from all castes/ communities and religions. According to party people their aims and objectives are to serve public and particularly the poor. As main opposition group in the Vidhan Sabha the party workers organise various functions according to the need of the town people. In the last Vidhan-Sabha elections the party candidate won the seat of this constituency.

(3) Bharatiya Janta Party

This party is functioning since the year 1952 having 400 members of which 50 are active members. According to them the party enrole people from all walks of life, caste of communities or religion. It is also informed that their main objective is to serve people. However, during last general elections party neither won the Lok-sabha nor Vidhan-sabha seats. They generally follow the instructions received from State and district head-quarter offices.

In addition to above All India political parties. Youth Congress Party is also functioning in the town. Youth Congress party is having as many as 1200 members of which 50 are active workers. The party with people from all castes and communities religions. The aim is to serve the people especially the Youths. This party also works for 20 point programme as per instructions of congress high command.

Nagar Panchayat Election

In the election of Nagar Panchayat no Party candidates seem to have contested. The last election of Panchayat was held in Vadnagar during the year 1985. The result was declared on 29-5-1985. The following are the details of election held in 1985. In all total 21 persons were to be elected.

Sr. No. of Consti-tuency	Total voters	Total voting	Valid votes	Invalid votes	Remarks
1	2	3	5	6	6
1	665	547	535	12	Reserved for SC
2	624	404	395	9	
3	661	453	445	8	
4	714	501	486	15	
5	648	636	622	14	
6	612	559	553	6	
7	529	360	355	5	Reserved for female
8	673	551	533	18	
9	600	364	357	7	Reserved for female
10	653	441	434	7	
11	926	544	545	9	
12	741	491	471	20	

1	2	3	4	5	6
13	644	574	563	11	
14	673	528	518	10	
15	606	466	461	5	
16	555	396	388	8	
17	544	424	419	5	
18	534	433	427	6	
19	580	455	450	5	
20	588	493	484	9	Reserved for SC
21	589	468	463	5	
Total	13359	10098	9904	194	

In the last Nagar Panchayat elections the whole town was divided into 21 election wards each returning a candidate. There were 13359 voters. The average number of voters per ward was 636 approximately. Two of the constituencies were reserved for Scheduled caste candidates and 2 were reserved for female candidates. The dominant religious groups in 18 of the wards was Hindu while in the rest three it was Muslim. The total number of votes polled were 10098 which comes to 75.6 per cent. However, there were 194 invalid votes polled which comes out to 1.45 per cent of the total. The voting percentage of valid votes comes to about 74.13 per cent. The high percentage of valid votes polled shows that the town people are very much conscious of franchise and the role of Nagar Panchayat administration in the affairs of the town. The highest percentage of valid votes was polled in Ward No. 5 with 95.99% followed by Ward No. 6 with 90.36 per cent. In ward No. 1, 13 and 20 the percentage of such voting was more than 80 per cent. It is also seen that in 11 wards the polling was above the general average and in rest of 10 wards it was below the average. Out of 21 candidates 18 were Hindus and 3 were Muslims. The details regarding the name, age and education of the elected candidates are shown below.

Ward No.	Name of Candidate	Sex	Age	Education	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Shri Kamleshkumar R. Makwana	M	28	Graduate	Reserved for SC
2	Shri Manuprasad C. Patel	M	43	Matric	
3	Shri Vishnuprasad K. Barot	M	49	Non-metric	

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Shri Mangaldas M. Patel	M	58	6th Std.	
5	Shri Ishvarji V. Thakor	M	40	Matric	
6	Shri Laxmikant N. Upadhyay	M	50	Graduate	
7	Smt. Madhuben C. Pandya	F	55	6th Std	Reserved for female
8	Shri Ganeshji J. Thakor	M	35	Matric	
9	Shri Madhukantaben I. Joshi	F	56	5th Std.	Reserved for female
10	Shri Mohmadarif U. Vora	M	47	Matric	
11	Shri Samtaji K. Thakor	M	52	9th Std.	
12	Shri Sartanji G. Thakor	M	45	7th Std.	
13	Shri Gulabkhan M. Malek	M	48	10th Std.	
14	Shri Nazirbhai M. Mansuri	M	44	Matric	
15	Shri Santibai S. Patel	M	52	Matric	
16	Shri Jayantilal M. Patel	M	45	Matric	
17	Shri Narendrakumar D. Patel	M	36	Graduate	
18	Shri Pravinkumar K. Patel	M	30	Graduate	
19	Shri Vasantlal M Patel	M	37	Matric	
20	Shri Natvarlal R. Parmar	M	34	Graduate	Reserved for SC
21	Shri Ratilal S. Bhavsar	M	47	Post-graduate	

The average age of the elected candidates comes to about 44 years. In all there are 7 candidates whose age is 40 and below of which one is below 30 years of age, 4 are between 41 and 46 years, 5 between 46 and 50 years and rest 5 candidates are above 50

years of age. Regarding their educational level, it is seen that as many as 8 candidates were having S.S.C or Matric certificate whereas 5 candidates also have graduate degree and alone candidate has also post-graduate degree and rest 7 candidates possessed only primary education.

Voluntary Organisation

There is one union in the town for the welfare of the traders of the town. It is known as 'Vadnagar Gunjbajar Trader Association'. Its main aim is to look after genuine needs of businessmen. It is mainly related to the whole-sale trade of grain, 'gur' and oil seeds etc. Only traders of market are associated. It was established in the year 1968. Which was not affiliated to any All India or Regional political organisation and was also not under the influence of any political party. It is also seen that only businessmen are being elected as office bearers and members of executive committee. There are 35 members in this association wherein Patels, Baniyas, Ghanchis, etc. are mainly the members who are engaged in various types of business in the town. The annual fee is Rs. 25/-with Rs. 5- as registration fee which has to be paid by each member. Their organisation directly derives its power from businessmen or public through elections which is held at specific intervals.

Student's union

A union was reported to exist in Vadnagar Arts and Commerce College. It was informed by the authority that till now no students agitation has been noticed. Only in the year 1974 during the Navnirman agitation which was spread over the whole state this union also demanded the mass promotion in the next higher class without holding the examinations.

CHAPTER XII

LEISURE AND RECREATION, SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, SOCIAL AWARENESS, RELIGION AND CRIME

Vadnagar a good example of once a flourshing cultural religious and commercial town in the past which has gradually reached a moribund state at present. It has reached a stagnant point. This is mainly due to lack of proper communication with other (space) area. There is only one cinema house, library and a JCC Club which provides whatever little recreation to the people of the town.

Before independence Vadnagar was under Baroda state and it came to light that pre-independence (i.e. before 1947) Baroda State had certain basic public amenities such as parks, play grounds, library, school etc., to the towns under its control. However, parks and playgrounds are not found here, it is possible that there areas might have been utilised for other public purposes.

Now before discussing the leisure and recreational activities of the people, the infrastructural facilities available in the town be considered.

Library

For providing reading facilities and to increase the aptitude for reading and knowledge a good library-Sheth Bhogilal Chakulal Vidyavardhak Pustakalaya was established in 1905. The foundation stone of the library was laid by Shri Pilajirao Vithalrao Gaekwad the then Subha of Mahesana Prant. The new building was constructed in 1935. The library was organised by Shri Gajanan B. Pathak. It is situated near the southern side of Sharmistha Talao (tank).

At present the library has about 50,000 books on various subjects and languages schedule in English, Gujarati, Hindi, Urdu, Sanskrit, Marathi. The Dailies, Weeklies, Fortnightly, Monthly magazines numbering about 75 are also subscribed for its members. The basic membership is Rs. 51/- and a donation of Rs. 25/- onwards is accepted. The photograph of the donor who donates Rs. 500/- is displayed in the library. There are about 800 members. The library staff consists of one Librarian and 3 Peons. Over and above providing the reading facility the library also organised Mahila Shivan classes (ladies tailoring class). These classes are run with the help of 3 lady tutors. There are 14 Sewing machines. The tailoring classes are conducted in morning and evening for 3 years tailoring course. A fee of Rs. 20/- p.m. each is charged for tailoring and embroidery classes and Rs. 25/- for combined class. Moreover, weaker sections are provided all possible help by the library. The expenditure is met from the amount collected towards membership, donation, etc.

The Library also has preserved a stuffed body of crocodile of 6' in length which was found outside Arjun bari gate before 30 years. Government has given sanction for a museum but still it has not come into existence.

Jaces Club

The club was started in 1980 having 40 members. The basic membership is Rs. 100/-. Any educated person can become member. The main aim or object at the club is to serve the people of the town and surrounding villages. Members meet on every Friday to chalk out programme. The activities carried out are free medical aid to needy persons, it also organises medical camps,



Library Tower



Cinema House

entertainment and cultural programmes, cattle camps, etc. This has helped in motitating social awareness. The main source of finance is membership plus donations received from members and other sources.

Cinema

Shivam theatre is only one cinema in the town. This cinema was established in 1983 and is near State Transport bus stand. It occupies an area of about 225 sq. feet. The building is constructed with cement and having R.C.C. work. Total number of seats are 749 of which 267 are of balcony class, 371 of upper class and III lower class. The rates of tickets are Rs. 5, 4 and 2 respectively. The films are exhibited in 4 shows daily. First show starts at 12.30 and last at 21.30 hours. The average number of tickets sold during month of 1985-86 (month preceding survey) is as under:

Class		No. of tickets sold	Rate	Average total monthly income in Rs.	Average total annual income in Rs.
1		2	3	4	5
1	Balcony	15,000	5	75,000	9,00,000
2	Upper class	13,000	4	52,000	6,24,000
3	Lower class	10,000	2	20,000	2,40,000

Note: Hindi and Gujarati films are exhibited in this cinema.

Others

Other recreational and cultural activities are mainly carried out by the college authority. They are college tournaments, college debates, competition and talent, Mayur Sangit Trophy, where students of Arts and Commerce college participate in such activities. The Anand Sanskar an another organisation and Adhyapan Mandal also organise such programmes. It was also informed that an Art exhibition was held in 1985-86 in which historical photographs of Vadnagar were displayed. Students, teachers, professors and other people also took part in this exhibition. A Komi Akta Sammelan (Community harmony) was held on Vasant Rajab day which is being observed on 1st July of every year. People of all walks of life participate in this function. In 1985-86 Tanariri Sangit Mahotsava was held in which Radio and Television artists were also invited along with amateur artists. The expenditure on such activities was done from college and other welfare funds.

News-papers-Journals, Periodical by type

No-newspapers, journals, etc., is published from Vadnagar.

The details of news papers and journals circulation in the town

Type	Name of news-paper, journal, etc.	Place of publication	Language of the periodical	No. of copies in the town (Approximate)
1	2	3	4	5
Daily	Sandesh	Ahmadabad	Gujarati	239
	Gujarat Samachar	Ahmadabad	Gujarati	307
	Jansatta	Ahmadabad	Gujarati	51
	Jai Hind	Ahmadabad	Gujarati	17
	Janma Bhumi	Bombay	Gujarati	8
	Mumbai Samachar	Bombay	Gujarati	15
	Times of India	Ahmadabad	English	15
	Indian Express	Ahmadabad	English	5
Weekly	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Gujarati	10
	Sadhana	Ahmadabad	Gujarati	35
	Shree	Ahmadabad	Gujarati	53
	Stree	Ahmadabad	Gujarati	81
	Fulwadi	Rajkot	Gujarati	107
	Aspash	Ahmadabad	Gujarati	82
	Chitra Lekha	Bombay	Gujarati	18
	Yuv Darshan	Bombay	Gujarati	19
	Panch Janya	Delhi	Gujarati	8
	Sport	Bombay	English	31
	Dharma Yug	Bombay	HIndi	17
Fortnightly	Chandani	Ahmadabad	Gujarati	30
	Bhumiputra	Vadodara	Gujarati	23
	Rangtarang	Ahmadabad	Gujarati	67
	Rojgar Samachar	Gandhinagar	Gujarati	52
Monthly	Vishva HIndu Samachar	Ahmadabad	Gujarati	10
	Stree Jivan	Ahmadabad	Gujarati	31
	Savita	Bombay	Gujarati	40

1	2	3	4	5
	Soviet Desh	Delhi	Gujarati	19
	Akhand Anand	Ahmadabad	Gujarati	42
	Jankalyan	Ahmadabad	Gujarati	57

Leisure time activities

Commonly leisure is considered as the spare time enjoyed or used for recreational purposes activity at one's own will, or free time not used for work excluding the time consumed for eating sleeping and day to day duties performed for maintenance or care of body.

The survey has brought out some features about leisure time activities of people of Vadnagar.

The details of these activities as under:

Sl No.	Type of leisure time activity	Persons above age 15 and above	
		Male	Female
1	2	3	4
1.	Bhajan Kirtan	31	39
2.	Visit club, library	35	-
3.	Roaming in Bazar, Market and chitchating	38	-
4.	News paper reading	32	-
5.	Listening Radio, Tape & Television	17	1
6.	Agriculture and Farm Supervision	18	-
7.	Social activities	19	-
8.	Misc. work	15	-
9.	Honorary service	8	-
10.	Religious activities	11	-
11.	Tution	9	-
12.	Tin repairing	7	
13.	Tea hawker	2	-
14.	Spinning	2	-
15.	Rest	26	5
16.	No activity	84	12
	Total	354	57

The above data indicates that out of 354 males as many are 84 have reported no leisure time activity, whereas in 'Bhajan-kirtan', visiting club library, roaming in Bazar, Market and Chit-chating and News Paper reading were the leisure time activities reported by more than 30 members (males). Out of 57 females as many as 39 reported Bhajan-Kirtan as their leisure time activity. Listening of Radio, Tape and Television were the leisure time activities reported by 17 males and only 1 female. The social activity was the leisure time activity of 19 male members while 26 males and 5 females reported simply 'rest' as their leisure time activity. The religious work is being carried out by 11 males during their leisure time.

On the basis the data in Appendix-19 it is seen that the leisure time activities cover the performance of domestic work, radio and tape listening, reading visiting clubs, library, walking, social work, Bhajan-kirtan, religion work, gossipping, etc.

It is evident from the above data that out of 386 total workers 80 belonging to un-skilled manual job who pass their leisure time in gossipping, agricultural activity, in religious activity, in reading, roaming, in market, rest and in miscellaneous work.

Among the skilled manual workers numbered 87, tin repairing, rest, library reading, bhajan and agricultural supervision, etc. are the main leisure time activities. The workers engaged in small business are 11 only who too are fond of gossiping in leisure time. The rest and other miscellaneous work seem to be the other leisure time activity.

In respect of persons engaged in professional and administration honorary service, tution, listening radio and watching television are the leisure time activities. In fact it is also seen that most of the persons in higher age-groups are fond of gossiping,

Among highly skilled and supervisory people rest, radio listening, reading, spinning, supervision of agriculture, indoor games, etc., were found to be leisure time activities. Whereas the clerks and assistants have reading, rest, typing and stenography, listening radio, etc., the leisure time activities.

There are 6 persons engaged in intermediate professional and medium business. They were having listening of audio tapes, reading, moving in garden, social work, rest as their leisure time activities. While highly professional and salaried persons who are 3 in number are reported to be engaged in religious activity during their leisure time.

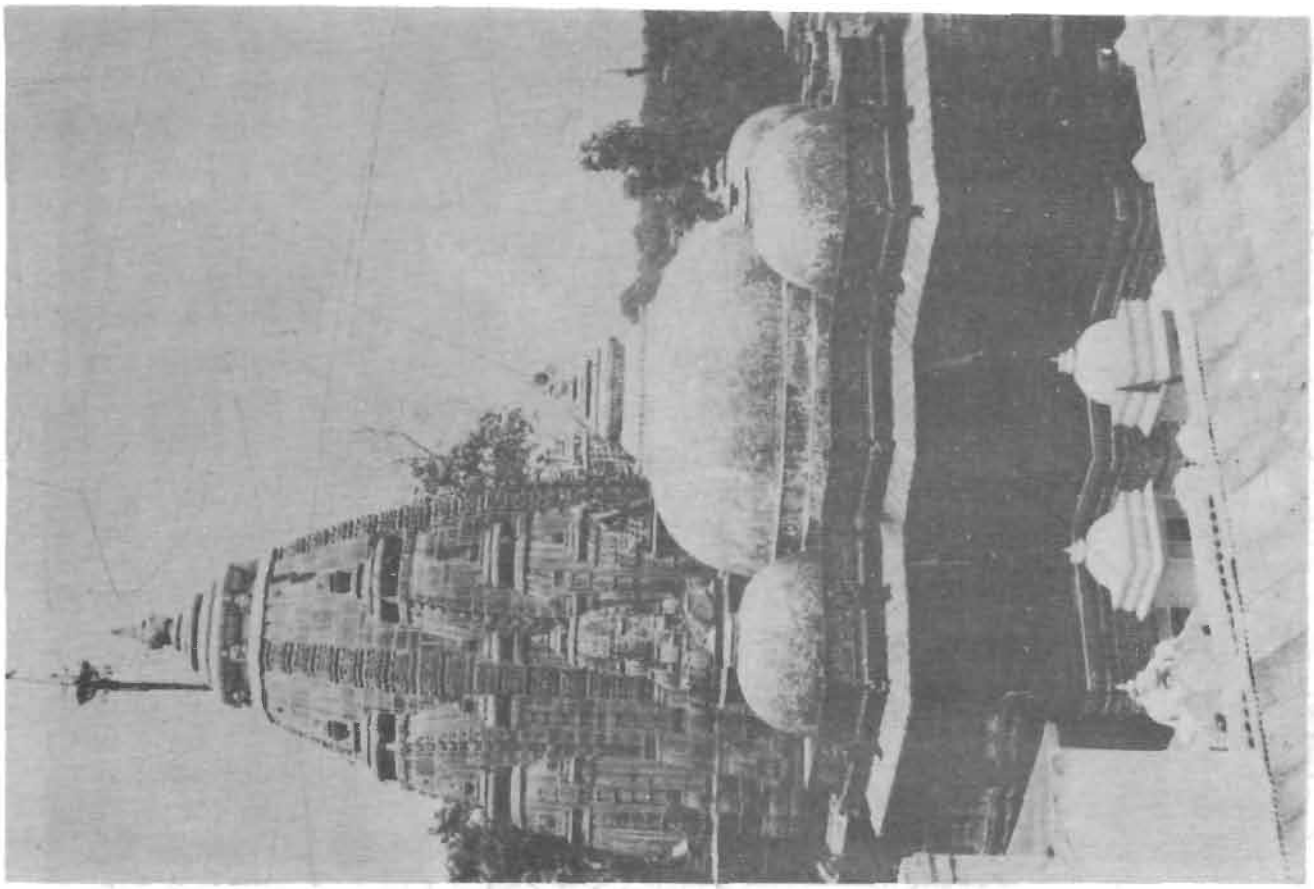
The maximum persons were found in agricultural activity who are 84 in number. Their main leisure time activities are Bhajan-Kirtan, Roaming in Bazar, Reading, Rest and Household work. It is also observed from the above data that the age-group of persons does not show any significant inferences, however, data by sex indicates that more number of males have reported their leisure time activities. In fact they participate in more than one leisure time activity.

Religious Institution and religious activity

There are about 360 temples in the town of which Hatkeshwar Mahadev temple in one of the most important temples.

Hatkeshwar Mahadev

This is the main and oldest temple in the town. The Archeological Department has estimated the period of the temple as 1200 years old. The Shiva linga is supposed to be Swayambhu (self emerges). It is regarded as Ista-Deva (main god) of Nagar community. The temple is managed by a trust. Description of the temple is found in the Nagar Khand of Skandha Purana. Lord Shiva has narrated his main eight abode on earth Naimisharanya, Kedar, Puskar, Kurangangalya, Kashi,



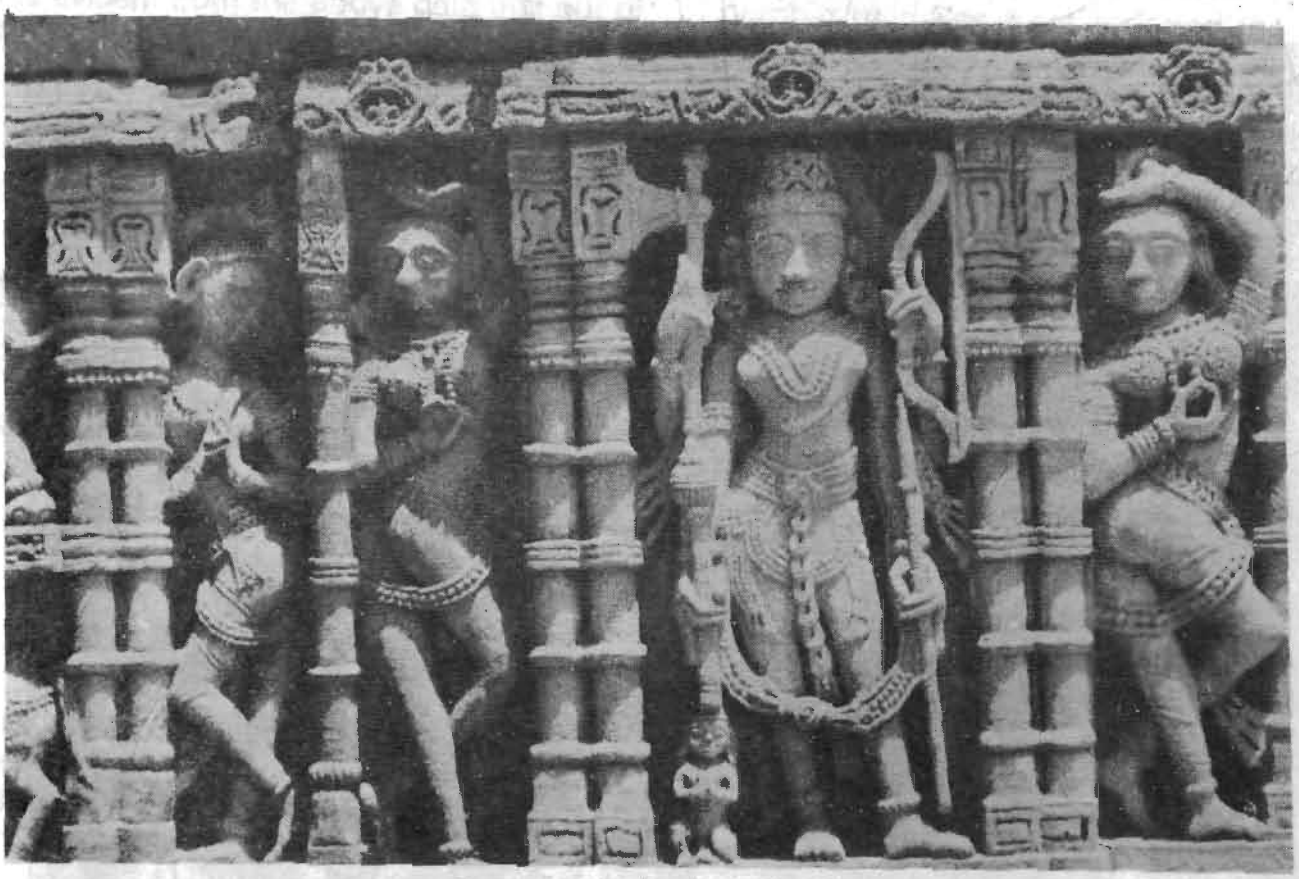
Hatkeshwar Mahadev Temple



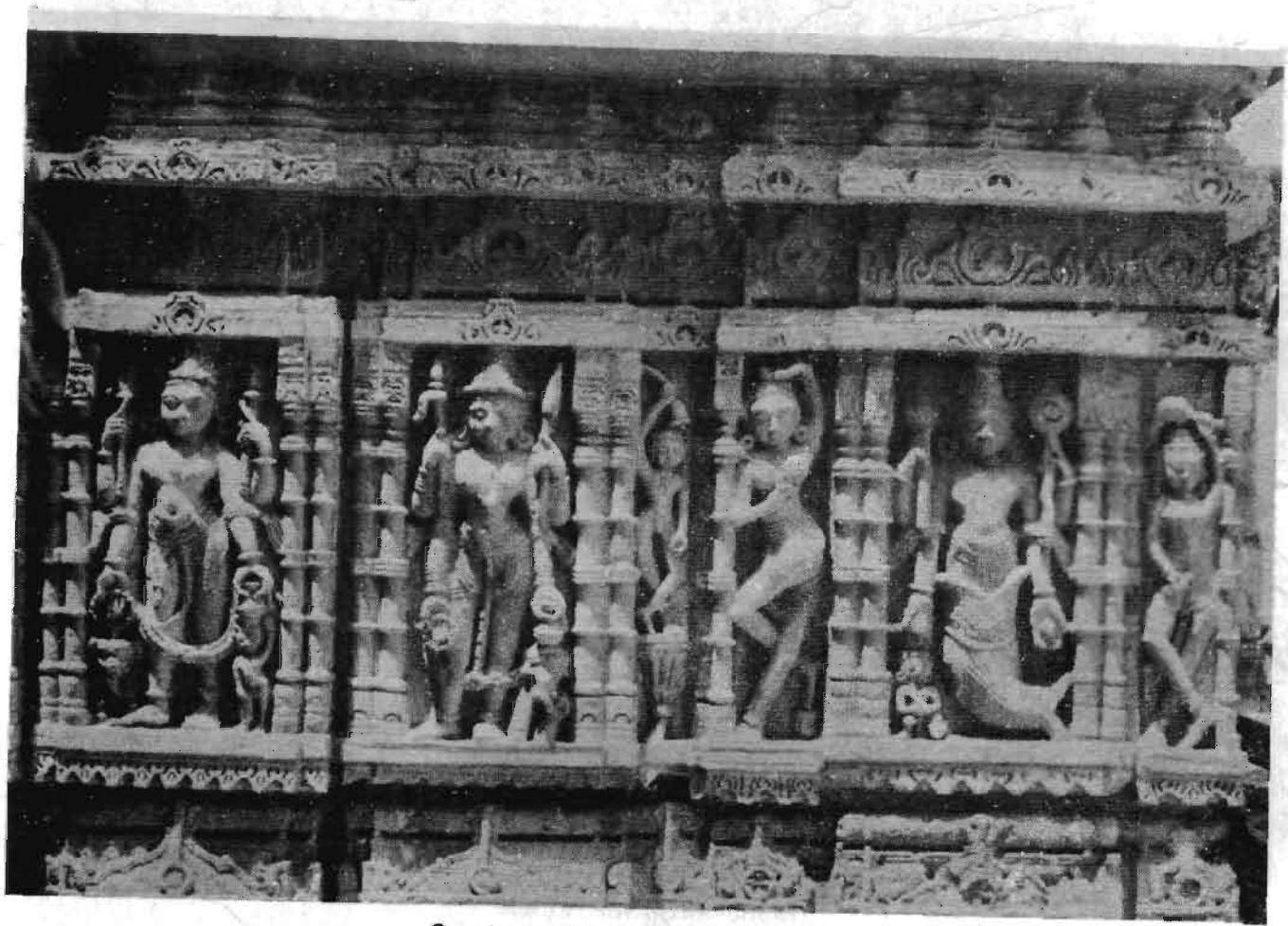
Carving at Hatkeshwar Temple--Bhim shaking tree



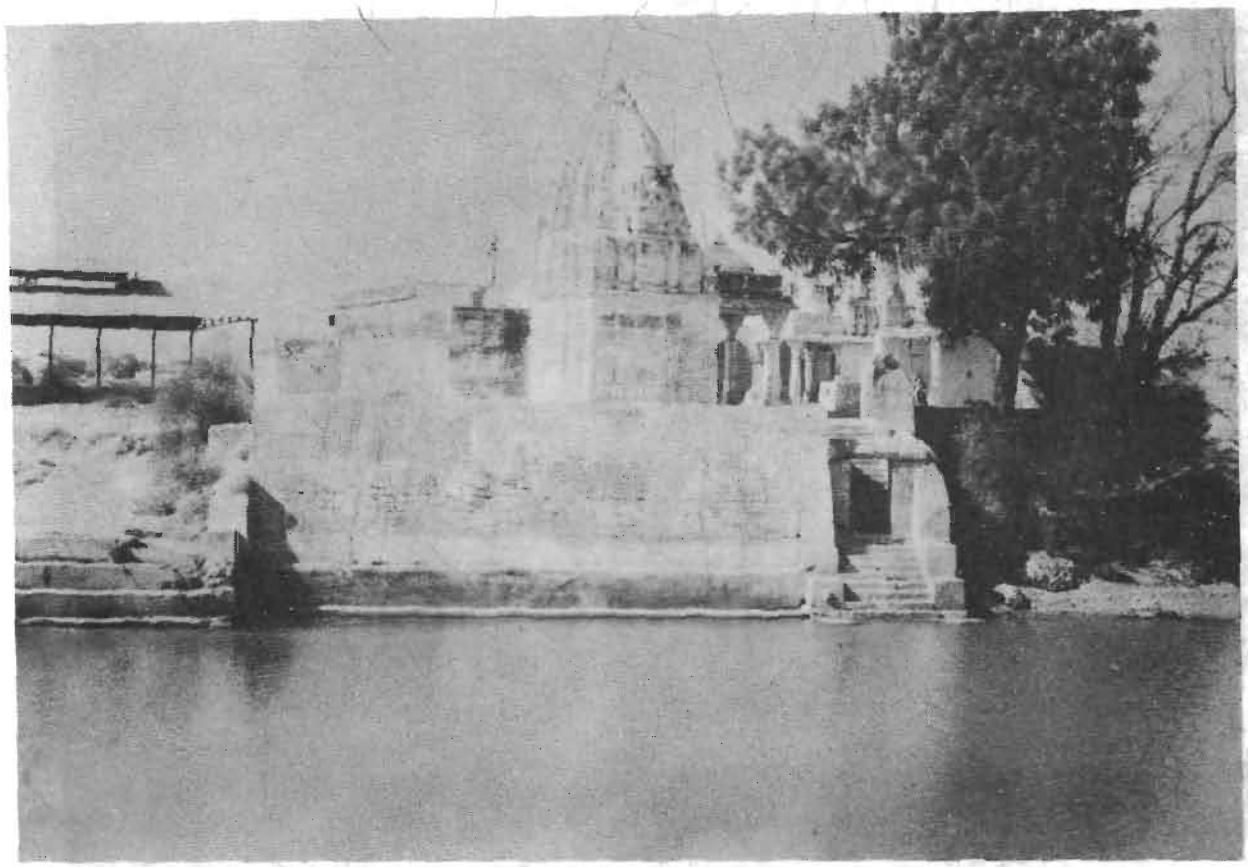
Carving of Samudra Manthan--Hatkeshwar Temple



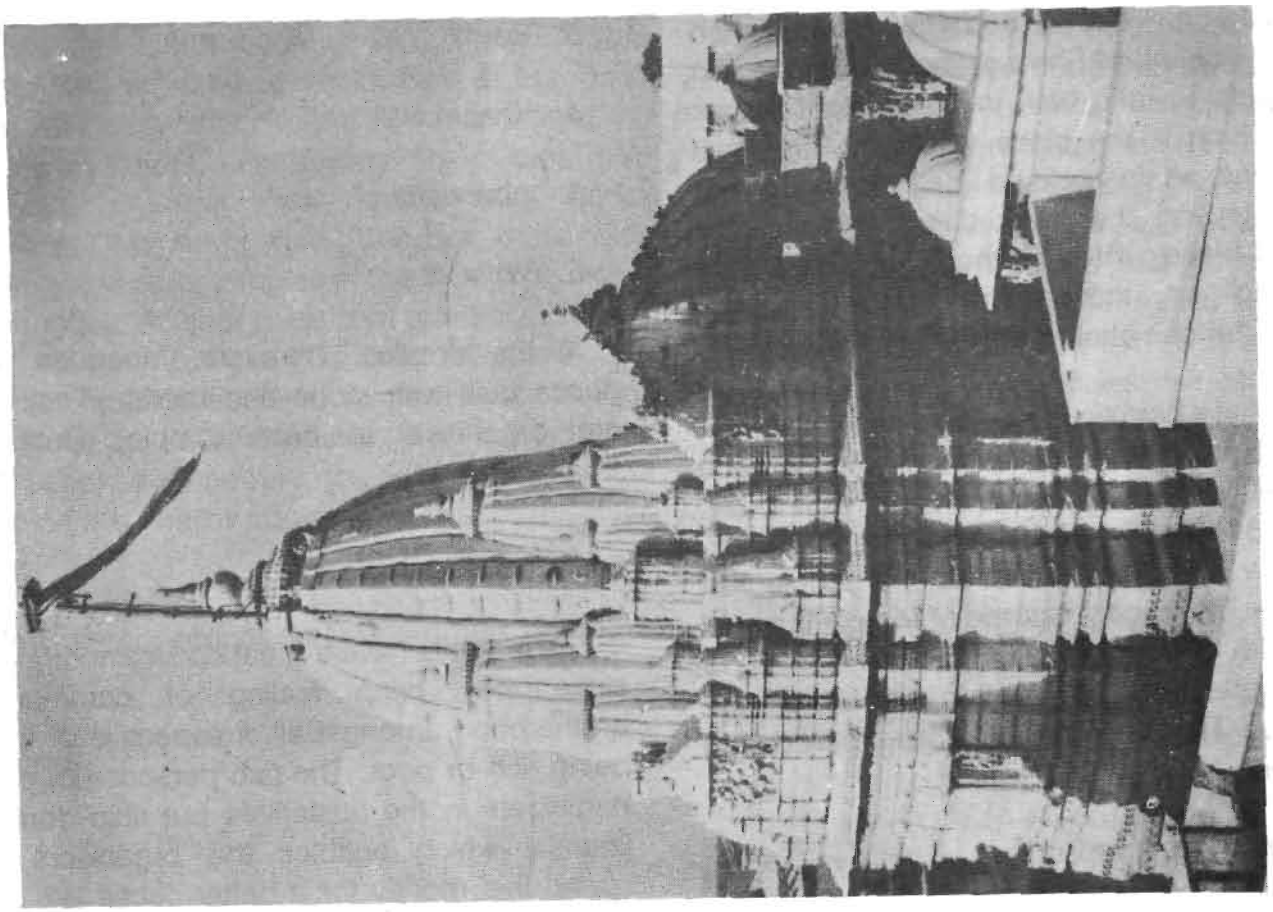
Carving at Hatkeshwar Temple



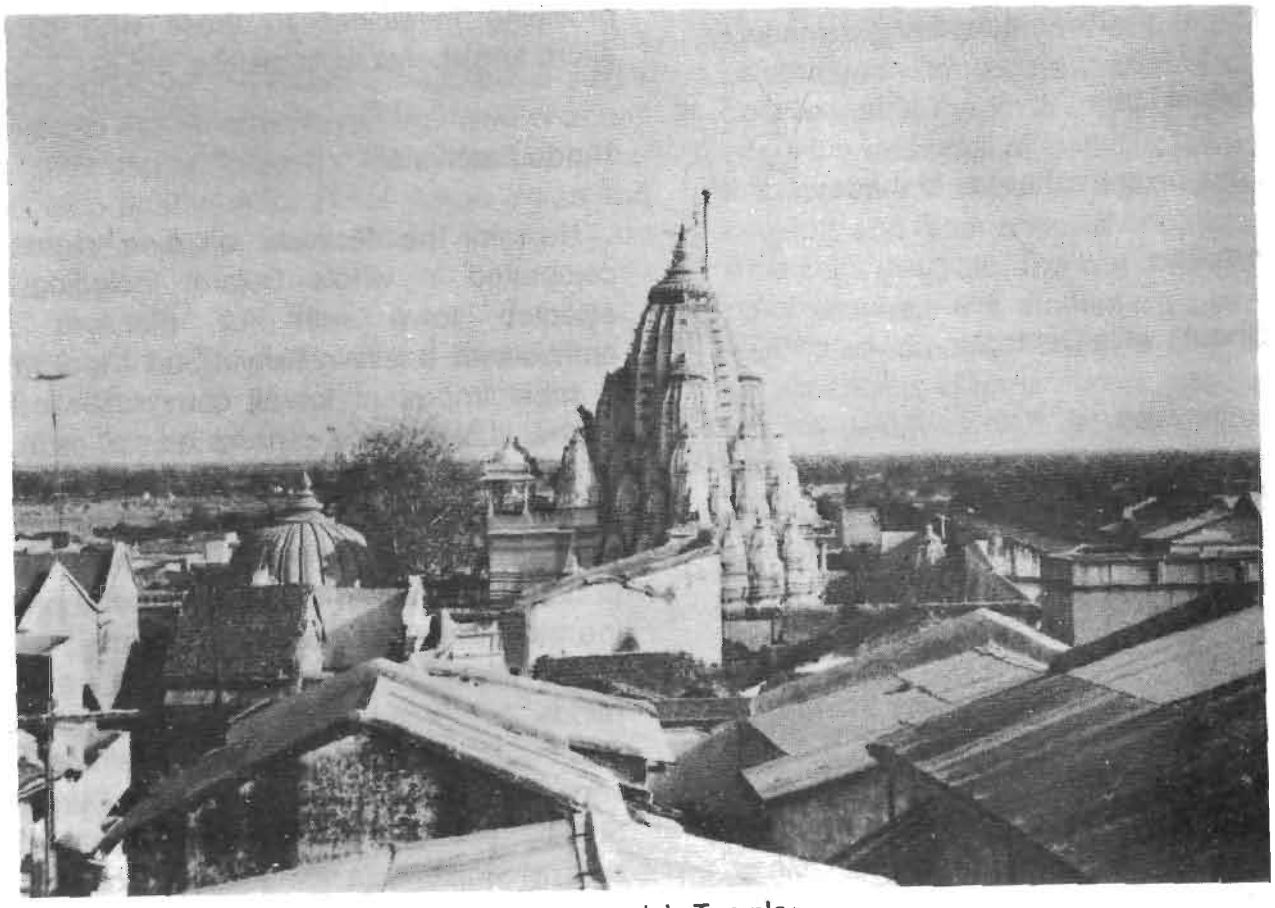
Carving at Hatkeshwar Temple



Mahakaleshwar Temple



Jain Temple



Jain Temple

Kuruskhetra, Prabhas and Hatkeshwar when Parvati-consort of Shiva asked that if a person is unable to take bath in these eight places then which is the place where he can have bath and attain moksha (salvation). On this Shiva replied that Hatkeshwar is the most sacred place where all the eight sketras are aboding so those who desire moksha (salvation) can attain it at Hatkeshwar.

Fairs are held on Diwali and New Year Day, i.e., 1 Sud Ashwin. In the month of Shrawana (July-August) fair is held on every Monday. About 8 to 10 thousand people attend this fair. On Shiva Ratri day about 20,000 people visit the fair. The annual income of temple is about one lakh. There is a dharmashala having 13 rooms attained to the temple. The visitors are charged Rs. 11/- per day as depreciation charges.

Other main temples are

1. Amthor mata
2. Mahakaleshwar Mahadev
3. Shitala Mata
4. Lareshwar-Kusheswar Mahadev

Jain Temple

1. Chauta wala Derasar
2. Hathi wala "
3. Atala wala "
4. Chaumukhi wala "
5. Bhojak ni "

Mosques

1. Karba Mosque "
2. Juma "
3. Bardli Mosque
4. Khajuri wali "
5. Abarwada ni "
6. Vorwad "

All the temples, Derasars, Mosques are pucca built with stone and mortar. Festivals are organised at each temple, Derasar, Mosque,

Festivals

The festivals have a great social importance since they bring feeling of community brotherhood amongst all, irrespective of their being rich or poor. The rich persons not only participate in the austerities but also donate liberally which enables the organisers to spend this money for a better cause like the two square meals to the starving persons, clothes, educating the poor children, providing medicines to those who cannot afford and shelter to homeless, etc.

Hindu Festivals

Navratri the festivals of nine nights is celebrated in whole Gujarat including the selected town with full pleasure and enthusiasm. It falls in Ashvin Sud 1 to 9 which is most important for all communities. This festival is celebrated at home as well as in the temples also collective worship of mother and public celebrations are the socio-cultural aspects of this festival. The worship of goddess as mother is believed to be one of the oldest form of worship. According to the Hindu religion three greatest powers are in the hands of three goddesses. The goddess Saraswati is worshipped for attainment of knowledge. Laxmi for wealth and Durga for Shakti. Some of the important forms of mother cult or Shakti puja as destroyer of evil are Amba, Jagdamba, Uma, Gauri, Bhagvati,

Bhavani, Lahta, Durga, Kali, Tara, Tripura Sundari, etc. The devotees believe that each of the goddesses has the power to punish the wrong doers, destroying their evils like mother. Amthor mata, Shitala mata, Amba mata, Chamunda mata, Khodiyar mata, etc., are the mother temples in the town. The oldest temple of Amthor mata is of great significance to the town people. The Shitla mata temple is also equally important for town people. The regular fair is being held every year wherein thousands of people not only from town but also from nearby villages visit this fair/festival.

Shitala Satam is also being celebrated in the town especially by women for their betterment.

Diwali

Diwali marks the close of the year and beginning of the cycle of festivals for the next year. It is called the festival of hopes and aspirations. It is universally celebrated with great joy and happiness. The festival in fact brings cluster of holidays. In Vadnagar like other parts of the State. Diwali is the name given to Ashvin amavasya. The town provides a spectacular look on this occasion. The actual preparation for Diwali, Vagh Baras and Labh Pancham start from Navratri and Dassera.

The earlier preparations for this cluster of festivals in the town include cleaning the floors, repairing the walls, decorating the house with flowers and pictures, etc. At this time each household is full of activities. This festival is celebrated on the last day of the Hindu year. The Jain community treats this day as the day of Nirvan and celebrate this festival as the holy anniversary of 24th Tirthankar Mahavir Swami.

New Year Day

On Kartik Sud 1 the people of Vadnagar and all parts of Gujarat celebrate New Year Day. This festival may be called festival of all in the town since everybody participates in the celebration irrespective of caste, community or religion. In the morning the people get-up before the sunrise and take bath. The first thing after bath is to purchase salt which is called sub-ras. The word sub-ras means all tastes. People visit nearby temples as early as possible which enables them to receive their friends. Friends and relatives visit each others house and extent the greetings to each other by saying 'Salmubarak' or 'Happy New Year'. This day is not being celebrated as new year in other parts of the Country.

In Gujarat Kartik Sud 5 is being celebrated as Labh Pancham which is the most auspicious day for Hindu and Jains in the town. They believe that any work, business, etc., started on this day brings success.

Muslim Festivals

Vadnagar is preodminantly inhabited by Hindus, however, Muslims festivals like Muharrum, Id-e-Milad, etc., are being celebrated with full joy and town people believe that Muhrrum is a festival of prayer for acquiring blessings of God. On 10th day of the first month of Hijire calendar God created heavens and other beauties of nature like sea, mountain, river, etc. The first man (Adam) and other prophets like Ibrahim and Isa a Jesus were also created. On this day the main significance is of remembering the tregic story of 'KARBALA' which is the place of the pilgrimage for them where they were killed. The mourning is done in the form of collective participation by taking out a procession of Tazias through the main streets of the town and are immersed in tank.

Id-e-Milad and Bara Wafat

As a mark of respect of prophet Mohamad the birth anniversary on Id-e-Milad and death anniversary on Bara Wafat is celebrated each year. His father's name was Abdulla and of

mother Amina. According to one belief it is said that immediately after the birth Mohmad bowed his head to God and when he lifted the head uttered 'Lailaha' illallaho was immi resulallah which means there is no God only Allah and I am his prophet or messenger.

Jain Festival

Though population of Jains in the town is very small, the Jain festivals are celebrated with great joy in the town. There are good number of Derasars (Temples) in the town. They are Oli, Paryushana. The most sacred festival for both the Jains is Paryushana. This is the occasion for devotees for continuous religious practices.

Social Awareness

1. Knowledge about Family Planning Measures

During survey full details, about knowledge relating to Family Planning measures were also collected in the prescribed proforma.

The details about Family Planning measures as related to caste/communities and religions are shown in the statement below.

Statement XII.1

Details about Family Planning measures as related to caste/communities and religions

Religion/ Caste/ Community		No.of households	No. aware of preventing births	Family Planning measures
1	2	3	4	
Hindu				
1	Scheduled Caste	21	21	Nirodh, Copper T, Operation
2	Other Communities	218	149	Nirodh, Copper T, Operation and Oral pills
3.	Muslim	18	13	Nirodh, Operation, Oral pills
	Total	257	183	

The data indicates that the all households of Scheduled Castes, viz., Bhangi, Chamar, Bawa-dedh Garoda, Mochi, Turi, Vankar who are not well educated and have not sufficient knowledge about the Family Planning measures like Nirodh, Copper T and Operations. so far as other communities belonging to Hindu religion are concerned it is seen from the above data that out of 218 households 149 households have knowledge of different Family Planning measures, viz., Nirodh, Copper T, Operations as well as Oral Pills. These communities include upper castes like Brahmin, Patels, Baniyas and lower middle poor class people like Thakor, Rawals, Suthar, Valand, Ghanchi, Vaghari, Bhoi, Mali, Sathwara, Prajapati, etc. As regards people belonging to Muslim religion out of 18 households 13 possess the knowledge of different Family Planning measures which includes three measures, namely, Nirodh, Operations and Oral Pills.

2. Knowledge about Practice of Family Planning

Statement XII.2

Knowledge about Practice of Family Planning

Religion/ Caste/ Community	No.of house-holds	No. any of his kins practising		Number whose non-kin known persons practising	
		measure-1	measure-2	measure-1	measure-2
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu					
Scheduled Caste	21	Operation (2)	-	-	-
Other Communities	218	Operation (23)	Nirodh (1)	Operation (3)	-
Muslim	18	-	Nirodh (1)	-	-
Total	257	Operation (25)	Nirodh (2)	Operation (3)	-

The above data confirms the poor state of affairs regarding knowledge of the practising of Family Planning measures, since it is seen that out of total 257 households, only 25 or 9.73 per cent having knowledge of practising Family Planning measure, namely, Operation and 2 have about use of Nirodh who are their kins. Regarding non-kin known persons only 3 households are having knowledge of operations. Similarly out of 218 households belonging to other Hindu communities, only 23 seem to have knowledge of practising the measures, namely operation, whereas 1 household knows about use of Nirodh from their kins. Whereas only 3 non-kin known persons are also having knowledge of operations. As regard the Scheduled caste persons out of 21 households only 2 are practising Family Planning measures. The above data indicate that operation is only measure known by most of the kins and non-kins known persons. While in Muslims out of 18 households, only one has reported to have knowledge about the use of Nirodh. Both Scheduled Caste people and Muslims possess full knowledge about the Family Planning measures but very few of them have knowledge about practising such measures by their kin and non-kin persons.

Adoption of Family Planning Measures by Age and Sex

The details are given in the following statement.

Statement XII.3

Family Planning Measures by Age and Sex

Religion/ Caste/ Community	Age-group	Number of male adopting		Number of female adopting		
		Nirodh	Operation	Operation	Copper-T	Oral Pills
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu						
Scheduled Caste	20-29	1	-	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	3	-	-
	40-49	-	-	4	-	-
	50 +	-	-	2	-	-
Other Communities	20-29	8	-	5	-	-
	30-39	7	3	17	-	-
	40-49	4	7	17	1	-
	50 +	-	3	10	-	-
Muslim	20-29	-	-	-	1	-
	30-39	-	-	-	-	-
	40-49	1	1	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	20-29	9	-	5	1	-
	30-39	7	3	20	-	-
	40-49	5	8	21	1	-
	50 +	-	3	12	-	-
GRAND TOTAL		21	14	58	2	-

In all 35 males and 60 females adopted different measures of Family Planning. Out of 35 males as many as 21 members used Nirodh as a Family Planning measure. Whereas rest 14 adopted the Vasectomy Operations. Similarly out of total 60 females as many as 58 have adopted Tubectomy Operations and only 2 have adopted Copper-T. Agewise analysis of data indicates that majority of youngsters use the Nirodh (16). Whereas out of 14 members adopted operations as many as 11 males are above 40 years of age. Only 3 males are between 30 and 39 years. Similarly out of 58 female operations, 33 females are above 40 years age and 20 are between 30-39 years. Only 5 females are below 20 years of age. More or less same trend is also seen among Scheduled Castes, Other Communities. However, it is seen that a very few members belonging to Muslim adopted family planning measures.

The details regarding practising of Family Planning measures of religion, caste and education are given in the following statement.

Statement XII.4

Adoption of Family Planning Measures by religion, caste and education

Caste/ Community	Educational level (code)	Number of males adopting		Number of Females adopting		
		Nirodh	Operations	Operations	Copper-T	Oral Pills
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu						
Scheduled	1	1	-	2	-	-
Castes	3	-	-	5	-	-
	5	-	-	1	-	-
Other	1	1	3	4	-	-
Communities	3	9	1	23	-	-
	5	3	3	8	1	-
	6	4	6	13	-	-
	9	1	-	2	-	-
	10	1	-	-	-	-
Muslim	2	-	-	-	1	-
	3	1	-	-	-	-
	5	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	2	3	6	-	-
	2	-	-	-	1	-
	3	10	1	28	-	-
	5	3	4	9	1	-
	6	4	6	13	-	-
	9	1	-	2	-	-
	10	1	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL		21	14	58	2	-

There exists at least some positive corelation between education of members and adopting of Family Planning measures. It is also observed that majority of males and females have adopted operation as the important measure of Family Planning who were having higher education level like Higher Secondary, Graduation. However, a very literate (without education level) males and females are also adopted the same measure of Family Planning. The almost same trend is also observed in case of use of Nirodh as one of the measures of Family Planning where out of 21 members as many as 19 are having education level Secondary/Matriculation and above. Almost similar trend is also seen in respect of other communities which contain majority of sample population. It is seen that majority of ladies also adopted operation while only 2 ladies have Copper-T as Family Planning measures.

The data were also collected regarding the attitude of spouse to the practice of Family Planning measures which indicates that every person irrespective of educational level and religion has reported no problem. Few have also expressed that they feel it necessary for a happy life. As regards the physical, Psychological and other effect of Family Planning measures majority have reported that they have no side effects. Only one Thakor in age-group 40-49 has indicated trouble and weekness due to this. However, it may be emphasised here that in Family Planning measures the correct age of either

sex and number of children are most important factors which will have to be taken into account while analysing any type of surveyed data.

During our enquiry the details regarding desirable number of sons and daughters as reported by married persons were also collected. The data indicate that irrespective of caste/community nobody had desired only one daughter. Similarly desire of one son was reported by 1 family only. While majority have desired 2 sons and 1 daughter. Next comes the desire of one son and one daughter and a very few have also shown their desire for 2 daughters rather than to increase their family size.

The respondents were also asked to furnish the reason of small family size or desire of one son and one daughter, etc. From the response received from the people it is observed that the high living cost is the main reported reason of a few which does not allow them for more children. However, majority have reported that small size lead them to a happy family life.

They were also asked to furnish reply regarding the aspiration about number of son and daughter in case of persons with spouse alive. It is observed from the response that most of people seem to have aspiration for male child and it was also seen that irrespective of sector, caste, religion and economical or social status persons seem to desire more male children.

Knowledge about Indian Legislation

The details are shown in Statement XII.5.

Statement XII.5

Knowledge about Indian Social Legislation as related to Religion/Caste/Community

Religion/ Caste/ Commu-nity	Total No. of informants	Literate (1)		Primary (2)		Matriculation/ Secondary (3)		Graduate and above (4)	
		Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HINDU									
Scheduled Caste	21	6	2	-	-	8	-	5	-
Other Commu-nity	218	42	23	-	-	81	7	62	3
Muslim	18	3	3	-	-	5	1	6	-
TOTAL	257	51	28	-	-	94	8	73	3

Data indicate that of the 257 informants as many as 218 have some knowledge about social legislation while 39 informants do not know about such legislation. Persons having knowledge about the social legislation of which 51 are illiterates plus literate without level, 94 studied upto matriculation and as many as 73 informants were having higher

secondary and graduation, whereas 3 also possess technical degree. While among 39 who are ignorant about social legislation, 28 were illiterates, 8 have primary education, 2 were matriculates and one has higher secondary education. So far as persons belonging to Scheduled Caste are concerned it is noted that out of 21 informants as many as 19 have the knowledge about Indian Social Legislation. Similarly out of 18 informants belonging to Muslim religion 14 have the knowledge of this subject.

Social Legislation

The social legislations were framed to safeguard the interest and to remove the exploitation of innocent, helpless and weaker section of the society.

Reporting of Indian Social Legislation

The details about the reporting and knowledge about legislation are shown in the following statement.

Statement XII.6

Details about the reporting and knowledge about legislation

Religion/ Caste/ Community	Total infor-mants	Number of having knowledge of						
		Untoucha-bility Act	Child marriage restra-int Act	Dowry Prohibi-tion Act	Hindu marriage Act	Hindu succes-sion Act	Prohibi-tion Act	Abolition of Child Labour Act
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HINDU								
Scheduled Caste	19	19	16	10	1	5	-	1
Other Communi-ties	189	159	157	100	12	90	4	3
Muslim	14	10	10	2	-	9	-	-
Total Informants	222	188	183	112	13	104	4	4

The above data indicates that majority informants have knowledge about the untouchability Act, child marriage restraint act, and Dowry Prohibition Act, the respective number of informants are 188,183 and 112 out of total 222 informants who were asked to furnish this information. Similarly out of 222 informants as many as 104 have also knowledge about the Hindu Succession Act whereas very few of them know about Hindu Marriage Act, Prohibition Act and Abolition of Child Labour Act. It is surprised to note here that only 4 persons reported to have knowledge about Prohibition Act which is being enforced only in Gujarat State.

It is further observed from the data that all informants belonging to Scheduled Caste were well aware of the untouchability Act. Whereas 16 and 10 informants have also knowledge about Child marriage restraint Act and Dowry Prohibition Act respectively and 5 informants know about Hindu Succession Act. It is also seen that only 1 person has reported

to have knowledge about Hindu Marriage Act and Abolition of Child Labour Act. While none has reported about prohibition Act. More or less similar trend is also observed in respect of other communities of Hindu religion. So far as Muslims are concerned majority have knowledge about untouchability Act, Child Marriage Restraint Act and Hindu Succession Act.

As regards the assessment of legal action and suggestions to overcome shortcomings it is observed that majority among Scheduled Castes as well as other communities have reported about adequacy for legal actions taken so far under this Act. Only 1 Modh Vaniya person has desired the strict action with proper punishment. Similarly, one Muslim member has also reported that dowry should be abolished at all cost and action should be taken against defaulters. One Ghanchi caste member also reported to our investigator team that slackness in observation of these acts is noticed and hence the legal provisions under the various Acts should be observed very strictly.

Regarding the attitude of the informants with reference to the Indian Social Legislations the details were also collected during the field survey. The details are narrated as under.

Among the illiterate and educated Scheduled Caste persons have expressed their attitude as under:

1. Untouchability Act

   I Opportunity is provided for upliftment of lower caste people.

   II Equal rights are provided for all.

   III Untouchability is more or less removed.

2. Child Marriage Restraint Act

   I It controls the growth of population.

   II It helps in stopping child marriage.

   III It also helps in stopping the life of the child from getting spoiled.

   IV The number of child marriage can be reduced to great extent under this act.

3. Dowry Prohibition Act

   I Poor Families get relief.

   II It has provided more protection to ladies.

   III It reduces dowry,

4. Hindu Marriage Act

   I Ladies get their rights.

5. Hindu Succession Act

   I Equal share to ladies is given in hereditary property.

   II Equal distribution in hereditary property is given.

6. Prohibition Act

   I It is observed that nobody has any knowledge or have any attitude in respect of this act.

Though the act was for the first time introduced in the former Bombay State and has been continued after the formation of Gujarat State in 1960 and is still inforce. Gujarat is the only State in Union of India enforcing this act.

Abolition of Child Labour Act

Only few people have knowledge about it.

As regards other communities of Hindu religion the report is as under:

I Untouchability Act:

I It provides equal rights to all.

II Social inequality is removed.

III It reduces untouchability.

IV Integrity of nation is preserved.

V Harijan will get justice.

2. Child Marriage Restraint Act:

I It controls the growth of population.

II It helps in stopping child marriage.

3. Dowry Prohibition Act:

I It provides relief to poor people.

II Law has provided more protection to ladies.

III It reduces unnecessary debt.

IV It reduces the accident of burning of ladies.

4. Hindu Marriage Act:

I It provides ladies their rights.

5. Hindu Succession Act:

I Equal distribution in hereditary property.

6. Prohibition Act:

I Nobody has reported any comments on this act.

7. Abolition of Child Labour Act:

I This has abolished child labour.

However, in practice it is observed that it has very negligible effect and exploitation of children in shops, factories, restaurants, etc., is obviously noticed.

Reporting about Implementation of Acts:

The details regarding the implementation of acts in the area classified by religion, caste/community of the informants are given below:

Statement XII.7

Implementation of acts in the area classified by Religion/Caste/Community

Religion/ Caste/ Community	Total No. of informants	No of informants reporting Act implements adequately in the area							Number reported about non-implementation of Act
		Untouchability Act	Child marriage Act	Dowry prohibition Act	Hindu marriage Act	Hindu Succession Act	Prohibition Act	Abolition of Child Labour Act	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HINDU:									
Scheduled Caste	19	17	14	9		5	-	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Other Communities	189	159	152	100	6	88	1	4	11
Muslims	14	10	5	1	-	11	-	-	-
Total	222	186	171	110	6	104	1	5	12

The above data indicate that majority have reported about the adequate implementation of Untouchability Act, Child Marriage Restraint Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, and Hindu Succession Act. Whereas a few have reported about the implementation of Hindu Marriage Act, Prohibition Act and Abolition of Child Labour Act. On the other hand as many as 12 informants have reported that these Acts have not been properly implemented, however, they have not stated any reasons thereof. These informants are 1 Bhangi (SC), 1 Bhoi, 1 Brahmin, 2 Patel, 1 Rabari, 4 Thakor and 2 Vaghari (all other castes).

Crime Statistic and Institutions Dealing with Criminal and Deviation in Behaviour

The people of Vadnagar seem to be peace loving. This can be seen from the fact that in Vadnagar town no communal riots are ever reported. Similarly, people remained passive during Navnirman Andolan (agitation) and Anamat andolan (agitation), which were seen in most of the towns. The police station was established in the year 1949. Though under former Baroda State different police control system was in existence in each village and town. At present Vadnagar Police Station is under the control of Sub-Inspector and covers 69 surrounding villages. There is one town police chowky and 3 out-posts. This Police Station has a strength of 86 employees. The jurisdiction of this police chowky covers an area of 36 Kms.

There is a total prohibition in the State and so selling and drinking of liquor is totally banned and treated as an offence. The position of the cases registered in the last 7 years is given below:

Statement XII.8

Details of crime and execution

Year	Number of cases registered under						Prohibition Act		
	Group I to V (Theft, Robbery, Breach of Trust, Injury)			Group VI (Accident, Damaging the standing crop, Ban on carrying weapon, miscellaneous crime)			No. of cases registered	No. of cases field in court	No. of cases executed
	No. of cases registered	No. of cases field in court	No. of cases executed	No. of cases registered	No. of cases field in court	No. of cases executed			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1981	244	123	4	119	95	49	117	117	49
1982	207	124	5	169	157	89	203	202	134

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1983	208	146	6	204	195	58	113	113	61
1984	217	156	19	224	218	97	173	173	92
1985	243	196	27	203	199	74	183	183	86
1986	212	168	11	236	228	49	161	159	34
1987 (Upto 30-6-87)	119	43	-	95	65	-	71	22	1
Total	1450	956	72	1250	1157	416	1021	969	457

The data reveal that in the year 1985, the crime registered and field in the court in the group I to V were highest. The total cases registered during 1981 to 1987 under these groups were is 1450. Out of these, 83% were field in the court of which 31% were executed.

As regards crime in group VI the highest of 236 were registered in the year 1986. The total crimes registered in this group for the same period were 1250 of which 93% were field in the court while 37% were executed.

Under prohibition crime highest of 203 were registered in the year 1982. The total crime registered are 1021 out of which 95% were field in the court of which 58% were executed.

Thus it is observed that the people are peace loving and so the overall picture of the crime is normal.

CHAPTER-XIII

LINKAGE AND CONTINUA

The impact of urbanisation on the surrounding rural areas of a town is an universally accepted fact. The factors associated with the process of urbanisation are economic, industrial development, development in communications and transport and road network, availability of educational and recreational facilities. In this process it is necessary to know such things as the area of greatest influence, the economic activities of hinterland, the pattern and use of transport system etc. Unlike western countries where the hinterland enjoys all the facilities of an urban centre, in Indian cities the hinterland is smaller in extent and with lesser amenities. With this intent, some villages within a radial ranges of twenty kms. with a sectorisation of these radial distance into five, ten, fifteen and twenty have been made to study the impact of urbanisation overlaying on this sectors.

To study the impact of the urbanisation of the selected town over the region it seems necessary to study the region itself. The district of Mahesana in which Vadnagar is located has in all 14 towns of which 4 are of class-II, 5 class-III, 4 class-IV and 1 class-V town. The Vadnagar is of class-III town. Kheralu taluka has two villages industry Vadnagar.

The urban population in Mahesana district is less which accounts for 20.10 per cent as per 1981 Census whereas the urban population of the State as a whole comes to 31.10 per cent. Out of total urban population of Gujarat, the district shares only 4.62 per cent. Similarly out of total urban population of the district-share of Vadnagar town is also only 4.31 per cent. In Kheralu taluka in which Vadnagar town is located the percentage of urban population comes to 16.20 per cent. This shows that the urbanisation in Kheralu taluka is in slow speed in comparison to the district (20.10%) as well as State (31.10%). Only 14 towns among total 255 towns are located in the district.

Thus the district has got predominence of rural population. The selected town Vadnagar is surrounded by Kheralu taluka in north, Visnagar and Vijapur talukas in south, Sidhpur taluka in west side and Banaskantha in east side. Whereas the towns in surrounding area of Vadnagar town are Kheralu and Sidhpur in north, Visnagar, Vijapur and Mahesana in south, Patan and Chanasma in west (far from vadnagar), The other towns of the district viz. Kalol, Mahesana, Patan, Kadi, Mansa, Chansama, Harij, etc. are beyond 25 kms.

The density of population of the State is 174 persons per km^2. Whereas same for the Mahesana district is 282 persons per km^2, pretty high in comparison to the State. On the other hand the density of population of Vadnagar town works out to 499 persons per km^2. The proportion of rural population of the district is 79.90 per cent (1981) against the corresponding proportion of 68.90 per cent of the State. The number of inhabited villages per town works out to 77, for the district as a whole. The number of villages per town comes to 179, 60, 41 and 53 for Kheralu, Visnagar, Sidhpur and Vijapur talukas nearby the town. The percentage of urban population in these talukas is 16.15%, 23.45, 31.39% and 10.85% respectively.

The total area of the district is 9027 km^2 and the district has 1089 villages so that area per village comes 8.29 km^2. The area per villages in the talukas of Kheralu, Visnagar, Sidhpur and Vijapur is 6.04 km^2, 8.21 km^2, 8,26 km^2 and 8.81 km^2 respectively.

The distribution of inhabited villages in each taluka and in the district as well as the rural population of each taluka and the district according to population range as per 1981 is given in Appendix 20 and 21.

The data in Appendices 20 and 21 indicates that in the surrounding talukas of the selected town the proportion of villages is highest with 60.3 per cent in the population range of 1000-4999 persons whereas the proportion of villages is highest with 60.6 per cent in the population range of 500-4999 persons in respect of talukas away from the Vadnagar town. However, the Model size of village in the district lies in the population size 1000-4999 persons having the proportion of villages with 58.7 per cent. In Kheralu taluka where the selected town is located the model size lies in the population size 500-4999 persons with about 55 per cent villages.

The next statement indicates the proportion of rural population in each population range for the taluka and the district. It will be seen that the proportion of rural population in respect of nearby talukas comes to 66.4 per cent in population size 2000-4999 persons whereas the proportion comes to 71.7 per cent under population range 1000-4999 persons in respect of talukas away from the town. The model size is 1000-4999 with proportion of population of 66.7 per cent. The model size for Kheralu taluka is also 1000-4999 persons with proportion of 65.6 per cent. The average population of 38 hinterland villages comes to 2784 persons which fits in the model size of Kheralu taluka.

The functional category of Vadnagar town as per 1971 Census was primary activities. At the time of 1961 Census also the functional category of the town was primary activities. The town seems to continue with the same functional category at present. Thus Vadnagar town is not an industrial town in the true sense. The primary activity are considerably found in this town included in the activity under the agriculture sector. Since about 32 per cent of the total main workers were engaged under agricultural sector. The main food grains produced are Bajri, Wheat and Rice in addition to the cash crops like Raido Jiru and Caster-oil seeds. Whereas neighbouring town Visnagar had primary activities-cum-industry-cum-service in 1961 and Commerce-cum-industry-service in 1971.

To have a deeper insight into the impact of the town on neighbouring hinterland and vice versa the data from a few villages was collected. The demographic and economic characteristics proposed to be discussed are population density, proportion of literates, rate of participation in non-agricultural operation or ratio of workers in secondary and tertiary sector and ratio of households to houses etc. The dispersion of urban influence into rural surroundings was studied upto a distance of 20 kms. round Vadnagar town.

Population growth of town

Before discussing the above details it would be appropriate to have an idea of about the growth of population of the selected town with reference to other towns of the district. The details relating to the growth of various towns of the district are shown in the following statement.

Statement XIII.1

Growth of Population in the towns of Mahesana district

Name and Class of town		1951-61	1961-71	1971-81
1		2	3	4
		(%)	(%)	(%)
Vadnagar	III	11.14	19.77	14.23
Patan	II	20.70	24.19	22.75
Mahesana	II	42.86	58.74	41.21
Kalol	II	42.39	57.55	39.00
Sidhpur	II	33.22	22.11	27.51
Visnagar	III	23.18	34.18	33.95
Unjha	III	32.49	33.42	38.80
Kadi	III	16.14	19.74	24.58
Mansa	III	15,38	31.12	27.53
Vijapur	IV	17.99	29.03	19.34
Kheralu	IV	13.71	33.24	27.71
Chansma	IV	9.71	18.93	11.49
Harij	IV	28.75	23.51	34.49

The data reveal that the Vadnagar town under study shows very slow progress in a low profile like growth of population. Whereas its neighbouring town Visnagar has shown very high growth rate especially in last two decades mainly due to industrialisation and better road linkage with other towns and the district head-quarters. Similarly Kheralu which is the taluka head-quarters town has also shown comparatively higher population growth during last two decades also due to good linkage road facility. It is also observed that the Vadnagar town has shown (lowest growth rate (14.23%) among all towns) during last decade of 1971-81 except Chansma (11.49%). Whereas Mahesana tops the list in growth may be due to district head-quarters as well as development of industries.

From the data relating to density of each village in the distance range, ratio of household to house, proportion of total workers to total population and proportion of primary sector to total workers etc. are shown in the Appendix 22. The various hypotheses concerning the linkages between the urban and rural life and also concerning the continuation of urban life to the rural surroundings are proposed to be tested from the census data. The important hypotheses seeming plausible are that nearer the village to the town the larger is the proportion of workers in the secondary and tertiary sector, larger proportion of households to census houses, higher the rate of literacy existence of permanent markets, better availability of land use pattern also tend to be urbanised, greater

extent of non-agricultural land, possession of more objects of conspicuous consumption, food habit may also be urbanised near the villages to the town the higher the density of population etc. These hypotheses in view we may take one by one condition in the following paragraphs. The selected hinterland villages are not only belonging to Kheralu taluka in which the selected town is located but also belonging to Visnagar, Vijapur and Sidhpur talukas.

I. Density of Population (PCA)

The average population per sample village is 2784 persons. The density of population 38 sample villages approximates 303 persons per km^2 which is not only higher than the Kheralu taluka rural (257) but is also high in comparison to Mahesana district rural (233) and Gujarat state rural (123).

So far as the density of population in the four distance ranges is concerned it will be seen that the density is as high as 460 persons per km^2 in the distance range of 'within 5 kms.' from the town. Whereas the density works out in the ascending order of distance to 301,278 and 271 persons per km^2. Thus the population density in the sample villages in different concentric slabs represents a uniform pattern with the decreasing trend. The above logic considerably confirms that the villages nearer to an urban centre have a greater density of population or the hypothesis that the near a village is to an urban centre the higher the density of population is in these cases true to great extent as far as the total population of villages in a different distance slabs is concerned.

The examination of individual village in the different ranges further reveals that in the distance range of 16.20 kms. the density varies from 170 per km^2 in Nagvasan village to 1354 in the sakari village. The abnormal high density in this village seems mainly due to very small area of the village (0.71 km^2). The density in Bhunav and Ranchhodpura villages works out to 552 and 471 persons per km^2 which is also much higher as compared to the average of 271 persons. Since these villages come under the more influence of others towns than the selected towns. The village Ranchhodpura is only 3 kms. away from the Unjha town and 4 kms. from Vijapur town. Whereas the village Bhunav is within 10 kms. from Sidhpur town and is well connected by road from Kheralu to Sidhpur.

In the distance range of 11-15 kms. the density of population is found above the average density of 278 persons in two villages out of total 11 villages in this slab, which is 534 persons in Kansa village and 1061 persons in Denap village. The village Kansa is only 5 kms. from the Visnagar town and is also on the road from Visnagar to Unjha town having educational facility upto high school is available. The village has also post office and phone facility while village denap is also 8 kms. away from Visnagar town and is on the road from Visnagar to Sidhpur town having educational facility upto higher secondary school as well as post office and phone facility is available. Thus both these villages are away from Vadnagar town they are equally influenced by Visnagar town. Similarly, in distance range of 5-10 kms. from the selected town higher density in comparison to the average density of 303 persons is found in Sipor with 388 persons per km^2 and Sundhiya village with 394 persons. The village Sundhya is ony 6 kms. from Kheralu town and on the road from Vadnagar to Kheralu. In this village also the educational facility upto Higher Secondary level as well as facility of Post office and Telephone is available whereas the village Sipor is not only 6 kms. from the selected town but also about 7 kms. from Kheralu town, thus is influenced by both these towns. The facility like telephone office, phone and Higher Secondary education is available in the village.

II Ratio of Households to Houses (PCA)

The number of occupied residential houses and households is shown in the column 3 and 4 of the above statement.

The hypothesis, the villages nearer an urban centre tend to have higher ratio of households to houses does not give encouraging evidence since data shows almost same ratio in all the four distance slabs. No significant variation in the ratio of households to houses is noticed Vice-Versa the distance from the town. This may perhaps be due to fact that in rural area normally there is an independent household with every house. Growth rate in Hinterland villages on the basis of PCA data.

At the first instant it is to be examined whether proximity to an urban centre has any impact on the growh of population.

It is seen that seven villages combined together in the first distance range of 'within' 5 kms.' have shown the growth rate of 29.71 Per cent. In rest of three distance ranges the growth of population is 15.64 per cent, 19.06 per cent, and 15.31 per cent respectively in order of distance. This more or less confirms the fact that the villages nearer to urban centre have higher growth of population in other words it can be seen that proximity to an centre in these cases has had an impact on the growth of population.

An average growth of population for 38 selected villages is 18.35 per cent during 1971-81 decade. On Examining the individual village for growth of population it is seen that the distance range of 16-20 kms. the growth rate is highest with 52.14 per cent in Rajpur (gadh) village. This may be due to small population of the village and same is on the road from Kheralu to Ambaji the famous temple in Gujarat. The village is also 5 kms. from the developed village Sattasan having area of 2733.95 hectors and 4599 population. The growth rate is above 25 per cent in Kesarpur village with 29.34 per cent, Sakari village with 29.30 per cent and Kajialiyasana village 25.77 per cent. The higher growth rate in Kesarpur village seems to be due to small sizse. The village Sakari is on the road from Kheralu town to Palanpur town and is only 5 kms. from Kheralu town. Thus it is influence by Kheralu town. While Kajaliyasana village is also 8 kms. from Visnagar town and on road from Visnagar to Sidhpur town. Thus, it comes under the influence of Visnagar town.

In the distance range 10-15 kms. four villages were having growth rate well above the average growth rate of 19.03 per cent. The respective villages are Balad village with 29.73 per cent, Valagana with 24.68 per cent, Kansa with 33.61 per cent and Gajipur with 34.67 per cent. The last village Gajipur is a small size village with only 303 persons as per 1981 Census. The village Kansa is about 4 kms. from Visnagar town and also on the road from Visnagar to Unjha town thus it is influenced by Visnagar town. Whereas the village Valgana is having more than two thousand population and has also primary health sub-centre, High School and Post office. On the other hand village Balad is 8 kms. from Kheralu town having also High school, Post office and Telephone facility. Thus it comes under the influence of Kheralu town.

In the distance range of 5-10 kms. four villages namely Gunja, Sadikpur, Bajpur, and Chhogala were having 25 per cent growth rate as compared to average growth rate of 15.64 per cent. Out of these villages Sadikpur and Bajpur are small size villages being 5 kms. from Kheralu and Vadnagar towns. Thus, both villages are influenced by these two towns, Chhogala is medium size village. All these three villages have recorded very high growth rate viz. 42.35, 34.65 and 47.52 per cent respectively. The village Chhogala is only 5 kms. from Visnagar, the industrial town, thus influenced by Visnagar town. Only village Gunja was having more than six thousand

population with about 25 per cent growth rate. This village is only 5 kms. from Visnagar and connected by road and railway. Thus some villages though far from the selected town are influenced by other nearby urban centres and hence have recorded higher growth of population.

Workers and Non-workers (PCA)

The proportion of workers, marginal workers and non-workers in the selected village is shown in Appendix-23.

Industrial Classification of Workers (PCA)

The 38 total sample villages constitute about 31 per cent workers out of the total population as per 1981 Census. Kheralu taluka rural and Mahesana district rural correspondingly constitute 31.64 and 29.79 per cent workers respectively. These percentages are more or less comparable with the proportion worked out for the hinterland zone. Thus the proportion of total main workers in the nearest hinterland zone of the urban centre does not exceed the corresponding percentages in rest of the three distance slabs as well as the percentage of workers in taluka rural and district rural. Thus, the hypothesis that villages influenced by an urban centre tend to have a larger proportion of workers, does not seem to hold good. Since the percentage of total workers in the nearest zone is less in comparison to such percentages in rest of the three distance ranges. The percentages in the four different distance ranges workout to 28.60%, 30.60%, 31.16% and 31.77 per cent respectively. Such inconsistancy seems due to the fact that the further off villages are influenced by other towns of the district namely Sidhpur, Vijapur and to some extent and Visnagar in particular which is evident from the fact that the village Sakari situated in the distance range of 16-20 kms. from Vadnagar has recorded about 58 per cent of workers of total population. Similarly in the distance range of 11-55 kms. Gorisana village has also recorded well above 50 per cent of main workers of total population of 1599. This is due to the influence of other nearby towns.

The other hypothesis that the village situated at closer to an urban centre usually show a larger proportion of workers engaged in the secondary and tertiary sectors of economy as compared to the villages situated far from the urban centre. It may be mentioned that for 1981 Census workers classified by nine industrial categories are not available and hence workers engaged in Primary sector and the workers engaged in Secondary and Tertiary sectors combined have been attempted to analyse here. The Primary sector is related to exploitation of natural resources such as agricultural and allied activities while industrial categories like household and non-household, industries, communication, trade and commerce, transport and storage, construction and other services etc. constitute the secondary and tertiary sectors.

The proportion of workers engaged in Primary and in Secondary/Tertiary sectors combined for 38 sample villages is 70.37 per cent and 29.63 per cent respectively. Whereas such proportion for Kheralu taluka rural is 79.98 per cent and 20.02 per cent and for Mahesana district rural works out to 75.26 per cent and 24.74 per cent respectively. The percentage for Gujarat State rural is 79.96 per cent and 20.04 per cent. It emerges that the proportion of workers in secondary and tertiary combined in the sample villages is higher as compared to the proportion worked out for rural area of taluka, district and the State as a whole whereas proportion of workers engaged in Primary sector in the sample village is comparatively less.

The distribution of workers in two sectors in the first distance range (within 5 kms.) is 84.06 per cent and 15.94 per cent. In the second distance range of 5-10 kms. 66.65% and 34.35 per cent. The proportion of workers in the third

distance range of 11-15 kms. is 65.99% and 34.01 per cent respectively while in the last distance range of 16-20 kms. it is 78.41 per cent and 21.59 per cent respectively. It can be also seen that the proportion of workers engaged in Primary and Secondary/Tertiary sectors in the villages situated within 10 kms. from the town is 70.71% and 29.29 per cent.

It may seen that the proportion of workers in Secondary/Tertiary sectors combined in the last distance range is quite less in comparison to third and second distance ranges which were having 34.0 per cent and 34.35 per cent respectively. While this proportion is higher than the proportion recorded for the first distance range (15.74%). Thus, the aforesaid hypothesis does not seem to support in this case also. This data also shows that the hypothesis that nearer a village is to an urban centre, the higher the percentage of workers would be in the secondary and tertiary sector is not found true in this case. This may perhaps be due to the fact that villages situated at the more distance from the selected town seem to have been influenced by the other nearby urban centres namely Visnagar, Vijapur, Sidhpur and Kheralu towns.

It also seems necessary to see the extent of persons engaged in the marginal workers category. It is seen from the above data that about 7.46 per cent of the total population of 38 sample villages are engaged as the marginal workers as against 30.70 per cent as the main workers. This means that 61.84 per cent of the total population are non-workers. The proportion of marginal workers in four distance ranges in the order of the distance is 7.36, 7.47, 6,74 and 9.08 per cent respectively. Similarly, the proportion of non-workers in the same ranges is 63.98, 61.93, 62.10 and 59.15 per cent respectively. Thus, the proportion of main workers varies from 28.66 per cent in the first distance range to 31.77 Per cent in the fourth distance range. Thus, the figures of the hinterland selected units hint towards the extent of unemployment situation in the hinterland zone.

Literacy (PCA)

The details relating to rate of literacy in the selected villages as per 1971 and 1981 (PCA data) are shown in Appendix 24.

The literacy rate in the 38 sample villages approximates to 50.83 per cent as per 1981 Census. The literacy rate of 50.83 per cent is higher by about 12.22 per cent than that of Kheralu taluka rural (38.61 per cent). The literacy rate in Mahesana district rural is 43.66 per cent in 1981 Census. Thus, the rate in sample villages is fairly high as compared to that of Gujarat State (36.20%) as well as Mahesana district rural (43.66%).

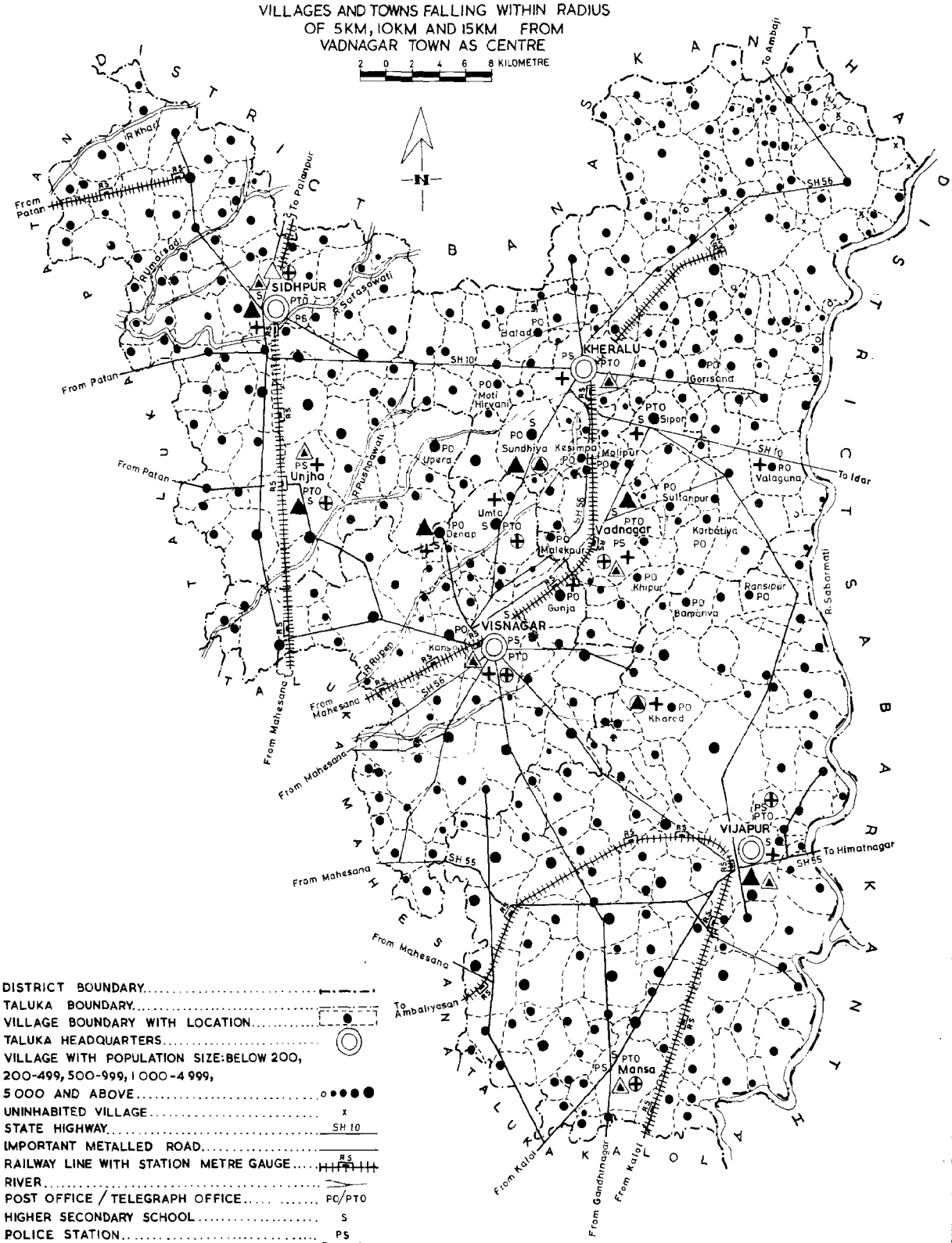
However vide variation in literacy rate among the villages situated in different distance slabs is seen. The rate in the first distance range of within 5 kms is 43.86 per cent. The rate in the second distance range of '5-10 kms' is 53.81 per cent which is much higher than the rate recorded in the first slab. The literacy rate in third slab of 11-15 kms. is 53.91 per cent which is still a little higher than the second slab. Whereas the last distance range of '16-20 kms.' has shown the literacy rate of 45.01 per cent which is also a little higher than the rate recorded in the first slab but comparatively lower than the rate recorded in the second and third distance ranges. Thus, there is significant difference in the literacy rate in the selected group of villages in so far as these distance from urban factor is concerned especially in first three distance ranges. Thus, above logic does not confirm the fact that the villages nearer to an selected urban centre have a higher rate of literacy and it also does not show as an indicator of the urban centre on these villages. The data further shows that the sample villages are not influenced by the Vadnagar town alone but are simultaneously under the influence of other towns also viz. visnagar, Vijapur, Sidhpur and Kheralu towns.

The literacy rate recorded for individual

VADNAGAR

VILLAGES AND TOWNS FALLING WITHIN RADIUS OF 5KM, 10KM AND 15KM FROM VADNAGAR TOWN AS CENTRE

2 0 2 4 6 8 KILOMETRE



- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- TALUKA BOUNDARY
- VILLAGE BOUNDARY WITH LOCATION
- TALUKA HEADQUARTERS
- VILLAGE WITH POPULATION SIZE: BELOW 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1 000-4 999, 5 000 AND ABOVE
- UNINHABITED VILLAGE
- STATE HIGHWAY — SH 10
- IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
- RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION METRE GAUGE — RS
- RIVER
- POST OFFICE / TELEGRAPH OFFICE — PO/PTO
- HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL — S
- POLICE STATION — PS
- HOSPITAL PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE
- DISPENSARY MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE
- IMPORTANT VILLAGE MARKET / HAT

village in different distance ranges further indicates that in the distance range of 16-20 kms. the literacy rate works out to as high as 60.71 per cent in respect of Biliya village. The rate is also above 50 per cent in Bhunav village within 51.72 per cent and Kajialiyasan village with 51.37 per cent which are well above the average rate of 45.01 per cent. In these three villages education facility upto high school level is available. Similarly, in distance range of 11-15 kms. it is seen that Kansa village having population of 8623 persons as per 1981 Census has shown the literacy rate of 66.87 per cent. The village Denap which is having a population of 6717 persons has shown very high literacy rate of 62.94 per cent. The literacy rate is well above the average literacy rate of 53.91 per cent recorded for this slab. Similarly in the distance range of '5-10 kms.' the literacy rate is a little more than 60 per cent in bigger size villages namely Umta village with 60.53 per cent and Gunja village with 61.33 per cent respectively. It is also seen that out of 9 villages selected in this distance range as many as in 6 villages the literacy rate is above the average rate of 53.33 per cent. In all these villages the educational facility of primary school, high school and in some villages higher secondary school are available. Thus, the higher literacy rate in distant villages may be not only due to the influence of selected town but also due to the influence of other towns of the district.

Basic Amenities: (Village Directory)

Out of 38 sample villages the availability of certain services and basic amenities for 25 selected villages in different distance ranges is shown in the Appendix 25. The 1981 Census collected information about the availability of basic amenities like education, medical, power supply, drinking water, post and communication. etc. for each village.

Education

All 25 selected villages have the facility of education. It is observed from the above statement that all the 25 villages have the Primary school whereas 14 villages have also the facility of High School. In four villages namely Sipor, Sundhiya, Umta in the distance range of 5-10 kms. and Denap in the distance range of 11-15 kms. have also the education facility upto Higher secondary level for or pre-university college.

Medical

As regards the availability of medical facility in the selected villages it is seen that out of 25 selected villages this facility is not available only in three villages namely Navapur, Chhogala and Kot which are however available within the distance of 5 kms. The child welfare Health Centre (CHW) is found to exist in as many as 20 villages. The Primary Health Sub-Centre (PHS) is existing in 11 villages, 1 in distance range 'within 5 kms.', 3 in 5-10 kms., 5 in 11-15 kms. and 2 in 16-20 kms. Similarly Family Planning Centre (FPC) is available in 12 villages 1 in the first range, 4 in second range, 5 in third range and 2 in the last range.

The Sipor and Umta in distance slab of '5-10 kms. and Denap in the distance range 11-15 kms. have also a dispensary (D). The subsidised Medical Practitioners are working in the 3 villages. The village Sundhiya in distance range of 5-10 kms. has also the facility of Maternity and Child Welfare Centre (MCW), Child Welfare Centre (CWC), Primary Health Centre (PHC) and Maternity Home (MH) whereas village Umta in the same distance range has also Hospital (H).

Communication and approach to village

It is seen that out of 25 selected villages the State Transport Bus Stop (BS) is available in as many as 22 villages. Whereas, the villages Kesimpa in the distance range within 5 kms. and Varetha and Pudgam in the distance range '16-20 kms' have both bus stop (BS)

and railway station (RS). However, the village Navapur in the first distance range, Sadikpur in second distance range have neither the facility of bus stop (BS) nor the railway station (RS) which is available within the distance of 5 kms.

As regards the approach to selected villages it is observed from the above data that out of 25 village 15 have pucca roads and rest 10 have kuchha roads for approaching the selected villages.

Drinking Water, Post & Telegraphs, Power Supply

The facility drinking water of Taps (T) is available is as many as 17 villages. In addition as many as 22 villages are also using drinking water from wells (W). Whereas 11 villages use Tubewell (TW) water for drinking purpose and 4 villages also use Tank water (TK) for this purpose. Only 2 villages use river water (R) for drinking purpose. It may be mentioned here that most of the villages are having two to three source for drinking water purpose, like Tap, Tank, Tubewell, Tap, Well, River of which the majority combination of three sources is Tap, Well and Tube well (T,W,TW). It is observed that Karbatiya is the only village where all households use Tap water (T). On the other hand Sadikpur in the second distance range, Gorisana in the third distance range, Kesarpur, Varetha and Sakari in the fourth distance range villages use only well (W) for drinking water. The Post Office and Phone (PO), Phone) facilities are available in as many as 13 of the sample villages. Whereas Post & Telegraph office and phone facilities (PTO, Phone) are available in 3 of the villages viz. Sipor, Umta and Bhunav villages. Whereas in three villages namely Karbaliya, Molipur and Varetha only Post Office (PO) facilities are available while this facilities are not available while this facilities are not available in the 6 villages viz. Navapur, Sadikpur, Chhogala, Gajipur, Keserpur and Sakari which are however available within the distance of about 5 kms.

The introduction of electric connections for lighting has certainly been an urban feature till recently. However, it will be seen from the above data that out of 25 villages in as many as 16 villages, the electricity has supplied for all purpose (EA). Whereas in 3 villages the same has been supplied for both Agricultural and Domestic purpose (EAG,ED). However, in rest of the 6 villages the electric connections are given only for the purpose of agriculture (EAG). It is seen from the data that Bajari, Wheat and Jowar are the staple food in all selected villages.

Land use pattern

The details of land use pattern in 25 selected villages are shown in Appendix 26. The proportion of total cultivable area for 25 villages is about 92 per cent. The proportion of irrigated area to the total cultivable area comes to 49.76 per cent. Whereas such proportion to the total area of 25 villages comes to 45.75 per cent.

In the Mahesana district as a whole 30.99 per cent of the area was irrigated whereas 48.98 per cent area was un-irrigated. The remaining 20.03 per cent area was distributed as 10.41 per cent cultivable waste, 8.82 not available for cultivation and 0.80 per cent forests. While Kheralu taluka the proportion of area under irrigation was 28.41 per cent. Whereas 45.94 per cent was un-irrigated. The proportion of area not available for cultivation is 13.18 per cent. The remaining 12.97 per cent areas was distributed as 6.28 per cent cultivable waste and 5.69 per cent forests.

In comparison to 25 sample villages 45.74 per cent areas was irrigated whereas 40.13 per cent was un-irrigated. The proportion of area not available for cultivation is 8.09 per cent and 6.06 per cent of the total area was cultivable waste. This comparision of landuse pattern confirms our hypothesis that the rural areas nearer an urban centres have a better land use pattern. When compared with rural

areas distant apart from urban influence. It may be mentioned here that the villages situated further off from the selected towns are Simultaneously influenced by other nearby towns.

The area under irrigation in four distance ranges in the ascending order of distance was 44.25, 48.86, 43.49 and 45.05 per cent whereas the proportion of un-irrigated area was 44.05 38.50, 40.49 and 40.69 per cent respectively. Similarly, the proportion in respect of cultivable waste in four distance slabs was 3.91, 5.11, 7.02 and 7.83 per cent. Whereas such proportion for the area not available for cultivation was 8.79, 7.53, 9.00 and 6.43 per cent.

Thus, the hypothesis that the area under cultivation tends to decrease with the increase in distance from the urban centre seems to be true in this case to a certain extent. The proportion comes to 87.30 per cent in respect of the group of villages selected in first distance range of 'within 5 kms.'. The proportion in rest of three distance slabs in order of ascending distance was 87.36 per cent 83.91 per cent and 85.74 per cent. However, no significant difference is observed in four distance slabs may be due to the influence of other nearby towns to some extent.

General Observations

It is surprising to note here that not a single village of the whole district has a market or marketing centre as such. Therefore the question of existing the market in the selected villages does not arise at all. The marketing centre in respect of the selected villages is either Vadnagar Visnagar, Sidhpur, Unjha or Kheralu town depending upon their convenience. However, in most of the bigger size villages grocery shops predominate and the variety of goods sold or services made available are limited, viz. only grocery and other essential items of day to day use are being sold in such shops. The villagers have to purchase the commodities like cloth, jaggery, ground nut oil tins, ready made cloths, ornaments etc. from the nearby urban centres.

The shopping habits of the villagers in the selected villages would naturally indicate considerable intercourse between the villages and the urban centres. In Mahesana district common bus services, are supplemented by private modes of transport like tractors, scooters, rickshaws, motor or jeeps etc. Interestingly, camel carts, bullock carts are still in use in the villages for transport purpose.

The use of luxury items such as radio, gramophone, transistorised radio, televison, cameras, were seen in the urban households and their use as such was an urban phenomenon in the past. However, luxury items as mentioned above tend to be found also in hinterland villages influenced by the urban centres. Radio, Transistor, Tape recorder and even television to some extent are the familier articles of use in the villages now-a-days. Similarly, under the urban impact adoption of innovations such as tractors, thrashers, seed drills have also become popular in cultivation and due to use of such mechanised means the most of the agricultural land was found to be under double cropping pattern in the majority of the sample villages.

Transport and Communication

The town Vadnagar is well connected by different bus route services. These buses are the mode of communications with other places. The Vadnagar is also railway station and daily 4 trains come to the town and equal number pass through for other places. The town is also a turminal point for State Transport bus services. About 203 buses are plying through the town. The longest bus route is the Vadnagar-Bombay. the details regarding bus services are given in the Chapter-III.

It is mentioned in the earlier paras that 22 hinterland villages out of 25 are having State Transport Bus Stand and 3 villages have also Railway Stations. Thus, hinterland villages are well connected by bus service routes. In addition to bus and rail facilities three wheelers, rickshaws facilities are also available from the towns namely Vadnagar, Visnagar, Vijapur and Kheralu to nearby villages, within the reasonable fair some time only equal to a bus fair. Thus, the system of transport and communication seems to be quite satisfactory in hinterland villages from the urban centres. Similarly, for transporting essential agricultural goods and other commodities like milk, vegetables, etc. camel carts, tempos, tractors etc. are available in plenty from villages to urban centres and vice-versa.

Trade and Commerce

The agricultural produce of the district is sufficient to meet the demand of food grain. The food gains whole sale markets are located in Mahesana Unjha and Visnagar towns. Main staple food in majority of hinterland villages is bajari, jower, wheat, whereas rice and maize are found in some villages as food grain. The retailers in the town and hinterland purchase it from Kheralu, Visanagar towns. The agricultural implements are manufactured in the town. The food grains are also exported to nearby villages and other towns. However, the other consumable items like cloths, utensils, medicines, electrical goods, furnitures, crockery etc. are brought from Mahesana, Unjha and Ahmedabad.

Recreational Facility

Though there are no picture halls in the villages of hinterland. However, the villages falling under different distance ranges have an easy approach to picture houses situated in the three towns namely Kheralu, Vadnagar, and Visnagar.

Bhawai seems to be the other traditional mode of entertainment for villagers. It is a folk drama performed particularly at night on some religious and social occassions. Since it is being performed at night time and it being their leisure time. It is very popular with the villages. Mahesana district was the main centre for Bhawai fold drama in the past which is similar to Yakhayayan of Andhra Pradesh. Tamasha of Maharashtra, Lalit gondal of Bengal and Bihar, Ras, Jhumar of Rajasthan, Jatra of Hariyana, Swan of Punjab, Terrukutti of Tamil Nadu and Ras, Nautanki Swons or Bhand of Uttar Pradesh etc.

The Bhavai is performed by male members of Targala, Naik, Vyas and Bhojak. Now-a-days though fold drama has lost its glory due to changes in modern life and introduction of other means of entertainment, however it still remains as a good means of entertainment especially in rural areas. It is a cheaply available source of entertainment at their door-steps.

Social Aspects

As there are towns within the distance slabs the urban impact is very well noticed in the hinterland villages. Moreover, every selected village has a primary school and some have high school facilities also. There are three political parties namely All India Congress, Janta Party and Bharatiya Janta Party. There are religious places in the hinterland villages and in Vadnagar town several fairs and festivals are being held in these areas throughout the year which also provide recreation to village people.

Travel Index

The economic prosperity of any community would naturally depend upon the mobility of the constituent population. A community may be treated to be progressive if its members on average are found to have travelled longer distance and retrogressive if they have moved less. The travel index here stands for the

arithmetic average of maximum distance travelled by all persons aged 5 and above during their lifetime.

The following statement shows the Travel Index of persons of the town by locality and sex.

Statement XIII.2

Travel Index of persons, males and females by locality

	Name of Locality	Travel Index		
		Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4
I	Sembharwada	363	379	350
II	Amarthol Darwaja inside area	272	344	200
III	Ghaskol Darwaja area	212	229	200
IV	Amtol Darwaja area	190	231	147
V	Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	358	334	372
	Total for town	283	309	260

The above data reveals that males covers more distance as compared to females in all selected localities except the locality-V. The travel index for males is 309 kms. in comparison to 260 kms. for the males. The longest distance travelled by males comes to 377 km. in first locality, which is almost nearer to 372 kms. travelled by the females in the locality-V. It is also seen that the females of localities II, IV & V seem to cover shorter distance. 147 being least whereas for males it is recorded for the last three localities the smallest being 225 km.

The details relating to travel index of persons, males and females by caste, tribe and community are shown in the Appendix 27. The data of Appendix 27 further indicates that the persons belonging to scheduled caste seem to cover small distance as compared to the persons of other communities.

Among them the travel index for Bawa-Dedh found to be the highest i.e. 401 kms. This was followed by Vankars with 320 kms. While it is least with 21 kms. for Turi. Same trend of travel index is also seen among males and females.

Among other communities the travel index for Bhavsar was found to be the highest with 942 kms. This was followed by Malis with 852 kms. and Modhvanias with 657 kms. and Brahmin with 615 kms. The said indix was least among Bhois with 25 kms. only. Very closely followed by Odes with 29 kms. The travel index among Muslims was found to be 546 kms. whereas it is 588 kms. for Ghanchi communities.

As regards the travel index among male members it was found to be 1104 kms. for Bhavsars followed by Dabgars with 812 kms. Naik (Targala) with 797 kms. and Muslims by 771 kms. The least travel index was found among Odes with 34 kms. followed by Bhois with 42 kms. Regarding travel index among female members it is seen that it is highest with 1370 kms. for Malis followed by Bhavsars with 802 kms. and Modhvanias with 770 kms. It was least with 8 kms. only for Bhois followed by Odes with 27 kms.

The travel index for persons of the remaining communities varies from 56 kms. for Thakor to 588 for Ghanchis. Whereas for males the travel index varies from 57 kms. for Sindhis to 702 kms. for Brahmins and among females it varies from 47 kms. for Thakor to 533 kms. for Brahmins.

Travel Index by Occupational Category

The details regarding the travel index of persons by occupational category who travelled the distance of 500 kms. and above are given in the Appendix 28.

The information was collected for 1260 persons who were engaged in various occupations of which 603 are males and 627 females. The average distance covered was about 283 kms. of which 307 was by males while 260 kms. by females. Maximum distance of 5000 kms. covered by the persons engaged in Hand Printing job which was followed by the persons engaged as woeking propritors, directors, with Travel Indix 1677 kms. The travel index for the persons engaged as clerical supervisors was found to be 1550 kms. The travel index was above 1000 kms. in respect of persons engaged as supervisors, formen and stenographers. The travel index was least for the persons engaged as Accounts and Auditors with 506 kms..

During the survey, it was observed that within Gujarat State, Ahmedabad, Mahesana, Visnagar, Ambaji are frequently visited by the people of Vadnagar. As regared ouside linkage the places visited were Delhi, Nasik, hardwar, Clacutta, Badrikedar, Jaganathpuri, Kolhapur, Solapur, Kanya Kumari, Ayodhya, Tirupati, Patna, Etc. While places visited outside country were Sri Lanka and Macca-madina.

The data relating to the travel index below 100 kms. in respect of persons engaged in the various occupations is given in Appendix 29. The travel index is highest with 95 kms. for persons engaged as sweepers, cleaners and related workers which was followed by the cooks, waiters, bartenders, grain millers, tyre makers etc.

The travel index was below 10 kms. for the persons engaged as the Postmen (9), Tea, Coffee and Cocoa Preparters (6) and as Merchants and Shop-keepers, Whole-sale and retailers (2).

Frequency of Visits

The details regarding the frequency of visits to rural areas by members of households.

Statement XIII.3

Frequency of visits to rural areas by members of households.

Total No. of house-holds	Distance of place visited	No. of house holds whose members visited rural areas	No. fo household members visited				
			Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times & more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
257	Upto 10 kms.	48	18	6	6	4	14
	10 - 20 kms.	22	12	6	1	1	2
	21 - 50 kms.	24	15	3	3	1	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	51 - 100kms	9	7	2	-	-	-
	101 - 200 kms	4	2	1	1	-	-
	201 + kms	1	-	-	-	-	1
257		108	54	18	11	6	19

Out of 257 sample households 108 or 38.13 per cent households visited rural places situated at different distances. The above data further shows that 48 households visited the places situated within 10 kms. of which as many as 18 households visited once only 6 twice, 6 thrice, 4 four times and as many as 14 households visited 5 & more times. The places visited by households between the distance of 10-20 kms. are numbered 22, of which 12 visited only once, 6 twice, 1 each thrice and four times and rest 2 households visited five times and more. In all 24 households visited the rural places which are located between 21 and 50 kms. of which as many as 15 households visited once only. 3 each twice and thrice whereas 1 four times and 2 five times and more. 9 households visited the places located between 51-100 kms. of which as many as 7 households visited such places only once and 2 twice. The 4 households visited the rural places situated between 101 and 200 kms. number of which no household visited more than three times. There is only 1 household which visited the place beyond 201 kms. but this household visited five times and more.

It is seen taht out of 108 households as many as 94 or 87.04 per cent households visited the rural places located within 50 kms. only and only 14 visited beyond 50 kms. of distance. Thus, their visits seem to be for limited distance may be for limited purpose.

Purpose of Visit

The details relating to visits of members for the purpose are shown below:

Statement XIII.4

Purpose of visit of the members of the households

Total No. of house-holds	Distance of places visited	No. of house holds members visited rural areas	No. of household visited for the purpose				
			Social	Religious	Business	Training	Services
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
257	Upto 10 kms.	48	42	-	5	-	1
	10 - 20 kms.	22	21	-	1	-	-
	21 - 50 kms.	24	21	1	1	1	-
	51 - 100kms	9	9	-	-	-	-
	101 - 200 kms	4	4	-	-	-	-
	201 + kms	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total		108	97	2	7	1	1

It is seen that majority of household members visited rural places situated in different distance ranges visited for social purpose. Only 2 household members visited for religious purpose whereas 7 for the purpose of business. While 1 household member visited for training as well as service purpose.

Out of 94 households visited different rural places within 50 kms. as many 84 or 89.36 per cent, visited for social purpose 7 for business and 1 each for religious, training and service purpose. Similarly, out of 13 household members visited the rural places between 51 and 200 kms. all visited for social purpose whereas alone household member visited the place beyond 201 kms. for religious purpose.

Visit to Rural Places by Migration Status

The details relating to visit to rural areas by members migrated status with reference to place of last residence of head of household and category of places visited are shown in the following statement.

Statement XIII.5

Visit to rural places by migration status

Migration status and place of last residence of head of household		Categories of places visited			
		Rural area in the same village	Rural area area in other districts of the state	Rural area in other state	Other countries
1		2	3	4	5
A	Non-migrants (Born in the town)	57	5 Banaskanth, Sabarkantha, Kheda	-	-
B I	Outside town but within the district	34	3 Banaskantha, Gandhinagar and Junagadh	-	-
II	Outside the district within the state	6	-	-	-
III	Outside state within the coutry	3	-	-	-

Out of total 108 household members who visited various places more than 50 per cent are non-migrants (62) of which 57 household members visited the same district. Mahesana whereas 5 household members visited other districts of the State, banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha and Kheda for social work.

Out of 46 migrant household members as many as 43 visited the same district only 3 members visited Banas Kantha, Gandhinagar and Junagadh districts of Gujarat State. Not a single household member visisted either other States or other countries. The purpose of their visit was mostly social work and very few household members visited for the purpose of religious work, business and service etc.

It is observed that the majority members

visited the following places in decending order of frequency of visits.

Place	State
1. Ahmedabad	Gujarat
2. Mahesana	Gujarat
3. Visnagar	Gujarat
4. Ambaji	Gujarat
5. Bombay	Maharashtra
6. Pavgadh	Gujarat
7. Nasik	Maharashtra
8. Vadodara	Gujarat
9. Surat	Gujarat
10. Udaipur	Rajasthan
11. Delhi	Union Teritory
12. Badrinath Kedarnath	Uttar Pradesh
13. Kheralu	Gujarat

Only two persons visited ouside country of which one has visited Sri Lanka for trade and entertainment (4500 kms) and one female has also visited Macca and Madina (5000 kms.) of Saudi Arabia for religious purpose.

CHAPTER XIV

CONCLUSION

14.1 Vadnagar has a population of 22079 as per 1981 Census. The town appears to have spread in the form of "Semi-circle" around the 'Sharmista' tank. Being situated about 46 kms. away from the district head-quarters town Mahesana of the population range 50,000-99,999, the impact of this town was however not observed. Since its neighbouring town Visnagar is developing fast.

It is to be admitted that the growth of the town is almost stagnant leading to no significant functional changes. In both 1961 and 1971 censuses the town was having primary activities as its functional category and same seems to continue at present also. The status of town was assigned to Vadnagar in 1901. However, the population growth rate during last decade was only 14.23 per cent being lowest among 13 other towns of the district. The town does not have good internal roads as well as pucca linkage roads to attract nearby villagers to bring their agricultural produce for selling in the town. In fact, Vadnagar is passing through a transitional stage looking forward to achieve its past glory of trade and commerce through good linkage road facility. Broadly speaking, majority of town people are served by pipe water supply, a few are dependent on hand pumps and public taps.

14.2 Social structure of the town is heterogeneous with some changes. But the primary society of individual caste that plays important role in rural society is no where found in an urban society like Vadnagar. The caste, community or religion play no important role in disintegrating the people. Inter-caste living in residential area is prevalent except for the fact that scheduled castes had segregated dwellings. The town has no scheduled tribe population. But like rural set up where, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes live away from the main quarters, in an urban setting like Vadnagar the distance factor does not have any impact. They have also their homes mixed amidst other settlements separated just by small distance. people of all religions, castes and communities maintain harmonious relations and worth mentioning is the inter-caste or inter religion participation in each other's social and religious gatherings. The restricted social mobility is not observed in the small town like Vadnagar. it also helps participation in voluntary groups and associations by the members of these hetrogeneous castes. Similarly no segregation is found except in the case of scheduled castes. The heterogenity helps functional inter-dependence also. There is an increased tolerance on social differences as such is contributed by indirect means like pressure from other groups like various committees and elected members. it is also generally said that the growth of urban areas has also contributed change in social structure. The chances for inter-caste marriages in such an urban setting is therefore more. However, in small town like Vadnagar the cate-integration by marrying within the castes is still maintained. No incidence of inter-caste or inter-religious marriage was reported in the sample population. The cases of divorce are also negligible. Besides secondary group of integration like caste association or community association are found in the town. The changes are there in the outlook of inter-community living. The degree of tolerance in inter-dining and inter-living is not shown in social integration by means of inter-caste marriages. Inter-caste and inter-community marriages in the urban society of Vadnagar are resisted with equal force as found in rural society.

14.3 The size of the town is one of the reasons for the efficient Nagar Panchayat which is having elected body. The Nagar Panchayat is responsible for overall management and is very effectively handling and managing civic amenities like drainage, conservancy, water supply, public lighting. However, the finance available for the Nagar Panchayat does not seem enough to provide better internal roads and to certain extent other sanitary conveniences to the town dwellers.

14.4 As a matter of fact the size of Vadnagar town does not provide much to bring out all facilities that are normally available in a big town or city. Internal roads are dirty, quite narrow and thus have not won the favour of Vadnagar town dwellers and transporters as well. It also cannot boast of any internal transportation. However, internal transport system is not extensive to make an easy access to the place of town. It is easy to contact anybody in the town area even at the end of town. This has naturally necessitated the workers either to go by walk or by cycles within town and its periphery. Only a few persons like college teachers, bank employees and some businessmen have automobile two wheelers like scooter or motorbike. The car owners are hardly seen in the town. The officials of police, Electricity and Health departments use car or jeep which are also accountable.

14.5 The medical and health facilities are also moderately available. The town has General Hospital, T.B. Hospital, Government Maternity Centre besides veterinary Dispensary. Thus the town seems to have sufficient agencies to provide the medical and health services to the people as well as to the animals. The availability of Veterinary medicines and doctors is also meeting such requirements of the nearby villages of the taluka. The town is small in extent and the land available has been put into maximum use. The non-industrial character to a great extent helps non-pollution of its environment. One finds cultivators, agricultural labourers and other dependents who earn their livelihood from cultivation which is seen from the fact that about 32 per cent of the total main workers were found to depend upon agricultural sector. The trade and commerce in the town is also mainly agriculture based.

14.6 Educational facilities available in the town do not seem disproportionate to the growth of the town. It has got one Arts and Commerce college, 2 higher secondary and 2 high schools besides 6 primary schools. In addition, facility of imparting job oriented technical education is also found in the town, the classes for stiching and empbroidary are conducted for females. However, establishment of college does not seem co-related to the size structural development of the town as such. The present Vadnagar hardly depicts the glamourous outlook, which was well known for its trade and commerce in the past. The housing activity and population growth in the town is almost stagnant in comparison with its neighbouring town Visanagar. A little development that has taken place was in the west direction towards railway station and S.T. Bus stand. The town does not have a Bus Depot. The town people emphatically demand the provision of Bus Depot and adequate linkage roads. The non-availability of both these facilities has adversely affected the proper growth of the town economy since big businessmen have gradully shifted their trade to the neighbouring industrial town Visanagar which has good linkage roads.

14.7 The analytical study made in the earlier chapters calls for a test of certain theoretical orientation and hypotheses. The town can be considered as an ecological complex with reference to mutual adaptation to environment, population, social organisation and technology. This orientation requires the test of certain hypothes with reference to the size of the town, functional category, its growth history etc., since testing of hypothesis absolutely depends upon such factors.

The testing of hypothesis led to some salient results as follows:-

1. The hypothesis that the villages nearer to an urban centre the higher the density of population was found true as far as the villages in a different distance slabs is concerned.

2. The hypothesis that villages closer to an urban centre tend to have higher ratio of households to houses is not supported in respect of this study.

3. The hypothesis that the villages nearer to urban centre have higher growth of population or proximity to an urban centre in these cases has had an impact on the growth of population was found true to certain extent.

4. The hypothesis that the villages influenced by an urban centre tend to have a larger proportion of workers does not hold good in this study.

5. The hypothesis that nearer a village is to an urban centre the higher the percentage of workers would be in the secondary and Territory sector is also not found true in this case.

6. The hypothesis that the villages closer to an urban centre tend to have higher extent of literacy does not found true in this study (since further off villages seem to have been influenced by other towns of the district)

7. In hinterland villages it is seen that the area under cultivation tends to decrease with increase in distance from the urban centre viz. area nearer to urban centre have better land use pattern as compared to far off areas from the town. The hypothesis was found true in this study to a certain extent (since some villages have also been influenced by other towns).

14.8 There is hardly any sense of using the environments with some aesthetic taste. The town is having no linking for beautiful garden of picnic spot. It is small in extent and its non-industrial character helps non-pollution of its environment. The growth of Vadnagar town does not display truly urban and ocmplex characteristics of a town. The hypothesis that a rise in urban population means more than a simple growth in number has not much relevance in case of a small town like Vadnagar. Burges test of urban growth in terms of zonal development has not even a limited application in small town Vadnagar. However, the core traits are noticed in its growth, the land value is comparatively high in business and market areas. But the testing of uses of different lands working outward from this central business district is not for a delineation of such segregated units due to small size of town. Similarly, the theory of "Hoste" of radical growth in terms of wedge shaped sectors can also not be tested in context of Vadnagar town at present since the town has not shown sufficient expansion at the margins with narrow and compressed growth at the centre. However, it seems that in future this theory can be applied since the town has started growing at the margin. A test of Channey Harvis is concept of development growth into series of cells which in extending outwards each from its nucleous joined up with other in a living organism with a most powerful nuclear drawing the rest to come and giving them a certain integration if not orientation, is not traceable in small town like Vadnagar. Thus, this theory also meets the same fate as the other theories for a under-developed town like Vadnagar. However, there is still scope for improvement in the services which are provided by the Nagar Panchayat.

14.9 In viewing the growth of urban population certain factors are to be taken into consideration since the growth of urban population is not a more increase in number. It

means certain changes in the intra-structure of the society in its economic status and to certain extent in its political and administrative set up also. In any urban increase it is generally said that the lower classes increase at a greater rate than the upper classes. However, this is not observed in Vadnagar town. Similarly, the higher speed growth of the urban is in fact caused by the influence from the outside rather than due to natural increase. The influence is provided by migrants within the district bounds, since chances of migration from inter-state or inter-country migration are very less. The dominant trend of intra and inter-district migrants was also observed in the sample study.

14.10 The density of population does not seem to be playing any vital role in indicating some characteristics of urbanisaiton like increasing complexity, division of labour participation in the voluntary groups, personal anonymity in inter-personal content and toleration of social differences. Similarly, the influence of Vadnagar town in adjoining rural areas is also not evently felt in all directions. Since some villages are influenced by other urban centres. No such phenomenan as an increase of lower classes at a greater rate than the upper classes, encroachment upon the establishment of old families by newly richer sections among the upper income groups, speedy growth of the city caused by continuous flow of population from outside moving of upper classes from more centrally located areas to the outskirts, geographical distance being considered a class distinction, old middle class resideents being converted into multiple dwellings and the resultant deterioration in the standard of houses cannot be studied with any element of general derivations. Thus, it is rather difficult to draw any meaningful inferences on the basis of such hupothesis.

To sum up, this old historical town is in the process of transition. Its economy depends on agricultural sector to certain extent. The migrants of the town are mostly drawn from nearby villages within district barring a few exceptional inter-state and inter-district migrants. Its linkage with hinter-land has not brought even some transformation over the region, because of the fact that the town itself has not gained much from the impact of urbanisation.

Suggestions

14.1 Since town is not having even a taluka head-quarters, a few persons got the employment opportunity in the Government or Semi Government offices and further less number is in the Nagar Panchayat office. it is also observed that due to non-existence of big industries, the local youths do not find any proper opportunity to get employment in the town and they are pushed out for the same. Most of the youths are commuting Visanagar town for working in various industries. It is suggested that local authority should make all possible efforts to develop the diamond cutting industries in the town itself which will provide ample scope for employment. Similarly adequate of road linkage facility is the long pending demand of the town people which may be met by the authority concerned which may enable to achieve the past glory in trade and commerce. The demand of town people for establishing Bus Depot may also be met by the authority. The proposed plan of forming Vadnagar Industrial Development Corporation (VIDC) may also be encouraged by the authority which will enable the town authority to take necessary steps for development of small scale industries in the town.

APPENDICES

Appendix - 1

Distribution of workers and non-workers with reference to participation rate of community/caste sample population of Vadnagar

Religion/ Caste/ Community	Adults aged 15-59			Actual worker aged 15-59			Participation rate		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HINDU									
Scheduled Caste									
Bhangi	10	6	4	8	6	2	80.00	100.00	50.00
Chamar	20	10	10	7	7	-	35.00	70.00	0.00
Bawa Dedh	4	2	2	2	2	-	50.00	100.00	0.00
Garoda	12	7	5	4	4	-	33.33	57.14	0.00
Mochi	6	2	4	1	1	-	16.67	50.00	0.00
Turi	5	3	2	4	2	2	80.00	66.67	100.00
Vankar	14	6	8	3	3	-	21.43	50.00	0.00
Total	71	36	35	29	25	4	40.85	69.44	11.43
Other Selected Community									
Patel	148	73	75	60	54	6	40.54	73.97	8.00
Thakor	199	99	100	109	91	18	54.77	91.92	18.00
Prajapati	50	28	22	23	20	3	46.00	71.43	13.64
Ghanchi	30	12	18	12	10	2	40.00	83.33	11.11
Brahmin	44	19	25	13	12	1	29.55	63.16	4.00
Rabari	22	8	14	11	8	3	50.00	100.00	21.43
Vaghari	22	11	11	12	11	1	54.55	100.00	9.09
Modhvania	24	10	14	9	9	-	37.50	90.00	0.00
Bhoi	17	11	6	8	8	-	47.06	72.73	0.00
Luhar	10	5	5	7	5	2	70.00	100.00	40.00
Bhavsar	12	4	8	2	2	-	16.67	50.00	0.00
Raval	10	5	5	5	5	-	50.00	100.00	0.00
Sathwara	16	7	9	7	7	-	43.75	100.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Soni	11	5	6	2	2	-	18.18	40.00	0.00
Suthar	8	5	3	2	2	-	25.00	40.00	0.00
Valand	7	3	4	2	2	-	28.57	66.67	0.00
Dabgar	7	3	4	3	3	-	42.86	100.00	0.00
Others	28	15	13	16	13	3	57.14	86.67	23.08
Total	665	323	342	303	264	39	45.56	81.73	11.40
Muslim	58	24	34	20	15	5	34.48	62.50	14.71
Grand Total	794	383	411	352	304	48	44.33	79.37	11.68

Appendix - 2

The details about crops, Production, consumption by locality

Locality		Total House-holds	House-holds having land	Crops Culti-vated	No. of House-holds	Yield per cultiva-ting house-hold	Consum-ption per cultiva-ting house-hold	Marketing per cultiva-ting house-hold
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	Sembhar wada	70	22	1 Wheat	22	602.72	325.45	277.27
				2 Juwar		283.63	220.00	63.63
				3 Jiru		0.90	-	0.90
				4 Bajari		586.36	304.54	281.82
				5 Rice		13.63	2.72	10.91
				6 Tuar		78.18	40.00	38.18
				7 Mung		47.27	32.73	14.54
				8 Adad		18.18	4.54	13.64
				9 Math		18.18	4.54	13.64
				10 Til		22.72	2.72	20.00
				11 Arando		13.63	-	13.63
				12 Raido		22.72	-	22.72
II	Amarthol Darwaja inside area	44	13	1 Wheat	13	646.15	376.92	269.23
				2 Juwar		153.84	115.38	38.46
				3 Bajari		518.40	318.40	200.00
				4 Rice		23.07	23.07	-
				5 Raido		38.40	1.54	36.92
				6 Chora		69.23	46.15	23.08
III	Ghaskol Darwaja area	43	2	1 Juwar	2	450.00	350.00	100.00
				2 Bajari		400.00	300.00	100.00
				3 Tuar		50.00	10.00	40.00
IV	Amtol Darwaja area	53	20	1 Wheat	20	572.00	397.00	175.00
				2 Juwar		160.00	60.00	100.00
				3 Bajari		565.00	435.00	130.00
				4 Raido		30.00	00.00	130.00
				5 Rice		30.00	30.00	-
V	Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	41	15	1 Wheat	15	613.33	380.00	233.33
				2 Juwar		196.00	69.33	126.67
				3 Bajari		835.40	329.33	506.07
				4 Rice		73.33	10.67	62.66
				5 Tuar		16.00	8.00	8.00
				6 Mung		80.00	13.33	66.67
				7 Arando		66.60	-	66.60
				8 Raido		230.00	-	230.00
				9 Choli		62.66	1.33	61.33
				10 Guvar		53.33	53.33	-

Appendix

Practice of animal husbandary

Religion/ Caste/ Community	Types of livesstock						
	Cow		Buffalo		Bullock	Goat	
	No.of House-hold	Number recorded	No.of House-hold	Number recorded	No.of House-hold	Number recorded	No.of house-hold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HINDU							
Scheduled Caste							
Chamar	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bhangi	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Community							
Patel	1	2	23	39	6	8	-
Thakor	4	8	34	67	12	16	1
Rabari	5	18	2	3	-	-	-
Kadia	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Ode	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prajapati	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Luhar	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kumbhar	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Total	11	29	61	111	19	26	1
Muslim	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Grand Total	11	29	62	112	19	26	3

3

by religion caste, community

and poultry

Donkey		Others		Total			
Number recorded	No.of House-hold	Number recorded	No.of House-hold	Number recorded	No.of House-hold	Number recorded	Religion/ Caste/ Community
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
							HINDU
							Scheduled Caste
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Chamar
2	-	-	-	-	1	2	Bhangi
							Other Community
-	-	-	-	-	30	49	Patel
1	-	-	2	4	53	96	Thakor
-	-	-	-	-	7	21	Rabari
-	-	-	-	-	1	2	Kadia
-	1	4	-	-	1	4	Ode
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Prajapati
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Luhar
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Kumbhar
1	1	4	2	4	95	175	Total
1	-	-	-	-	1	1	**MUSLIM**
4	1	4	2	4	98	179	Grand Total

Appendix

Default households enrolling schooling children by scheduled

Castes/Communities	No. of households not having any child of school going age	No. of households having children of school going age (5-14)			No. of households with only male children of school going age and failing to send them to school	No. of households with only male children of school going age and failing to send some of them to school	No. of households with only female children of school going age and failing to send them to school
		Male only	Female only	Male and female only			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Scheduled castes (SC)	7	2	6	6	-	-	2
Other Communities	91	50	33	62	4	2	6
Total	98	52	39	68	4	2	8

- 4

castes and other communities of head of household

No. of households with only female children of school going age and failing to send some of them to school	No. of households having both male and female children of school going age and failing to send both to school	No. of households with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send male children only to school	No. of households with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send only some male children to school	No. of households with both male and female children of school going age and failing to senf only female children to school	No. of households with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send only some female children to school	No. of households with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send some male and some female children to school
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	4	2	1	6	-	4
-	4	2	1	6	-	4

Appendix - 5

Main chracteristics of neighbourhood as described by persons belonging to different religion, caste/tribe, etc.

Name of Neighbourhood	Characteristics described predominance of particular ethnic group	Religion/caste/ tribe
1	2	3
Sembharwada		
Locality-I Patelvas Vagharivas Muslimvas	The whole locality is known as 'Nadiol Darwaja area' mixed Community. Patel may be maximum people.	**Hindu** Patel-6 Vaghari-1 Brahmin-1 Modhvania-1 Muslim-1 Total-10
Amarthol Darwaja inside area		
Locality-II Sambharwada Amarthol Darwaja Thakorvas	Area of Amarthol Darwaja east side of Vadnagar. Thakors and Muslims.	Thakors-6 Muslims-6 Total-12
Ghaskol Darwaja area		
Locality-III Bhangivas Chamarvas	Plain area of Ghaskol Darwaja. Backward class locality 90% scheduled castes	**Hindu** Chamar-2 Garoda-3 Bhangi-2 Vankar-1 Gadhavi-1 Muslim-1 Total-10
Amtol Darwaja area		
Locality-IV Kansaravas Thakorvas	Near Amtol Darwaja area mixed population mainly Thakors and others	**Hindu** Thakor-3 Brahmin-3 Naik-1 Soni-1 Total-8
Amarthol Darwaja bahar area		
Locality-V Patelvas Dabgarvas Chhipavas	Amarthol Darwaja area famous temple of,Ghateshwari mata and business area mixed population maximum Patel community	**Hindu** Patel-8 Ghanchi-1 Bhavsar-1 Total-10

Appendix - 6

Different Occupational Category

The details relating to main characteristics of neighbourhoods described by persons belonging to different occupational category

Name of neighbourhood		Characteristics described	No. of persons belongs to different occupational category	
1		2	3	
I	(1) Patelvas (2) Vagharivas (3) Muslimvas	Nadiol Darwaja area mixed community Patel may be more.	Clerks Wholesale merchants Cultivators Retail merchant Supervisor Foreman Blacksmith Labourer Non-worker	1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1
				10
II	1 Sembharwada 2 Amarthol Darwaja 3 Thakorvas	Area of Amarthol Darwaja, east side of Vadnagar. Mainly Thakors and Muslims .	Teachers of secondary high school Cultivators Businessman Carpenters Stationery Related workers Non-workers	1 3 1 3 1 3
				12
III	1 Bhangivas 2 Chamarvas	Plain area of Ghaskol Darwaja. Backward class locality	Professional workers Postman Salesman, Shop assistant Street vendors Sweepers, Cleaners Leather, cutters	1 1 1 1 1 1
		Consruction work	Hut builders Labourers Non-workers	1 1 2
				10
IV	1 Kansaravas 2 Thakorvas	Near Amtol Darwaja area mixed population majority Thakors etc.	Teacher of high school Retail merchants and Shop-keepers Cultivators Jewellers, Goldsmiths	1 2 2 1

1	2	3	
		Tyre makers	1
		Non-workers	1
			8
V 1 Patelvas	Amarthol Darwaja area	Stenographer	1
2 Dabgarvas	famous temple of Ghateshwari mata	Retail merchant	5
3 Chhipavas	and business area mixed population	Farm managers	1
		Carpenters, etc.	1
		Non-workers	2
			10

Appendix-7

Main characteristics of neighbourhood as described with reference to any particular aspect of land scape.

Name of neighbourhood		Characteristics described with reference to any particular aspects of landscape	No. of persons described
1		2	3
I	Patelvas Vagharivas Muslimvas	Balaji temple, Kanayalal's temple, Gopalji temple, Hatkeshwar Mahadev temple, Swaminarayan temple, Laxminarayan Mandir, Samales Talav (Tank)	10
II	Sembharwada Amarthol Darwaja Thakorvas	Masjid and Sadnasa Pir Dargah, Samthor Mataji temple, Ramkund Gorikund and Dai Talav (Tank)	12
III	Bhangivas Chamarvas	Bhagwat mataji temple, Sihori matas temple, Khodiyar Mata's temple, Shakti mata Kuldevi	10
IV	Kansaravas Thakorvas	Top level place of Vadnagar town.	8
V	Patelvas Dabgarvas Chhipavas	Lureshvar mandir, Shitala mata, Durga mata, Bhuveshvar mata, Limbaji mandir, Masjid Sadnasa Pir Dargah	

Appendix - 8

The details of cultural, Religions and Social activities of neighbourhood as reported by persons belonging to different religion/caste/community

Name of neighbour-hood	Cultural, Religious or social activity			Number of housholds belonging to			
				Hindu		Muslims	
	Name	Deseri-ption	Performer	Partici-pated	Financial contri-bution	Partici-pated	Finencial contri-bution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Patel and Vagharivas	Religious	Navratri	Hindu	2 (H.H) all members	Donation Rs. 10/-	-	-
				2 (H.H) one member	Rs. 5/-		
Muslims and Sembharwada	Religious	Tajia	Muslim	-	-	4 (H.H) all members	As per capacity
Thakorvas	Religious	Navratri	Hindu	4 (H.H) one and two members	As per capacity Rs. 10/-or Rs. 2/-	-	-
				4 (H.H) all members	Rs. 5/-		
Bhangivas	Religious	Navratri Bhajan	Hindu	2 (H.H) one member	As per capacity Rs. 5/-	- -	- -
				2 (H.H) all members	-		
Chamarvas	Religious	Navratri Bhajan	Hindu	2 (H.H) one member 2 (H.H) all members	Rs. 5/- and Rs. 10/-	-	-
Kansaravas	Religious	Navratri	Hindu	1 (H.H) all member	Rs. 11/-	-	-
Dabgarvas	Religious	Navratri	Hindu	1 (H.H) one member	Rs. 5/-	-	-
Chhipavas	Religious	Navratri	Hindu	1 (H.H) all members	Rs. 5/-	-	-

Appendix - 9

The details of cultural religious and social activities of neighbourhood as reported by persons belonging to different occupation and educational level.

Neigh-bour-hood	Cultural, Religious or social activities			Occupation	Participation	Financial contribution
	Name	Reli-gious	Performer			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	-	-	-	Merchants, Machine tools operators, cultivators	2 (H.H) all members 2 (H.H) one member	Rs. 10/- Rs. 5/-
2	-	-	-	Merchants, Metal processors, labourers, Bidi makers	4 (H.H) all members	As per capacity
3	-	-	-	Teachers, Carpenters, Jewellers, cultivators, stationery engine	4 (H.H) one or two members 4 (H.H) all members	Rs. 10/- Rs. 5/- Rs. 2/-
4	-	-	-	Shop assistants Postman, Sweepers, labourers	2 (H.H) one member 2 (H.H) all members	As per capacity Rs. 5/-
5	-	-	-	Construction workers, Professional workers, leather workers	2 (H.H) all members 2(H.H) one member	Rs. 5/- and Rs. 10/-
6	-	-	-	Cultivators	1 (H.H) all members	Rs. 11/-
7	-	-	-	Stenographers and others	1 (H.H) one member	Rs. 5/-
8	-	-	-	Merchants	1 (H.H) all members	Rs. 5/-

		Educational level (Code)	Participation	Financial contribution
1	- - -	1 (H.H) 3	2 (H.H) all members	Rs. 10/-
		1 (H.H) 5	2 (H.H) one member	Rs. 5/-
		2 (H.H) 6		
2	- - -	1 (H.H) 1	4 (H.H) all members	As per Capacity
		3 (H.H) 6		
3	- - -	4 (H.H) 1	4 (H.H) one or two members	Rs. 10/-
		3 (H.H) 3	4 (H.H) all members	Rs. 5/-
		1 (H.H) 10		Rs. 2/-
4	- - -	3 (H.H) 3	2 (H.H) one member	As per capacity
		1 (H.H) 5	2 (H.H) all members	Rs. 5/-
5	- - -	2 (H.H) 1	2 (H.H) one member	Rs. 5/- and
		1 (H.H) 3	2 (H.H) all members	Rs. 10/-
		1 (H.H) 5		
6	- - -	1 (H.H) 3	1 (H.H) all members	Rs. 11/-
7	- - -	1 (H.H) 6	1 (H.H) one member	Rs. 5/-
8	- - -	1 (H.H) 6	1 (H.H) all members	Rs. 5/-

Appendix - 10

The details of cultural, religious and social activities of Neighbourhood as reported by persons belonging to different age-group

Sl. No.	Number of households belonging to age-group								Contribution
	Below 20 participated		20 - 34 participated		35 - 59 participated		60 + participated		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	-	-	1 (H.H) all members	-	1 (H.H) all members	-	-	2 (H.H) all members	Rs. 10/- Rs. 5/-
2	-	-	2 (H.H) one member	-	-	-	1 (H.H) one member	1 (H.H) one member	As per capacity
3	-	-	-	-	7 (H.H) all members	-	1 (H.H) one member	-	Rs. 10/- Rs. 5/- Rs. 2/-
4	-	-	1 (H.H) one member	-	3 (H.H) all members	-	-	-	As per capacity Rs. 5/-
5	-	-	1 (H.H) one member	-	2 (H.H) all members	1 (H.H) one member	-	-	Rs. 5/- and Rs. 10/-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (H.H) all members	-	Rs. 11/-
7	-	-	-	-	1 (H.H) one member	-	-	-	Rs. 5/-
8	-	-	-	-	1 (H.H) all members	-	-	-	Rs. 5/-

Appendix - 11

Purchase of Commodities in the Town.

Locality	Locality neighourhood	Total No. of interviewers	No. of purchasing commodities
			Outside neighbourhood
1	2	3	4
Locality-I Sembharwada	Patelvas, Vagharivas Muslimvas	10	10
Locality-II Amarthol Darwaja in side area	Sambharwada Thakorvas	12	12
Locality-III Ghaskol Darwaja area	Bhangivas, Chamarvas	10	10
Locality-IV Amtol Darwaja area	Kansaravas, Thakorvas	8	8
Locality-V Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	Dabagarvas, Chhipavas	10	10

Appendix - 12

Purchase of commodities in and outside neighbourhood by occupation of interviewees

Occupational category		Total No. of interviwers	Outside neighbour-hood
	1	2	3
151	Teachers	2	2
199	Professional workers	1	1
320	Stenographer	1	1
350	Clerks	1	1
380	Postmen	1	1
400	Merchants	1	1
401	Merchants & Shop-keepers	8	8
430	Salesman	1	1
431	Street vendors	1	1
541	Sweepers	1	1
600	Farm managers	1	1
610	Cultivators	8	8
720	Supervisor and Foreman	1	1
784	Bidi makers	1	1
809	Leather workers	1	1
811	Carpenters	3	3
819	Carpenters & Cabinet makers	1	1
839	Blacksmith	1	1
881	Jewellers	1	1
903	Tyre makers & Vulcanizer	1	1
959	Well diggers and consturction Workers	1	1
969	Stationary, engine Operators	1	1
999	Labourer	2	2
N.W.	Non-workers	9	9
	Total	50	50

Appendix - 13

Educational Facility and its enjoyment in and outside neighbourhood by level of education

Territorial unit under consideration (Locality)	Neighbour-hoods/other units	No.of neigh-bourhoods/ other units where institution	Institution for education: No.of house-holds requir-ing the insti-tutional facility	Institution for education: No.of house-holds availing of the facility in	No.of households availing of the facility of other wise
1	2	3	4	5	6
Locality - I Sembharwada	Patelvas, Vagharivas, Muslimvas	One Primary school	High School	Ten Households availing of primary school	High school facility is not available in area
Locality - II Amarthol Darwaja inside area	Sembharwada Thakorvas	One Balmandir · One Primary · school	Primary & High school High school	Six households there is only one Balmandir. For 6 households only one primary school	Primary and high school are not available in the area
Locality-III Ghaskol Darwaja area	Chamarvas		Primary High school		Four households educational facility is not there. High school is not in area
	Bhangivas	Primary school	High school	Six households availing facility of primary school	
Locality-IV Amtol Darwaja area	Kansaravas Thakorvas		Primary High school		Education facility is not there
Locality-V Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	Patelvas Dabgarvas Chhipavas	Primary school Balmandir Primary	High school Primary High school High school	Eight house-holds availing facility of primary school. There is only one Balmandir and Primary school	High school is not there primary and high school is not there. High school is not there

Appendix - 14

The medical facility and its enjoyment in and outside neighbourhood

Territorial unit under consideration	No. of neighbour-hood/other units	No. of neighbour-hood other units where medical facility existing	No. of house-holds requiring the medical facilities	No. of house-holds availing of the facility in the referent territorial unit	No. of house-holds availing of the facility otherwise
1	2	3	4	5	6
Locality-I Sembharwada	Patelvas, Vagharivas, Muslimvas	Clinic	-	Ten households	Medical facility is available in area
Locality-II Amarthol Darwaja inside area	Sembharwada	Clinic	-	Six households	Medical facilty is available in area
	Thakorvas	-	Clinic	-	Medical facility is not available
Locality-III Ghaskol Drawaja area	Chamarvas	-			Medical facility is not there
	Bhangivas	Clinic	-	Six households	Medical facility is available
Locality-IV Amtol Darwaja area	Kansaravas Thakorvas	-	Clinic	-	Medical facility is not there
Locality-V Amarthol Darwaja bahar area	Patelvas	Four house-holds - Clinic Four house-holds - Nil	Clinic	Four households availing facility	Four households, facility is available
	Dabgarvas	Clinic	-	One household facility is available	Medical facility is there
	Chhipavas	-	Clinic	-	Medical facility is there
					Medical facility is not available.

Appendix - 15

The Occupation followed by the head of the household

Relation - Son

Occupation Code	Description	No.of Persons
1	2	3
020	Architects and Town Planners	1
021	Civil Engineers	2
022	Electrical and Electronic Engineers	2
032	Electrical and Electronic Engineering Overseers and Technicians	1
081	Dental Assistants	1
089	Nursing, Sanitary and other Medical Health Technicians, n.e.c	1
151	Teachers, Higher secondary and Secondary Schools	1
182	Actors	1
299	Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers, n.e.c.	2
301	Other Supervisors (Inspectors, etc.)	1
310	Village Officials	1
350	Clerks, General	6
358	Office Attendants - (Peons, Daftaries etc.)	1
359	Clerical and related workers (including Proof Readers and Copy Holders), n.e.c.	1
401	Merchants and shopkeepers, Retail trade	5
430	Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Demonstrators	1
431	Street Vendors, Canvassors and News Vendors	4
439	Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers, n.e.c.	1
571	Policemen and Detectives	1
573	Protection Force, Home Guards and Security Workers	1
599	Service Workers, n.e.c.	2
611	Cultivators (Tenants)	1
630	Agricultural Labourers	1

1	2	3
750	Supervisors and Foremen, Spinning, Weaving, Knitting, Dyeing and Related Processes	1
755	Weavers and Related Workers	1
830	Supervisors and Foremen, Blacksmithy, Tool making and Machine Tool Operations	3
831	Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forging Press Operators	1
855	Electrical wiremen	1
889	Jewellers and Precious Metal Workers, n.e.c.	1
920	Supervisors and Foremen, Printing and related workers	4
921	Compositors	1
951	Bricklayers, Stone masons and Tiles Setters	2
980	Supervisors and Foremen, Transport equipment Operations	2
986	Tram,- Car and Motor Vehicle Drivers	1
999	Labourers, n.e.c.	7
	Total	64
	Relation - Father	
310	Village Officials	1
401	Merchants and Shopkeepers, Retail trade	3
610	Cultivators (Owners)	3
892	Potters and Related Clay and Abrasive Formers	1
986	Tram, car and Motor Vehicle Drivers	1
999	Labourers, n.e.c.	1
	Total	10
	Relation - Brothers	
153	Teachers, Primary	1
729	Metal Processors, n.e.c.	2
752	Spinners and Winders	1
830	Supervisors and foremen, Blacksmithy, Tool making and Machine Tool operations.	1
	Total.	

1	2	3
	Relation - Mother	
892	Potters and Related Clay and Abrasive Formers	1
	Total	1
	Relation - Other relatives	
358	Office Attendants, (Peons, Daftaries, etc.)	2
401	Merchants and Shopkeepers, Retail Trade	1
573	Protection Force, Home Guards and Security Workers	1
	Total	4

APPENDIX 16

Households classified by number of married couples without other members/with other members and number of rooms occupied by them

Appendix

Households classified by number of married couples without other members/

Classification of Households	Total number of House-holds	Total number of members	Households occupying one room		Households occupying two rooms		
			No.of House-holds	No.of mem-bers	No.of House-holds	No.of members	No.of House holds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
One married couple							
Without other members aged 5 and above	22	64	3	8	14	39	2
With other members aged 5 and above	93	497	19	93	36	188	16
Two married couples							
Without other members aged 5 and above	4	21	1	6	3	15	-
With other members aged 5 and above	12	83	1	7	9	65	1
Three married couples							
Without other members aged 5 and above	1	6	-	-	1	6	-
With other members aged 5 and above	1	11	1	11	-	-	-
Four married couples							
Without other members aged 5 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With other members aged 5 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others with couples							
One married couple	50	286	23	127	16	97	7
Two married couples	24	192	7	55	7	54	3
Three married couples	12	135	4	42	3	31	2
Other without couples	38	78	22	22	10	30	6
Total	257	1373	81	371	99	525	37

16

with other members and number of rooms occupied by them

Households occupying three rooms	Households occupying four rooms		Households occupying more rooms five rooms		Unspecified		Remarks
No.of members	No.of House-holds	No.of members	No.of House-holds	No.of members	No.of House-holds	No.of members	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9	3	8	-	-	-	-	
90	9	45	13	81	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	1	6	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
39	-	-	4	23	-	-	
25	3	25	4	33	-	-	
23	2	24	1	15	-	-	
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	
217	18	108	22	152	-	-	

Appendix-17

Particulars of five most respected persons in the neighbourhood of locality

Neighbour-hood or locality	Name of person	Sex	Caste	Education	Occupation	Religion	
						Hindu	Muslim
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bhangivas	Harikrushna	M	Patel	S.S.C.	Retired	4	1
	Narshinhbhai	M	Chamar	S.S.C.	Retired		
	Mafatlal	M	Garoda	S.S.C.	Contractor		
	Nahirbhai	M	Muslim	9th Std.	Tansport		
	Dahyabhai	M	Harijan	5th Std.	ST Driver		
Chamarvas	Mafatbhai Varubhai	M	Shrimali	6th Std.	Social worker	5	-
	Gopalbhai						
	Nathabhai	M	Parmar	4th Std.	Retired		
	Karamshibhai	M	Parmar	4th Std.	Retired		
	Dahyabhai	M	Chamar	5th Std.	ST Driver		
	Narshinbhai	M	Parmar	6th Std.	Charma Udhyog Co-op.Society		
Chhipavas	Ratilal	M	Bhavsar	M.A.	Professor	4	1
	Dolatkhan	M	Muslim	S.S.C.	Bitguard		
	Gunvantlal	M	Naik	LL.B.	Retired advocate		
	Kapvarji	M	Thakor	B.A.	Agriculture		
	Madhukantaben	F	Pandya	10th Std.	Panchayat member		
Dabgarvas	Kantilal	M	Sathwara	S.S.C.	Contractor	2	2
	Bisubhai	M	Muslim	8th Std.	Clerk in Octroi Naka		
	Gunvantlal	M	Naik	LL.B.	Retired advocate		
	Satekhan	M	Muslim	S.S.C.	Retired PSI		
Kansaravas	Dashrathbhai	M	Patel	S.S.C.	Agriculture	5	-
	Ramanbhai	M	Ganchi	7th Std.	Cloth merchant		
	Upendrabhai	M	Bania	B.A.	Share broker		
	Vadilal	M	Patel	6th Std.	Business		
	Bhaishankar	M	Brahmin	S.S.C.	Yajman work		
Muslimvas	Dahyabhai	M	Suthar	B.Sc.	Business	5	-
	Mangaldas	M	Patel	S.S.C.	Business		
	Sukhlal Bechar	M	Patel	8th Std.	Gur Business		
	Laxmikant	M	Brahmin	B.A.	Shivam Cinema Partner		
	Jayntibhai	M	Baniya	S.S.C.	Cloth business		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Patelvas	Sukhlal Bechar	M	Patel	8th Std.	Gur Business	5	
	Harilal Shivlal	M	Brahmin	S.S.C.	Kariyana business		
	Laxmikant	M	Brahmin	B.A.	Shivam Cinema partner		
	Balmukundbhai	M	Brahmin	LL.B.	Gur business		
	Jayantibhai	M	Baniya	S.S.C.	Cloth business		
Sembharwado	Bisubhai	M	Muslim	8th Std.	Panchayat Clerk	3	2
	Satekhan	M	Muslim	S.S.C.	Retired PSI		
	Jivanbhai Rabari	M	Rabari	S.S.C.	Sevadal service		
	Gunvantlal	M	Naik	LL.B.	Retired advocate		
	Kantibhai	M	Sathwara	S.S.C.	Contractor		
Thakorvas	Kapoorji Chehaji	M	Thakor	B.A.	Agriculture	5	-
	Babuji Fulaji	M	Thakor	5th Std.	-do-		
	Danaji Keshaji	M	Thakor	2nd Std.	-do-		
	Ganeshji	M	Thakor	9th Std.	Peon		
	Dashrathbhai	M	Patel	S.S.C.	Agriculture		
Vagharivas	Sukhlal Bechar	M	Patel	8th Std.	Gur business	5	-
	Jayantibhai	M	Baniya	S.S.C.	Cloth business		
	Harilal Shivlal	M	Brahmin	S.S.C.	Kariyana business		
	Balmukundbhai	M	Brahmin	LL.B.	Gur business		
	Laxmikant	M	Brahmin	B.A.	Shivam Cinema Partner		

Appendix-18

Particulars of most influential persons in the neighbourhood of locality.

Neighbourhood of locality	Name of person	Sex	Caste	Education	Occupation	Religion	
						Hindu	Muslim
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bhangivas	Rama al	M	Suthar	6th Std.	Contractor	4	1
	Bakorbhai	M	Muslim	S.S.C.	Oil Merchant		
	Rasikbhai	M	Patel	S.S.C.	Talati		
	Mafatlal	M	Garoda	S.S.C.	Contractor		
	Babaldas	M	Harijan	8th Std.	Postman		
Chamarvas	Premjibhai	M	Parmar	5th Std.	Social worker	5	-
	Kalabhai	M	Parmar	4th Std.	Retired		
	Mohanbhai	M	Parmar	3rd Std.	Retired		
	Karamshibhai	M	Parmar	5th Std.	Retired		
	Mafatlal	M	Shrimali	5th Std.	Social worker		
Chhipavas	Jivanji	M	Rabari	LL.B.	Advocate	4	-
	Shamaldas	M	Patel	S.S.C.	Taluka President Retired		
	Maharaja	M	Brahmin	S.S.C.	Retired		
	Manubhai	M	Bania	10th Std.	Contrcator		
Dabgarvas	Mulchanddas	M	Darji	S.S.C.	Darji	4	1
	Ratilal	M	Sathwara	S.S.C.	Contractor		
	Ramanlal	M	Patel	10th Std.	Gold business		
	Dolatkhan	M	Muslim	S.S.C.	Bitguard		
	Indulal	M	Brahmin	S.S.C.	Photographer		
Kansaravas	Jyotiram	M	Patel	10th Std.	Gur business	5	-
	Kanubhai	M	Sathwara	S.S.C.	Contractor		
	Harikrishna	M	Brahmin	S.S.C.	Retual Service		
	Vasantibhai	M	Patel	M.Com.	Service		
	Vidhyutbhai	M	Brahmin	B.A.	Service		
Muslimvas	Mangaldas	M	Patel	S.S.C.	Business	5	-
	Manubhai	M	Patel	8th Std.	Cultivators		
	Gajendrabhai	M	Patel	B.A.	Business		
	Vadibhai	M	Patel	8th Std.	Cultivators		
	Amitbhai	M	Soni	7th Std.	Soni		
Patelvas	Daudbhai	M	Muslim	10th Std.	Hardware business	4	1
	Vadibhai	M	Patel	8th Std.	Cultivators		
	Manubhai	M	Patel	8th Std.	Cultivators		
	Amitbhai	M	Soni	7th Std.	Soni		
	Gajendrabhai	M	Patel	B.A.	Business		
Sembharwado	Dolatkhan	M	Muslim	S.S.C.	Bitguard	4	1
	Mulchanddas	M	Darji	S.S.C.	Darji		
	Rambhai	M	Sathwara	S.S.C.	Contractor		
	Indubhai	M	Brahmin	S.S.C.	Photographer		
	Ramanlal	M	Patel	10th Std.	Choksi work		
Thakorvas	Kapoorji Chehaji	M	Thakor	B.A.	Cultivators	5	-
	Sardar	M	Thakor	9th Std.	Milk Dairy		
	Ganesh	M	Thakor	9th Std.	Peon		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Madhumatiben	F	Brahmin	10th Std.	Panchayat member		
	Ravaji	M	Thakor	Illiterate	Cloth Rangati work		
Vagharivas	Amitbhai	M	Soni	7th Std.	Soni	4	1
	Keshavlal	M	Patel	S.S.C.	Business		
	Balmukundbhai	M	Brahmin	LL.B.	Gur business		
	Daudbhai	M	Muslim	10th Std.	Hardware business		
	Vadibhai	M	Patel	8th Std.	Cultivators		

Appendix-19

Leisure time activity related to occupation

Description of leisure time Activity	Age-Sex											
	15-19		20-24		25-34		35-44		45-59		60 +	
	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
I Occupation-Unskilled Manual												
Reading, Roaming in Bazar and Gossiping	10	-	11	3	14	10	15	6	8	4	3	6
II Skilled Manual												
Bhajan-Kirtan Reading,Roaming in Bazar, Supe-rvision in agriculture	7	-	13	1	20	1	18	1	17	2	6	1
III Lowest Professional & Administrative												
Honorary Service, tuition listening radio etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-
IV Small Business												
Rest and misce-llaneous work	-	-	1	-	2	1	4	-	2	-	1	-
V Highly skilled and Supervisory Manual												
Rest, Roaming in bazar, Radio listening, Reading, Spinning, Agriculture, Supervision	-	-	7	-	15	-	10	-	4	-	1	-
VI Clerks and Assistants												
Reading Rest, Radio Listening Typing and Stenography Work, Agriculture Supervision	1	-	2	-	3	1	8	-	7	-	-	-
VII Intermediate, Professional and Related post-Secondary Teacher												
Listening Tape, Radio, Reading and Rest	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
VIII Medium Business												
Visit of Club, Library, Roaming in Garden, Social work, Rest, work in consumers stores	-	-	3	-	7	-	10	-	7	1	5	-
IX Higher Professional and Salaried posts												
Religious work	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops												
Social work	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
XI Cultivators												
Bhajan-Kirtan, Reading, Roaming in Bazar, Rest, Household work	7	2	6	3	18	6	7	2	19	3	10	1
Total	25	2	45	7	83	19	79	10	72	10	26	8

Appendix - 20

No. of Villages in each taluka of Mahesana district according to the population size 1981 Census

Name of taluka		Total No.of villages	Population size					
			500	500-999	1000-1999	2000-4999	5000 9999	10000 and above
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	**Surrounding Talukas**							
1	Kheralu	158	40	43	44	27	3	1
		(100.00)	(25.32)	(27.21)	(27.85)	(17.09)	(1.90)	(0.63)
2	Visnagar	60	2	12	19	17	10	-
		(100.00)	(3.33)	(20.00)	(31.67)	(28.33)	(16.67)	(-)
3	Vijapur	107	3	11	31	45	15	2
		(100.00)	(2.80)	(10.28)	(28.97)	(42.06)	(14.02)	(1.87)
4	Sidhpur	82	2	9	33	29	8	1
		(100.00)	(2.44)	(10.97)	(40.24)	(35.37)	(9.76)	(1.22)
	Total	407	47	75	127	118	36	4
		(100.00)	(11.55)	(18.43)	(31.23)	(28.99)	(8.85)	(0.98)
B	**Other Talukas**							
5	Mahesana	109	4	28	36	33	8	-
		(100.00)	(3.67)	(25.69)	(33.02)	(30.28)	(7.34)	(-)
6	Kalol	68	5	17	18	22	6	-
		(100.00)	(7.35)	(25.00)	(26.47)	(32.35)	(8.83)	(-)
7	Kadi	118	15	34	43	24	2	-
		(100.00)	(12.71)	(28.81)	(36.44)	(20.34)	(1.70)	-
8	Chanasma	110	11	26	42	28	2	1
		(100.00)	(10.00)	(23.64)	(38.18)	(25.45)	(1.82)	(0.91)
9	Patan	140	20	35	47	33	5	-
		(100.00)	(14.29)	(25.00)	(33.57)	(23.57)	(3.57)	-
10	Harij	39	4	11	13	11	-	-
		(100.00)	(10.26)	(28.21)	(33.33)	(28.20)	-	-
11	Sami	98	16	37	26	18	1	-
		(100.00)	(16.33)	(37.75)	(26.53)	(18.37)	(1.02)	
	Total	682	75	188	225	169	24	1
		(100.00)	(11.00)	(27.56)	(32.99)	(24.78)	(3,52)	(0.15)
Mahesana District								
	Total	1089	122	263	352	287	60	5
		(100.00)	(11.20)	(24.15)	(32.32)	(26.36)	(5.51)	(0.46)

Appendix - 21

Rural Population of district and taluka according to population range (1981)

Name of Taluka		Total rural population	Proportion of rural Population in the range					
			500	500-999	1000-1999	2000-4999	5000-9999	10,000 & above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	**Surrounding Taluka**							
1	Kheralu	206,678	12,520	31,097	59,849	75,610	17,248	10,354
		(100.00)	(6.06)	(15.05)	(28.96)	(36.58)	(8.34)	(5.01)
2	Visanagar	152,242	785	8,333	27,615	46,651	68,858	-
		(100.00)	(0.52)	(5.47)	(18.14)	(30.64)	(45.23)	
3	Vijapur	324,201	1,206	8,657	46,780	141,209	103,905	22,444
		(100.00)	(0.37)	(2.67)	(14.43)	(43.56)	(32.05)	(6.92)
4	Sidhpur	197,675	718	7,140	48,003	84,671	46,474	10,669
		(100.00)	(0.36)	(3.61)	(24.29)	(42.83)	(23.51)	(5.40)
	Total	880,796	15,229	55,227	182,247	348,141	236,485	43,467
		(100.00)	(1.73)	(6.27)	(20.69)	(39.53)	(26.85)	(4.93)
B	**Other Talukas**							
5	Mahesana	233,350	1,513	21,025	54,839	103,502	52,471	-
		(100.00)	(0.65)	(9.01)	(23.50)	(44.35)	(22.49)	-
6	Kalol	150,121	1,668	13,131	24,707	70,686	39,929	-
		(100.00)	(1.10)	(8.75)	(16.46)	(47.09)	(26.60)	-
7	Kadi	180,969	4,466	24,217	63,288	77,237	11,761	-
		(100.00)	(2.47)	(13,38)	(34.97)	(42.68)	(6.50)	-
8	Chanasma	184,859	3,935	20,086	62,427	77,529	10,333	10,549
		(100.00)	(2.13)	(10.87)	(33.77)	(41.94)	(5.58)	(5.71)
9	Patan	224,748	6,138	23,724	65,198	98,855	30,833	-
		(100.00)	(2.73)	(10.56)	(29.01)	(43.98)	(13.72)	-
10	Harij	54,209	1,111	8,560	17,380	27,158	-	-
		(100.00)	(2.05)	(15.79)	(32.06)	(50.10)	-	-
11	Sami	128,315	5,862	26,544	34,630	51,655	9,624	-
		(100.00)	(4.56)	(20.69)	(26.99)	(40.26)	(7.50)	-
	Total	1,156,571	24,693	137,287	322,469	506,622	154,951	10,549
		(100.00)	(2.14)	(11.87)	(27.88)	(43.80)	(13.40)	(0.91)
Mahesana District		2,037,367	39,922	192,514	504,716	854,763	391,436	54,016
		(100.00)	(1.96)	(9.45)	(24.78)	(41.95)	(19.21)	(2.65)

Appendix - 22

Area, Census houses and households, Population as per 1981 Census of the selected villages

Name of village	Area in km^2	Occupied resid-ential houses	House-holds	Population		Density per km^2 1981	Propo-rtion of house-hold to houses	Growth rate 1971-81
				1971	1981			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Within 5 kms from the town								
Kesimpa	5.26	376	376	1820	2236	425	1.00	22.86
Molipur	3.54	341	342	1678	2174	614	1.00	29.56
Sultanpur	8.83	737	739	3600	4689	531	1.00	30.25
Malekpur	3.84	434	434	1812	2146	559	1.00	18.43
Khipur	13.18	524	524	2581	3396	258	1.00	31.58
Navapur	0.94	71	71	300	417	444	1.00	39.00
Chandpur	1.05	36	36	174	223	212	1.00	28.16
Total	36.64	2519	2522	11965	15281	417	1.00	27.71
5-10 Kms. from the town								
Sipor	17.13	1277	1280	6241	6652	388	1.00	6.59
Sundhiya	25.25	1840	1841	8716	10354	410	1.00	18.79
Karbatiya	10.35	450	450	2324	2351	227	1.00	1.16
Bamanva	11.72	452	456	2161	2389	204	1.01	10.55
Umta	32.79	1650	1654	7508	8713	266	1.01	16.05
Gunja	22.01	1004	1019	4768	5961	271	1.01	25.02
Sadikpur	1.46	54	54	281	400	274	1.00	42.35
Bajpur	1.32	56	56	251	338	256	1.00	34.66
Chhogala	2.54	106	108	423	624	246	1.02	47.52
Total	124.57	6889	6918	32673	37782	303	1.00	15.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				11 - 15 Kms. from the town				
Balad	12.19	534	535	2146	2784	228	1.00	29.73
Gorisana	8.05	310	311	1402	1599	199	1.00	14.05
Moti Hirvani	8.68	208	210	975	1056	122	1.01	8.31
Valagana	16.50	454	454	1779	2218	134	1.00	24.68
Ransipur	16.09	390	390	1883	2116	132	1.00	12.37
Kharod	18.51	944	945	4188	4854	262	1.00	15.90
Denap	6.33	1105	1106	6296	6717	1061	1.00	6.69
Kansa	16.14	1412	1420	6454	8623	534	1.01	33.61
Upera	22.69	951	952	4514	5300	234	1.00	17.41
Suvaria	0.88	19	19	102	104	118	1.00	1.90
Gajipur	2.43	52	52	225	303	125	1.00	34.67
Total	128.49	6379	6394	29964	35674	278	1.00	19.06
				16 - 20 Kms. from the town				
Rajpur (Gadh)	1.82	109	109	351	534	293	1.00	52.14
Kesarpur	2.27	85	85	351	454	200	1.00	29.34
Varetha	6.28	246	246	1228	1326	211	1.00	7.98
Sakari	0.71	145	150	744	962	1354	1.03	29.30
Nagvasan	8.73	270	270	1278	1486	170	1.00	16.27
Bhunav	6.30	633	635	3206	3480	552	1.00	8.55
Ranchhodpura	5.53	445	445	2294	2606	471	1.00	13.60
Kajialiyasna	3.40	115	115	551	693	203	1.00	25.77
Pudgam	13.86	458	459	2098	2576	186	1.00	22.78
Kot	7.63	249	249	1271	1319	172	1.00	3.78
Biliya	6.35	296	297	1423	1624	256	1.00	14.13
Total	62.88	3051	3060	14795	17060	271	1.00	15.31
Gr. Total	349.74	18832	18894	89397	105797	303	1.00	18.35

Appendix - 23

Proportion of workers, marginal workers and non-workers and its detail 1981.

Name of village	Population	Main worker	Marginal worker	Non-worker	Proportion of			
					Main workers to population	Marginal workers to population	Workers primary sector to total main workers	Workers secondary and tertiary workers to main workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Within 5 kms from the town								
Kesimpa	2236	571	16	1649	25.54	0.71	73.38	26.62
Molipur	2174	649	19	1506	29.85	0.87	87.37	12.83
Sultanpur	4689	1266	343	3080	27.00	7.31	92.73	7.27
Malekpur	2146	612	287	1247	28.52	13.37	68.63	31.37
Khipur	3396	961	448	1987	28.30	13.19	82.83	17.63
Navapur	417	258	-	159	61.87	00.00	98.45	1.55
Chandpur	223	63	11	149	28.25	4.93	82.54	17.46
Total	15281	4380	1124	9777	28.66	7.36	84.06	15.94
5 - 10 kms. from the town								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sipor	6652	1888	143	4621	28.38	2.15	59.00	41.00
Sundhiya	10354	3170	395	6789	30.62	3.81	78.23	21.77
Karbatiya	2351	534	587	1230	22.71	24.97	67.98	32.02
Bamanva	2389	604	601	1184	25.28	25.16	85.10	14.90
Umta	8713	2889	682	5142	33.16	7.83	55.69	44.31
Gunja	5961	2121	285	3555	35.58	4.78	58.37	41.63
Sadikpur	400	112	-	288	28.00	0.00	85.71	14.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bajpur	338	85	30	223	25.15	8.88	82.35	17.65
Chhogala	624	160	98	366	25.64	15.71	66.88	33.12
Total	37782	11563	2821	23398	30.60	7.47	65.65	34.35

11 - 15 kms. from the town

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Balad	2784	1021	500	1263	36.67	17.96	78.75	21.25
Gorisana	1599	827	43	723	51.72	2.69	75.94	24.06
Moti-Hirvani	1056	370	12	674	35.04	1.14	69.46	30.54
Valagana	2218	504	75	1039	22.72	3.38	51.19	48.81
Ransipur	2116	598	246	1272	28.26	11.63	64.88	35.12
Kharod	4854	1479	307	3068	30.47	6.32	75.66	24.34
Denap	6717	2044	862	3811	30.43	12.83	62.72	37.28
Kansa	8623	2608	90	5925	30.25	1.04	50.00	50.00
Upera	5300	1520	243	3537	28.68	4.58	76.32	23.68
Suvaria	104	46	11	47	44.23	10.58	100.00	0.00
Gajipur	303	99	14	190	32.67	4.62	89.90	10.10
Total	35674	11116	2403	21549	31.16	6.74	65.99	34.01

15 - 20 kms from the town

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajpur (Gadh)	534	159	-	375	29.78	0.00	94.34	5.68
Kesarpur	454	125	14	315	27.53	3.08	98.40	1.60
Varetha	1326	512	13	801	38.61	0.98	65.63	34.37
Sakari	962	559	35	368	58.11	3.64	91.59	8.41
Nagvasan	1486	569	150	767	38.29	10.09	76.63	23.71
Bhunav	3480	860	393	2227	24.71	11.29	77.67	22.33
Ranchhodpura	2606	753	60	1793	28.89	2.30	81.41	18.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kajialiyasna	693	226	242	225	32.61	34.92	86.11	13.89
Pudgam	2576	733	6	1837	28.45	0.23	81.31	18.69
Kot	1319	439	309	571	33.28	23.43	56.49	43.51
Biliya	1624	485	327	812	29.86	20.14	77.11	22.89
Total	17060	5420	1549	10091	31.77	9.08	78.41	21.59
Gr.Total	105797	32479	7897	65421	30.70	7.46	70.37	29.63

Appendix - 24

Proportion of literates during 1971 and 1981 Census in the selected villages

Name of village	Population		Literates		Proportion of literates	
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Within 5 Kms. from the town						
Kesimpa	1820	2236	570	957	31.32	42:80
Moltipur	1678	2174	622	1237	37.07	56.90
Sultanpur	3600	4689	638	1596	17.72	34.04
Malekpur	1812	2146	1117	1124	61.64	52.38
Khipur	2581	3396	1046	1647	40.53	48.50
Navapur	300	417	44	75	14.67	17.99
Chandpur	174	223	67	67	38.51	30.04
Total	11965	15281	4104	6703	34.30	43.86
5 - 10 kms. from the town						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sipor	6241	6652	2759	3655	44.21	54.95
Sundhiya	8716	10354	2652	4460	30.43	43.08
Karbatiya	2324	2351	1044	1267	44.92	53.89
Bamanva	2161	2389	1313	1310	60.76	54.83
Umta	7508	8713	3765	5274	50.15	60.53'
Gunja	4768	5961	2463	3656	51.66	61.33
Sadikpur	281	400	78	239	27.76	59.75
Bajpur	251	338	68	97	27.09	28.70
Chhogala	423	624	137	216	32.39	34.62
Total	32673	37782	14279	20174	43.70	53.38

10-15 kms. from the town

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Balad	2146	2784	886	1105	41.29	39.69
Gorisana	1402	1599	686	610	48.93	38.15
Moti Hirvani	975	1056	277	474	28.41	44.89
Valagana	1779	2218	748	920	42.05	41.48
Ransipur	1883	2116	700	970	37.17	45.84
Kharod	4188	4854	1637	2387	39.09	49.18
Denap	6296	6717	1892	4226	30.05	62.91
Kansa	6454	8623	3930	5766	30.05	66.87
Upera	4514	5300	1927	2623	42.69	49.49
Suvaria	102	104	35	32	34.31	30.77
Gajipur	225	303	84	118	37.33	38.94
Total	29964	35674	12802	19231	42.72	53.91

15 20 kms. from the town

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajpur (Gadh)	351	534	77	149	21.94	27.90
Kesarpur	351	454	119	168	33.90	37.00
Varetha	1228	1326	430	551	35.02	41.55
Sakari	744	962	123	240	16.53	24.95
Nagvasan	1278	1486	336	558	26.29	37.55
Bhunav	3206	3480	1422	1800	44.35	51.72
Ranchhodpura	2294	2606	1147	1228	50.00	47.12
Kajialiyasana	551	693	276	356	50.09	51.37
Pudgam	2098	2576	768	1131	36.61	43.91
Kot	1271	1319	350	512	27.54	38.82
Biliya	1423	1624	695	986	48.84	60.71
Total	14795	17060	5743	7679	38.82	45.01
Gr. Total	89397	105797	36928	53781	41.31	50.83

Appendix - 25

Availability of Basic Amenities in the selected villages

Name of village		Population	Education	Medical	Communication	Approach to village
1		2	3	4	5	6
			Within 5 Kms.			
1.	Kesimpa	2236	P	CHW (2)	BS, RS	PR
2	Molipur	2174	P	CHW (2)	BS	PR
3	Sultanpur	4698	PCW, H	RP, CHW (4)	BS	PR
4	Khipur	2581	P, H	PHS, FPC, RP, CHW (3)	BS	PR
5	Navapur	417	P	5 Kms.	5 Kms	KR
			5 - 10 Kms.			
6	Sipor	6652	P (3) H, PUC	PHS, D, FPC, RP (3) SMP, CHW	BS	PR
7	Sundhiya	10354	P (4), H	MCW, MH, CWC, PHC, FPC, RP (2)	BS	PR
8	Karbatiya	2351	P, H	PHS, FPC, CHW (3)	BS	KR
9	Umta	8713	P (2), H PUC	H, PHS, D, FPC, SMP, CHW (4), O	BS	PR, KR
10	Sadikpur	400	P	CHW	5 Kms.	KR
11	Chhogala	624	P	5 Kms.	BS	KR
			11 - 15 Kms.			
12	Balad	2784	P, H	RP (2), CHW (2)	BS	PR, KR
13	Gorisana	1599	P, H	PHS, FPC, RP, CHW	BS	KR
14	Moti Hirvani	1056	PCW, H	PHS, FPC, CHW	BS	PR
15	Ransipur	2116	P,H	RP	BS	PR, KR

	1	2	3	4	5	6
16	Denap	6717	P (2), H, PUC	CWC, PHS, D FPC, RP (2), SMP, CHW (4)	BS	KR
17	Kansa	8623	P (2), H	PHS, FPC, RP (2), CHW	BS	PR, KR
18	Upera	5300	P (2), H	PHS, FPC, RP CHW (4) CHW	BS	PR
19	Gajipur	303	P	CHW	5 Kms.	KR
				16 - 20 Kms.		
20	Kesarpur	454	P	CHW	BS	KR
21	Varetha	1326	P	PHS, FPC	BS, RS	PR
22	Sakari	962	P	CHW	BS	PR
23	Bhunav	3480	P, H	PHS, FPC RP, CHW	BS	KR
24	Pundgam	2596	P (2)	CHW	BS, RS	KR
25	Kot	1317	P	5 Kms.	BS	PR, KR

			Drinking Water Potable	Post & Telegraph	Power supply	Staple food
	1	2	7	8	9	10
				Within 5 Kms.		
1.	Kesimpa	2236	T, W, TW	PO, Phone	EA	Bajri,Jowar, Wheat
2	Molipur	2174	W, TK	PO	EAG, EO	Bajri,Wheat
3	Sultanpur	4698	T, TW, W	PO, Phone	EA	Bajri,Jowar, Wheat
4	Khipur	2561	T, W	PO, Phone	EA	Bajri,Wheat
5	Navapur	417	T, TK	5 Kms.	EAG	Bajri,Jowar, Wheat
				5 - 10 Kms.		
6	Sipor	6652	T, W, TK, TW	PTO, Phone	EA	Bajri,Jowar, Wheat

1	2	7	8	9	10
7	Sundhiya	10354	T, W, TW	PO, Phone	EA	Bajri,Jowar, Wheat
8	Karbatiya	2351	T	PO	EA	Bajri,Wheat
9	Umta	8713	T, W, TW	PTO, Phone	EA	Bajri,Wheat, Wheat
10	Sadikpur	400	W	5 Kms	EAG	Bajri,Wheat
11	Chhogala	624	T, W, TW	5 Kms.	EAG	Bajri,Jowar, Wheat
			11 - 15 Kms.		
12	Balad	2784	T, W	PO, Phone	EA	Bajri,Jowar, Wheat
13	Gorisana	1599	W	PO, Phone	EA	Bajri,Jowar, Wheat
14	Moti Hirvani	1056	T, W	PO, Phone	EA	Bajri,Jowar Wheat
15	Ransipur	2116	T, W, R	PO, Phone	EA	Bajri,Wheat
16	Denap	6717	T, W, TW	PO, Phone	EA	Bajri,Jowar, Wheat
17	Kansa	8623	T, W, TW	PO, Phone	EA	Bajri,Wheat
18	Upera	5300	T, W, TW	PO, Phone	EA	Bajri,Jowar, Wheat
19	Gajipur	303	W, TK	5 Kms.	EAG	Bajri,Jowar, Wheat
			16 - 20 Kms.		
20	Kesarpur	454	W	5 Kms.	EAG	Bajri,Wheat, Maize
21	Varetha	1326	W	PO	ED, EAG	Bajri,Jowar, Wheat
22	Sakari	962	W	5 Kms.	EAG	Bajri,Jowar, Wheat
23	Bhunav	3480	T,W, TW	PTO, Phone	EA	Bajri,Jowar, Rice, Wheat
24	Pudgam	2596	T, W	PO, Phone	ED, EAG	Bajri,Wheat
25	Kot	1317	T, W, R	PO, Phone	EA	Bajari,Wheat

Appendix - 26

The details of the land use pattern in 25 selected villages

Name of village		Total area in hectare	Land use (under different types of land use in hectare)			
			Irrigated area	Un-irrigated	Cultivable waste	Area not available for cultivation
	1	2	3	4	5	6
			Within 5 Kms.			
1.	Kesimpa	526.11 (100.00)	114.00 (21.67)	281.00 (53.41)	44.00 (8.36)	87.11 (16.56)
2	Molipur	353.73 (100.00)	119.00 (33.64)	186.00 (52.58)	13.00 (3.68)	35.73 (10.10)
3	Sultanpur	883.11 (100.00)	214.00 (24.23)	573.11 (64.90)	-	96.00 (10.87)
4	Khipur	1318.02 (100.00)	923.00 (70.03)	285.00 (21.62)	63.00 (4.78)	47.02 (3.57)
5	Navapur	94.40 (100.00)	35.00 (37.08)	42.00 (44.49)	4.00 (4.24)	13.40 (14.19)
	Total	3175.37 (100.00)	1405.00 (44.25)	1367.11 (43.05)	124.00 (3.91)	279.26 (8.79)
			5 - 10 Kms.			
6	Sipor	1713.46	473.00 (27.60)	1052.46 (61.43)	83.00 (4.84)	105.00 (6.13)
7	Sundhiya	2624.73	1172.00 (44.65)	1165.00 (44.39)	131.73 (5.02)	156.00 (5.94)
8	Karbatiya	1034.86	341.00 (32.95)	600.86 (58.06)	50.00 (4.83)	43.00 (4.16)
9	Umta	3279.14	2257.00 (68.83)	512.00 (15.62)	167.00 (5.09)	343.14 (10.46)
10	Sadikpur	145.81	65.00 (44.58)	51.00 (34.98)	13.00 (8.92)	16.81 (11.52)
11	Chhogala	254.08	115.00 (45.26)	104.00 (40.93)	18.00 (7.08)	17.08 (6.73)
	Total	9052.08	4423.00 (48.86)	3485.32 (38.50)	462.73 (5.11)	681.03 (7.53)

1	2	3	4	5	6
		11 - 15 Kms.			
12 Balad	1219.44	210.00 (17.22)	842.00 (69.05)	106.44 (8.73)	61.00 (5.00)
13 Gorisana	805.19	397.00 (49.31)	282.00 (35.02)	92.00 (11.43)	34.19 (4.24)
14 Moti Hirvani	867.58	300.00 (34.58)	459.00 (52.91)	56.58 (6.52)	52.00 (5.99)
15 Ransipur	1609.33	800.00 (49.71)	649.00 (40.32)	106.00 (6.59)	54.33 (3.38)
16 Denap	633.15	445.00 (70.28)	92.00 (14.53)	37.15 (5.87)	59.00 (9.32)
17 Kansa	1613.77	950.00 (58.87)	468.77 (29.05)	80.00 (4.96)	115.00 (7.12)
18 Upera	2269.18	855.00 (37.68)	832.00 (36.67)	161.18 (7.10)	421.00 (18.55)
19 Gajipur	242.58	70.00 (28.86)	125.00 (51.53)	10.58 (4.36)	37.00 (15.25)
Total	9260.22	4027.00 (43.49)	3749.77 (40.49)	649.93 (7.02)	833.52 (9.00)
		16 - 20 Kms.			
20 Kesarpur	226.89	58.00 (25.56)	144.89 (63.86)	17.00 (7.49)	7.00 (3.09)
21 Varetha	628.41	200.00 (31.83)	359.00 (57.13)	34.00 (5.41)	35.41 (5.63)
22 Sakari	70.80	25.00 (35.31)	8.80 (12.43)	32.00 (45.20)	5.00 (7.06)
23 Bhunav	630.24	306.00 (48.55)	242.00 (38.40)	32.24 (5.12)	50.00 (7.93)
24 Pundgam	1385.85	750.00 (54.12)	447.00 (32.25)	79.85 (5.76)	109.00 (7.87)
25 Kot	763.02	330.00 (43.25)	306.00 (40.10)	95.00 (12.45)	32.02 (4.20)
Total	3705.21	1669.00 (45.05)	1507.69 (40.69)	290.09 (7.83)	238.43 (6.43)
Gr. Total	25192.88	11524.00 (45.74)	10109.89 (40.13)	1526.75 (6.06)	2032.24 (8.07)

Appendix - 27

Travel Index of persons by caste and community

Caste/Community	Travel Index		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Scheduled Caste			
Bhangi	123	125	120
Chamar	44	55	35
Bawa Dedh	401	501	334
Garoda	65	76	51
Mochi	128	215	85
Turi	21	22	19
Vankar	320	336	305
Other Communities			
Barot	518	518	518
Bhavsar	942	1104	821
Bhoi	25	42	8
Brahmin	615	702	533
Chaudhari	75	68	79
Dabgar	422	812	226
Darji	270	439	102
Gadhavi	228	355	102
Ghanchi	588	681	492
Kadiya	78	102	55
Luhar	365	210	507
Mali	852	679	1310
Modhvania	657	535	770

1	2	3	4
Naik (Targala)	506	796	312
Ode	29	34	27
Patel	321	338	305
Prajapati	170	204	123
Rabari	163	199	135
Rajput	66	100	50
Raval	86	113	51
Salat	102	-	102
Sathwara	399	279	509
Sindhi	104	57	140
Soni	459	501	424
Suthar	172	152	203
Thakkar	56	-	102
Vaghari	186	186	187
Valand	132	183	102
Muslim	546	771	369
Total	283	307	260

Appendix - 28

Persons by occupational category who travelled the distance of 500 Kms. and above

Occupation Code		Description of occupation	Travel Index (500 Kms. & above)		
			Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	758	Hand Printing	5000	-	5000
2.	259	Working propritors Directors	1677	1903	1621
3.	300	Clerical Supervisors	1550	1393	1655
4.	720	Supervisors and Foreman	1261	1315	1207
5.	320	Stenographers	1100	1100	1100
6.	811	Carpenters	1150	1150	--
7.	330	Book-keepers/Accounts Clerks	1560	1506	--
8.	400	Merchants & Shopkeepers	769	756	783
9.	442	Agents and Brokers	676	583	713
10.	190	Merchants & Shopkeepers	614	659	513
11.	301	Other Supervisors (Inspectors etc.)	567	682	1656
12.	358	Office Attendents (Peons, Daftaries)	692	692	--
13.	120	Accounts & Auditors	607	--	607

Appendix - 29

Travel Index of persons by Occupation who travelled the distance of 100 Kms. and less

Occupation Code		Description of occupation	Travel Index		
			Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	541	Sweepers, Cleaners and Related workers	75	75	--
2.	529	Cooks, Waiters, Bartenders and related workers	85	-	85
3.	771	Grain millers Parchers and Related workers	68	--	68
4.	903	Tyre makers and Vulcanisers	47	--	47
5.	621	Ston Livestocke farmers	82	85	80
6.	574	Watchmen, Chowkidar and Gate-keepers	75	68	102
7.	784	Bidi makers	69	62	75
8.	531	Domestic servants	68	-	68
9.	430	Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Demonstrators	60	73	50
10.	611	Cultivators (Tenents)	60	73	50
11.	959	Well Diggers and Construction workers	56	60	47
12.	809	Leather cutters, Lasters and Sewers and related workers	55	58	51
13.	630	Agricultural labourers	53	56	50
14.	599	Service workers	29	--	29
15.	758	Knitters	38	56	14
16.	759	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers	34	34	--
17.	851	Electricians, Electrical Fitters and related workers	34	34	34

	1	2	3	4	5
18.	831	Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forging Press operators	31	36	34
19.	500	Hotel and Restaurants keepers	27	29	23
20.	339	Book keepers, Cashiers and related workers	34	34	-
21.	180	Composers, Musicians and Singers	18	21	14
22.	969	Stationery Engine and related equipment operators	13	23	9
23.	380	Postmen	34	34	-
24.	778.	Tea, Coffee and Cocoa preparors	6	6	6
25.	409	Merchants and Shop-keepers whole sale and retailer	2	4	-

Appendix - 30

Type of Household

1.	Nuclear family	:	A couple with or without unmarried children
2.	Supplemented nuclear family	:	A nuclear family plus one or more unmarried, separated, or widowed relatives of the parents, other, than their unmarried children.
3.	Sub-nuclear family	:	A fragment of former nuclear family. Typical examples are - the widow with unmarried children or the widower with unmarried children, or siblings whether unmarried, or widowed separated, or divorced living together.
4.	Single	:	Single person household
5.	Supplemented sub-nuclear	:	A group of relatives, members of a formerly complete nuclear family, plus some other unmarried, divorced, or widowed relative who was not a member of the nuclear family. For example a widow and her unmarried children plus her widowed mother-in-law.
6.	Collateral joint family	:	Two or more married couples between whom there is a sibling bond-usually a brother relationship plus unmarried children.
7.	Supplemented collateral joint family	:	A collateral joint family plus unmarried, divorced or widowed relatives. Typically, such supplemental relatives are the widowed mother of the married brother, or the widower father, or an unmarried sibling.
8.	Lineal joint family	:	Two couples between whom there is a lineal link usually between parents and married son, sometimes between parents and married daughter.
9.	Supplemented lineal joint family	:	A lineal joint family plus unmarried, divorces, or widowed relatives who do not belong to either of the lineally linked nuclear families; for example the father's widower brother or the son's wife's unmarried brother.
10.	Lineal collateral joint family	:	Three or more couples linked lineally and collaterally. Typically, parents and their two or more married sons plus the unmarried children of the three or more couples.
11.	Supplemented lineal collateral joint family	:	A lineal collateral joint family plus unmarried, widowed, separated relatives who belong to none of the nuclear families lineally and collaterally linked, for example, the father's widowed sister or brother, or an unmarried nephew of the father.
12.	Others	:	Those not covered above.

Appendix - 31

List of Abbreviations

Education		Code
1.	Primary school	P
2.	Matriculation or Secondary	H
3.	Higher Secondary/Intermediate/ Pre-University/Junior College	PUC
Medical		
1.	Hospital	H
2.	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	MCW
3.	Child Welfare Centre	CWC
4.	Primary Health Centre	PHC
5.	Family Planning Centre	FPC
6.	Registered Private Practitioner	RP
7.	Dispensary	D
8.	Primary Health Sub-centre	PHS
9.	Subsidised Medical Practitioner	SMP
10.	Community Health Worker	CHW
11.	Others	O
Communications		
1.	Bus	BS
2.	Railway Station	RS
Approach to Village		
1.	Pucca Road	PR
2.	Kutcha Road	KR

Post and Telegraph		Code	Power supply		Code
1.	Post Office	PO	1	Electricity for Domestic purpose	ED
2.	Telegraph	TO	2.	Electricity for Agriculture	EAG
3.	Post and Telegraph Office	PTO			
			3.	Electricity for other purpose like Industrial, commercial, etc.	EO
4.	Telephone connection	Phone	4.	Electricity for all purposes	EA
Drinking Water					
1.	Tap Water	T			
2.	Well Water	W			
3.	Tank Water	TK			
4.	Tubewell Water	TW			