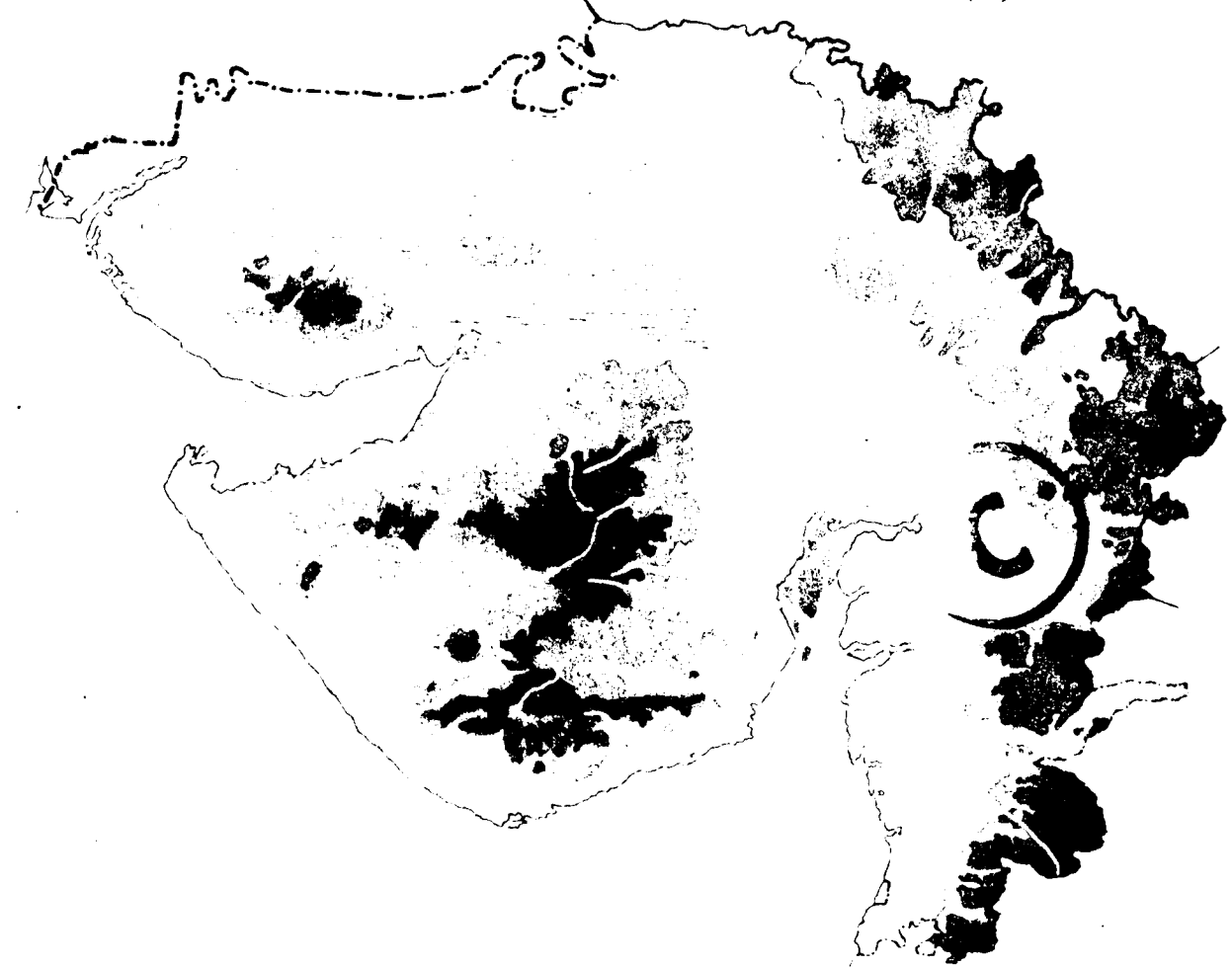




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VOLUME V

PART IX (A)



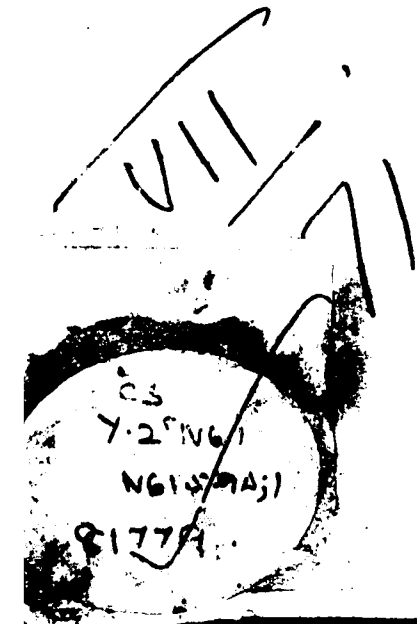
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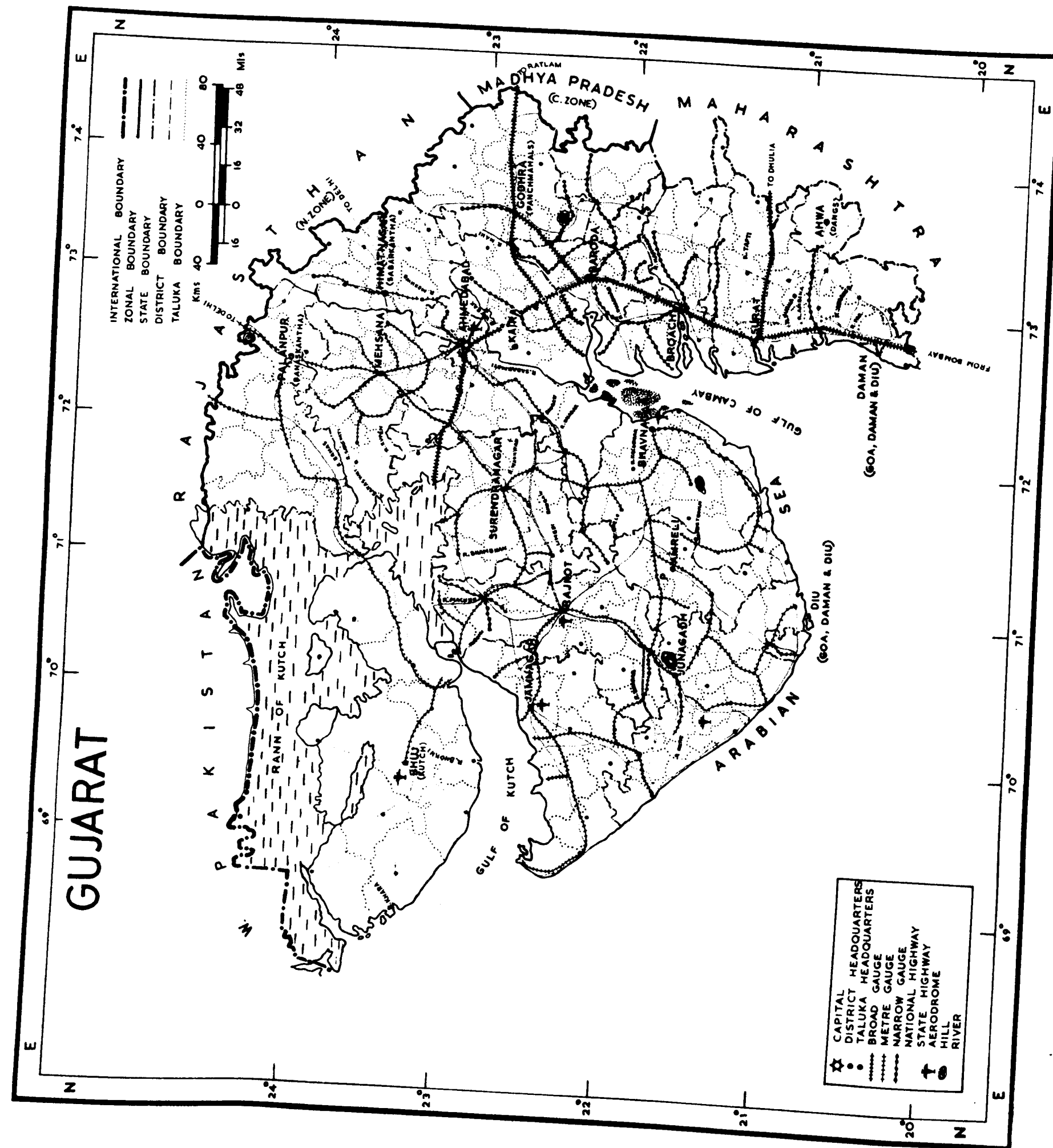
R. K. TRIVEDI

Superintendent of Census Operations, Gujarat



With the compliments of

*The Superintendent of Census Operations, Gujarat,
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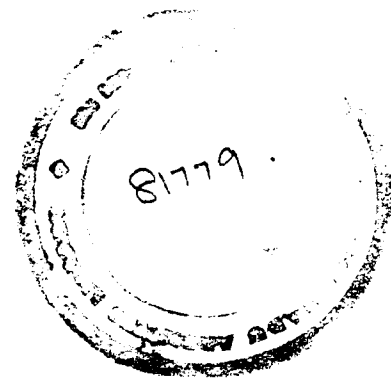
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17 District Census Handbooks in English

17 District Census Handbooks in Gujarati

CENSUS ATLAS PROJECT

EDITOR	R. K. TRIVEDI, <i>Superintendent of Census Operations, Gujarat,</i> AHMEDABAD
SUPERVISION	K. F. PATEL, <i>Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations</i>
COMPILATION AND SCRUTINY	R. M. VANKANI, <i>Tabulation Officer</i>
	V. A. DHAGIA, <i>Tabulation Officer</i>
	B. T. SUTARIA, <i>Investigator</i>

DRAFTSMEN	K. D. VAISHNAV
	I. F. DAVE
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	M. J. RAICHANDANI
	K. K. PATEL
	B. A. MODI
PRINTING SUPERVISOR	M. P. JACOB, <i>Head Proof-reader</i>

FOREWORD

Few people realise, much less appreciate, that apart from the Survey of India and the Geological Survey, the Census of India had been perhaps the largest single producer of maps of the Indian subcontinent. Intimate collaboration between geographer and demographer began quite early in the modern era, almost two centuries before the first experiments in a permanent decennial census were made in the 1850's. For example, the population estimates of Fort St. George, Madras, made in 1639 and 1648, and of Masulipatnam and Bombay by Dr. John Fryer around 1672-73 were supported by cartographic documents of no mean order. The first detailed modern maps, the results of Major James Rennell's stupendous survey of 1767-74, were published in 1778-1780 and Henry Taylor Colebrooke, almost our first systematic demographer, was quick to make good use of them by making estimates of population in the East India Company's Possessions in the 1780's. Upjohn's map of Calcutta City, drawn in 1792-93, reprinted in the Census Report of Calcutta for 1951, gives an idea of the standards of cartographic excellence reached at that period. In the first decade of the nineteenth century, Francis Buchanan Hamilton improved upon Colebrooke's method in which he was undoubtedly helped by the improved maps prepared for the areas he surveyed.

It is possible that the Great Revenue Survey, begun in the middle of the last century, offered the best guarantee of the success of decennial population censuses proposed shortly before the Mutiny of 1857. In the experimental censuses organised between 1865 and 1872 the Survey of India, the Provincial Surveys and Census of India struck an informal but stable partnership which has been fascinatingly described by R. H. Phillimore in his monumental four-volume work on the *Historical Records of the Survey of India*. This partnership continues to this day. On the eve of each census, the Census of India proceeds by making use of (a) the cadastral surveys prepared by the Provincial (now State) Surveys and (b) the topographical surveys of the Survey of India. In the course of its decennial operation, the Census of India begins by revising and bringing up-to-date the minute jurisdictional changes made during the decade. Next, and equally important, it revises the lists of inhabited and uninhabited villages and of towns and cities. These are placed at the disposal of the Survey of India. Thirdly, at each decade the Census of India itself produces maps of its own which serve to strengthen the study of geography at official and academic levels. These are both numerous and of great range and variety. What is more, they are often unsurpassed for their wealth of authentic regional detail. For proof, if proof were needed, one has only to turn to the geographical maps published in the 1872 Census Reports of North-West Provinces, Cochin, Bengal and the very excellent volume of maps of different Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency, published as Part IV of the 1872 Census Report of Bombay, or the fine taluk maps of Mysore State published in

the Census Report of 1891. The high watermark of a skilful fusion of topographical and thematic maps was reached in maps published in the encyclopaedic Linguistic Survey of India and the State Census Reports of 1931 and the special All India Ethnographic Appendix published in 1933. In fact, the particular genius of the Census of India seems to lie as much in the high quality of its themato-topographic maps as in the pure thematic maps so essential for census analysis and presentation.

The restricted programme in 1941 on account of World War II temporarily restrained the cartographic activities of the Census of India, although several excellent contributions were made. One of the major contributions of the 1951 Census was the excellence of detail achieved in the great bulk of taluk/tehsil maps published in the District Handbooks.

The Census of India has been a discontinuous affair upto 1961. The Census Commissioner for India in 1941 compared it to the mythical phoenix. The census starts every time with a very limited assignment, but ends up, thanks to the vistas that open up with the progress of the work and the hunger they stimulate, by becoming the most fruitful single source of information about the country.

The seeds of the 1961 Census Atlas Project were unobtrusively sown in para 42 of the Registrar General's first 1961 Census circular of March, 1959 to State Census Superintendents as follows :

It will be very useful to have a map for every village and ward of a town showing the broad layout of the village and the housenumbers shown therein. The map need not be drawn to scale but a map large enough to show the house-numbers would be sufficient. A map of this kind, if prepared, will also help the maintenance of housenumbers.

This suggestion was wholly accepted in the First Conference of State Census Superintendents held in September, 1959, which authorised State Census Offices "to appoint one or two good draftsmen for the preparation of experimental maps, charts, graphs and histograms for their own use". Note was taken of 'the serious but avoidable blemish' left in some census years on account of 'the lack of good maps and charts'.

That the seeds did not fall on stony ground was evident from the enthusiasm with which the States welcomed the Registrar General's next circular laying down the details to be incorporated in the village maps. It caught their imagination so well that many State Census Superintendents added of their own accord to the details stipulated by the Registrar General's Office. A zest was thus created which whetted the appetite it fed.

By August, 1960 several State Census Superintendents had set up their own Map Sections. The experience and confidence gained in the process encouraged a general desire at the Second Census Conference in August, 1960 to go in for a much enlarged programme of map production than had been originally proposed. It was no longer a question of selling an idea but of feeding the organisation with a project that would be worth working for.

The satisfactory progress of the sorting and tabulation programme placed at the disposal of my colleagues an exciting world of possibilities. On the eve of the Third Census Conference in February, 1962 the map project had passed its tentative stage. All Census Superintendents were now thinking of producing enough maps to fill a sizable atlas.

The Registrar General's circular of September, 1961 had already anticipated the general desire by proposing that Part IX of the State Census Series should take the form of an atlas. This was followed up by two circulars in November, 1961 giving details of the contents of the projected Atlases and the method by which each map was to be produced. This was in turn followed up some time later by a third circular in September, 1962 suggesting the levels to which analysis of data should be carried out for the purpose of each map.

Inquiries had in the meantime been made of the Survey of India and the National Atlas Organisation on the extent to which either would be prepared to share the task with the Census of India. The Director of the National Atlas Organisation was good enough to undertake the preparation on 1 : 1M scale of population maps for 1961. Similar maps containing the 1951 data had meanwhile been completed which the Government published at the Registrar General's request.

A chance meeting in the middle of July, 1959 with Dr. Joseph E. Schwartzberg of the University of Wisconsin proved of great profit to the 1961 project. I am under a personal debt to Dr. Schwartzberg for his very thoughtful and detailed memorandum which he was good enough to send me in September, 1959 on the kind of maps that should be incorporated in census volumes. He was even more helpful when I gave him the outline of a full Atlas Project. The Project owes much to the readiness with which he placed himself at my disposal to the detriment no doubt of his own work, in November, 1962, when he and I, with Miss Sen Gupta joining in toward the end, went over every item and worked out many improvements. The contents of the State Atlases will explain the scope and purpose of the project and its claims to uniqueness.

NEW DELHI,
12th June, 1964.

The Government of India had meanwhile accepted the Census Atlas proposals and sanctioned the staff and funds.

Dr. Miss P. Sen Gupta, Map Officer to the Registrar General, joined at the end of November, 1962 and immediately applied herself to several tasks at once. She instilled purpose and dedication into her rapidly expanding staff and in the course of a strenuous three-month seminar trained and equipped the staff from the State Census Offices. She followed it up with extensive tours to all State Census Offices and helped them to achieve uniformity of quality and presentation.

The 1961 Census Atlas Project is now mainly in the hands of a young, gifted and trained staff in every State. Their greatest contribution may yet prove to be the District and Tahsil maps which have been brought up-to-date with the latest administrative and demographic detail. No less significant will be the village and town maps which have opened up new vistas for the study of comparative rural and urban geography.

I would like to close this short account by quoting an extract from my colleague, Sri M. Ahmed of Orissa, which, if anything is an understatement of what many of my colleagues cheerfully accepted in order to accomplish a task that was no part of their original assignment and yet on which they poured the ardour of pioneers.

Things, however, did not wait. Manpower was drawn just from the street, ...for not a single qualified draftsman was available on deputation from the State Government in spite of requisitions and personal contact. Among the equipment to start with were some locally purchased drawing and survey instruments and a few cheap items of furniture, accommodated in the temporary barrack with asbestos-sheeted roof, lighted with temporary electric fittings. There was, however, a sufficiency of light points, not only from the ceiling but also under glasstopped tables meant for tracing work. With these lights burning over the head and under the tables during working hours at daytime, and with inadequate provision of fans, the hot roof of asbestos sheets made matters pretty unbearable particularly during summer months. But the atmosphere was already surcharged with enthusiasm and there was the will and earnestness to produce something new. The young recruits magnificently responded to an appeal to earn distinction for themselves by building up things which did not exist.

ASOK MITRA
Registrar General India.

PREFACE

The Census Atlas of Gujarat, published in December 1965 contains 217 maps and detailed explanatory notes. It is subdivided into ten sections, viz., (1) Orientation, (2) Physical aspects, (3) Demographic structure and trends, (4) Economic aspects, (5) Socio-cultural aspects, (6) Demographic regions, (7) Handicrafts, (8) Fairs, (9) City maps and (10) District maps. In view of its popularity and usefulness, it has been considered necessary to bring out the present publication in an abridged form for the benefit of those who need not refer to the larger volume. The smaller edition now brought out contains 54 important maps selected from different sections of the main Atlas with explanatory notes in brief. For the convenience of reference to the main Atlas, the numbering of the maps in the abridged edition has been retained unchanged. The abridged edition will, it is hoped, prove useful and handy to students and others who need not go into the details given in the main Atlas.

AHMEDABAD,
18th December, 1967.

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

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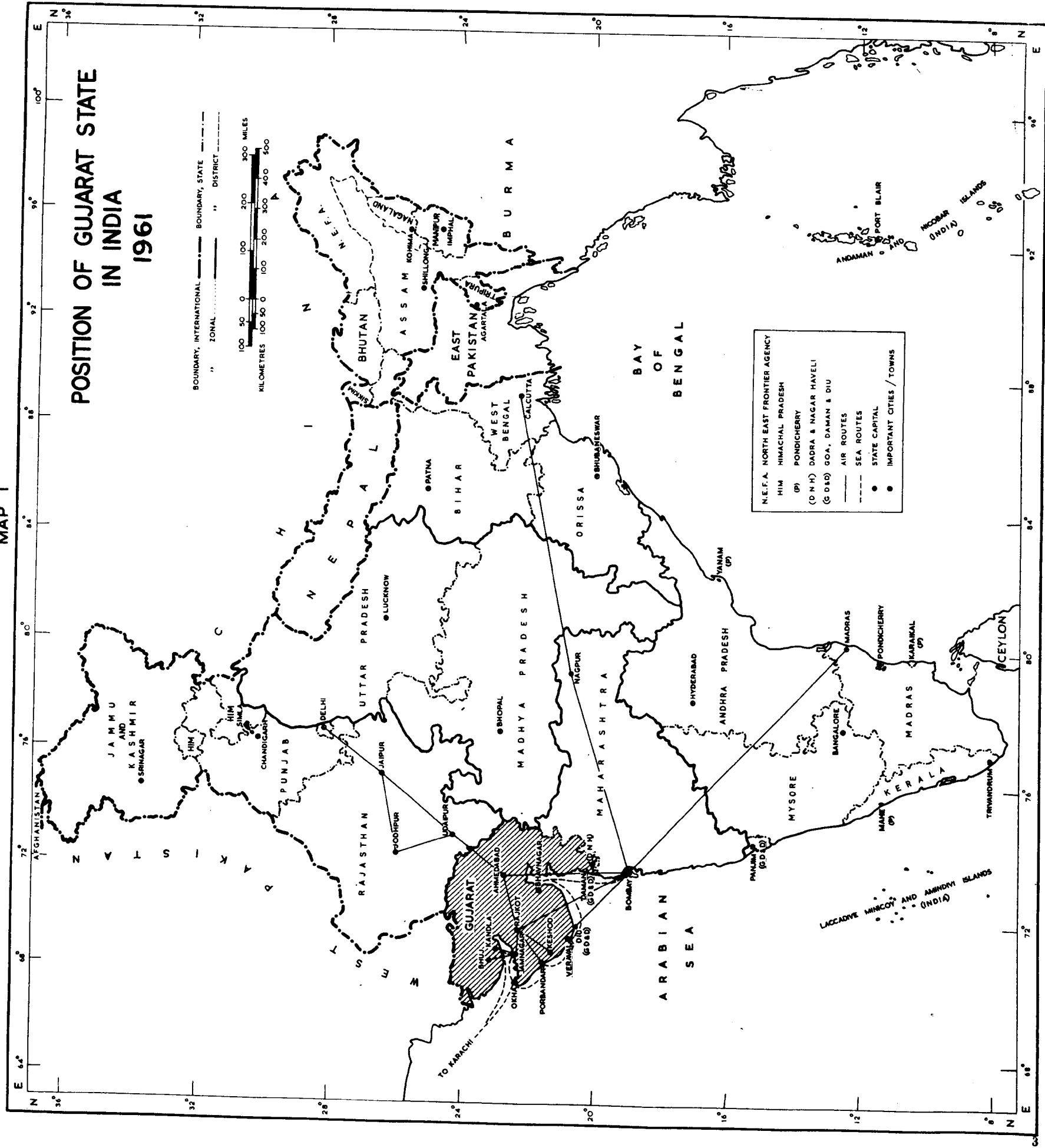
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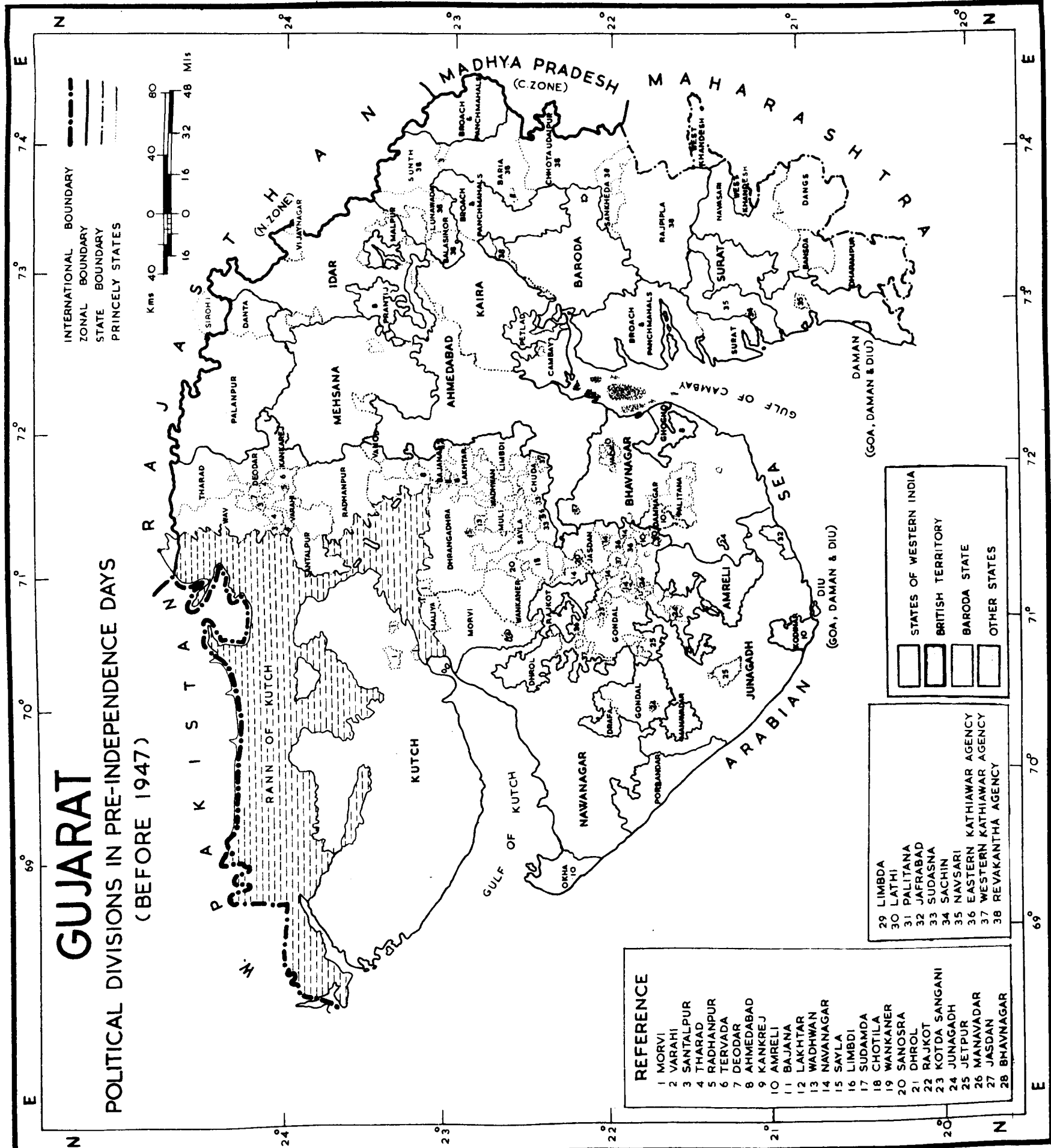
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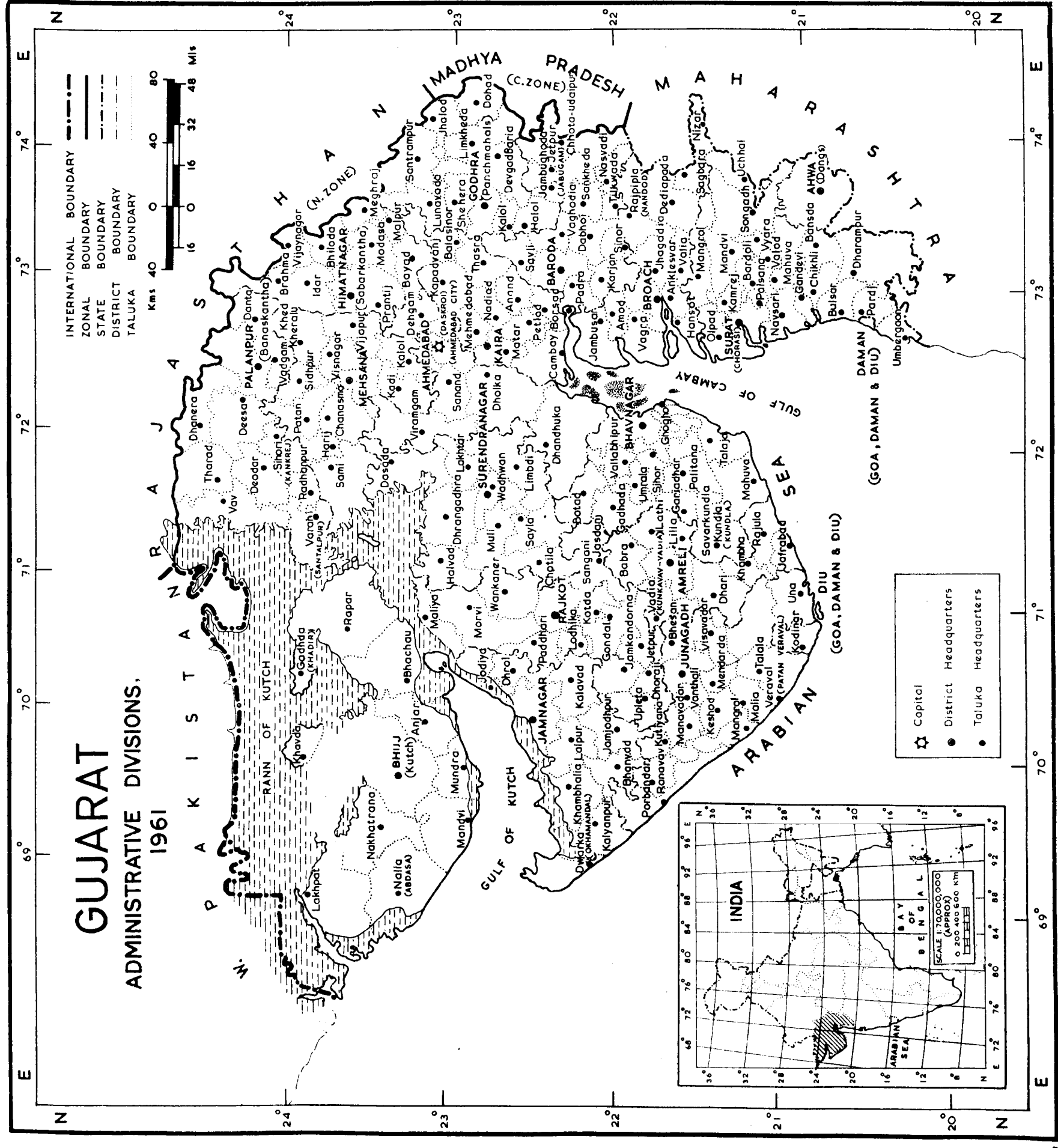
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(BEFORE 1947)



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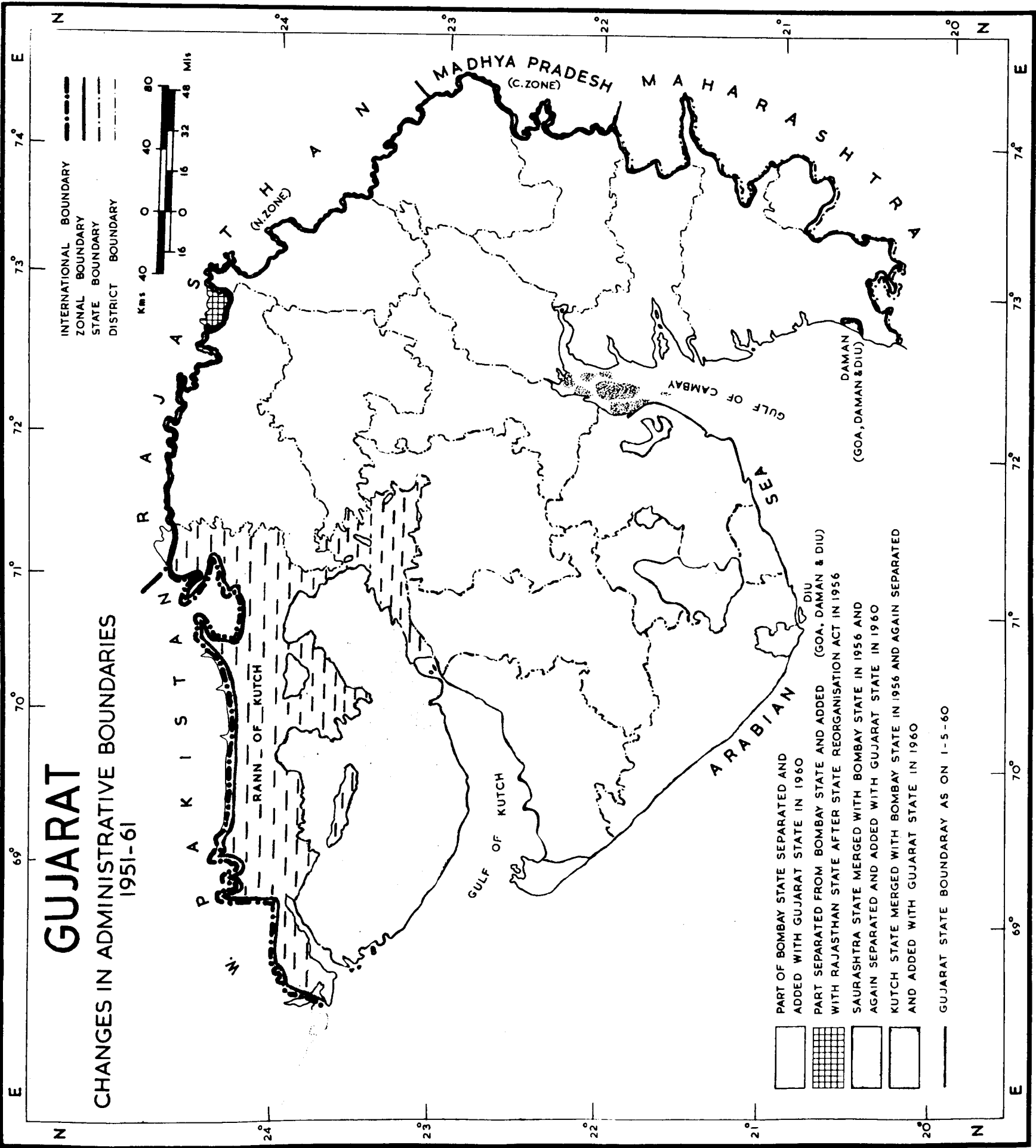
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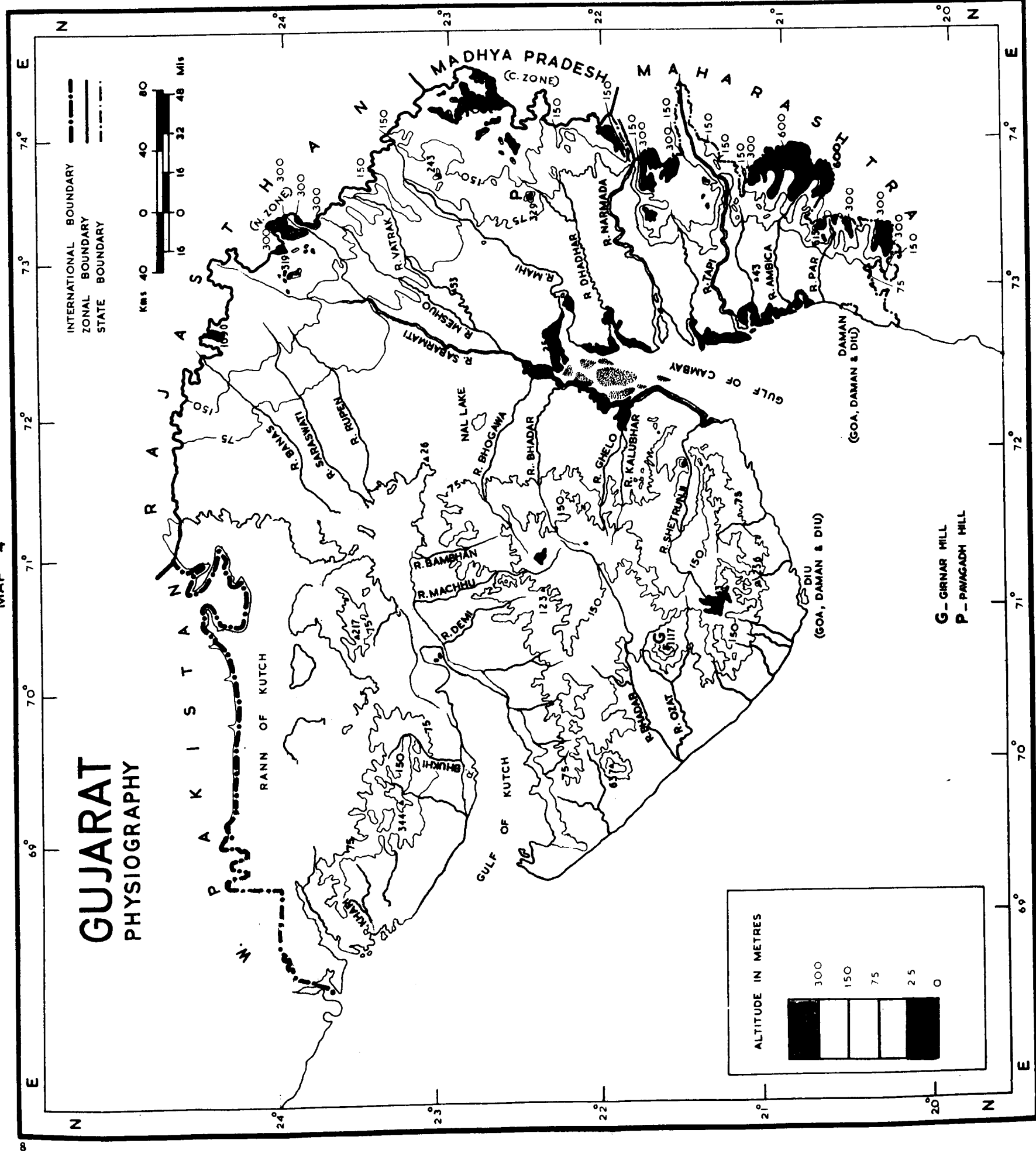
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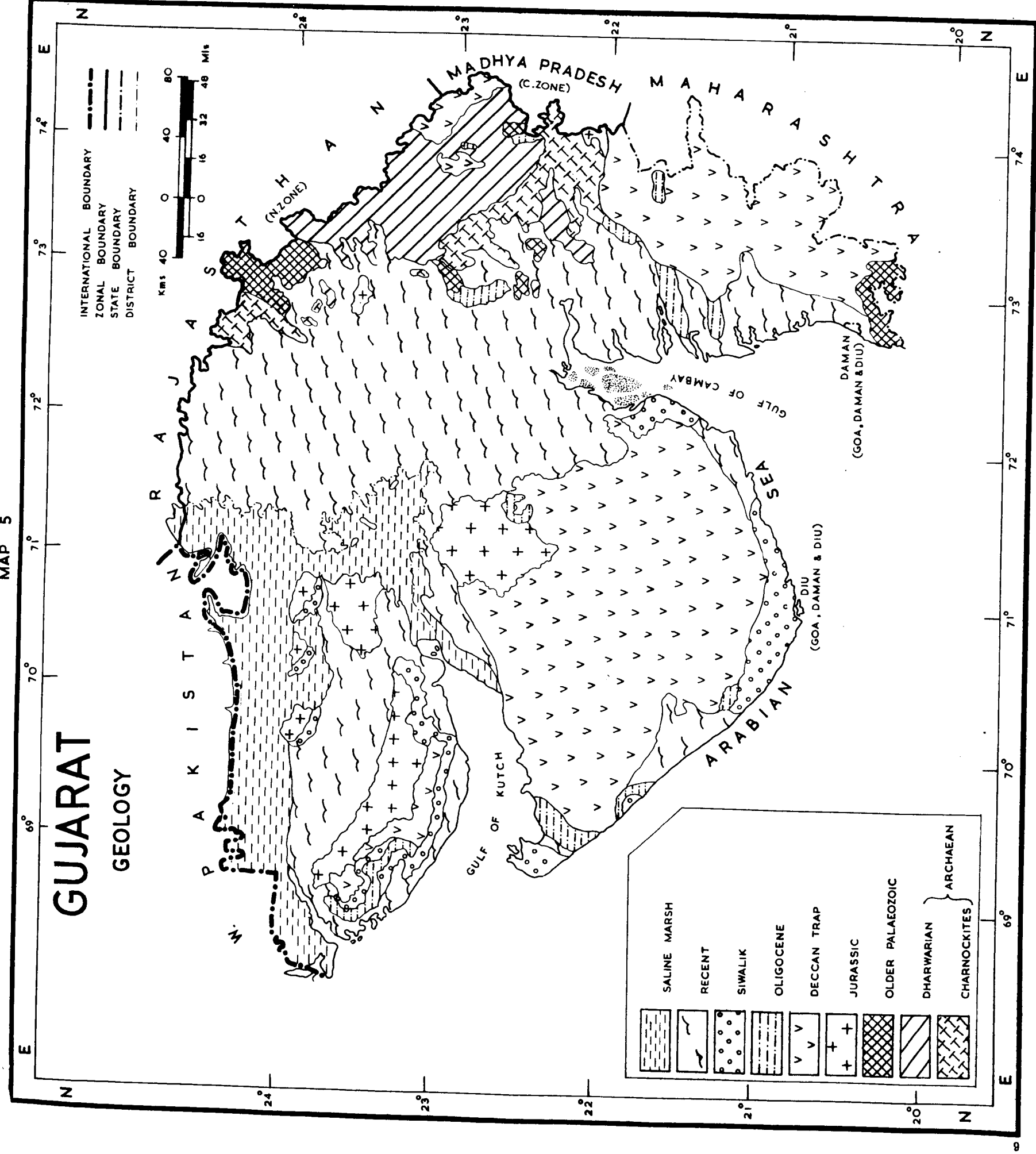
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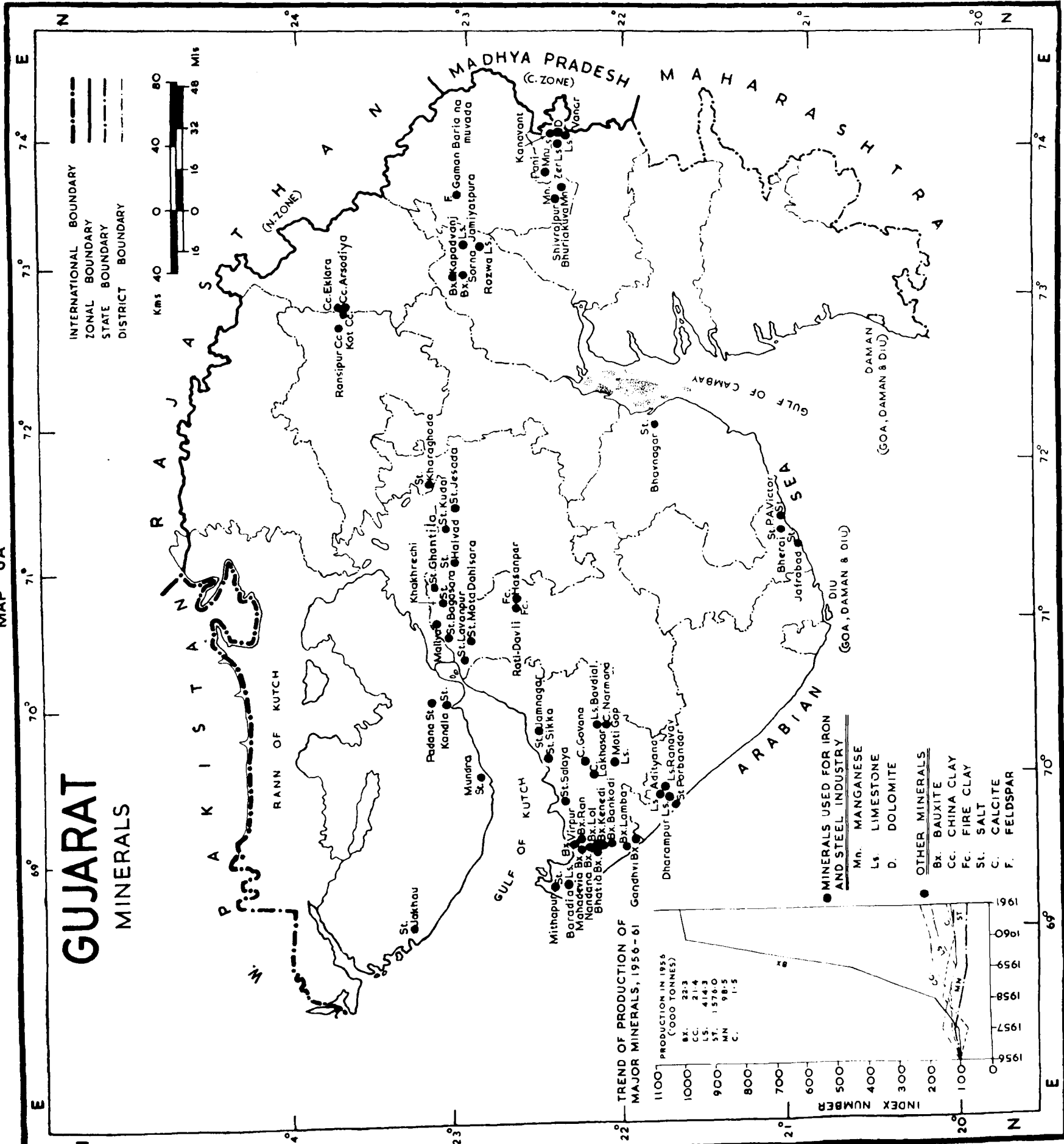


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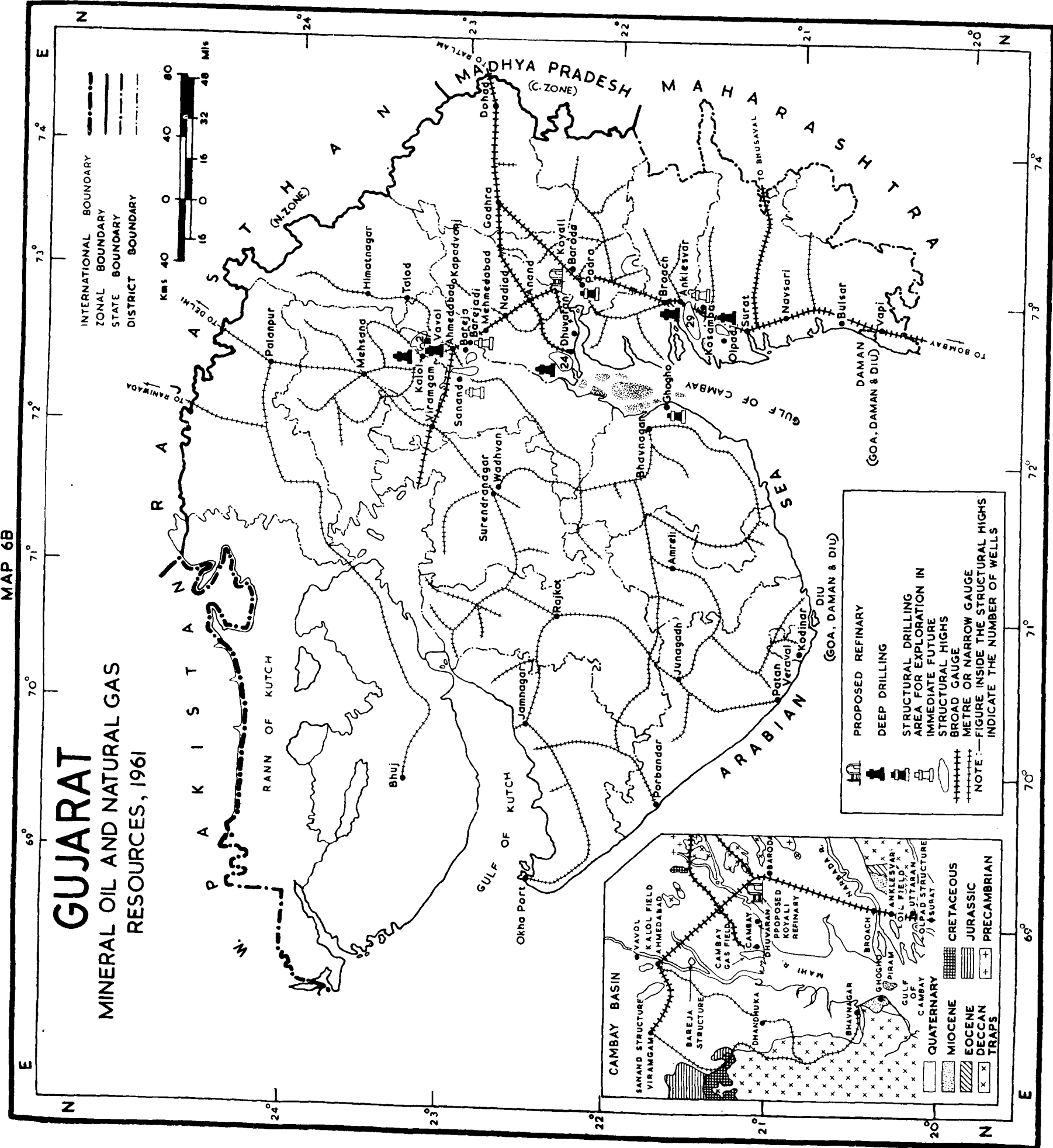
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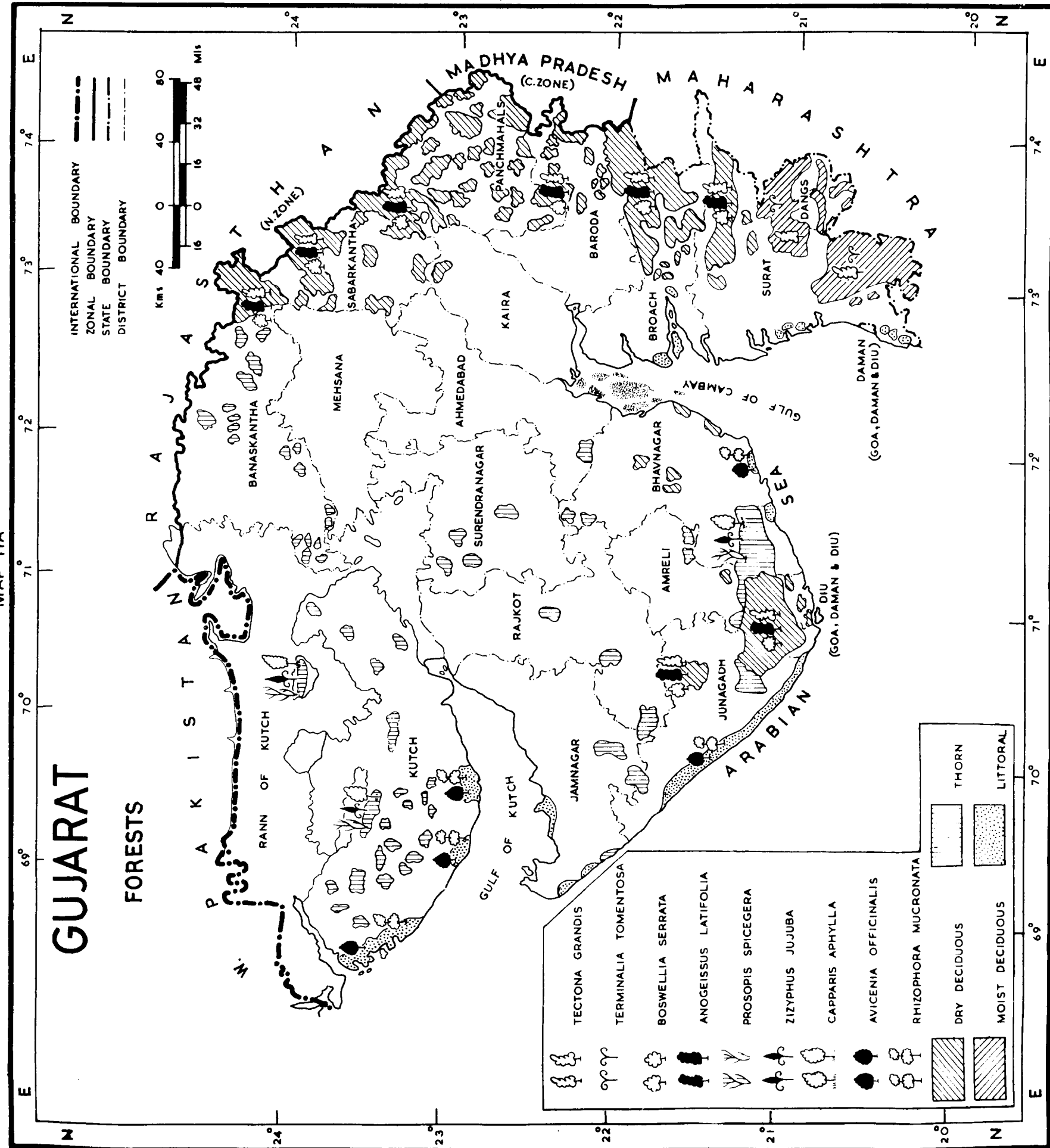


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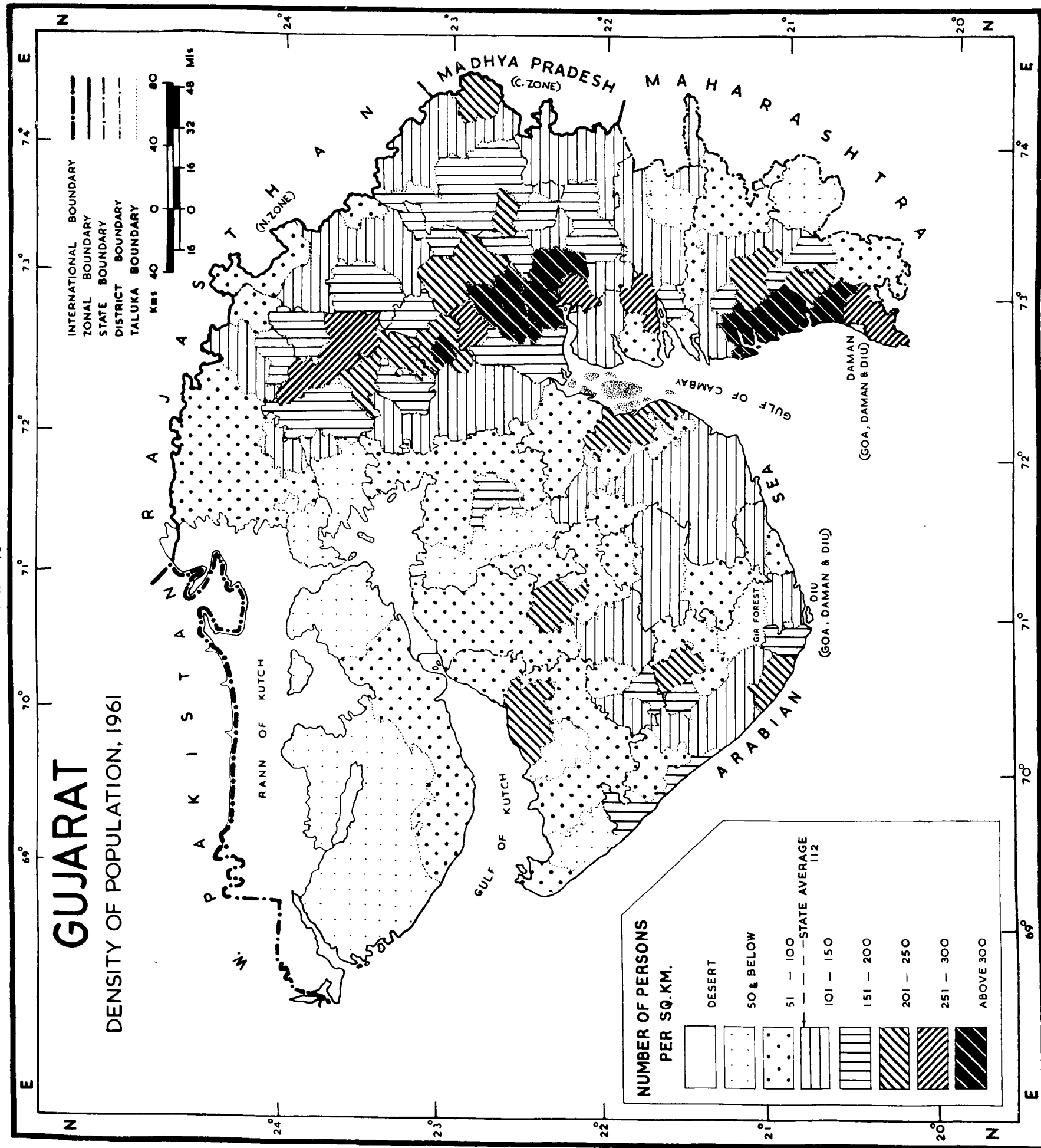
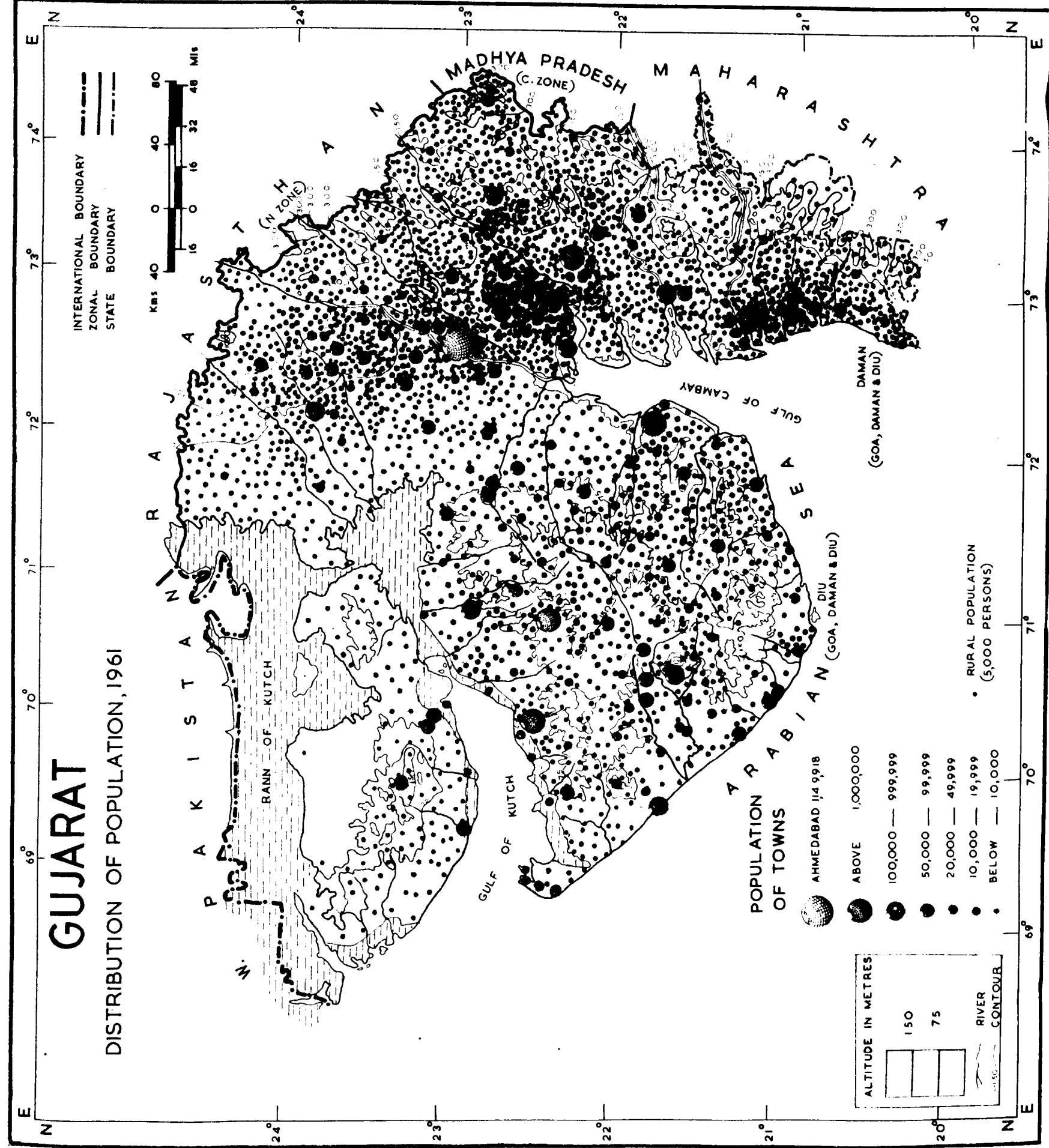
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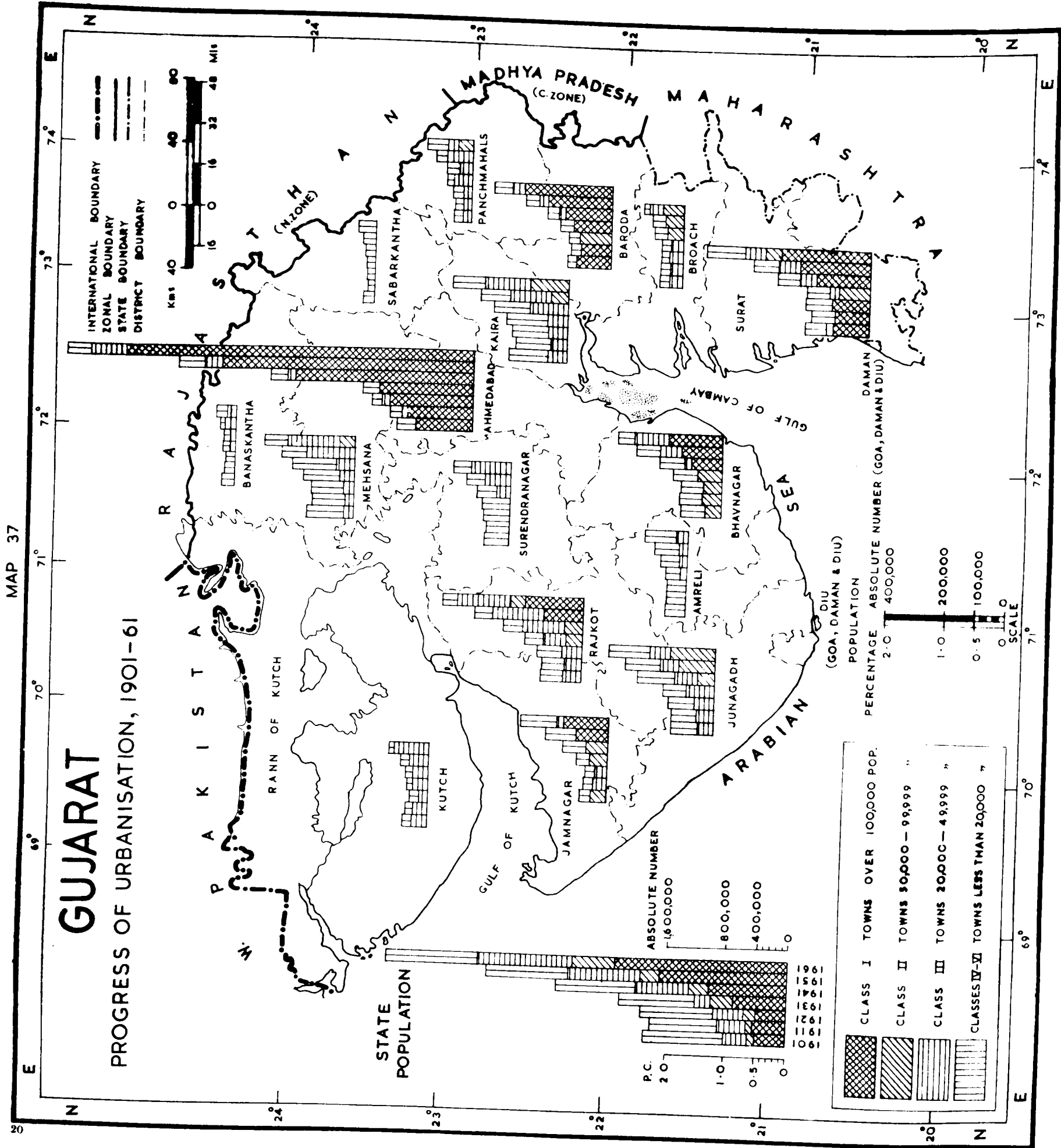






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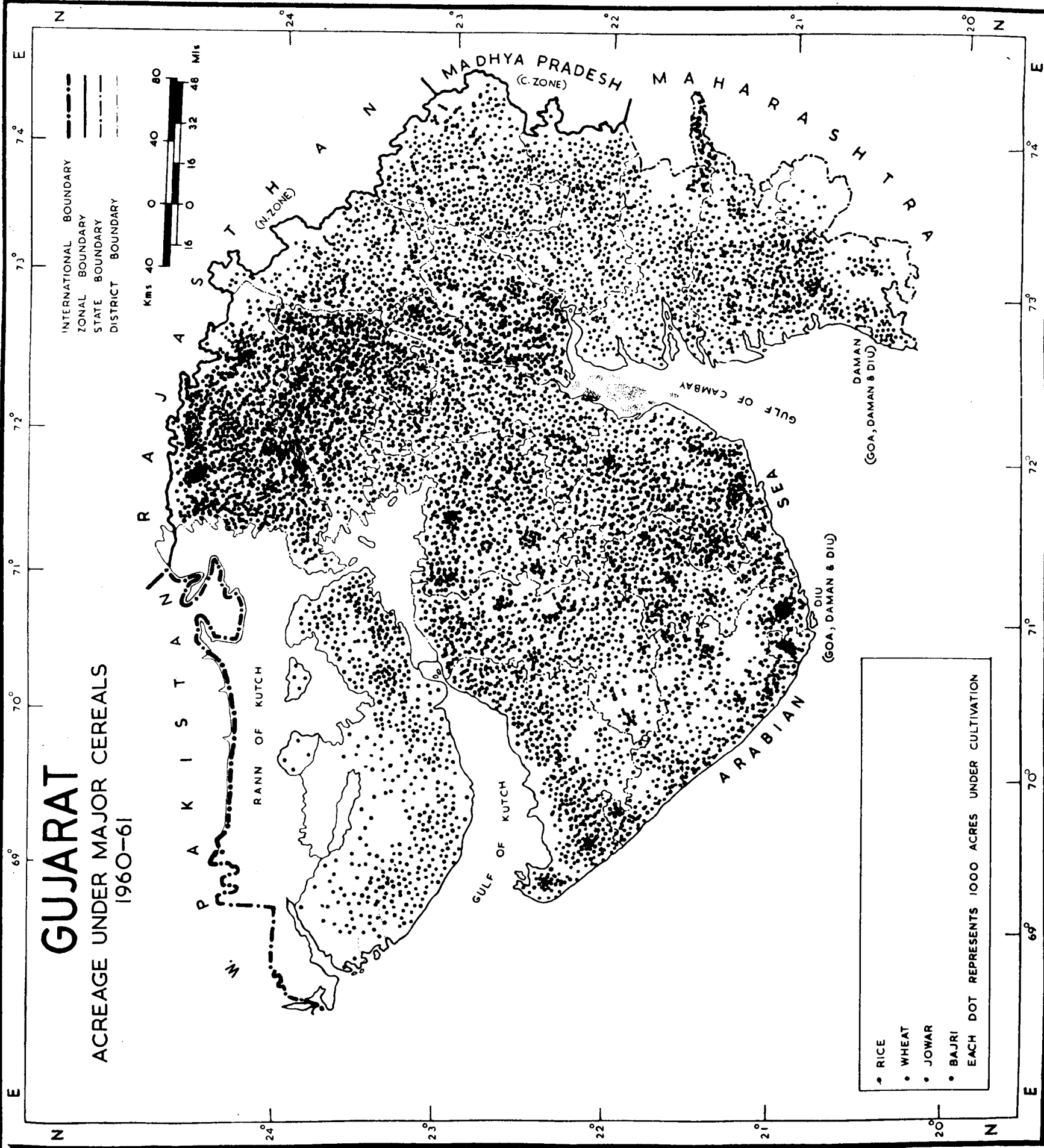




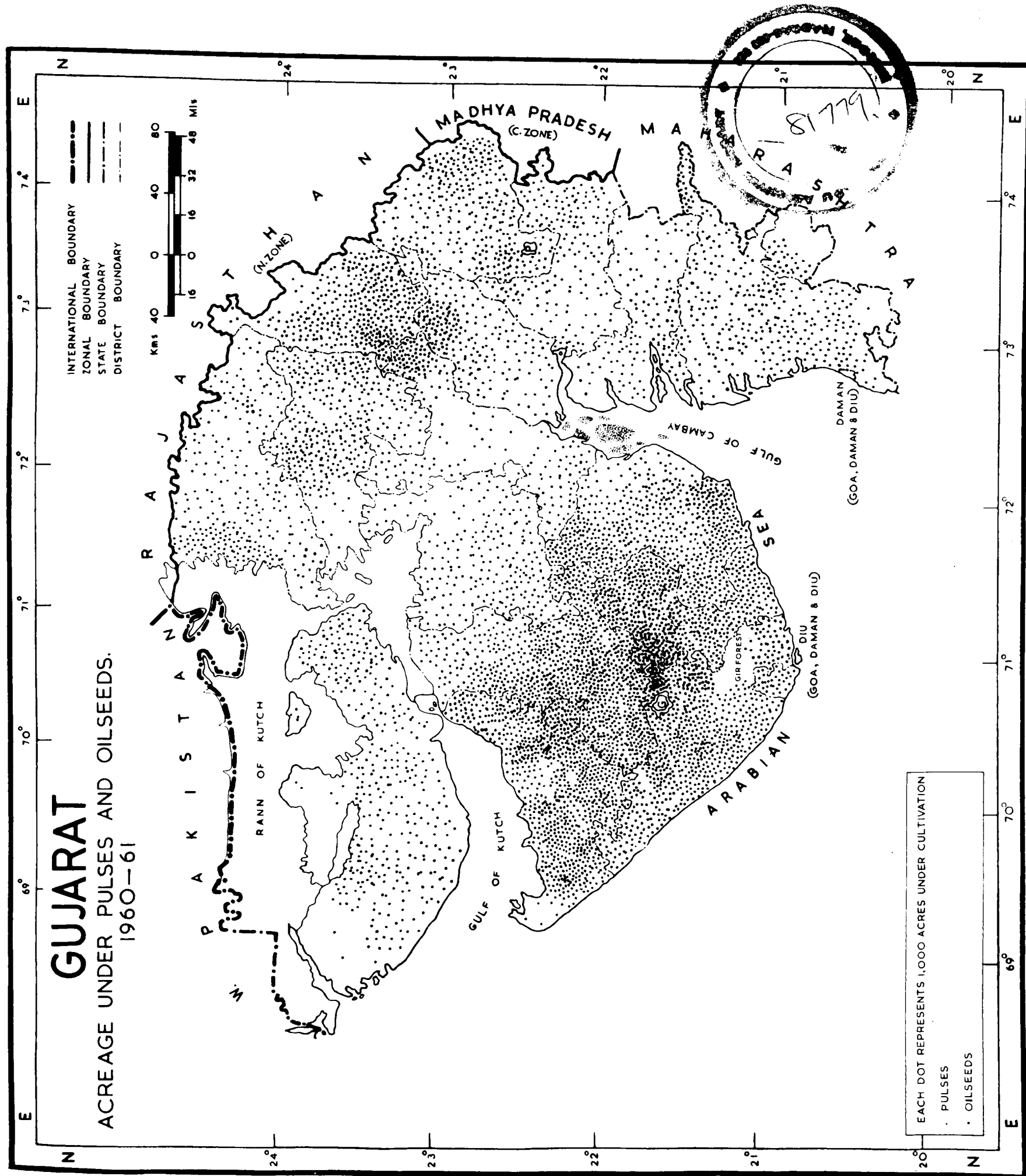
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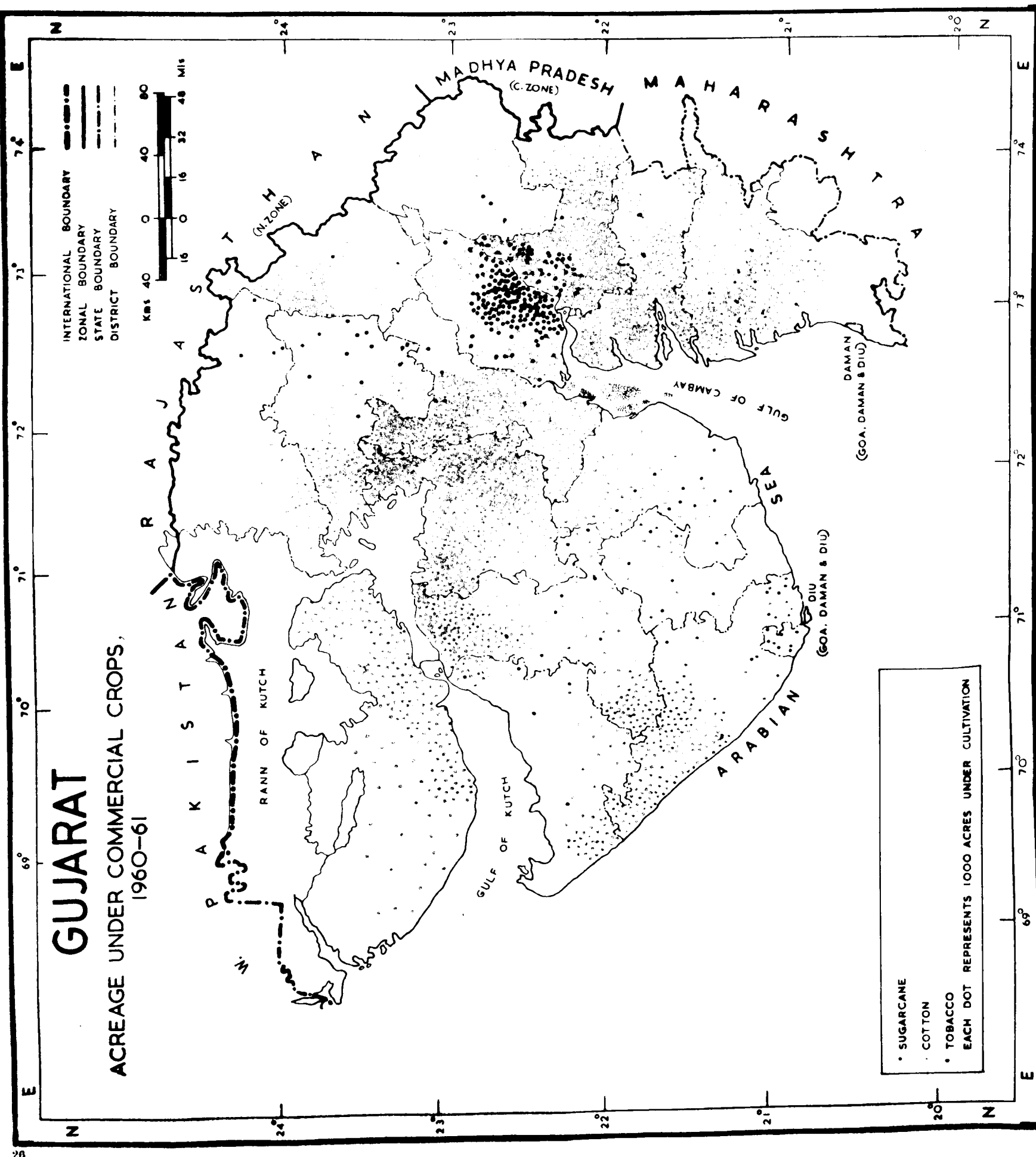
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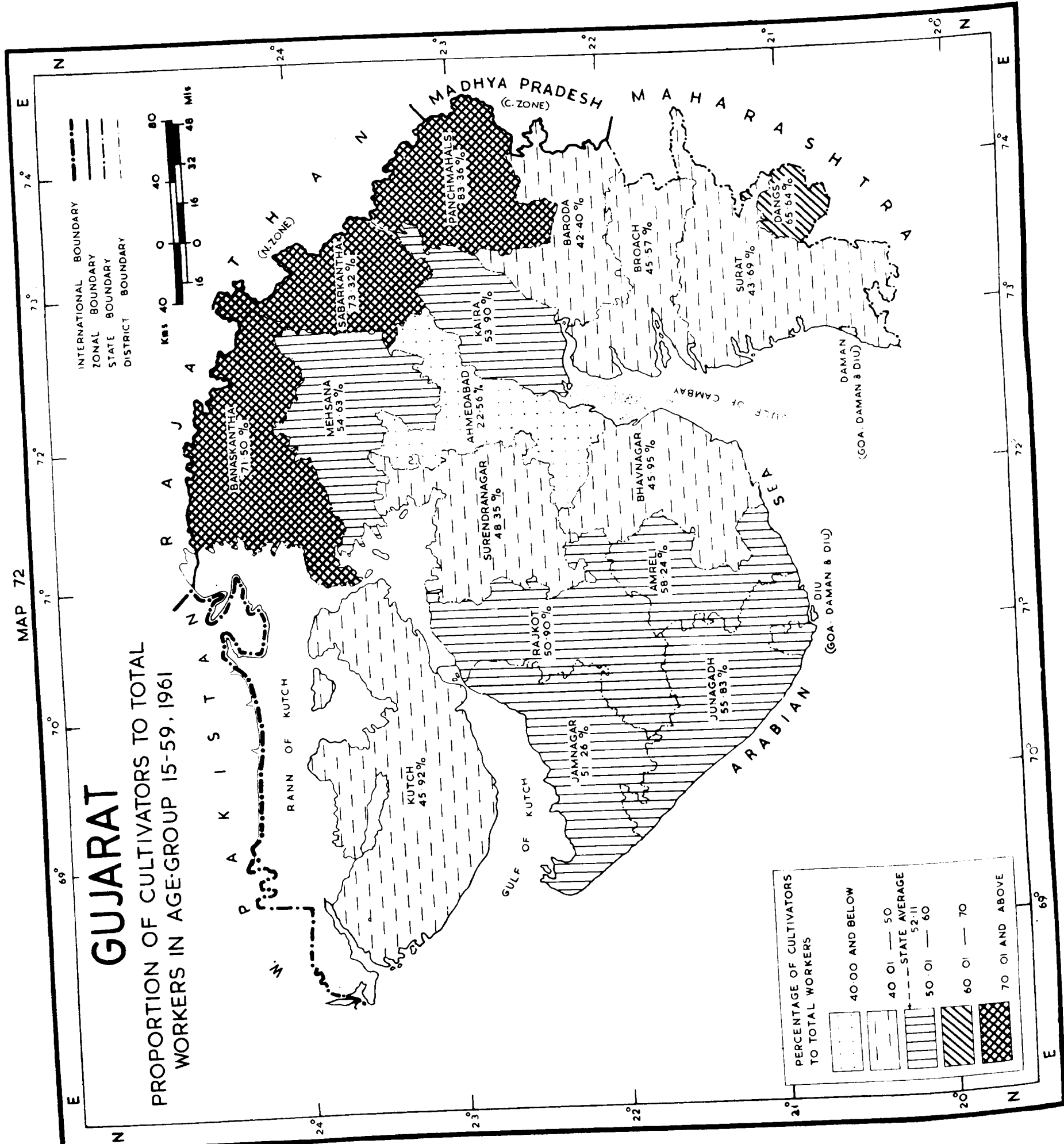


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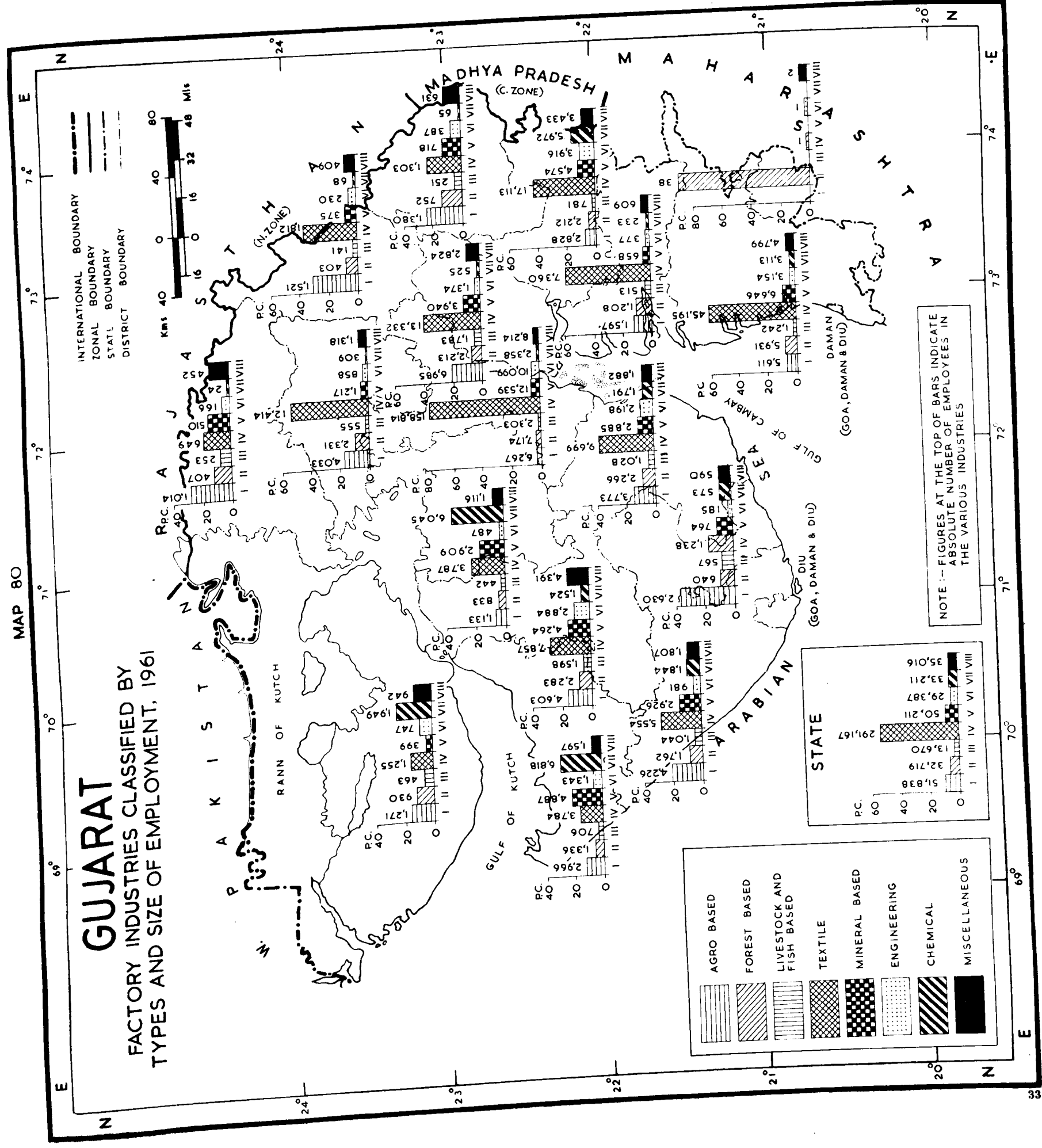
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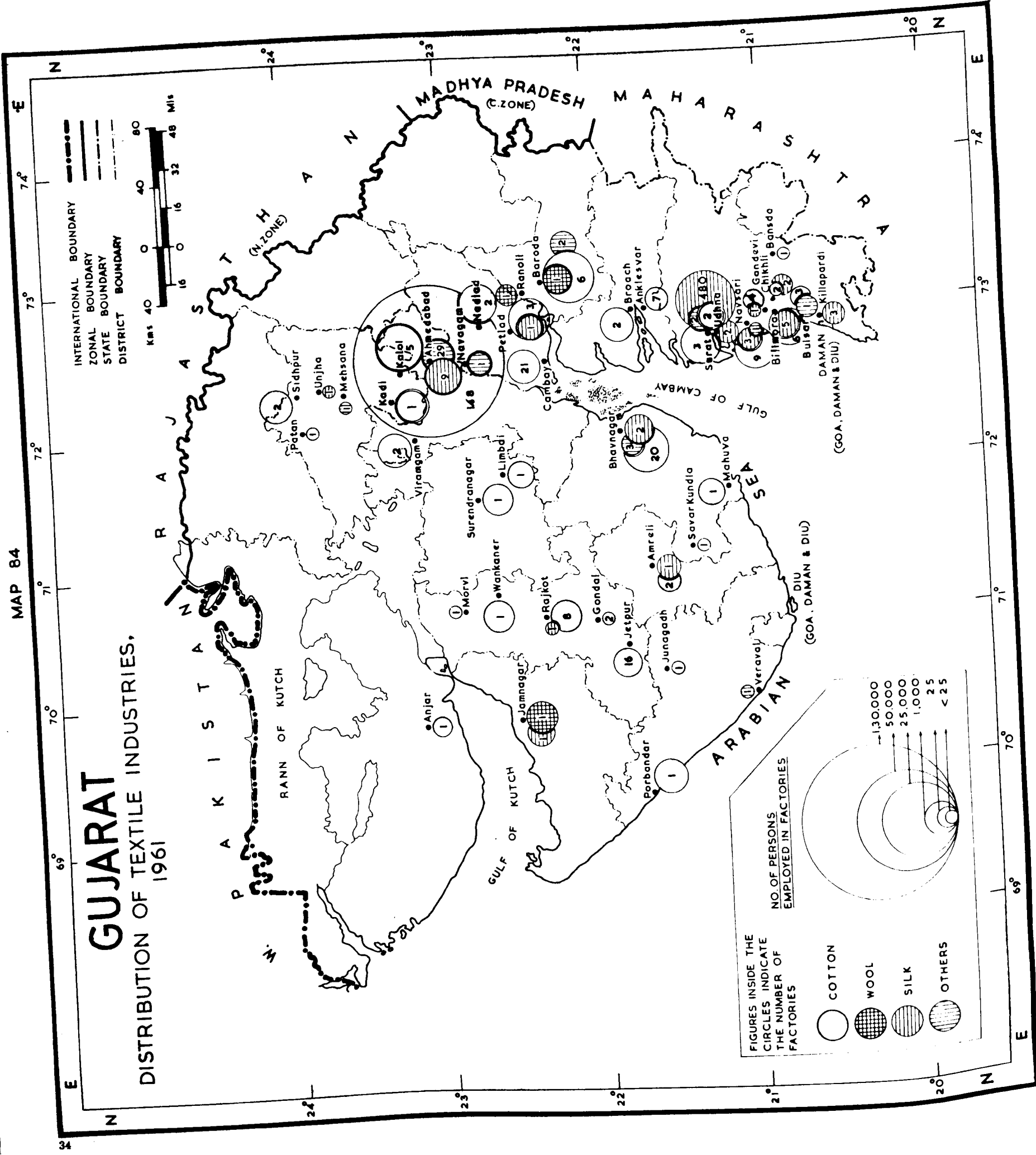
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NOTE: FIGURES AT THE TOP OF BARS INDICATE ABSOLUTE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

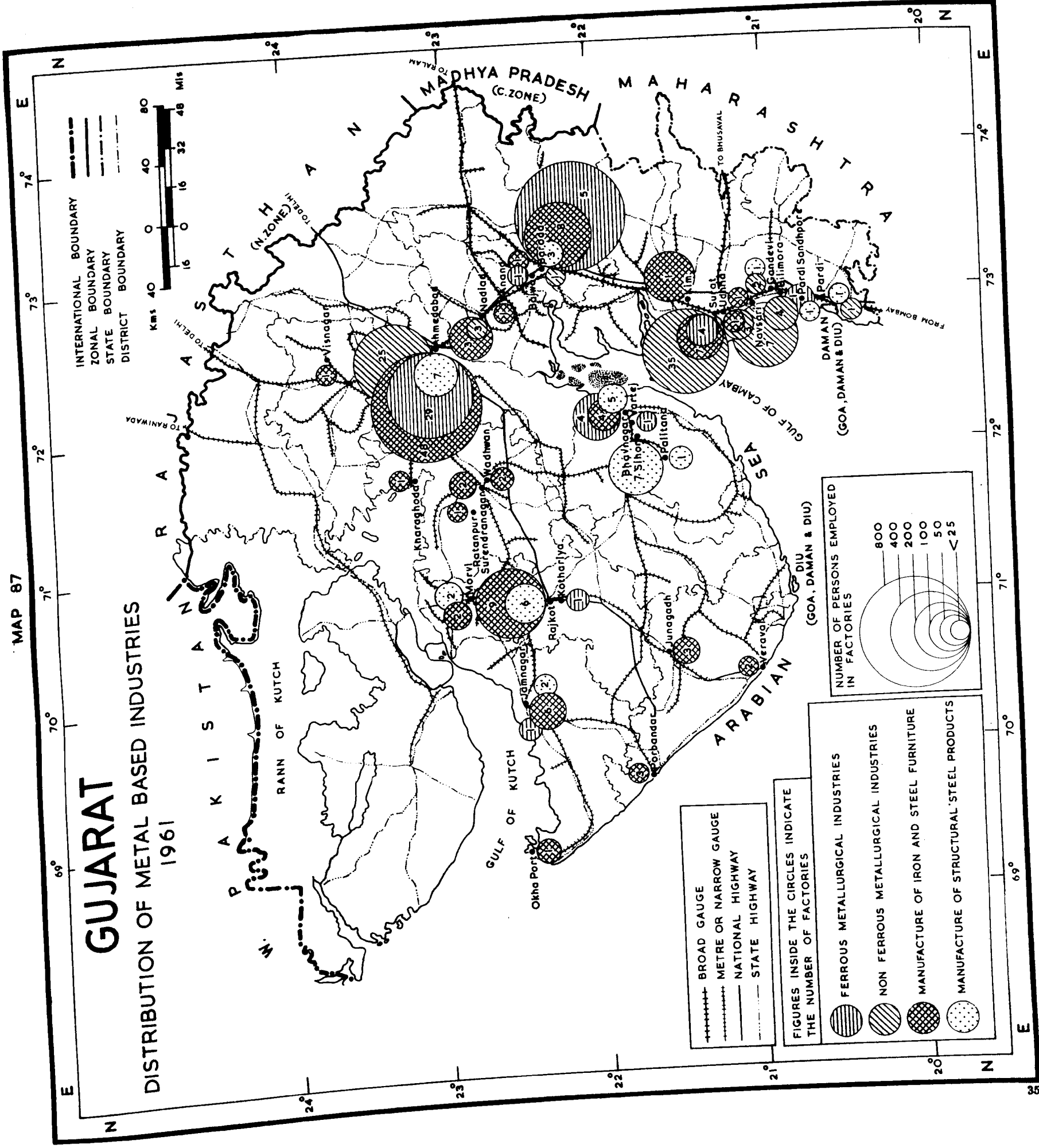
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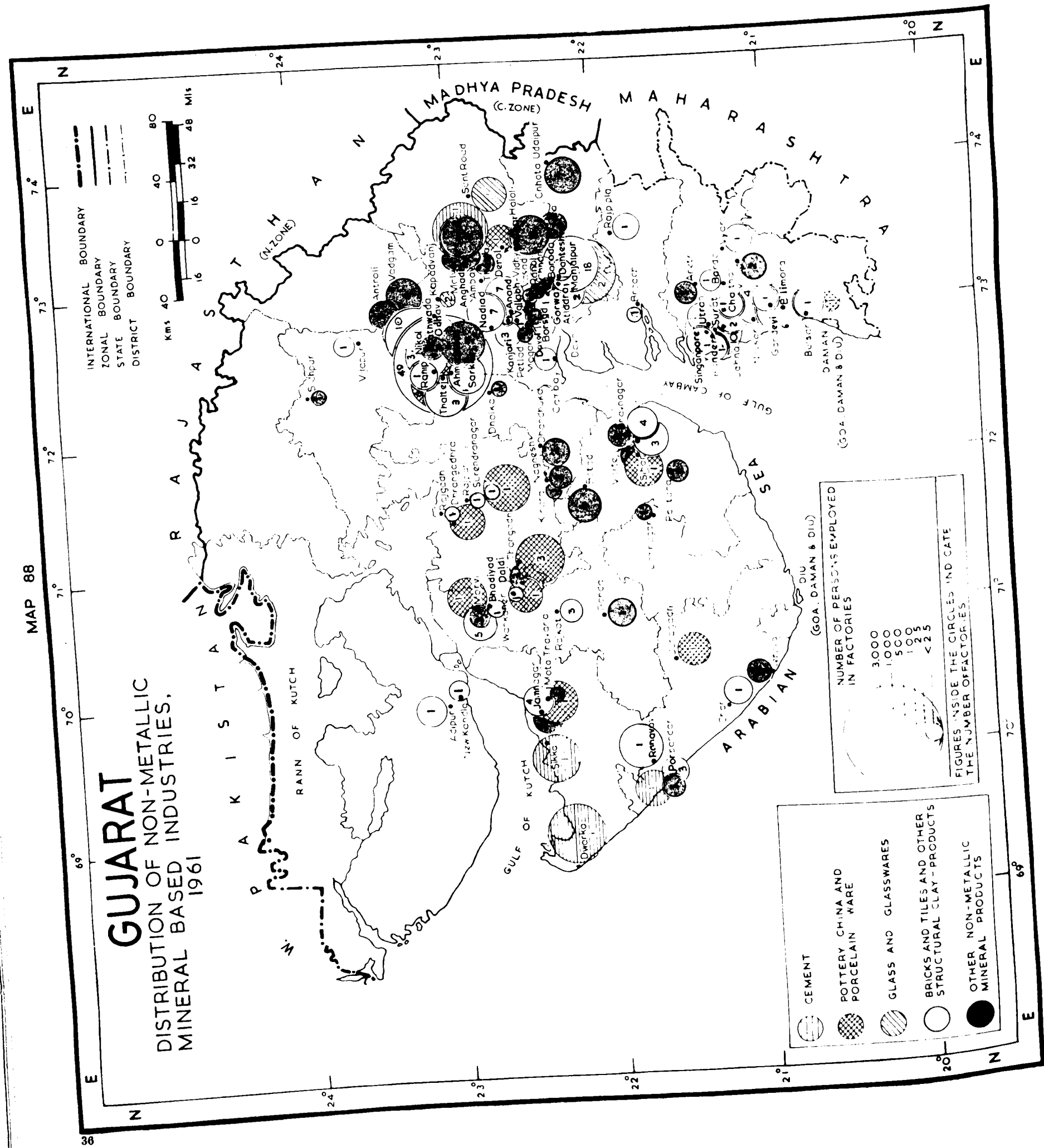
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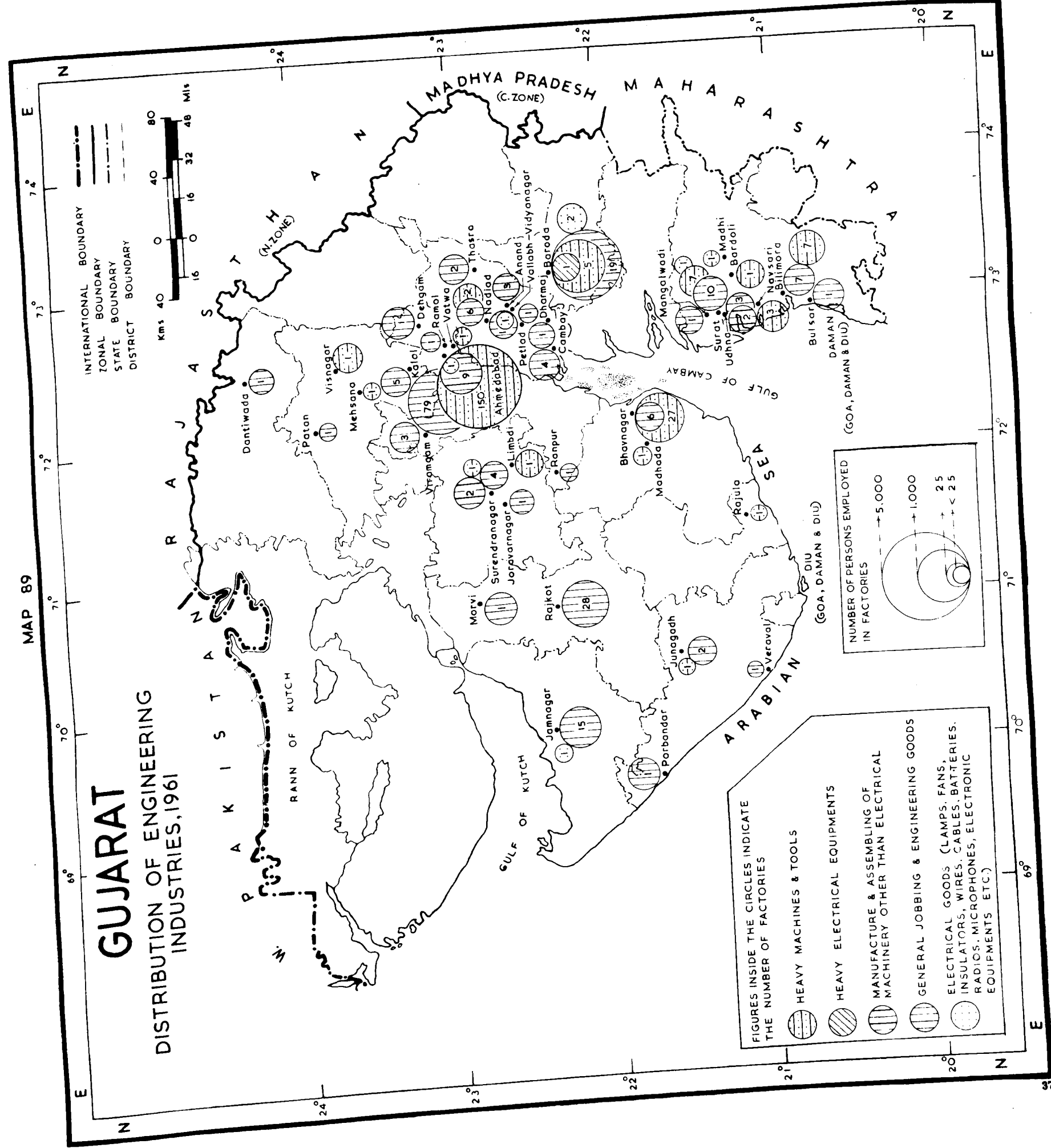
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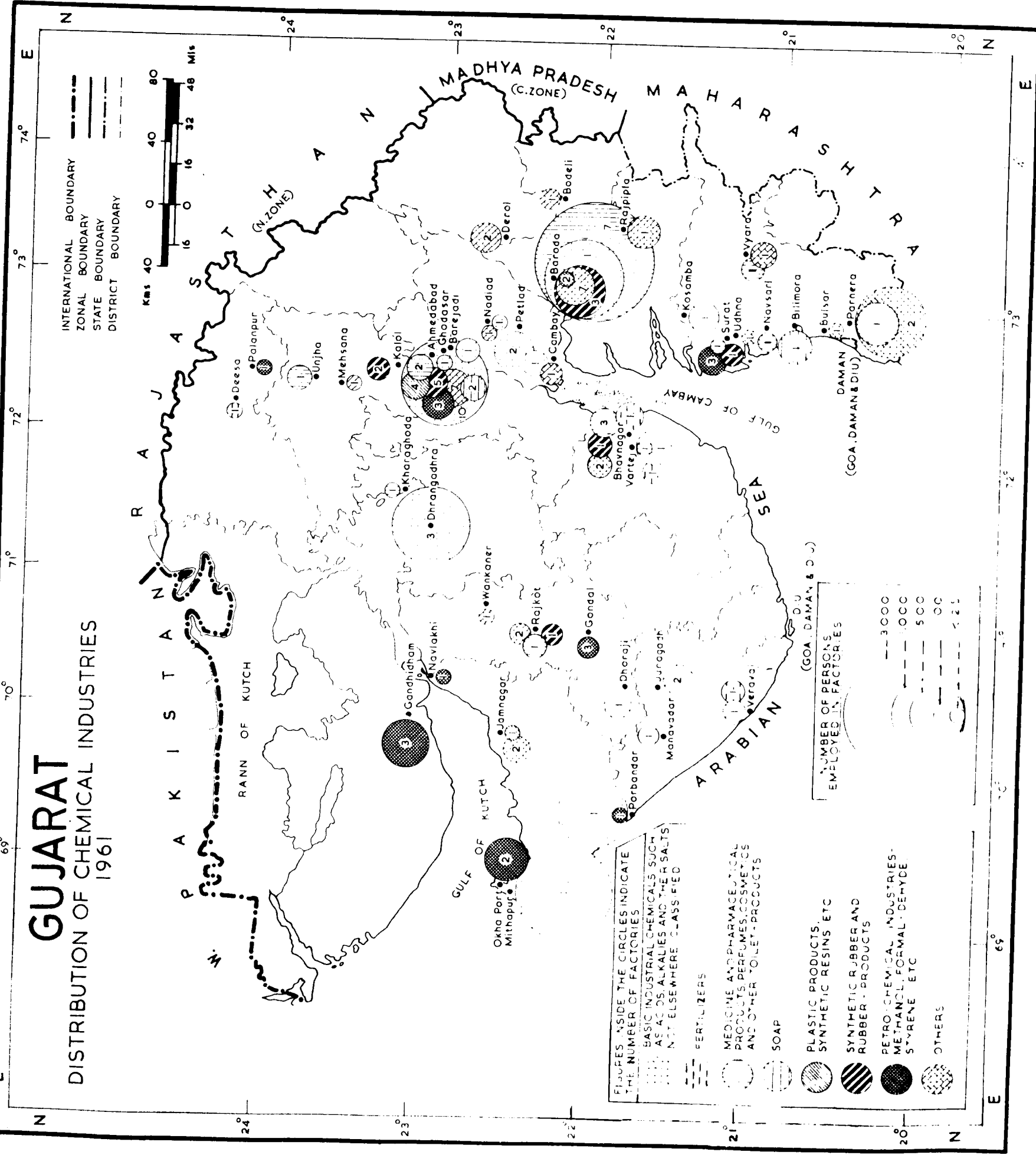
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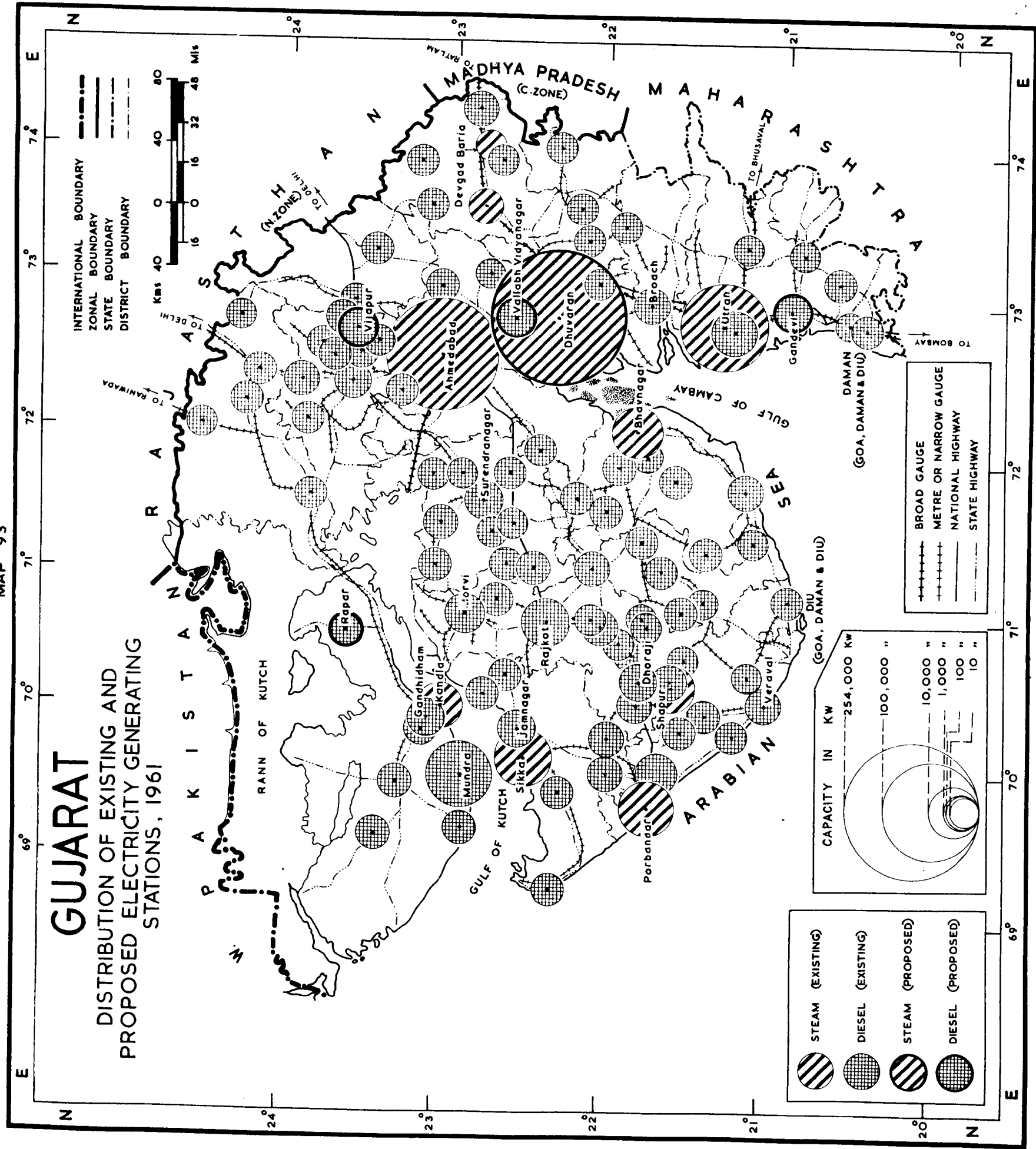
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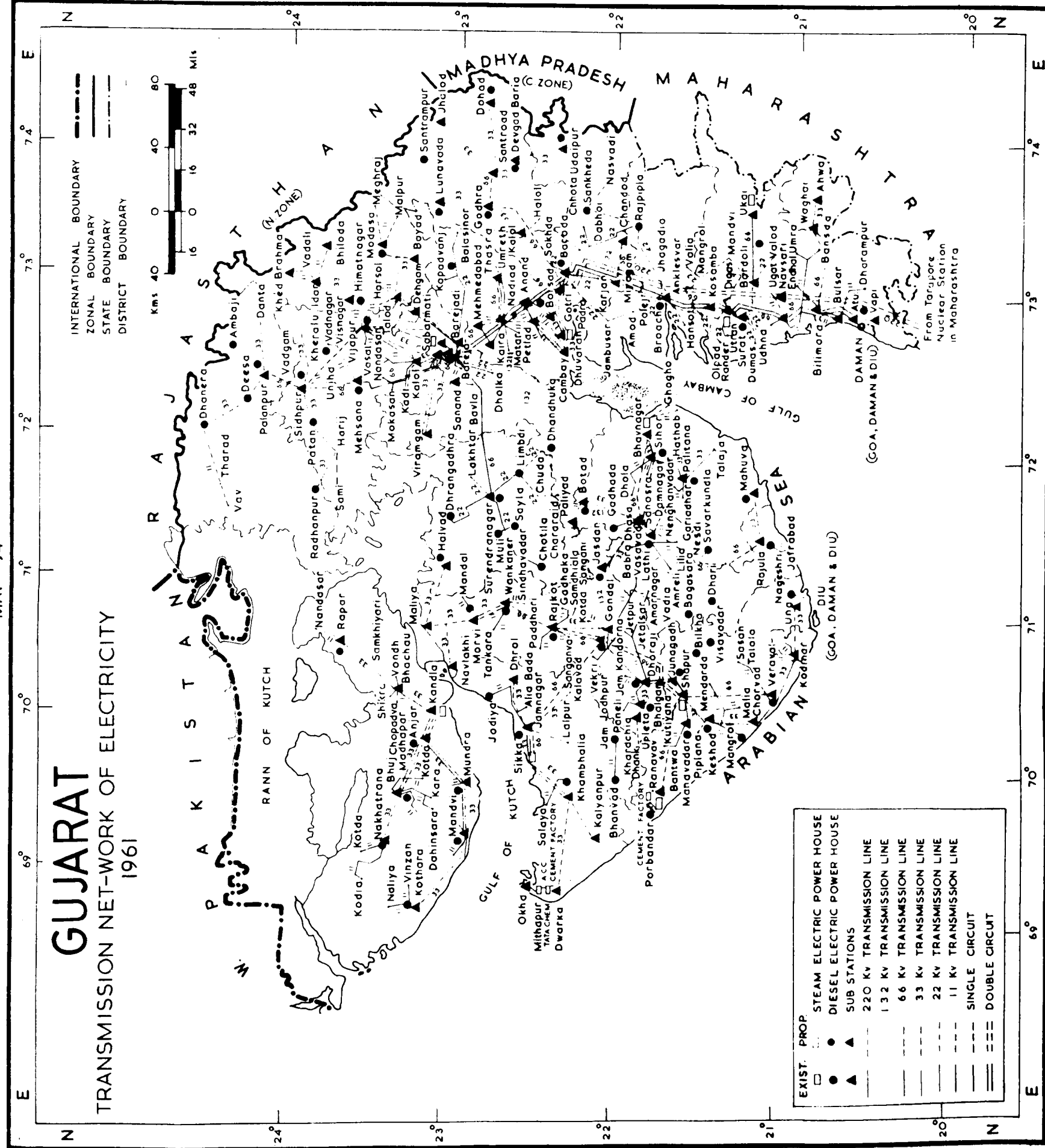
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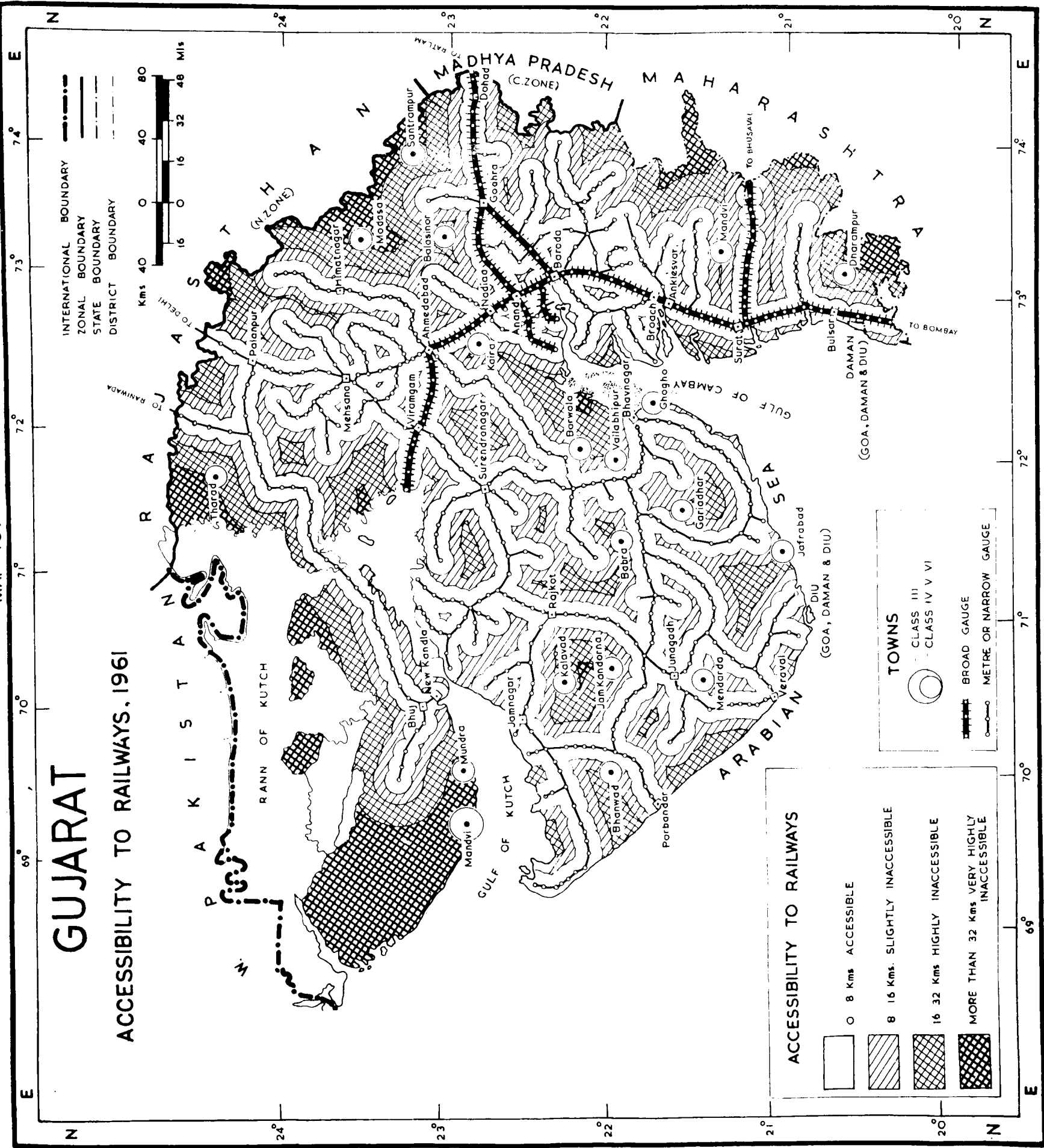
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GUJARAT

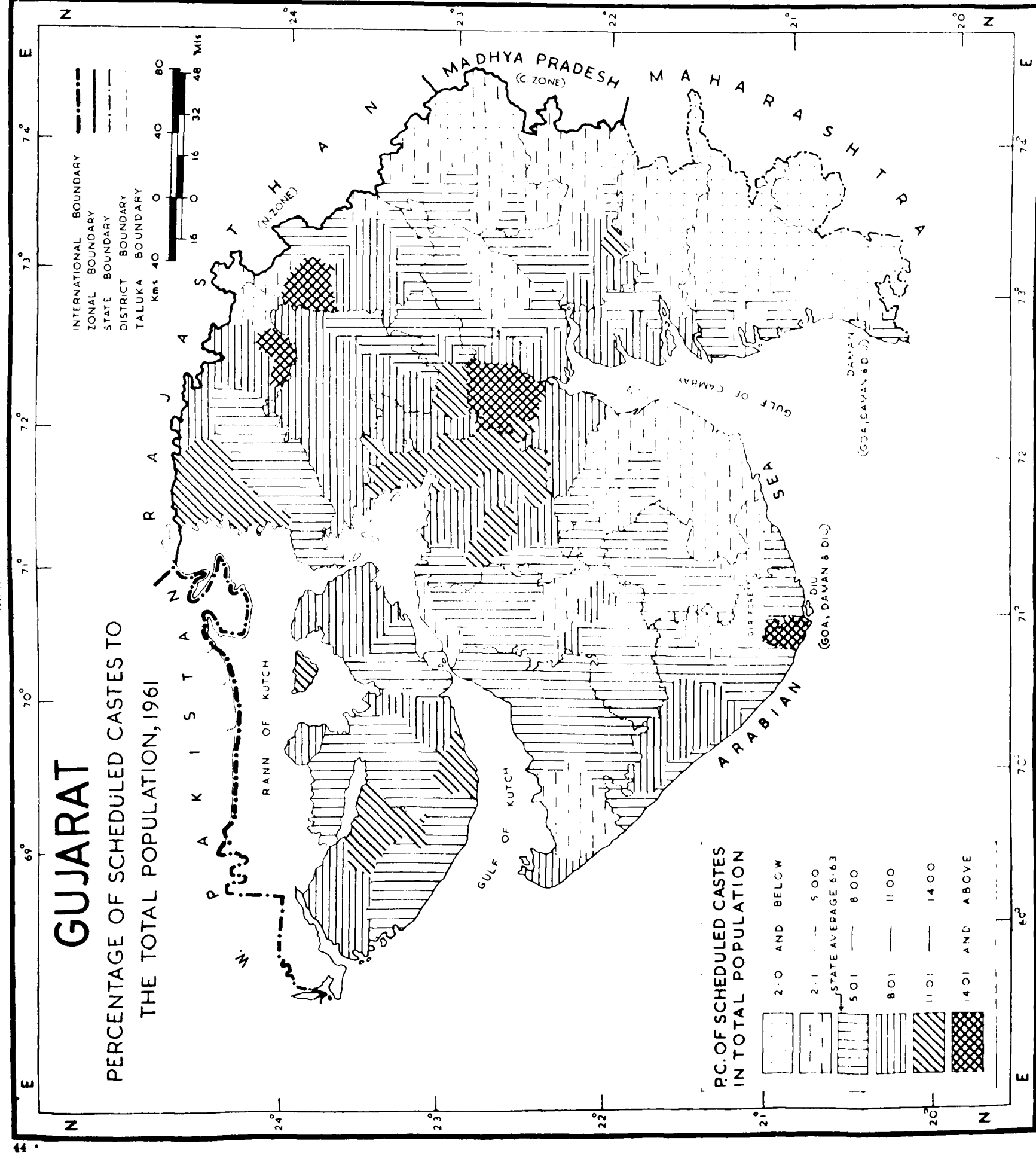
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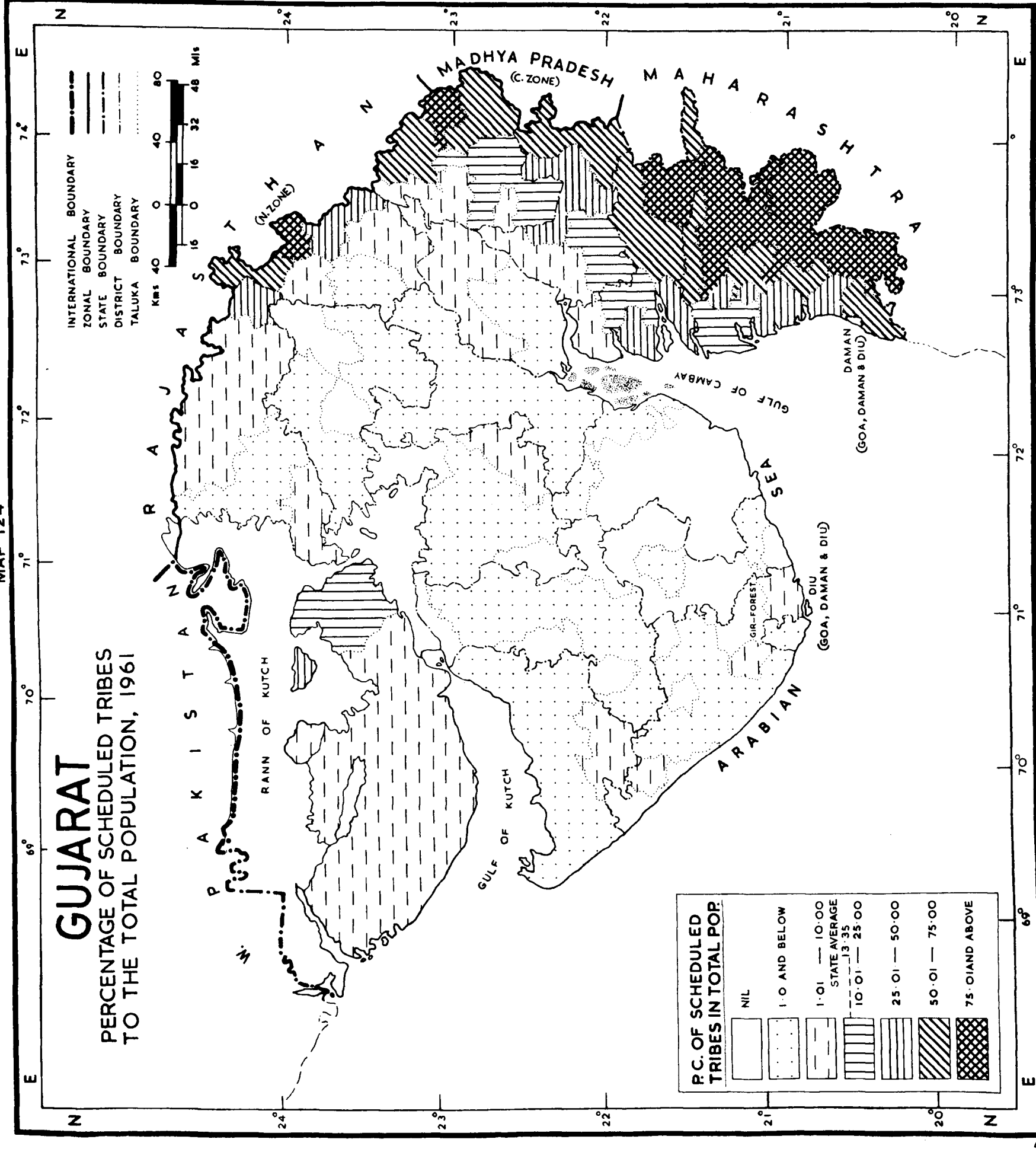


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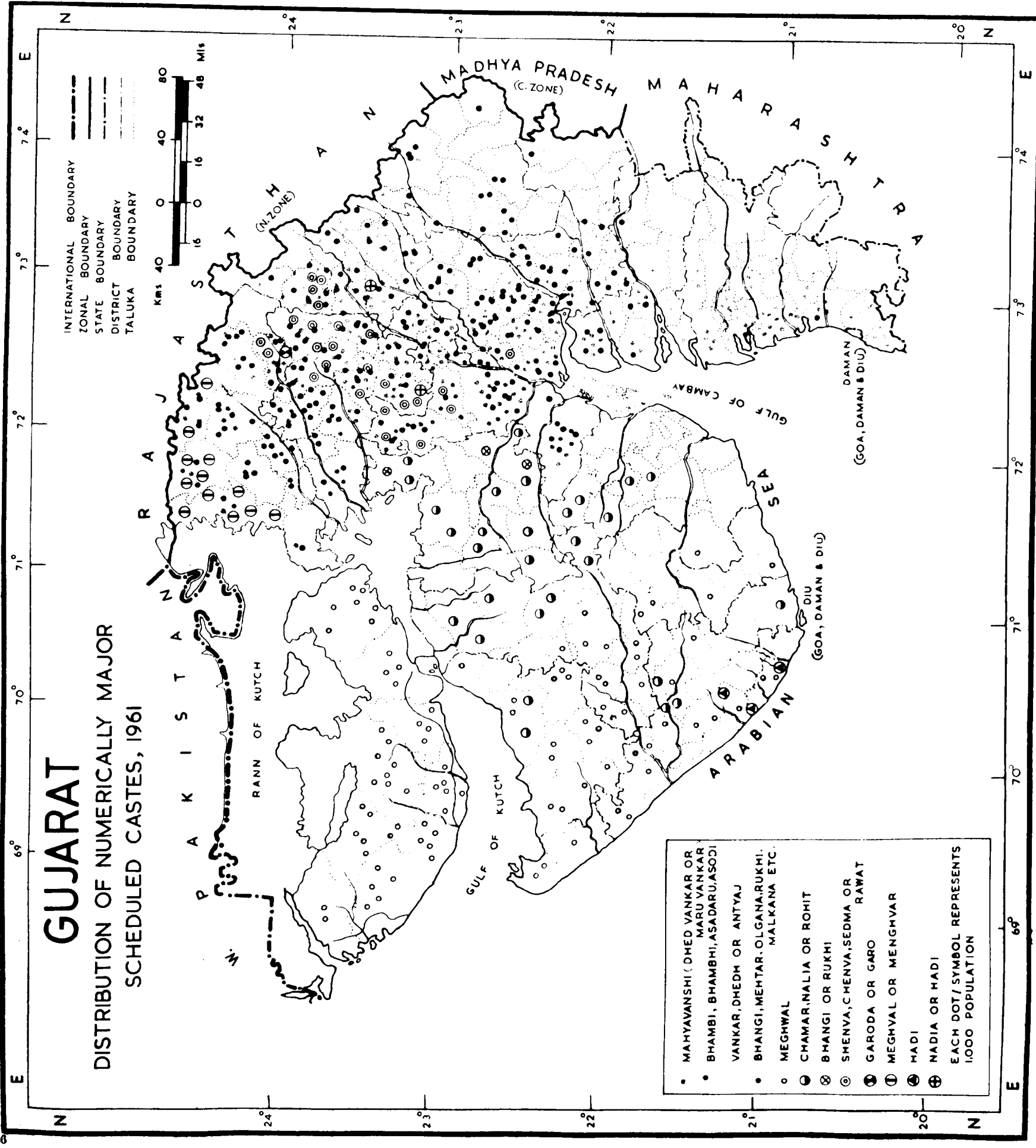
MAP 123



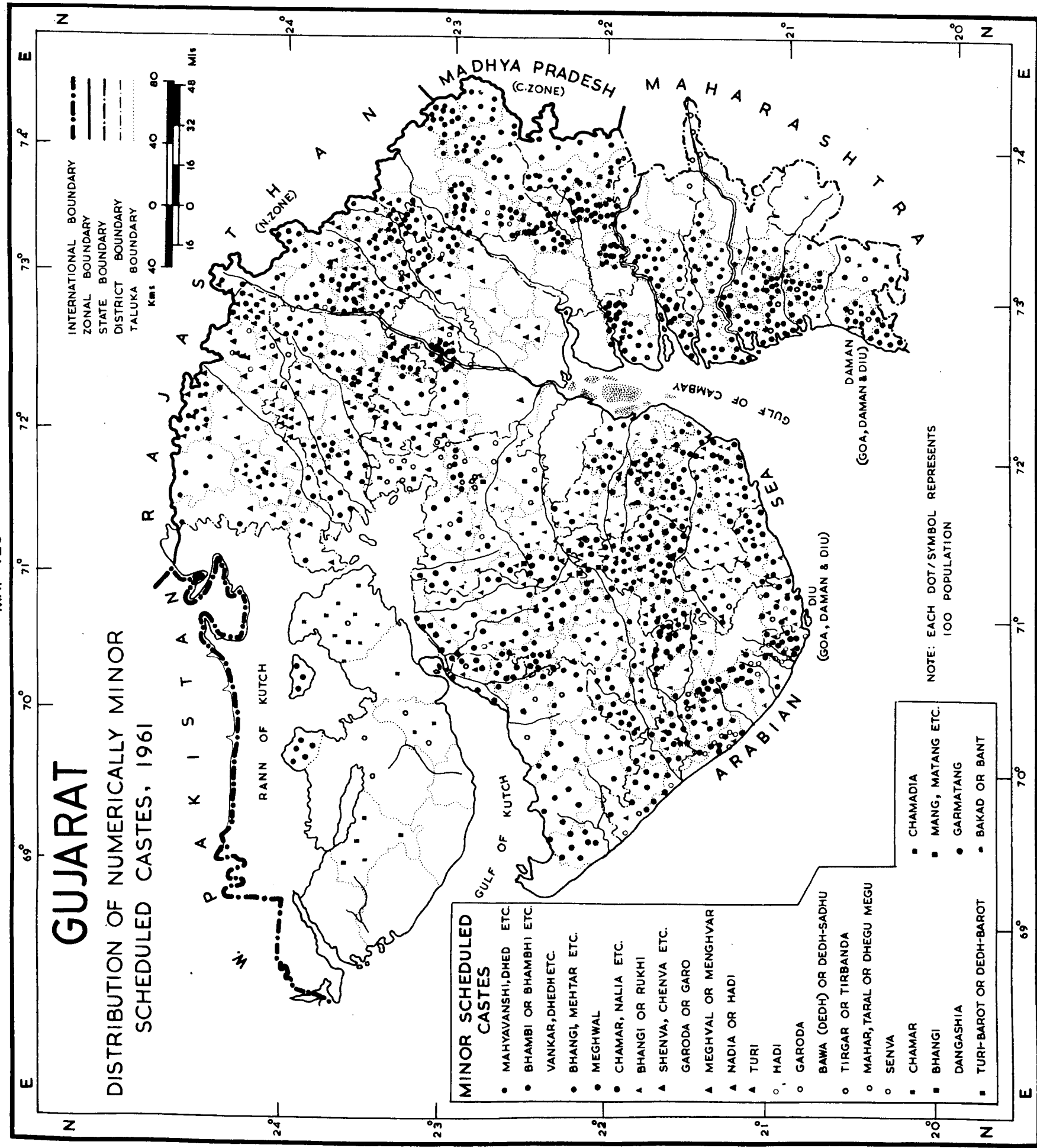
MAP 124



GUJARAT

DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MAJOR
SCHEDULED CASTES, 1961

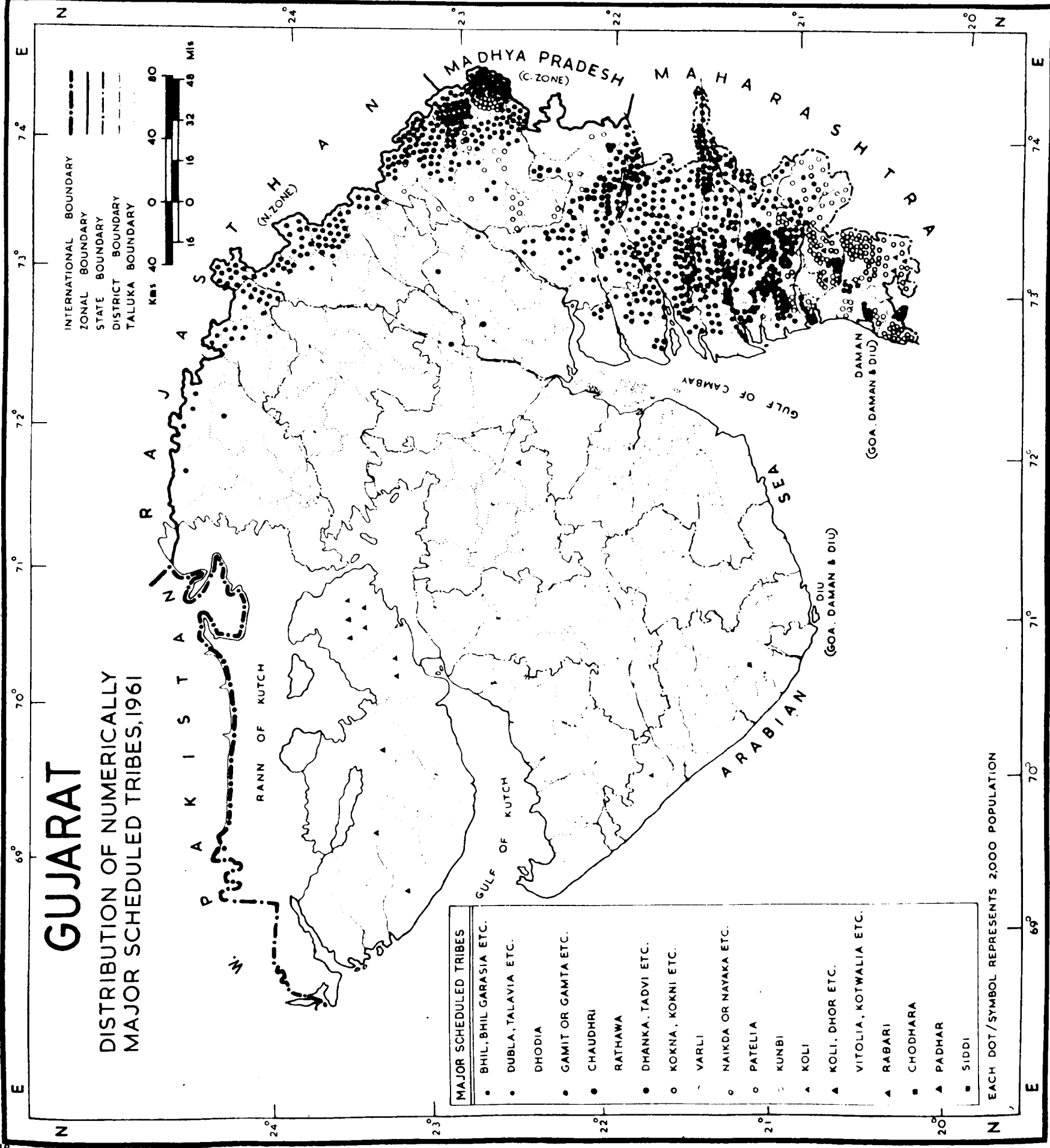
GUJARAT

DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MINOR
SCHEDULED CASTES, 1961

MAP 127

GUJARAT

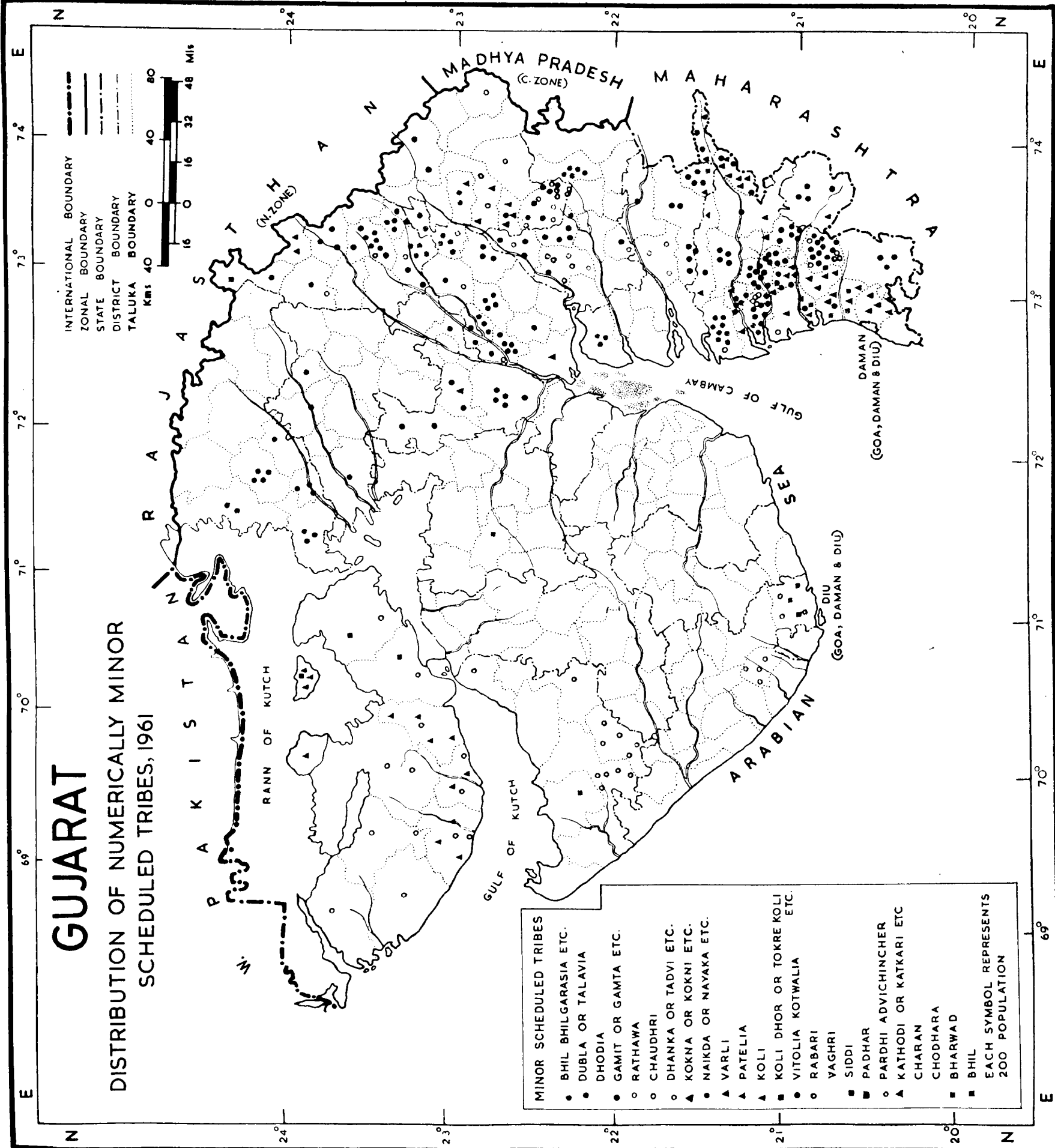
DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY
MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1961



MAP 128

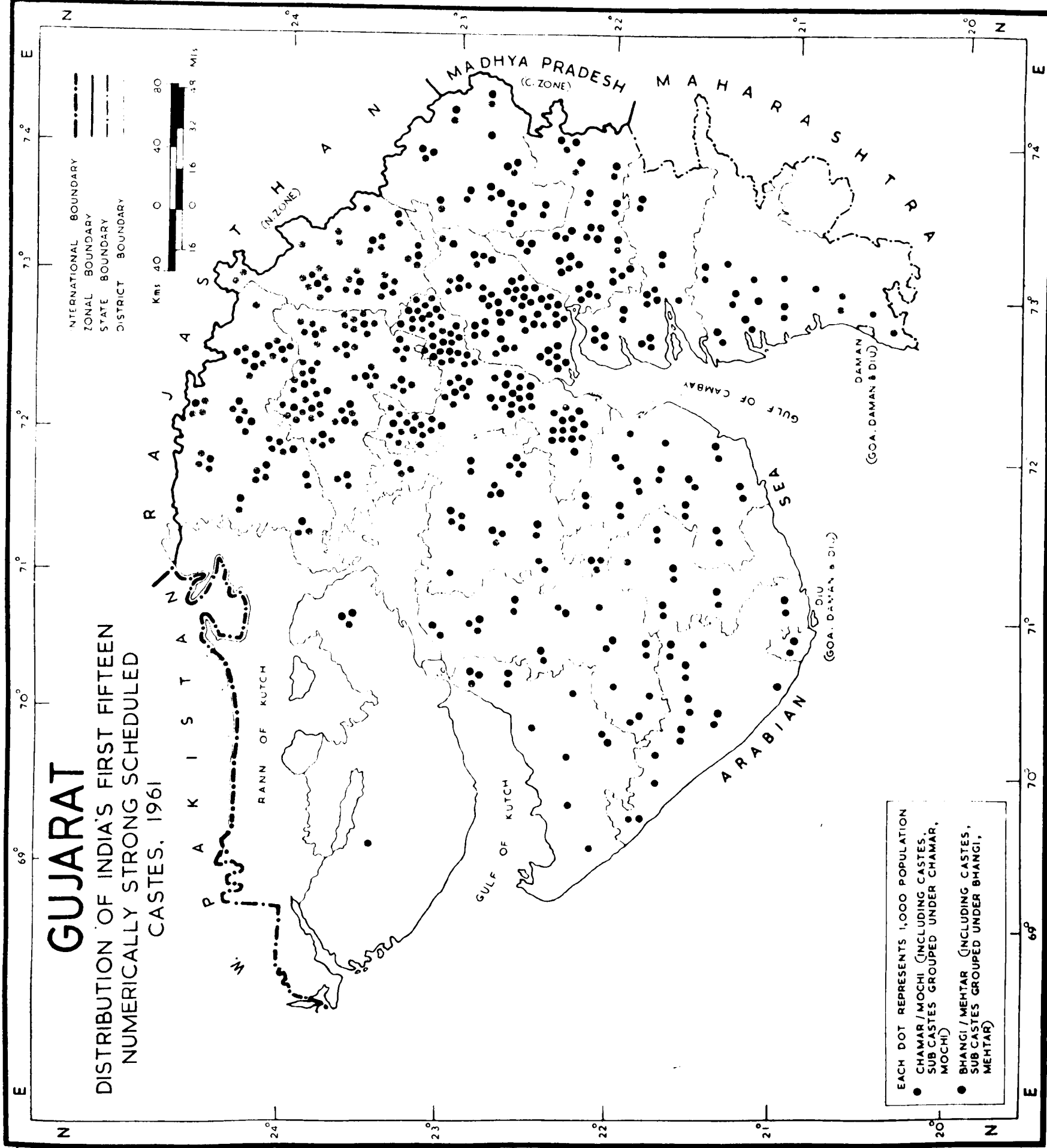
GUJARAT

DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MINOR
SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1961



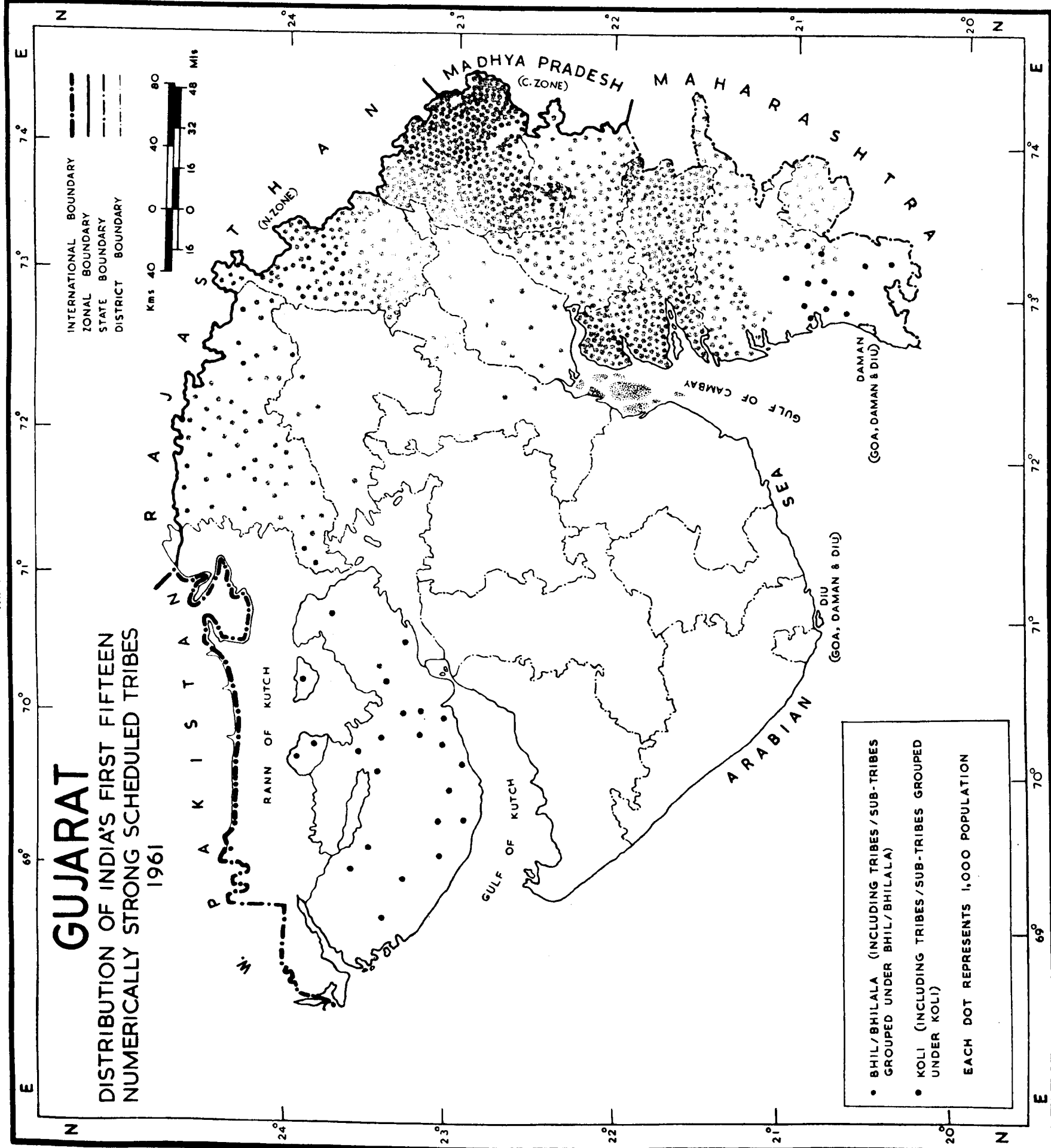
GUJARAT

DISTRIBUTION OF INDIA'S FIRST FIFTEEN
NUMERICALLY STRONG SCHEDULED
CASTES, 1961



GUJARAT

DISTRIBUTION OF INDIA'S FIRST FIFTEEN
NUMERICALLY STRONG SCHEDULED TRIBES
1961

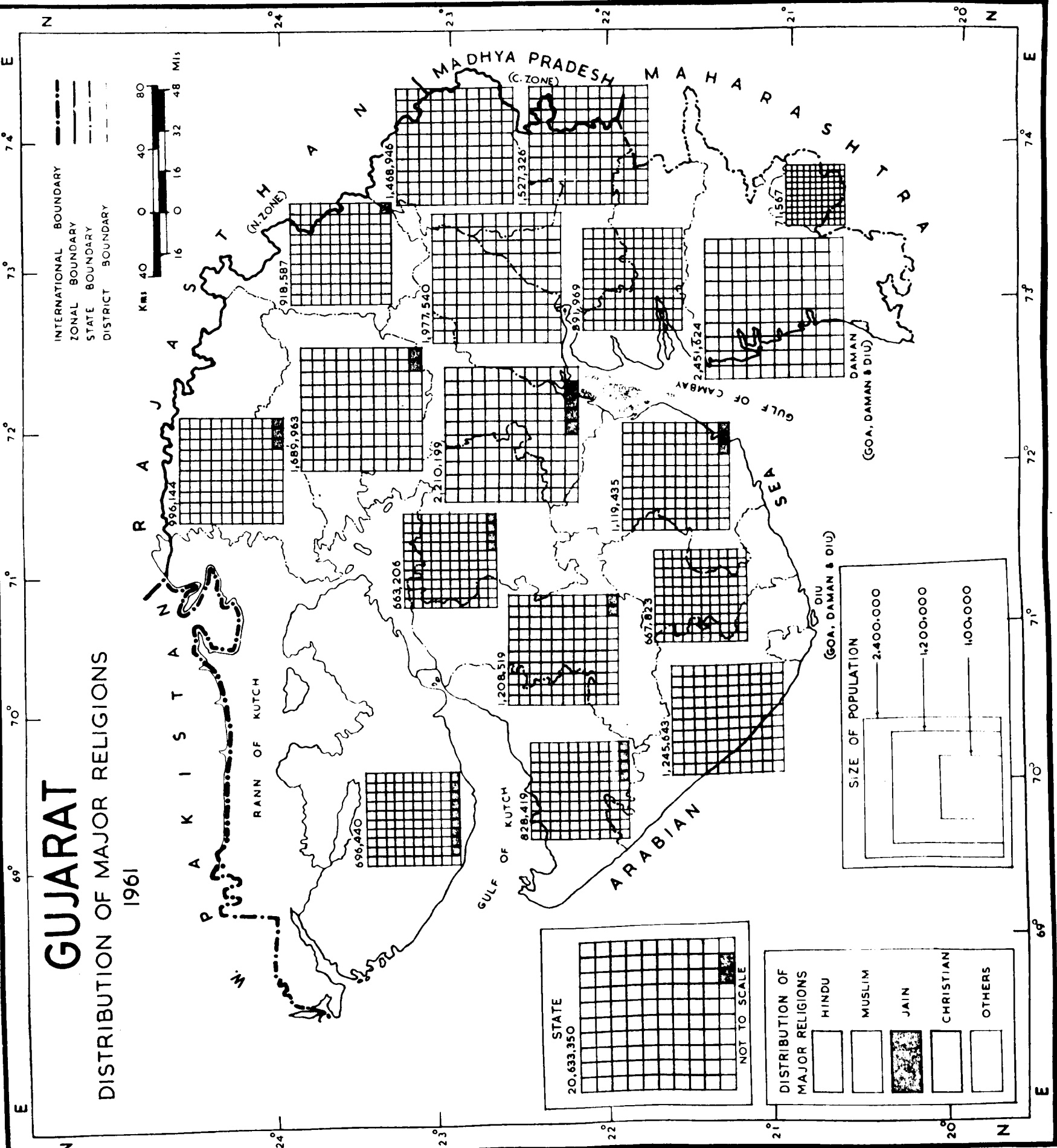


MAP 131

GUJARAT

DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR RELIGIONS

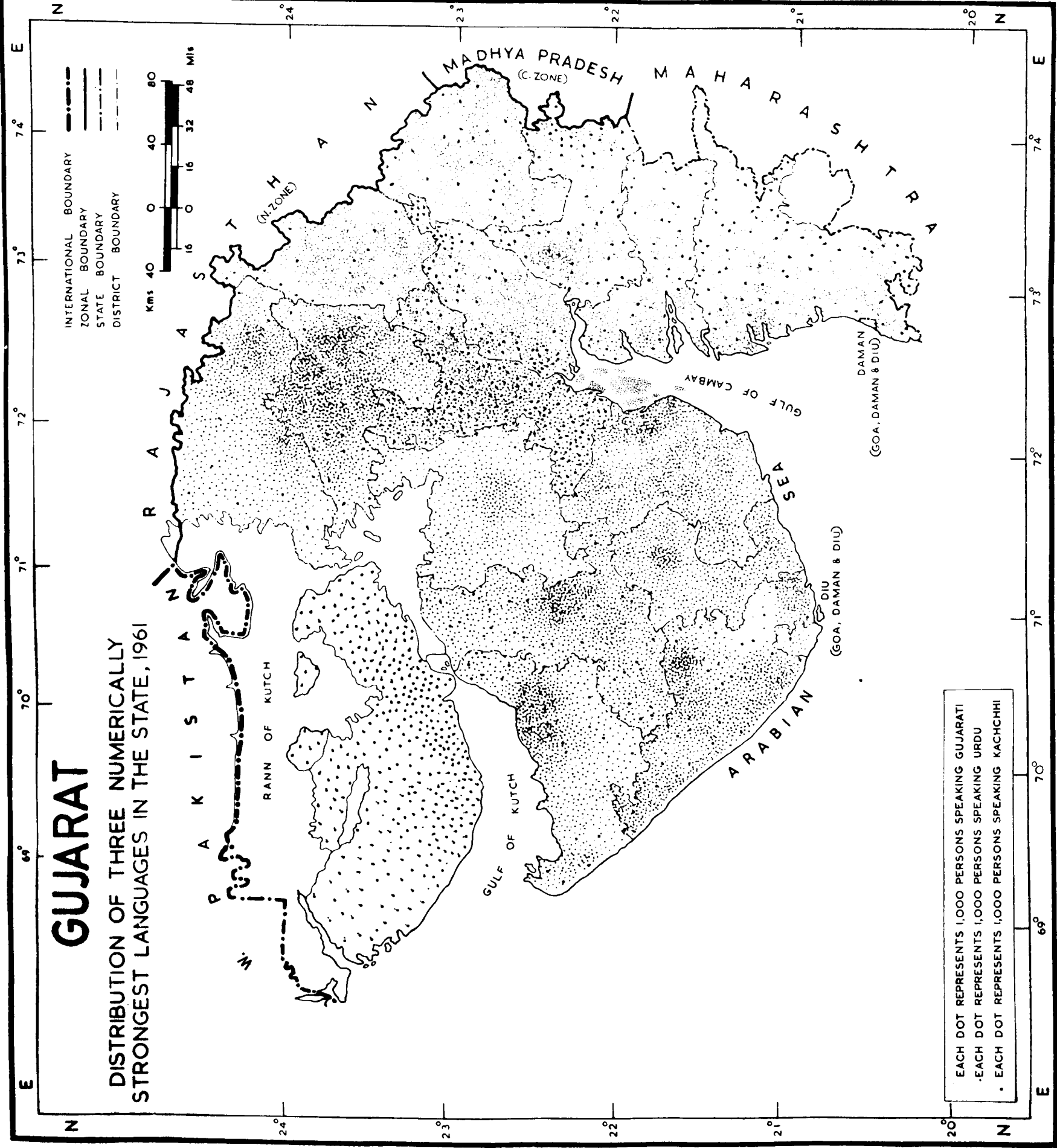
1961



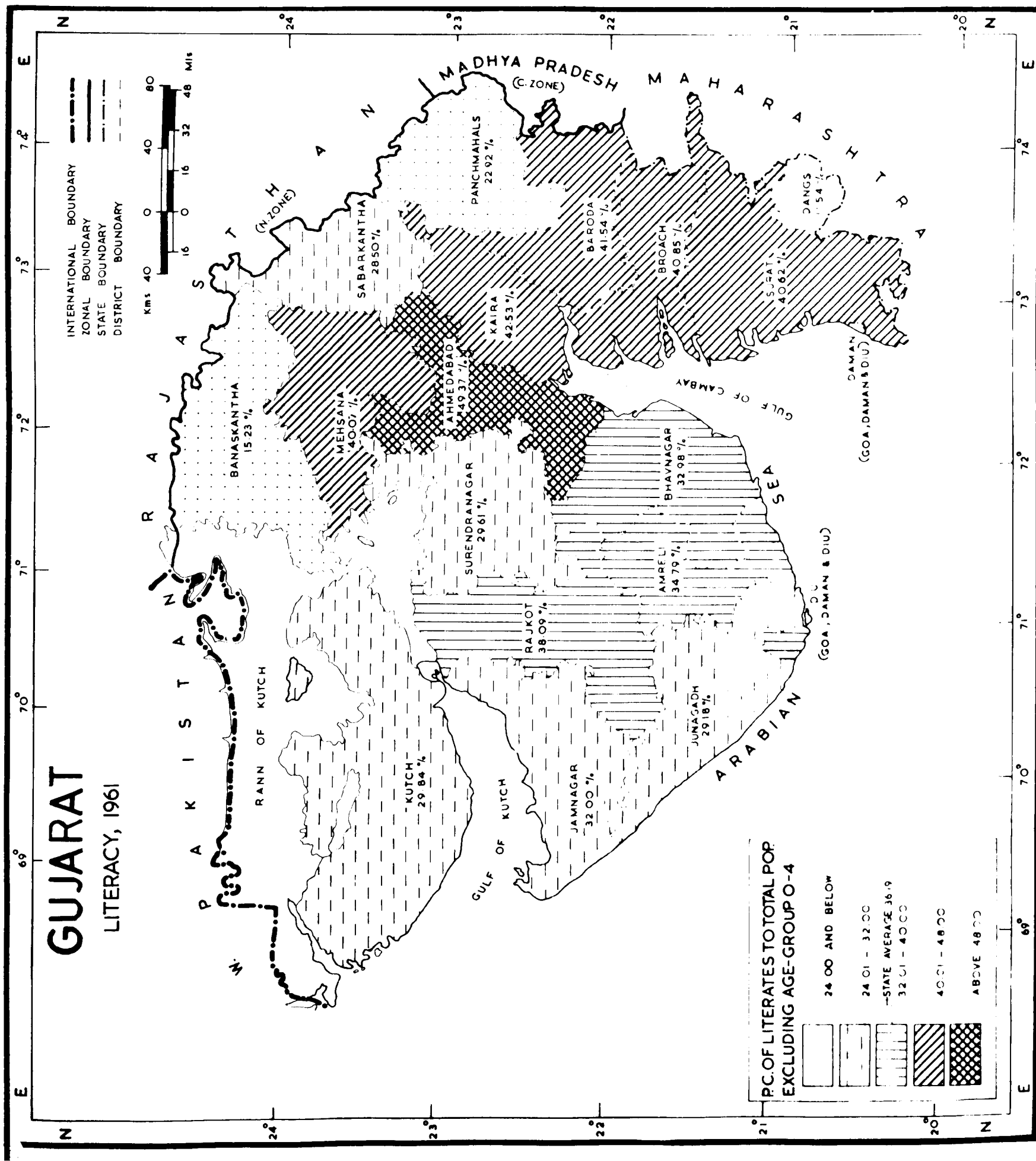
MAP 133

GUJARAT

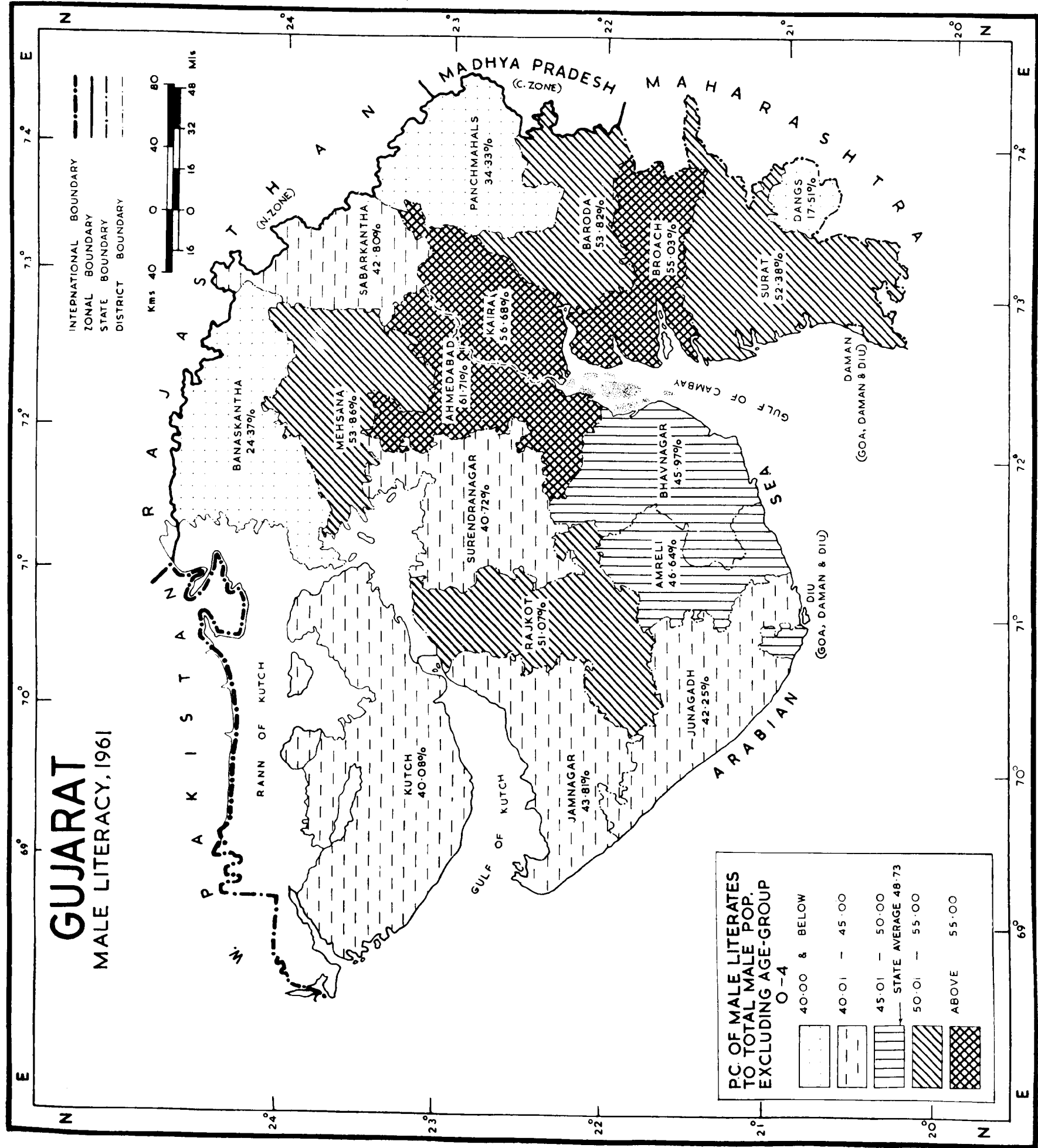
DISTRIBUTION OF THREE NUMERICALLY STRONGEST LANGUAGES IN THE STATE, 1961



MAP 135



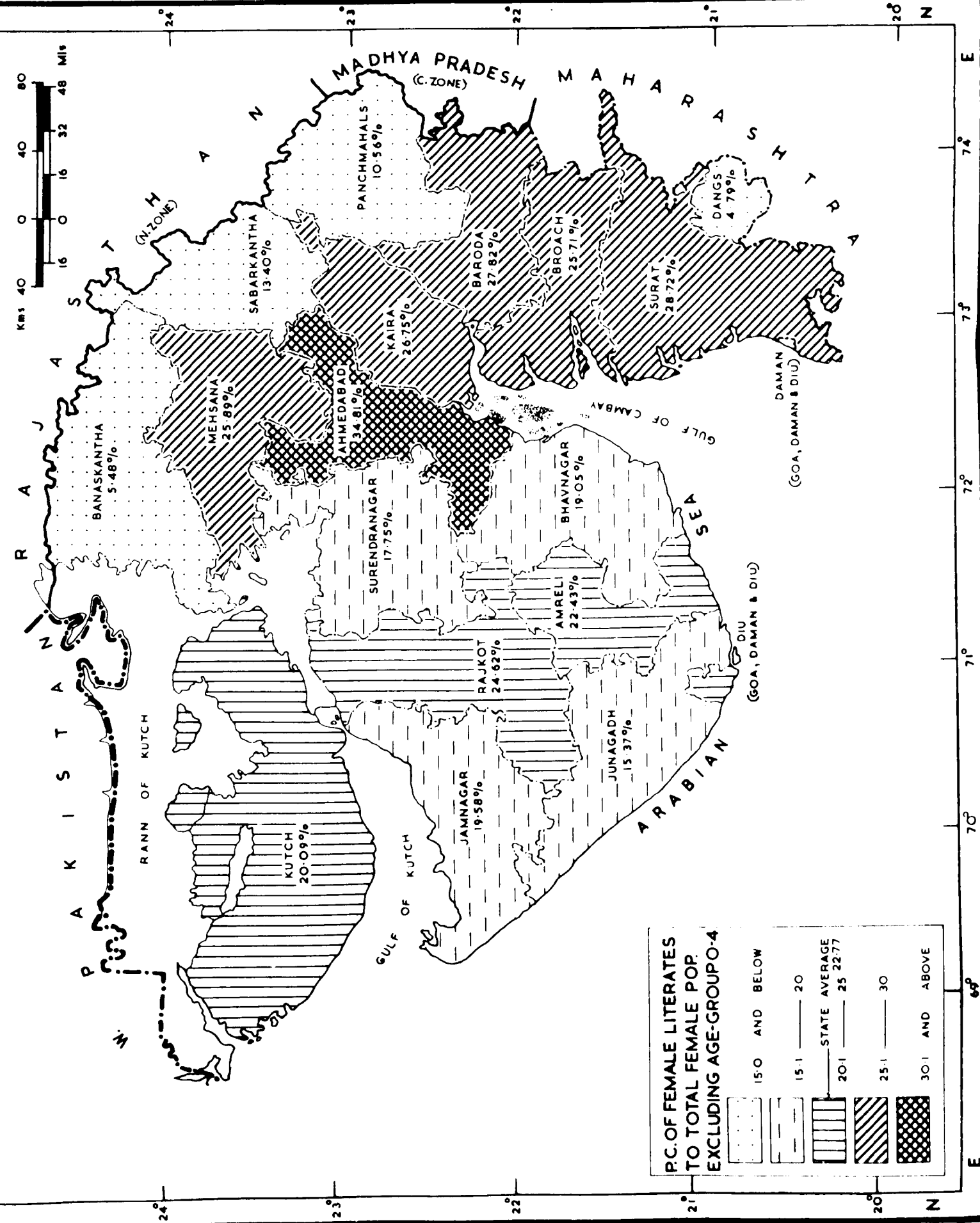
MAP 136



MAP 137

GUJARAT

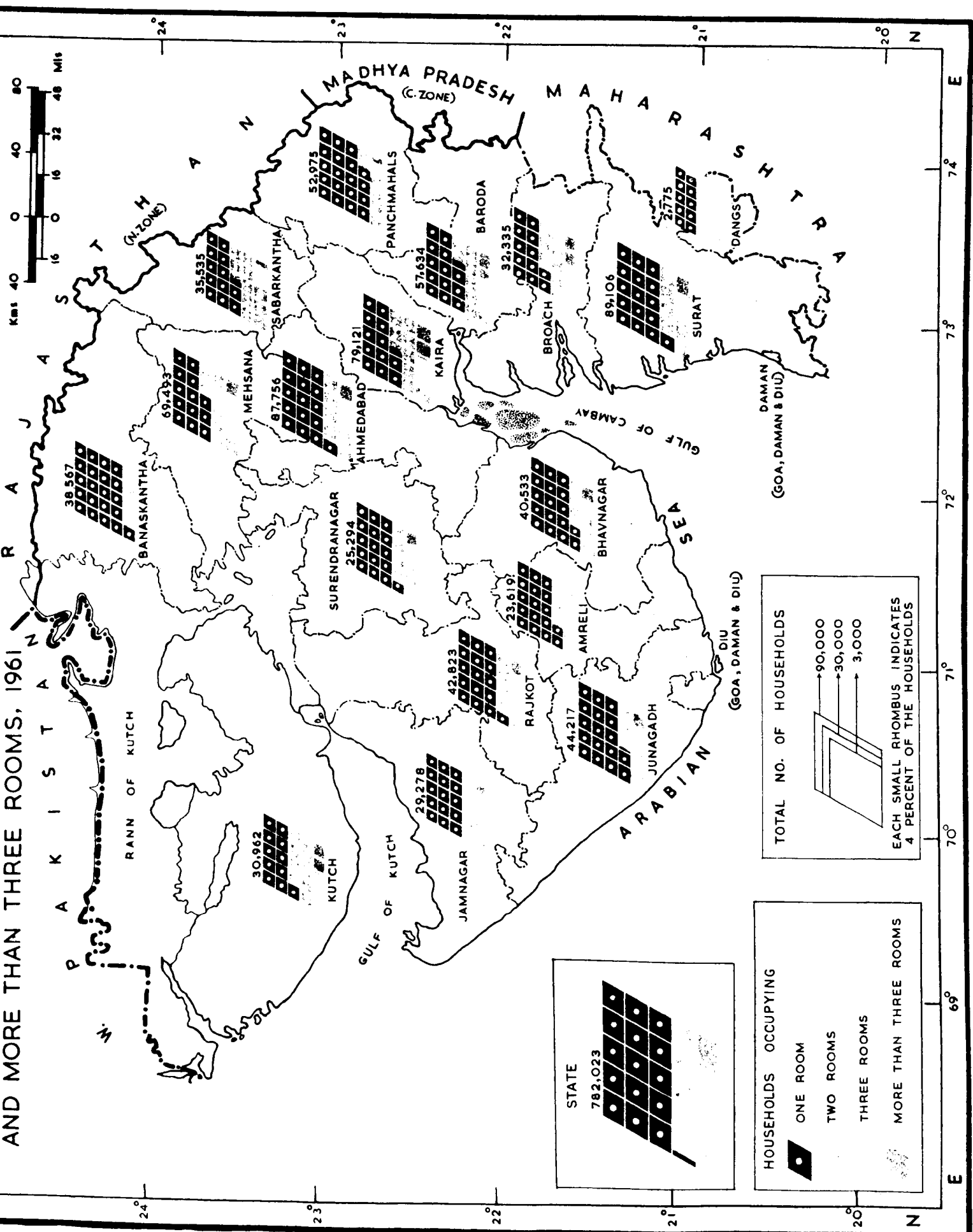
FEMALE LITERACY, 1961



MAP 155

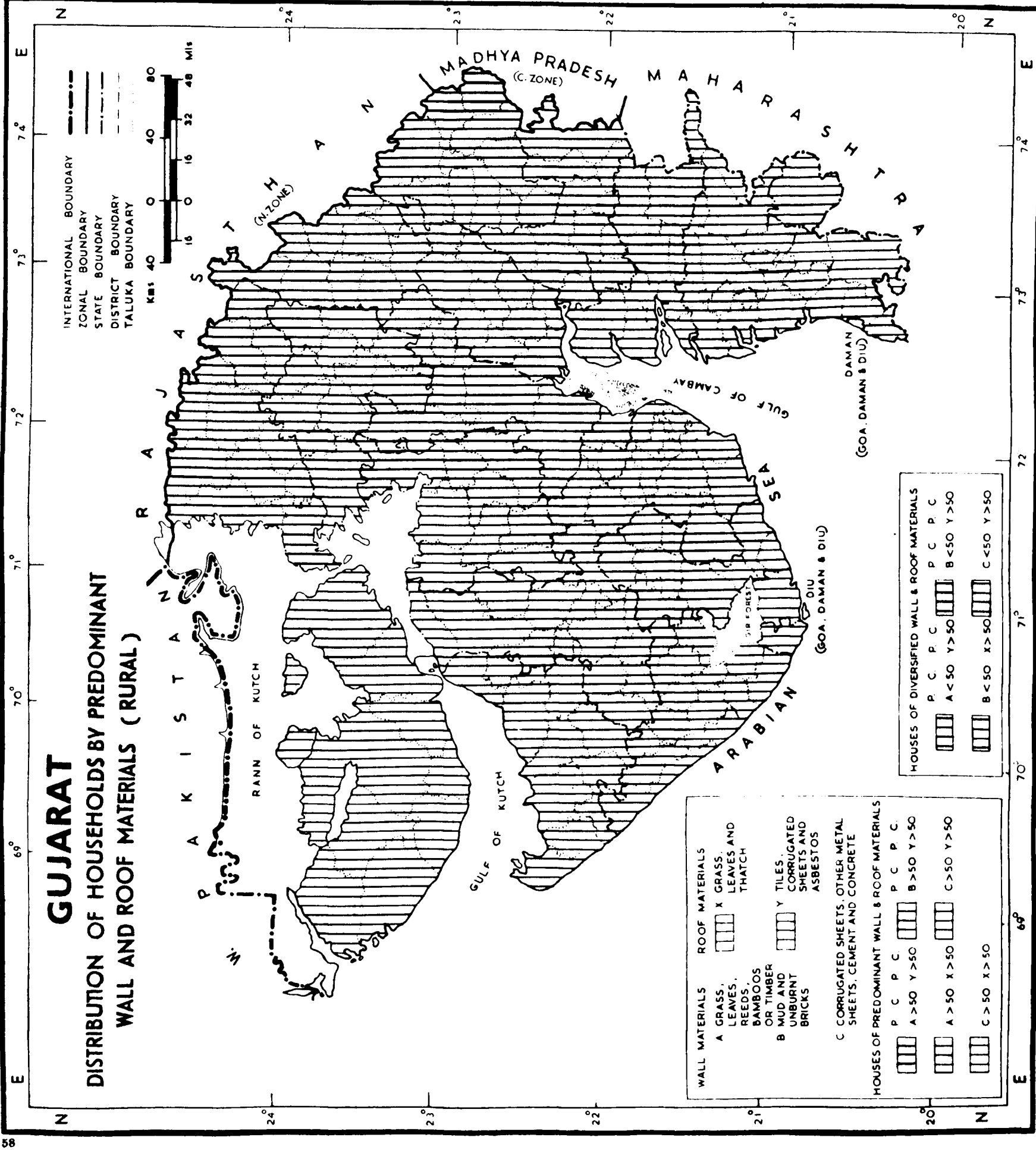
GUJARAT

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING ONE ROOM, TWO ROOMS, THREE ROOMS AND MORE THAN THREE ROOMS, 1961



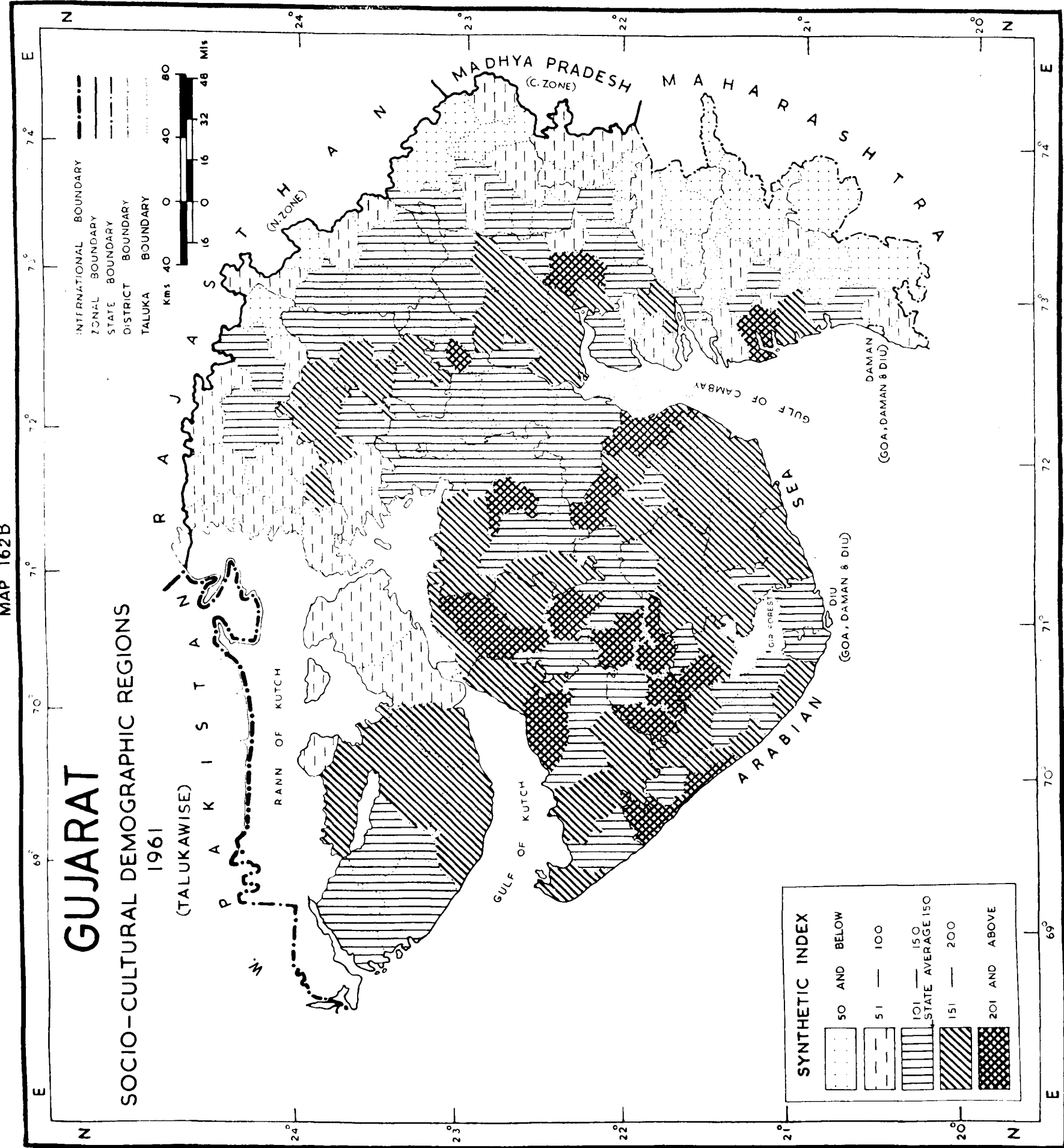
GUJARAT

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PREDOMINANT WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS (RURAL)



GUJARAT

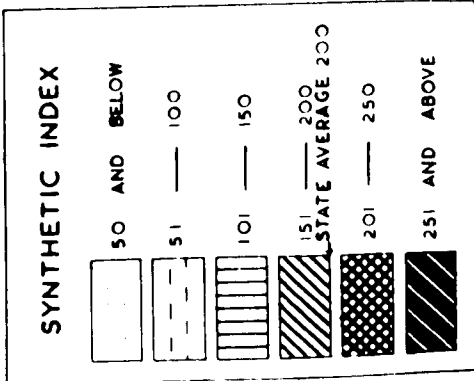
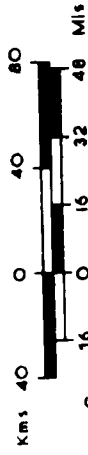
SOCIO-CULTURAL DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS 1961 (TALUKAWISE)

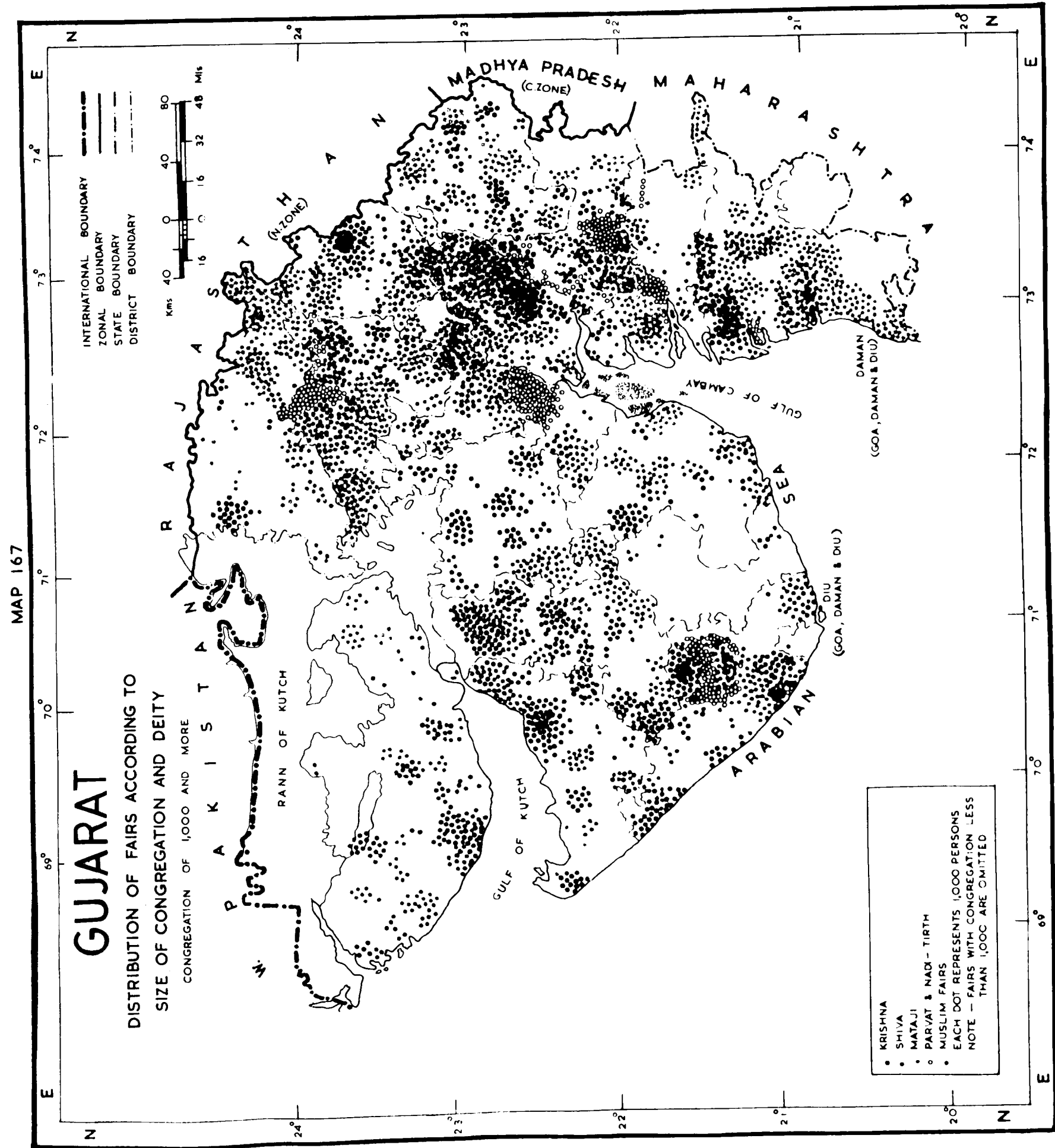


GUJARAT

ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1961
(TALUKAWISE)

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
ZONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUKA BOUNDARY





PART-B
EXPLANATORY NOTES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

MAP 1
POSITION OF GUJARAT IN INDIA

This map shows the geographical position of Gujarat State in the Indian Union. The State was carved out on 1st May, 1960 from the bilingual Bombay State under the States Reorganisation Act of 1960. It occupies the western part of the Union, approximately covering an area of 184,035 sq. km. and covers 20.1 and 24.7 degrees north latitude and 68.4 and 74.4 degrees east longitude.

The boundaries are defined by the Arabian Sea on the west, the State of Rajasthan to the north and north-east, Madhya Pradesh to the east and Maharashtra to the south and south-east. It has also a common border with West Pakistan at the north-western fringe adjoining the Rann of Kutch.

MAP 2-A
POLITICAL DIVISIONS IN PRE-INDEPENDENCE DAYS
(BEFORE 1947)

This map shows by different colours the position of different territories of Gujarat State as they were constituted before Independence, i.e., before 15th August, 1947.

The map depicts four distinct territorial units by four separate colours. e.g., the British territory in pink, the Princely States constituting the territories under the Western India States Agency in green, the Baroda State in yellow and other Princely States of the Gujarat States Agency in violet.

MAP 2-B
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, 1961

The map shows the administrative set-up of Gujarat State, which came into existence with effect from 1st May, 1960, on the division of the composite State of Bombay into Gujarat and Maharashtra.

The map shows the various international, zonal, state, district and taluka boundaries and capital, district and taluka headquarters as detailed in the legend. The names of district and taluka headquarters are shown against relevant symbols; wherever the names of districts/talukas and their headquarters are the same, the names of districts/talukas are not shown separately. But where names of districts or talukas and their headquarters differ, the names of such districts or talukas are shown in bracket below names of the headquarters, e.g., Palanpur (Banaskantha),

Ahwa (Dangs), etc. In 1961, the State of Gujarat was comprised of 17 districts which are further subdivided into 185 talukas/mahals. The inset map on the left hand side bottom corner shows the present position of Gujarat State in the Indian Union.

MAP 3
CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES, 1951-61

METHOD

This map shows the changes in administrative boundaries which the State has undergone in 1956 and 1960 by three different colours, as detailed in the index.

ANALYSIS

The Gujarat State came into existence on 1st May, 1960, as a result of the bifurcation of the composite State of Bombay into (1) Gujarat and (2) Maharashtra under the States Reorganisation Act XI of 1960. The State is divided into 17 districts subdivided into 185 talukas/mahals covering an area of 71,506 sq. miles or 184,035 sq. km.

The territorial changes which took place during the decade 1951-61 are of two types, viz., (i) those that took place on the reorganisation of States in 1956 and (ii) those that resulted from the bifurcation of the bilingual Bombay State in 1960.

Under the States Reorganisation Act No. XXXVII of 1956, the five districts of the former (i) Saurashtra State, which was then a Part B State and (ii) Kutch State, which was a centrally administered Part C State were merged in Bombay State to form the composite State of Bombay on 1st November, 1956. The following are the territories of Bombay State as reorganised in 1956, which go to make up the present State of Gujarat as on 1st May, 1960 :

- (i) Eleven districts of former Bombay State, viz., Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat, Dangs, Amreli, Banaskantha, minus Abu Road taluka transferred to Rajasthan shown in yellow,
- (ii) Five districts of Gohilwad, Zalawad, Madhya Saurashtra, Halar and Sorath later renamed as Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Junagadh districts respectively shown in light orange colour,
- (iii) The former Part C State of Kutch which is constituted into a separate district shown in green,
- (iv) 47 villages and 3 towns of Thana district and 156 villages of West Khandesh district included in Surat and Broach districts in item No. 1.

MAP 4**PHYSIOGRAPHY**

This map shows the physiography of the State and brings out the two main geographical divisions, viz., (1) the Mainland Gujarat and (2) Peninsular Gujarat.

The topography of each district has been explained by a colour scheme representing 5 altitudes ranging from 0-25 metres, 25-75 metres, 75-150 metres, 150-300 metres and 300 metres and above shown in green, light green, yellow, light orange and dark brown respectively.

MAP 5**GEOLOGY**

The map depicts geological divisions of the State, viz., (1) saline marsh, (2) recent, (3) siwalik, (4) oligocene, (5) deccan trap, (6) jurassic, (7) older palaeozoic, (8) dharwarian and (9) charnockites.

The above nine types of geological formations in the various regions of the State have been plotted on the basis of the map supplied by the Director, Geology and Mining, with nine symbols representing each of these types.

ANALYSIS

Deccan trap occupies major part of Peninsular Gujarat, and encompasses parts of Broach, Surat and the Dangs districts and to a little extent Kutch. Similarly the category 'recent' occupies northern, central and a part of southern Gujarat Mainland. Around the coast the types recent, siwalik and oligocene are found in combination with one another. All the other varieties, viz., older palaeozoic, dharwarian and charnockites are found at the eastern portion bordering Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and at the southern wedge between Gujarat and Maharashtra.

MAP 6-A**MINERALS**

This map depicts the location of mineral resources—ferrous and non-ferrous obtained in the State. This does not, however, include mineral oil and natural gas resources for which a separate Map 6-B is prepared.

The location of different mineral centres or mining areas is exhibited on this map by two kinds of dots—black dots indicating ferrous and red dots indicating non-ferrous minerals. Abbreviations are used for differentiating the various minerals as shown on the index.

The trend of production of 6 major minerals in the State during the period from 1956 to 1961 is shown by graphs in the inset pocket on the map.

Gujarat is rich in minerals such as salt (from brine), limestone, manganese, bauxite, calcite, china-clay, dolomite, feldspar and fireclay, etc. There are no mining centres of coal and iron ore in the State. Mineral deposits in the State are mainly concentrated in Jamnagar, Rajkot, Amreli, Kutch, Junagadh districts of Peninsular Gujarat and in the Panchmahals, Baroda, Kaira, and Sabarkantha districts of Mainland Gujarat.

MAP 6-B**MINERAL OIL AND NATURAL GAS RESOURCES, 1961**

The map shows the location of mineral oil and natural gas resources obtaining in the State in 1961.

The structural drilling, structural highs, location of deep drilling and exploration of drilling sites, refinery site, etc., are shown on the map by different symbols given in the index. The structural highs are shown in black circle and the figures inside the structural highs indicate the number of wells drilled till the end of 1961. The inset map shows the Cambay basin along with different oil fields and structures therein.

MAP 7**NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL**

This map depicts the distribution of normal annual rainfall in the various parts of the State by isopleths and monthly normal rainfall for one station in each of the five ranges of annual rainfall by histograms for each month.

The normal annual rainfall data for the different rain-gauge stations in the State based on the last 50 years' period from 1901-1950 have been distributed into five ranges and the areas in each of these ranges are delineated by drawing isopleths. The areas in between these isopleths are shaded with different grades of hatches from high to low as shown in the index. The normal monthly rainfall data for one selected centre (rain-gauge station) in each of these five regions are exhibited by a bar graph, which shows the precipitation in each of the twelve months at that centre.

MAP 10**SOILS**

The map shows the different types of soils that are found in the State. They are depicted by different symbols as detailed in the index. In absence of any authentic data or report of the systematic soil survey by the State or Central authorities, the

present map is adopted from the tentative soil map of Gujarat as supplied by the State Agriculture Department. The soil groups used in the map are based on the classification of Gujarat soils made on the basis of All India Soil Survey Scheme.

MAP 11-A**FORESTS**

The Map 11-A shows the four different types of forests obtaining in Gujarat State, which are shown by four different hatches. The predominant species of trees grown in each of these forest zones are also shown by suitable symbols on the map.

The State's forests are divided into four types, viz., (1) moist deciduous, (2) dry deciduous, (3) thorn and (4) littoral. The moist deciduous type occurs in regions with an annual rainfall of over 40 inches, the dry deciduous type in regions with a rainfall between 25 and 40 inches, the thorn type in regions with less than 25 inches, whereas the littoral type is found in creeks of coast-line in Kutch, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Surat and Broach districts. Major concentration of forests are found all along the eastern border of the State and the high rainfall zones of Rajkot division. The plains are devoid of any forest cover.

MAP 12**DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 1961**

The distribution of rural and urban population of the State is examined in this map with the physiographic details of plains, hills, altitudes and rivers in the background.

The physiographic data include ranges of altitudes shown by different shades from deep to light according to high to low altitudes, thus distinguishing the plains from the highlands. Rivers are shown in blue. Against this background, the rural population is plotted, taluka by taluka by green dots representing 5,000 population each. The urban population is shown by red circles. For each town a red circle is drawn proportionate to its population after calculating the square root of the number.

MAP 13**DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1961**

This map shows, by talukas and mahals, the density of population, i.e., the number of persons per sq. km. of area in 1961.

Density is worked out for each taluka and the State. The data are then grouped into seven categories above and below the State average. The talukas/mahals are then shaded by seven grades of hatches from deep to light corresponding to high to low density.

MAP 24**SEX RATIO, 1961 (NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES)**

Sex ratio means number of females per 1,000 males. Variation in sex ratio in the different areas of the State is brought about by the different socio-economic conditions obtaining in those areas.

Areas of different ranges of sex ratios are shown by different hatches bound by isopleths. The data are grouped into two ranges above and three below the line of equality, the former being shown in red and the latter in black hatches. In the first instance, an isopleth was drawn for 1,000 females showing the line of equality after plotting the taluka-wise data. Isopleths were then drawn at an interval of 100 and 50 above and below the line of equality. The intervening spaces between two isopleths were thereafter hatched according to gradation from high to low in two colours on either side of the line of equality as stated above.

MAP 36**RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, 1961**

This map shows distribution of rural and urban population in different districts of the State and brings out the degree of urbanism in each district.

Circles proportionate to total population are drawn in each district and divided into two parts, representing rural and urban population. The rural segment of the circle is shown by blank space and the urban by hatches. The urban sector is subdivided into two parts, showing population living in large towns with population 20,000 and above and small sized towns having population less than 20,000. Both these sizes are differentiated by two distinct types of hatches shown in the legend on the map.

MAP 37**PROGRESS OF URBANISATION, 1901-61**

The map presents the growth of urbanism during seven decennial years 1901-61.

Seven histograms proportionate to urban population for seven decennial years (1901-61) are inserted in each of the districts of the State. These histograms are divided into parts appropriately corresponding to population residing in Class I cities (over 100,000), Class II (50,000-99,999), Class III (20,000-49,999) and the remaining three other classes taken together, namely, IV, V and VI (less than 20,000). In order to differentiate the population living in these four classes, each histogram is shaded with different hatches.

MAP 45

LAND UTILISATION, 1960-61

This map brings out the uses to which land is put by dividing the area of each district into two parts, namely, agricultural and non-agricultural.

Two circles one above the other proportionate to area under agricultural and non-agricultural land in each district are drawn. Each circle representing area under agricultural land is divided into three sectors consisting of net area sown, fallow land and culturable waste and that representing non-agricultural land is divided into four sectors comprising forest, barren and unculturable waste put to non-agricultural uses, permanent pastures and grazing grounds. The circles representing agricultural and non-agricultural land are divided into sectors according to percentage share of each constituent. Each of these sectors in these two circles is hatched with different symbols as shown in the legend given on the map.

MAP 47

ACREAGE UNDER MAJOR CEREALS, 1960-61
(RICE, WHEAT, JOWAR AND BAJRI)

This map shows the distribution of acreage under four major cereal crops of Gujarat, viz., (1) rice, (2) wheat, (3) *jowar* and (4) *bajri* in each taluka of the State.

The area under rice, wheat, *jowar* and *bajri* in each taluka is shown by dots of four different colours, i.e., red for rice, green for wheat, blue for *jowar* and black for *bajri*. Each dot represents 1,000 acres under cultivation.

MAP 48

ACREAGE UNDER PULSES AND OIL-SEEDS, 1960-61

This map shows the distribution of pulses and oil-seeds in each taluka, which are shown by dot method. Pulses and oil-seeds serve mostly as subsidiary food crops.

The area under pulses and oil-seeds in each taluka has been shown by two different colours, i.e., red dot indicating pulses and black dot indicating oil-seeds. Each dot represents 1,000 acres under cultivation.

MAP 49

ACREAGE UNDER COMMERCIAL CROPS, 1960-61

This map shows the distribution of the three important commercial crops, viz., (1) cotton, (2) sugarcane and (3) tobacco in each taluka of the State.

The area under (1) cotton, (2) sugarcane and (3) tobacco in each taluka has been shown by dots of three different colours, i.e., red dot indicating cotton, green dot for sugarcane and black for tobacco. Each dot represents 1,000 acres under cultivation.

MAP 51

AREA IRRIGATED BY VARIOUS SOURCES, 1960-61

The map besides illustrating the district-wise intensity of irrigated area to net area sown also portrays the area irrigated by various sources.

The percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown is calculated for each district and these percentage values are grouped above and below the State average (7.27) into six ranges. Percentage share of the main sources of irrigation is calculated on the basis of wells, tanks, canals and other sources to total net area irrigated. In each district circles proportionate to net area irrigated are drawn and each circle is divided into sectors according to the percentage share of area irrigated by wells, tanks, canals and other sources. Area outside the circle in each district is hatched by choropleth method by grouping the percentage figures of net irrigated area to net area sown into six ranges above and below the State average.

The State average of net area irrigated to net area sown for the year 1960-61 is 7.27 per cent.

MAP 52

MAJOR IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

The map shows the location of major irrigation works in the State along with the Plan period during which each such scheme was started.

The map is plotted on the basis of the map of the major and medium irrigation schemes of Gujarat State furnished by the State Government (P. W. D.). The different irrigation schemes are shown with areas under their command by different colours to differentiate the period of the Plan during which they were commenced.

The three multipurpose projects are indicated by Roman letters on the map.

MAP 53

CROPPING PATTERN OF IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED AREAS, 1960-61

Distribution of irrigated and non-irrigated areas and crops thereunder is presented by district in the map. The total area under irrigated and non-irrigated crops with its percentage distribution is calculated for each district and the pie graph technique is used to show the cropping pattern. Two circles one

above the other, the smaller one to represent irrigated and the bigger one showing non-irrigated areas are drawn for each district proportionate to total area under each of them. These circles are further subdivided into sectors proportionate to the acreage under each of the seven main/important crops under irrigated and non-irrigated categories and each sector is hatched with different symbols for different crops. Seven main crops selected are rice, wheat, millets, pulses and oil-seeds, sugarcane, cotton and others. The acreage figures shown in the map relate to the year 1960-61.

MAP 54

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER
ACRE OF CROPPED AREA, 1961

The map portrays the regional variation in productivity of agricultural land in the State in terms of gross value of output per acre of cropped area.

The figures of gross value of output per acre for each district are placed inside the polygon and cropping pattern is indicated by six rectangular columns (bars) proportionate to the gross value shared by each crop radiating from this hexagon. One independent bar for each of the five main important crops, viz., rice, wheat, millets, oil-seeds and cotton is drawn along with the sixth bar representing pulses, tobacco, sugarcane and others. These bars are drawn according to the scale given on the index.

The productivity indices for each district are then graded into six ranges—three above and three below the State average (Rs. 119.03). The areas outside the polygon in each district are hatched by choropleth technique to show the variation in value of output from high to low.

MAP 72

PROPORTION OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL WORKERS
IN AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

Proportion of cultivators to total workers in the age-group 15-59 is presented in this map by district.

The percentages of cultivators to total workers in age-group 15-59 are worked out for each district. The proportionate figures are grouped into five percentage ranges and plotted on map by different hatches by using choropleth technique.

MAP 80

FACTORY INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPES AND
SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961

The map is intended to show the size of employment in large-scale industries classified into eight different categories, viz.,

(1) agro-based (2) forest-based, (3) livestock and fish-based, (4) textile, (5) mineral-based, (6) engineering, (7) chemical and (8) miscellaneous other industries.

Percentage ratios of employment sizes in each of the above industrial categories to the total factory employment have been worked out and eight bars or histograms proportionate to these percentages have been drawn for each category in each district. After plotting these ratios the bars are shaded with different hatches to differentiate each of these 8 categories. Figures at the top of bars indicate absolute number of employees in the various industries.

MAP 84

DISTRIBUTION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, 1961

The map shows by circles the distribution of the number of factories, their location and average number of persons employed in the textile industry which covers (1) cotton, (2) jute, (3) wool, (4) silk and (5) others, of which jute textiles are conspicuous by their absence in the State.

The data regarding employment and number of units under a particular category at each centre or place are added up and plotted in the map by drawing circles proportionate to the size of employment and inserting number of factories or units in these circles. The circles for cotton textiles are shown in yellow colour, whereas the three other categories, viz., (1) wool, (2) silk and (3) others are shaded with different hatches. The data for this map account for spinning and weaving mills only and exclude pressing, baling and ginning factories. 'Others' include hosiery products, wearing apparel, coir products, umbrellas, etc.

MAP 87

DISTRIBUTION OF METAL-BASED INDUSTRIES, 1961

The map shows the distribution of metal-based industries in the State together with the details of their location, number of factories and employment strength of workers at each centre. These industries are classified into four categories, e.g., (1) ferrous metallurgical industries, (2) non-ferrous metallurgical industries, (3) manufacture of iron and steel furniture and (4) manufacture of structural steel products.

The location of factories is denoted by circles drawn proportionate to the employment potential of all the factories. Number of factories has been shown inside the circle by figures. The circles have been shaded with different hatches with a view to differentiate each of the four categories from one another. The types of industries included in each of the four categories are as under :

- (I) *Ferrous Metallurgical Industries*
 (a) Manufacture of iron and steel
 (b) Rolling into basic forms
 (c) Tube making and wiredrawing
 (d) Rough-casting
 (e) Forging
 (f) Others
- (II) *Non-ferrous Metallurgical Industries*
 (a) Smelting and refining of metals
 (b) Rolling into basic forms
 (c) Tube making and wiredrawing
 (d) Rough-casting
 (e) Forging
 (f) Others
- (III) *Manufacture of Iron and Steel furniture*
 (a) Metal containers and steel trunks
 (b) Cutlery, locks, etc.
 (c) Safes and vaults
 (d) Others
- (IV) *Manufacture of Structural Steel Products*
 (a) Bolts, nuts, nails, springs, chains, etc.
 (b) Metal galvanising, tinning, plating, lacquering, japanning, polishing, etc.
 (c) Type-founding
 (d) Welding

MAP 88**DISTRIBUTION OF NON-METALLIC MINERAL-BASED INDUSTRIES, 1961**

This map shows the distribution of the number of factories, their location and average number of persons employed in non-metallic mineral-based industries in the State. These are (1) cement, (2) bricks and tiles and other structural clay products, (3) pottery, china and porcelain ware, (4) glass and glassware and (5) others.

The method of drawing this map is the same as that adopted for Map 87, wherein the number of factories under each category has been totalled up and employment strength at each centre or place worked out. The location of these factories is denoted by circles drawn proportionate to the employment strength. The figures inside the circle indicate the number of units or factories located at each centre. The circles are shaded with different hatches and colours to differentiate various categories of industries as shown in the legend.

The last category of 'Others' includes "Stone-dressing and crushing" and such other items not accounted for under any of the above categories of non-metallic mineral-based industries.

MAP 89**DISTRIBUTION OF ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES, 1961**

The map shows the distribution of engineering industries in the State with details of their location, number of factories and employment strength of workers at each centre, classified into (1) heavy machines and tools, (2) heavy electrical equipments (motor generators, transmitters, etc.), (3) manufacture and assembling of machinery other than electrical, (4) electrical goods (lamps, fans, insulator wires, cables, battery, radio, microphone, electronic equipment, etc.) and (5) general jobbing and engineering goods.

Number of factories and figures of employment of any one category located at any one place are plotted on this map. Circles proportionate to employment strength have been drawn for each centre and shaded with different hatches to differentiate various categories. The number of units under a particular category is likewise inserted in these circles.

MAP 91**DISTRIBUTION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, 1961**

The map shows the distribution of the number of factories, their location and number of persons employed in the chemical industries in the State which are classified into eight categories, viz., (1) basic industrial chemicals, such as acids, alkalis and their salts not elsewhere classified, (2) fertilisers, (3) medicines and pharmaceutical products, etc., (4) soap, (5) plastic products, synthetic resins, etc., (6) synthetic rubber and rubber products, (7) petro-chemical industries, menthol, formaldehyde, styrene, etc., and (8) others.

Places giving employment to workers have been depicted by circles proportionate to the size of total employment at each such centre. Different shades of hatches are used as shown in the legend for different categories of industries. The figures inside the circles indicate the number of units of factories at each such centre.

MAP 93**DISTRIBUTION OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, 1961**

This map shows the distribution of existing and proposed electricity generating stations in the State in 1961 by circles in red.

The installed capacity of electric supply power-stations as on 31st March, 1961 is denoted by circles drawn proportionate to

the installed capacity of each such power-house and are shaded with different hatches to differentiate their sources, viz., (1) steam or (2) diesel. All power-houses, being thermal power-stations, the circles are coloured in red. The existing ones are shown by continuous circumference and the proposed ones by thick dark circumference lines. Major communication lines are also shown on the map.

MAP 94**TRANSMISSION NET-WORK OF ELECTRICITY, 1961**

This map shows the transmission lines of the Gujarat Electric Grid, diesel and steam power-houses and sub-stations, both existing and proposed in the State by different colours.

The transmission lines are shown in six colours, viz., 220 KV in red, 132 KV in yellow, 66 KV in green, 33 KV in blue, 22 KV in brown and 11 KV in black along with symbols to differentiate the fuel used by different power-houses.

MAP 109**ACCESSIBILITY TO RAILWAYS, 1961**

This map is intended to depict the accessibility to railways, i.e., areas which are easily accessible, inaccessible, highly inaccessible and very highly inaccessible. It also shows important railway stations as well as inaccessible towns, which are more than 8 km. away from railways.

The different railway lines (viz., broad, metre and narrow-gauges) as are given on the printed map of Gujarat State are traced on the base map of Gujarat State and various stations are plotted by dots on each of these lines. Three successive curved lines parallel with the railways are drawn by joining the area formed by the circles drawn with the railway stations as centre and radii of 8 km., 16 km. and 32 km. respectively. The areas more than 8 km. away from railways are considered as inaccessible. These inaccessible areas are further classified into three groups, viz., those lying within a radii of 16 km., 32 km., and more than 32 km. from these stations, and are shaded with different hatches to demarcate them as inaccessible, highly inaccessible and very highly inaccessible, respectively according to the degree of isolation. Those towns, which are inaccessible to railways, i.e., more than 8 km. away from railways, are shown by hollow circles proportionate to the size of their class. This map thus tries to focus attention on the location of areas, which are not served by railways.

MAP 114**ACCESSIBILITY TO SURFACED ROADS, 1961**

This map shows the accessibility to surfaced roads with areas duly delineated as (1) easily accessible, (2) slightly inaccessible, (3) highly inaccessible and (4) very highly inaccessible.

This map has been prepared on the basis of the Road Map of Gujarat State received from the State Public Works Department. It includes all motorable roads classified into (1) asphalt, (2) cement concrete and (3) water-bound macadam roads only. These three categories mostly cover the three major classes of roads, viz., (1) National Highway, (2) State Highway and (3) other district major roads. Distances of 8 km., 16 km. and 32 km. from surfaced roads are marked by parallel lines and the inaccessible areas covered by these lines are delineated and shaded with different hatches from high to low, as shown on the index. The areas up to a distance of 8 km. from the surfaced roads are demarcated as 'easily accessible', whereas those at a distance of 8-16, 16-32 and more than 32 km. from surfaced roads are classified as (1) slightly inaccessible, (2) highly inaccessible and (3) very highly inaccessible respectively, according to the degree of isolation.

MAP 123**PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1961**

The proportion of Scheduled Castes to the total population is examined down to taluka level in this map.

The taluka-wise percentages of Scheduled Castes to total population are arranged in six ranges and talukas are hatched from deep to light according to high to low percentages.

MAP 124**PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1961**

The proportion of the population of Scheduled Tribes to the total population is shown in this map down to taluka level.

The data regarding percentages of Scheduled Tribes to total population of all talukas are classified in six groups and talukas are hatched from deep to light according to high to low ranges.

MAP 125**DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES, 1961**

This map shows the distribution of Scheduled Castes in the rural areas of those talukas wherein their population exceeds 1,000.

The major Scheduled Castes in the State have been ranked according to their strength from the most numerous to the least, their numbers being inclusive of their generic names or synonyms. Each of them is assigned a symbol as shown in the legend on the map, and the distribution of individual Scheduled Caste

is shown by plotting in each taluka one symbol for every 1,000 persons, fractions of 500 and above being represented by a full symbol and those below 500 being ignored. Scheduled Castes which have a population of over a thousand in the State as a whole, but not more than 1,000 in any of the individual talukas, have not, therefore, been shown in the map.

Taluka-wise population data for each of the Scheduled Castes are available only for rural areas and not for urban areas for which the relevant census data are tabulated only up to district level. The map is, therefore, based on the rural population of the concerned Scheduled Caste in each taluka.

MAP 126

DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MINOR SCHEDULED CASTES, 1961

This map shows the distribution of each Scheduled Caste in the State occurring in minor proportions at State as well as taluka level.

The Scheduled Castes which have a population of 100 to 999 in individual talukas are considered minor Scheduled Castes for the respective areas. They are ranked from the most numerous to the least according to their total State population, including their generic names or synonyms. They are then represented by symbols as listed in the legend on the map and distributed by each taluka/mahal at the rate of one symbol for every 100 persons. Fractions of 50 and above are shown by full symbols and smaller ones are ignored. Scheduled Castes which do not fall within the population ranges stated above have not been shown in the map.

The population of each Scheduled Caste is available separately for each taluka only for rural and not for urban areas for which the relevant census data are not tabulated below the district level. The map is, therefore, based on the rural population of the Scheduled Castes concerned in each taluka/mahal.

MAP 127

DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1961

This map examines the distribution of the population of each Scheduled Tribe in the rural areas of the talukas in which its population exceeds 1,000.

Like Map 125, the major Scheduled Tribes in the State are ranked from the most numerous to the least according to their strength which include their synonymous tribes and sub-tribes. Each of them is assigned a symbol as shown in the legend on the map, its distribution being shown in each taluka/mahal by one symbol for every 2,000 persons. Fractions of 1,000 and above are shown by a full symbol, while smaller ones are ignored. Sched-

uled Tribes which have a population of a thousand and or more in the State but not in any of the talukas, cannot, therefore, be shown on the map.

Since separate data regarding the taluka-wise population of each Scheduled Tribe are available only for rural areas, the map is based on the population of the Scheduled Tribe concerned in the rural areas of each taluka/mahal.

MAP 128

DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MINOR SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1961

The distribution of each Scheduled Tribe occurring in minor proportions at the State as well as taluka level is shown in this map.

The Scheduled Tribes having a population ranging from 100 to 999 in individual talukas are considered minor Scheduled Tribes for those areas. After ranking them from the largest to the smallest according to their total strength in the State, including their synonymous tribes and sub-tribes, they are shown by symbols according to the legend on the map. Their distribution is shown in each taluka/mahal at the rate of one symbol for every 200 persons, assigning full symbols to fractions of 100 and more and ignoring smaller fractions.

The taluka-wise population of each Scheduled Tribe is available separately only for rural and not for urban areas for which the relevant census data are tabulated only up to district level. The map is, therefore, based on the rural population of the Scheduled Tribes concerned in each taluka/mahal.

MAP 129

DISTRIBUTION OF INDIA'S FIRST FIFTEEN NUMERICALLY STRONG SCHEDULED CASTES, 1961

This map examines the distribution within the State of such of the most numerous fifteen Scheduled Castes of India as are found in Gujarat.

The most numerous fifteen Scheduled Castes in the country have been ranked on an all-India basis. Of these, only three are found in the State. Their district-wise distribution is shown by dots, each of which represents a population of 1,000 souls. A fraction of population of 500 and more is allotted a full dot while smaller fractions are ignored. In calculating the total population of a caste, its various subdivisions as mentioned in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, as amended from time to time, are included in the main caste. Pasi which has an insignificant number in the State, cannot be shown in the map according to the method adopted. The remaining two castes, viz., Chamar and Bhangi are indicated by red and green dots respectively.

MAP 130

DISTRIBUTION OF INDIA'S FIRST FIFTEEN NUMERICALLY STRONG SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1961

This map shows the distribution within the State of such of the most numerous fifteen Scheduled Tribes of India as are found in Gujarat.

Of the most numerous Scheduled Tribes in the country, ranked on an all-India basis, only three are found in Gujarat State. Their distribution in the different districts is shown by dots representing a population of 1,000 each. Fractions of population of 500 and more are shown by full dots, while fractions smaller than that are ignored. The total population of a tribe includes its various subdivisions as mentioned in the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, as amended from time to time. The tribes of Bhil and Koli are shown by red and green dots respectively, while Gond, having an insignificant population, cannot be indicated in the map.

MAP 131

DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR RELIGIONS, 1961

This map shows the distribution of the major religions, viz., Hindu, Muslim, Jain, Christian and others in each district of the State by different colours as shown in the index.

This map is prepared by inserting squares, which are drawn proportionate to the total population in each district. Each such square is divided into 100 equal parts (each part to represent one per cent) which are then coloured with different colours to differentiate the diverse religions according to the percentage share of each such religion to the total population. The four major religions, viz., Hindu, Muslim, Jain and Christian of Gujarat, are shown by four different colours, viz., green, red, blue and yellow respectively. Those religions which have obtained less than one per cent of representation, e.g., Buddhist, Sikh, Jew, Zoroastrian, etc., have been grouped together under 'Others', and shown in white colour.

MAP 133

DISTRIBUTION OF THREE NUMERICALLY STRONGEST LANGUAGES IN THE STATE, 1961

This map is intended to depict three numerically strongest languages in the districts of the State. Absolute figures of three numerically strongest languages in the State are indicated by different coloured dots, each dot representing 1,000 persons speaking that particular language in that district.

MAP 135

LITERACY, 1961

This map shows the proportion of literates in the total population in the different districts of the State excluding persons in the age-group 0-4, treated as illiterate in the 1961 Census.

The district-wise percentages of literates to the total population are grouped into five classes—three above and two below the State average (36.19 per cent). The districts thus classified are shaded with a hatch according to the percentage range from high to low.

MAP 136

MALE LITERACY, 1961

This map shows the percentage of male literates to total male population excluding age-group 0-4 in each district of the State.

These percentages are grouped into five classes—three above and two below the State average (48.73 per cent). The districts thus classified are shaded with a hatch according to the percentage range from high to low.

MAP 137

FEMALE LITERACY, 1961

Proportion of female literacy obtaining in each district is shown in this map. Females in age-group 0-4 have been treated as illiterate.

The district-wise percentages of female literates to the total female population excluding those aged 0-4 are grouped into five classes—three above and two below the State average (22.77 per cent). The districts thus classified are shaded with a hatch according to the percentage range from high to low.

MAP 155

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING ONE ROOM, TWO ROOMS, THREE ROOMS AND MORE THAN THREE ROOMS, 1961

This map presents percentage distribution of households occupying one, two, three and more than three rooms by district.

The requisite information is compiled from census data and the square root of the number of households in each district worked out. A horizontal line proportionate to the square root of this length is drawn in each district and a rhombus drawn on that line. Each rhombus is divided into 25 small pockets, each

indicating 4 per cent of the households. The background of the rhombus is coloured with different colours to differentiate the percentage of number of rooms in each category of households. White dots are placed in each small pocket so as to indicate one dot for one room, two dots for two rooms, three dots for three rooms and blue colour for more than three rooms.

MAP 156

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PREDOMINANT WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS (RURAL)

The map presents the predominant type of wall and roof materials used for house construction in rural areas of the State.

For the purposes of this map the following groups of wall and roof materials have been adopted.

Wall material

- A Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboos or timber
- B Mud and unburnt bricks
- C—Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets or other sheets, stones, cement concrete and all other materials

Roof material

- X—Grass, leaves and thatch
- Y—Tiles, corrugated sheets, and asbestos
- Z—Bricks, lime, concrete and stone

These groupings give three types of wall and roof materials. The percentage share of each type (A,B,C, or X, Y, Z) to total is worked out and wherever one type is 50 per cent and above, it is considered as the domineering wall or roof material. If the types show a percentage below 50 per cent, then a separate combination wall < 50 per cent and roof > 50 per cent or vice versa is made. If both the predominant wall and roof materials are < 50 per cent, then another combination is presented. The different classes of combination of predominant as well as diversified wall and roof materials found in the State are :

Predominant wall and roof material

- (1) A > 50 -Y > 50
- (2) A > 50 -X > 50
- (3) B > 50 -Y > 50
- (4) C > 50 -Y > 50
- (5) C > 50 X > 50

Houses of diversified wall and roof material

- (1) A < 50 -Y > 50
- (2) B < 50 -X > 50
- (3) B < 50 -Y > 50
- (4) C < 50 - Y > 50

The map is prepared on the basis of taluka by choropleth method, using flat colours for wall materials and vertical lines for roof materials.

MAP 162-B

SOCIO-CULTURAL DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1961 (Taluka-wise)

This map depicts the level of socio-cultural development in different talukas of the State.

For this map, 3 indicators have been used for deducing synthetic index for assessing the level of socio-cultural development. Smooth curves are first drawn on a separate graph paper for each of the 3 indicators with the help of data compiled for the maps on (1) urbanism, (2) castes tribes and (3) medical institutes. Synthetic indices are then worked out from the scores obtained from these graphs and plotted on the map.

MAP 163-B

ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1961 (Taluka-wise)

This map depicts the level of economic demographic development in different talukas of the State.

For this map, 4 indicators are used for deducing synthetic index for assessing the level of economic demographic development. Smooth curves are first drawn on a separate graph paper for each of these 4 indicators with the help of data used for the maps on (1) urbanism, (2) power development, (3) housing position and (4) transport development. Synthetic indices are then worked out from the scores obtained from these graphs and plotted on the map.

MAP 167

DISTRIBUTION OF FAIRS ACCORDING TO SIZE OF CONGREGATION AND DEITY

The map shows the geographical distribution of large fairs deities worshipped and congregation for each district.

The most important deities are brought out by dots, each of which represents a congregation of 1,000 persons. The deities viz., Krishna, Shiva, Mataji, parvat and nadi-tirth and Muslim fairs are distinguished by dots of different colours, plotted for all fairs having congregations of 1,000 or more.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 17-2-1964

AGARTALA—

Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales (R)

AGRA—

National Book House, Jeoni Mandi
Wadhawa & Co., 45, Civil Lines
Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra (R)
English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt. (R)

AHMADNAGAR -

V. T. Jorakar. Prop., Rama General Stores, Navi Path (R)

AHMEDABAD—

Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road
Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road
New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge
Mahajan Bros., Opp., Khadia Police Gate (R)
Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road

AJMER

Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate
Rajputana Book House, Station Road
Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata
Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road (R)
Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road (R)

ALIGARH

Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market

ALLAHABAD

Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, U. P.
Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road
Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box 4
Ram Narain Lal Beni Modho, 2-A, Katra Road
Universal Book Co., 20, M. G. Road
The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road
Wadhwa & Co., 23, M. G. Marg (R)
Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg (R)
Ram Narain Lal Beni Prashad, 2-A, Katra Road (R)

AMBALA

English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.
Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt. (R)

AMRITSAR--

The Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh S. Gupta, Agent, Govt. Publications, Near P. O. Majith Mandi
Amar Nath & Sons, Near P. O. Majith Mandi

ANAND--

Vijaya Stores, Station Road (R)
Charotar Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Stn. Road (R)

ASANSOL—

D. N. Roy & R. K. Roy Booksellers, Atwal Building (R)

BANGALORE—

The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-operative Society Ltd., Bar Association Building
S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road
The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P. O. Box 507

BANGALORE—Contd.

The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road
Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet
Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar
Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road (R)
International Book House Private Ltd., 4-F, Mahatma Gandhi Road
Navakarnataka Pubns. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle (R)

BAREILLY—

Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar

BARODA—

Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura (R)
Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent (R)
New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road (R)

BEAWAR—

The Secretary, S. D. College, Co-operative Stores Ltd. (R)

BELGHARIA—

Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers (24-Parganas), 5/1 Amlica Mukherjee Road

BHAGALPUR—

Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road

BHOPAL—

Superintendent, State Government Press
Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Sultania Road
Delite Books, Opp., Bhopal Talkies (R)

BHUBANESWAR—

Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3 (R)

BIJAPUR—

Shri D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk (R)

BIKANER—

Bhandani Bros. (R)

BILASPUR—

Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar (R)

BOMBAY--

Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, Queens Road
Charles Lambert & Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road
Co-operator's Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar
Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji St.
Current Technical Literature Co., Private Ltd., India House, 1st Floor
International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M. G. Road
Lakkani Book Depot, Girgaum
Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi
P. P. H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road
New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road
Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road
Sunder Das Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street
D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co., (P) Ltd., 210, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road
Thacker & Co., Rampart Row
N. M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princes Street
The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road
P. H. Rama Krishna & Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road No. 5 (R)

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BOMBAY—*Contd.*

C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess St.
Indo Nath & Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar, Borivli
Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subhas Road
Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road (R)
Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P. M. Road (R)
Bombay National History Society, 91, Walkeshwar Road (R)
Dowmadeo & Co., 16, Naziria Building, Ballard Estate (R)
Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraball, P. B. 1505 (R)

CALCUTTA

Chatterjee & Co., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane
Dass Gupta & Co., Ltd., 54/3, College Street
Hindu Library, 69 A, Bolaram De Street
S. K. Lahiri & Co., Private Ltd., College Street
M. C. Sarkar & Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street
W. Newman & Co., Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street
Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17, Park Street
R. Chambray & Co., Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension
S. C. Sarkar & Sons Private Ltd., I.C. College Square
Thacker Spink & Co., (1933) Private Ltd., 3, Esplanade East
Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyaya, 6/1A, Banchoa Ram Akkar Lane
K. K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-19 (R)
Sm. P. D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktarani Bahu Street (R)
Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street (R)
Modern Book Depot, Chowringhee Centre (R)
Soor & Co., 125, Canning Street
S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamitola Street (R)
Mukherjee Library, 10, Sarba Khan Road
Current Literature Co., 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road
The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor) (R)
Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhash Road (R)
Reliance Trading Co., 17/1, Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, District
Howrah (R)
Indian Book Dist. Co., 6512, Mahatma Gandhi Road (R)

CALICUT—

Touring Book Stall (R)

CHANDIGARH—

Superintendent, Government Printing & Stationery, Punjab
Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22
Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No. 22
Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22-D
English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22-D (R)
Mehta Bros., 15-Z, Sector 22-B (R)
Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16 (R)
Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22-B (R)

CHHINDWARA—

The Verma Book Depot (R)

COCHIN—

Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakav Road

CUTTACK—

Press Officer, Orissa Sectt.
Cuttack Law Times
Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Mangalabag, P. B. 35
D. P. Sur & Sons, Mangalabag (R)
Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar (R)

DEHRADUN—

Jugal Kishore & Co., Raipur Road
National News Agency, Paltan Bazar
Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala
Utam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar (R)

DELHI

J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate
Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate
Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate
Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market
Bawa Harkishan Dass Beda (Vinaya General Agencies) P.B. 2027,
Ahata, Kedara, Chamania Road
Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565
Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj
Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar
Publication Centre, Subzimandi
Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak
Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj
All India Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar
Nagar (R)
Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522 Lajpat Rai Market (R)
University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar (R)
Law Literature House, 2646, Balmainan (R)
Summer Brothers, P. O. Birla Lines (R)
Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhash Marg
B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar) (R)
Rajkamal Prakashan Private Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar
Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak (R)
Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market
Tech. & Commercial Book Coy., 75, Gokhle Market (R)
Sami Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate (R)
G. M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar (R)
Sat Narain & Sons, 3141 Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate
Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) Private Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar
Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak (R)
Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P. B.
1165, Nai Sarak (R)
K. L. Sethi, Suppliers of Law, Commercial Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar,
Ganeshpura (R)
Adarsh Publishing Service, 5A, 10 Ansari Road (R)

DHANBAD

Ismat Co-operative Stores Ltd., P. O. Indian School of Mines
New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 (R)

DHARWAR

The Agricultural College Consumers Co-op. Society (R)
Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road (R)
Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers

ERNAKULAM

Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road (R)
South India Traders C/o Constitutional Journal

FEROZEPUR

English Book Depot, 78, Hoke Road

GAUHATI—

Mokshada Pustakalaya

GAYA

Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg

GHAZIABAD—

Javana Book Agency (R)

GORAKHPUR

Vishwa Vidyalyaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road

GUDUR—

The General Manager, The NDC Publishing & Ptg. Society Ltd. (R)

GUNTUR—

Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda, Chowrasta

List of Agents—*Contd.*

GWALIOR—

Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, M. B.
Loyal Book Depo, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar
M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros.,
Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar (R)

HUBLI

Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road

HYDERABAD—

Director, Government Press
The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul
Book Lovers Private Ltd. (R)
Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar (R)

IMPHAL—

Tikendra & Sons, Booksellers (R)

INDORE—

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Swarup Brother's, Khajuri Bazar (R)
Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura (R)
Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace (R)
Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers, 10, Khajuri
Bazar (R)

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Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj
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Swedeshi Vastu Bhandar

JAMSHEDPUR—

Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. 78
Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih
Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market (R)

JAWALAPUR

Sahyog Book Depot (R)

JHUNJHUNU—

Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand (R)
Kapram Prakashan Prasaran, 1/90 Namdha Niwas, Azad Marg (R)

JODHPUR—

Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents
Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate
Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar

JULLUNDUR—

Hatooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate (R)
Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala
University Publishers, Railway Road (R)

KANPUR—

Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall
Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park
The Universal Book Stall, The Mall
Raj Corporation, Raj House, P. B. 200, Chowk (R)

KARUR—

Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram (R)

KODARMA—

The Bhugwati Press, P. O. Jhumri Tilaiya, Dt. Hazaribagh

KOLHAPUR—

Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road (R)

KOTA—

Kota Book Depot (R)

KUMTA—

S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara)

LUCKNOW—

Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot)
Balkrishna Book Co., Ltd., Hazratganj
British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj
Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P. B. 154
Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj
Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road
Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B Sadar Bazar (R)
Acquarium Supply Co., 213 Faizabad Road (R)
Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park (R)

LUDHIANA—

Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar
Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road (R)
Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar (R)
The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street (R)

MADRAS—

Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road
Accountant Test Institute, P. O. 760, Emgore
C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane
K. Krishnamurthy, Post Box 384
Presidency Book Supplies, 8, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane
P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street
Palani Parchuram, 3, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane
NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road (P)
V. Sadanand, The personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Buildings, 111,
Mount Road (R)

MADURAI—

Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street
Vivekananda Press 48, West Masi Street

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—

K. N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons (R)

MANGALORE—

U. R. Shenoy Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128

MANJESHWAR—

Mukenda Krishna Nayak (R)

MATHURA—

Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat (R)

List of Agents *Contd.*

MEERUT—

Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar
Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road
Loyal Book Depot, Chhippi Tank
Bharat Educational Stores, Chhippi Tank (R)
Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents (R)

MONGHYR

Anusandhan, Minerva Press Buildings (R)

MUSSOORIE

Cambridge Book Depot, The Mall (R)
Hind Traders (R)

MUZAFFARNAGAR

Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi (R)
B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura (R)

MUZAFFARPUR—

Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate
Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Amgola Road (R)
Tirhut Book Depot (R)

MYSORE—

H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle
Peoples Book House, Opp., Jagan Mohan Palace
Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers Krishnamurthipuram (R)
News Paper House, Lansdowne Building (R)
Indain Mercantile Corporation, Toy Palace Ramvilas (R)

NADIAD—

R. S. Desai, Station Road (R)

NAGPUR—

Superintendent, Government Press & Book Depot
Western Book Depot, Residency Road
The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House (R)

NAINITAL—

Coural Book Depot, Bara Bazar (R)

NANDED—

Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road (R)
Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants, P. B. No. 51 (R)
Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad (R)

NEW DELHI—

Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus
Bhawani & Sons, 8-F, Connaught Place
Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus
Empire Book Depot, 278, Aliganj
English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus P.O.B. 328
Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A, Khan Market
Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place
Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House
Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place
Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place
Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus
United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus
Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh
Navayug Traders, Desh Bhandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar
Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road
The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road
New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. & Novellers, P.B. 96, Connaught Place
Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji
Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath (R)
Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath (R)

NEW DELHI *Contd.*

People Publishing House (P) Ltd., Ram Bhanu Road
R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh (R)
Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar
Aapki Dukan, S. 5777, Dev Nagar (R)
Sarvodaya Service, 66A I, Rohtak Road, P.B. 2521 (R)
H. Chandson, P.B. No. 3034 (R)
The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road (R)
Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave (R)
Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura (R)
Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market Lody Colony (R)

PANJIM

Singhals Book House P.O.B. 70 Near the Church (R)
Sagoon Gaydev Dhood, Booksellers, 67 Rua, 3 Lde
Jameria (R)

PATHANKOT—

The Krishna Book Depot, Mam Bazar (R)

PATIALA

Superintendent, Bhupendra State Press
Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar

PATNA—

Superintendent, Government Printing (Bihar)
J. N. P. Agarwal & Co., Padri Ki Haveli Raghunath Bhawan
Luxmi Trading Co., Padri Ki Haveli
Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore
Bengal Law House, Chowhatta (R)

PITHORAGARH

Manram Punetha & Sons (R)

PONDICHERRY—

M & Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplex (R)

POONA

Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana
Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road
International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana
Roka Book Agency, Opp. Natar's Chawl, Scaria Appa Balwant Chowk
Utility Book Depot, 13/9, Shivaji Nagar (R)

PUDUKOTTAI

Shri P. N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road (R)

RAIKOT

Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub Agents

RANCHI

Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar
Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar (R)

REWA

Superintendent, Government State Emporium V. P.

ROURKELA—

The Rourkela Review (R)

SAHARANPUR

Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road (R)

SECUNDERABAD—

Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street

List of Agents—*Contd.*

SILCHAR—

Shri Nishitto Sen, Nazirpatti (R)

SIMLA

Superintendent, Himachal Pradesh Government
Minerva Book Shop, The Mall
The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall

SINNAR—

Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India, Sinnar (Nasik) (R)

SHILLONG—

The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Government B. D. Chapla Bookstall
P. B. No. 1 (R)

SONEPAT—

United Book Agency

SRINAGAR—

The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road

SURAT—

Shri Gajanan Pastakalaya, Tower Road

TIRUCHIRPALLI—

Kalpna Publishers, Wosiur
S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chandra Bose Road
Palamiappa Bros. (R)

TRIVANDRUM—

International Book Depot, Main Road
Reddear Press & Book Depot, P. B. No. 4 (R)

Government of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, }
Opp., India Coffee House, New Delhi }
Government of India Book Depot, }
8 Hastings Street, Calcutta }

Railway Book-stall holders

S/S. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad

Gahlot Bros., K. E. M. Road, Bikaner

Higginbothams & Co., Ltd., Mount Road, Madras

M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi

TUTICORIN—

Shri K. Thiagarajan, 10-C, French Chapal Road (R)

UDAIPUR—

Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole (R)
Book Centre Maharana, Bhopal Consumers Co-op. Society Ltd. (R)

UJJAIN—

Manek Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate (R)

VARANASI—

Students Friends & Co., Lanka (R)
Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P. B. 8
Glob Book Centre (R)
Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka
B.H.U. Book Depot (R)

VELLORE—

A. Venkatasubhan Law Booksellers

VIJAYAWADA—

The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governpet (R)

VISAKHAPATNAM—

Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building
Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road
The Secy. Andhra University, General Co-op. Stores Ltd. (R)

VIZIANAGRAM—

Sarda & Co. (R)

WARDHA—

Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market

High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London, W.C. 2

Foreign

S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathumandu (Nepal)
S/S. Aktie Bologat, C. E. Fritzes Kungl. Hovobokhandel, Fredsgation-2
Box 1656, Stockholm-16, (Sweden)
Reise-und Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Gutenbergstra 21, Stuttgart
No. 11245, Stuttgart den (Germany West)
Shri Iswar Subramanyam, 452, Reversite Driv Apt. 6, New York, 27
N W Y
The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansions, 49, The Mall, Lahore
(Pakistan)

(On S & R Basis)

The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad
The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum
The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar
The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1,
Jodhpur
The Officer I/C., Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur
The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of
Mines & Fuel, Nagpur
The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat)
The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona
Government Printing & Stationery, Raikot
The Officer I/C., Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi
The Director, S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat
The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Erabourne Road,
Calcutta-1
The Registrar of Companies., Kerala, 50, Feet Road Ernakulam
The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad

Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong
Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate
Extension, New Delhi
The Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road,
Jullundar City
Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jammal Road, Patna-1
Registrar of Companies, Raj & Ajmer: Shri Kamta Prasad House, 1st
Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur
The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6 Linghi Chetty
Street, P. B. 1530, Madras
The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg.
P. B. 334, Kanpur
The Registrar of Companies, Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay
The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore
The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior
Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad
Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Candhi, Cuttack

List of Agents *Contd.*

(On S & R Basis) *Contd.*

The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad	Officer I/C, S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, (Footwear), Calcutta
Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi	Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad
The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi	Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.P.)
The Officer I/C, University Employment Bureau, Lucknow	Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua
Officer I/C, S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Malda	Dy. Director Incharge, S. I. S. I. C/o Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panaji
Officer I/C, S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabaluria, 24 Parganas	The Registrar of Trade Unions, Karpur
Officer I/C, S. I. S. I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P. O. Burnipur	The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Mornia
Officer I/C, S. I. S. I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46	The Officer I/C, State Information Centre, Hyderabad
	The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry
	The Asstt. Director of Publicity and Information, Vidhana Sabha (P. B. 271) Bangalore

