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CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME V

GUJARAT

PART I-A(ii)a
GENERAL REPORT ON THE CENSUS

R. K. TRIVEDI

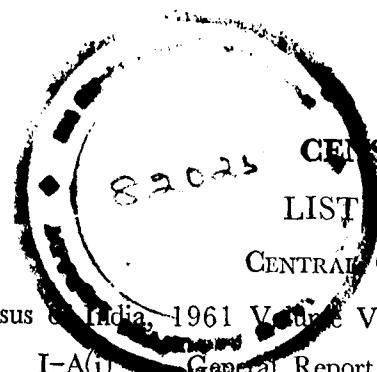
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CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

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PREFACE

As explained in detail in Foreword to Sub-Part I-A(i), the General Census Report which is Part I-A of Census of India 1961, Volume V, Gujarat, is being published in three sub-parts. Sub-part I-A(i) contains the first five Chapters. Sub-part I-A(ii) is further split into two, viz., Sub-part I-A(ii)a and I-A(ii)b, because of the voluminous material on economic activity both statistical and analytical contained in Chapters X and XI. The present publication which forms Sub-part I-A(ii)a contains Chapters VI to IX and Sub-part I-A(ii)b Chapters X and XI. Sub-part I-A(iii) containing Chapter XII on Economic Trends and Projections has already been published earlier in view of its importance at this juncture when the country's Fourth Five Year Plan is on the anvil. A separate series of page numbers has been given to all the three sub-parts.

AHMEDABAD,
8th July, 1965

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

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CHAPTER VI
AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

SECTION I
BASIS OF RETURNS

1. This Chapter deals with three important aspects of demographic study, viz., 'Age, Sex and Marital Status' of the population as returned at the last enumeration. The census definitions of these terms along with the questions put to the informant to elicit the information required are explained below.

AGE

At the time of enumeration, the following instructions were given to the enumerator for recording the age of each individual.

“Write age in years completed last birthday. For infants below one year of age, write ‘0’. You will find many persons who cannot state their age correctly. You should assist them to state the correct age. If you are not able to elicit correct age directly, you should stimulate their memory by referring to historical incidents or religious events, etc. You may use any local calendar of such events that may have been prepared for the purpose.”

2. The foregoing definition agrees with the concept and definition adopted for the Census of 1951. It, however, differs from those at some of the preceding censuses, when ages were to be recorded in terms of birth nearest to the date of enumeration, ‘0’ being entered for children less than six months, or in terms of both years and months, to ensure accuracy of returns by the exercise of mental judgment on the part of the respondent.

3. The instructions reproduced above rightly envisage that in the existing state of society persons who will not be in a position to state their age correctly will be many. The enumerator is, therefore, advised to ascertain age by assisting

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the respondent in doing so by refreshing his memory with reference to some well-known local events of importance either social, historical or religious. The instructions given in 1931 went a step further by specifically laying down that “when the age stated is manifestly absurd, the enumerator may use his discretion in amending it. Greater attention is to be paid to this matter as it is very important that ages are recorded as accurately as possible”. Under all these instructions lies the basic fact of the gross ignorance of age on the part of the people. With a view to help the enumerator in ascertaining the ages of the enumerated with all possible accuracy, a calendar of important events was prepared for each district and furnished to him for use at the time of enumeration. This calendar is reproduced in the Census Handbook for each district. Unlike many advanced countries in Europe and America, it is not the enumerated person or the head of the household who fills up the individual enumeration card for himself and members of his family giving the actual date of birth, but it is the enumerator who does it, as such a course is not possible in a country where a large part of the population is illiterate and exact dates of birth are known only to a few. The enumerator usually contacts the head of the household or in his absence the next knowledgeable person in the family, who gives out the ages of the different members living in the house. Thus, it is the knowledge of the head of the household which determines the nature of age returns recorded in the Indian census. And since this knowledge is anything but accurate, it is the guesswork of the head of the household which mostly influences the age returns in this country. We shall revert to the nature of age returns in Gujarat after considering the definitions of the other two

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aspects of the population which are being discussed together with age in this Chapter, namely, sex and marital status.

SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

4. The following instructions were given to the enumerator to record replies in connection with the questions on sex and marital status.

"Q. 13 Sex

Write 'M' for Males; and 'F' for Females.
For eunuchs and hermaphrodites, write 'M'.

Q. 3 Marital Status

For never married . . . write NM
Married write M
Widowed write W
Separated or Divorced . write S

For a person who has never been married write 'NM'. For a person married, whether for the first or another time, write 'M'. Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for persons in stable *de facto* union. Even if a marriage is disputed in the locality write 'M' if the person concerned says he or she is married or in stable *de facto* union. For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not been married again, write 'W'. For a person who has been divorced in a lawful manner, either by decree of a law court or by a regular social

or religious custom but who has not re-married, or a person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again, write 'S'. For a prostitute return her marital status as declared by her".

5. Age-sex data play a very important part in all demographic studies. Their importance is all the greater in modern times of economic and social planning for food, housing, education, health, hygiene, employment, social security, old age pension, etc.,—programmes for which are intimately dependent upon the age-sex characteristics of population. Unfortunately these statistics are very deficient in underdeveloped countries which are also backward in the matter of compilation and maintenance of statistics. Vital registration being proverbially inaccurate and incomplete, does not serve as a guide for correcting the age returns. The evaluation and adjustment of age data have, therefore, to be carried out by indirect methods, laying emphasis on agreements and departures from the usual expected pattern. The distribution of age in a State or a country should normally be a smoothly declining curve from the lowest to the highest ages, a departure from which will indicate the nature and extent of error that might have crept into the census age returns. In the absence of reliable data to check the accuracy of age statistics of Gujarat in the form of complete registration of births and deaths needed for direct approach, indirect procedure is the only alternative to evaluate and to adjust the basic age-sex data, as will be seen from the discussion that follows.

PART A—AGE

SECTION 2

BIAS IN AGE RETURNS

6. The biased nature of returns of age is a fact well-known since 1872 when the Indian census was first taken. Each successive census has attempted to ascertain these biases by various methods involving complex mathematical calculations and expert knowledge and judgment which an actuary alone commands. Till 1931, selected data for selected tracts formed the basis of working out single year age distribution by the Census Actuaries in India. The Census of 1951 marked a further advance when a ten per cent sample was taken and analysed by Shri S. P. Jain, the Census Actuary and the Deputy Registrar General (Vital Statistics), in all its details. But in the present census tabulation by single year of age carried out for the entire population is definitely "a milestone in the history of Indian demographic statistics and will go a long way in aiding the population experts and research workers in their understanding of the Indian population situation"¹ by allowing for an objective evaluation and adjustment of errors in age distribution. The single year of age table has enabled the Census Actuary to study the census age returns fully in all their bearings and work out smoothed single year of age distribution. The results of his study are embodied in Census of India Paper No. 2 of 1963 giving the 1961 Census Age Tables for India, States and Union Territories.

CAUSES OF BIAS

7. Biases which lead to the distortion of age returns are well-known. They have been analysed from census to census and the deficiencies and inaccuracies noticed have persisted unchanged for well over a century. Biases do exist even in the advanced countries of the world, though not to that extent to which they do in this

country. As pointed out by Shri Jain, they result from (1) ignorance of age, (2) deliberate misstatement, (3) omission in enumeration, (4) failure to recognise precise age due to the lack of understanding of the question and (5) the manner of obtaining information from the informant. The percentage of persons to whom the correct ages are known is insignificant, principally because of the illiteracy of the people and the absence of the custom of celebrating birthday which prevails only among a few of the higher and educated classes. The occasions also where ages have to be referred to, as at the time of admission to a school or for reference in some legal document, entry into service, or giving testimony in a court of law, are very limited. Knowledge of age is also required these days, while travelling in bus or train, issue of ration cards, etc., but these are occasions which tend to encourage giving of false information rather than ensure correct answers. Of all the five factors stated above which vitiate the returns of age, the most important and material is the gross ignorance of age. Even amongst the intelligentsia, correct ages are not always known. Among the rest, the memory is faint and fading as years advance. Under these conditions, incorrect statement of age is not only inevitable, but has to be accepted as a matter of course. While most of the errors in age returns are unintentional and arise from lack of correct knowledge, some deliberate misstatements due to social and psychological factors cannot be totally ruled out. For, the idea of wilfully withholding the correct age appears to have been ingrained in the mind of the people even in the past. The popular prejudice against giving out true age has found expression in a verse in the *Panchatantra*, a collection of verses embodying wisdom and common sense.

1. RAMACHANDRAN, K. V., *An Evaluation and Adjustment of the 1961 Census Age-Sex Data of Gujarat State*, p. 3

"It advises deliberate concealment of age, wealth, family weakness, counsel, sexual connection, medicine, penance, charity and disgrace."¹ This advice seems to have been based upon the prudence of not revealing one's own weaknesses, virtues and vices to others, and among them age takes the first place. But the age which is meant by the verse is not the present age or the age attained, but the total number of years which a person is likely to live as predicted by an astrologer. But like the returns of age this meaning is also distorted, and the verse seems to have given sanction for the wilful withholding of one's true age for personal gain, e.g., an aged man wishing to receive a young bride in marriage and *vice versa*. The frailty of human nature is well-known. Human nature being what it is, it has always been the ambition of persons to appear younger than what they really are. This weakness also is to some extent responsible for some of the deliberate errors of misstatement in the census age returns. There are certain communities, the chief among them being the landholding classes like the Rajputs and the Kathis whose women have shown a marked degree of aversion to stating their ages correctly. Among them, the understating of age has been studiously practised. This

1. आयुर्वित्तं गृहच्छिद्रं, मंत्रमैथुनभेषजम् ।
तपोदानापमानं च, नव गोप्यानि वस्ततः ॥ —पंचतंत्रम्

tendency has found expression in the popular saying that a Garasia (i.e., Rajput) never becomes old. The ages of unmarried girls who have passed the period of puberty and of elderly bachelors and widowers who are the prospective candidates for marriage are also understated in many communities. On the other hand is the tendency to misstate the ages of the old and of young married women with children. Such errors of under and overstatement of ages are gradually disappearing with the spread of literacy.

8. Among other factors inducing misreporting of age, failure to reckon precise age due to the misunderstanding of the question is not of much significance, as it may not make much difference whether age is stated in completed years last birthday or in terms of next birthday. For, the manner of eliciting replies it may not be possible to change by establishing direct contact with the informant himself, as he may turn out to be more ignorant than the head of the household himself, who would be in a position to give better replies from his personal knowledge. It is the spread of literacy which alone can help minimise these errors in future by eliminating biases responsible for incorrect returns of age.

SECTION 3

EVALUATION OF AGE-SEX DATA

DISTORTION OF AGE RETURNS

9. The distortion of age returns are twofold, viz., (i) misreporting due to ignorance or deliberate misstatement of age, and (ii) omission of people at certain ages resulting in heavy distortions at these ages as seen from the distribution pattern of population of Gujarat in single year of age at the Census of 1961. The correct distribution has, however, been worked out by the Census Actuary. At the request of the Registrar General a special study of the 1961 Census age-sex data of Gujarat State, was also undertaken as a student's project by Prof. K. V. Ramachandran of the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Chembur, Bombay, with the assistance of Shri S. R. Khopkar and Shri M. V. Natekar, with a view to arrive at a proper projection of the growth of population during the next 30 years. The paper which they have produced is entitled "An Evaluation and Adjustment of the 1961 Census Age-Sex Data of Gujarat State" and has been reproduced as an Appendix VI.1 to this Chapter, wherein it will be hereafter referred to as study project. Read in conjunction with the similar dissertation by the Census Actuary published as Census Paper No. 2 of 1963-1961 Census Age-Tables, one has a very detailed analysis of the various factors which influence the age returns of Gujarat, exposition of various theories to assess the nature and extent of biases and errors and the technique of adjustment by smoothing and graduation employed to arrive at the correct age structure worked out by them by the application of various well-known formulae. Some minor difference in the results arrived at by these two studies is inevitable owing to the difference in the methodology and in the theoretical and mathematical tests applied. Making due allowance for these variations the conclusions reached by them do not differ much. They are very illuminating indeed and will prove of immense value to scholars. The various factors

which influence the census age returns will now be examined below.

10. Where ignorance of age is rampant, guesswork and estimation of ages are resorted to freely in returning ages in reply to the question on age put by the enumerator. The overwhelming tendency on the part of the informant to favour ages which are multiples of 0 and 5 is the most outstanding feature of the census age returns in India. These errors are cyclical in character and result from digital preference shown by the respondent. As the various formulae applied by the two experts have been discussed in detail in the relevant papers, they will only be referred to here in brief and the results emerging therefrom noted. The methodology adopted for obtaining the current pattern of age distribution by removing the distortions and biases noticed in the census returns of age is twofold, viz., (1) evaluation of the data and (2) their adjustment to correct ages. It will be useful to consider here in brief the technique employed by the two experts with a view to understand and appreciate the results worked out by each of them. While the general method would always be the same, some variations in detail according to the approach of each of them are inevitable.

EVALUATION

11. The method adopted for evaluating the inaccuracies and discrepancies of the census data is commonly the same. It consists of the application of certain well-known indices and scores to ascertain the digital preference by sex. The most popular among them is the Myer's index of blended percentages. While the overall level of distortions is determined by the general index, indices are also worked out not only for each individual unit digit but also for each individual age from 0 onwards. Whipple's index of concentration at ages in multiples of 5 is also applied to ascertain the index of concentration,

But Myer's index is considered to be more useful for finding out digital preference and studying biases of unit digit. The study project has applied in addition to Myer's index a new method called Preference Pattern Index, which takes account of mortality factor as also preference pattern in the different age segments. This new method is said to be better than the Myer's index for comparative purposes. In addition to the index of digital preference, the Census Actuary has worked out Whipple's index of concentration and also compared the individual age population with life table distribution before proceeding to examine the Zelnik's age ratio to bring out the degree of distortion in the returns in each age and its variation with ten-yearly age cycle. Further, evaluation of the data, thus includes examination of the age returns by comparing sex ratio and age ratio scores and also working out the joint scores in accordance with the United Nation's index to visualise the magnitude of errors in age distribution. This in brief is a technique generally employed in the evaluation of the age returns and assess the quality of age returns and the extent of correction required at each age and for each digit. The technique followed will be examined in brief in the paragraphs that follow.

DIGITAL PREFERENCE

12. The following table gives the rank of digital preference in the age returns of 1961 Census worked out by the two experts on the application of Myer's index.

STATEMENT VI.1

Digital preference according to Myer's index

Source		Ranking of digital preference, 1961									
		Myer's Index									
1 Study Project*	M	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	F	0	5	2	8	6	7	4	3	1	9
2 Census Actuary†	Rural	0	5	2	8	6	4	7	3	1	9
	M	0	5	2	8	6	7	3	4	1	9
	F	0	5	2	8	7	6	3	4	1	9
	Urban	0	5	2	8	6	7	4	3	1	9

* Ages 10-69

† All ages

Ranking of crude census returns by totalling them at different digits noted below is also found to conform though in a general way to the results obtained by the application of Myer's index. They give an idea of the nature of heapings that occur at certain ages and the preferences indicated by the informants in the returns and estimate of ages at the time of enumeration. Myer's index shows that 0, 5, 2 and 8 are preferred the most, the least preferred digits being 1 and 9. In the order of ranking of digital preference as given by the crude figures of the enumerated population, the digits which are preferred the most are 0, 5, 2 and 8 and the one which is preferred the least is 9. The digits which do not exactly conform to the Myer's index are 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7, obviously because the crude figures have been taken without the application of any scientific formula. But even as they are they give sufficient indication of the highest and the lowest preferences which follow the general trends worked out by scientific analysis.

Source		Ranking of digital preference, 1961									
		Myer's Index									
Crude Census	M	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		0	5	2	8	3	4	6	1	7	9
Figures*	F	0	5	2	8	3	4	6	1	7	9
		0	5	2	8	3	4	6	1	7	9

*According to the actual number of persons returned at each digit unit.

MYER'S INDEX OF DIGITAL PREFERENCE

13. "Myers defined a more comprehensive index for reflecting preference or dislike for each of the ten unit digits 0 to 9. In view of the fact that in India return of age above 60 is very unreliable, we may limit its application to the range 20-59. A series of ten totals for successive values of unit digit $q=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 9$ of population counted at ages $10p+q$, where $p=2, 3$ and 4 , in the age range 20-49 is obtained. Another similar series of ten totals for $p=3, 4$ and 5 in the range 30-59 is obtained. The two series are blended into one series by adding the first series weighted by u and the corresponding term of the second series weighted by v so that $u+v=10$, where u successively takes the values 1, 2, ..., 10 and v 9, 8, 7, ..., 1, 0. If ages are correctly

reported, every term of the blended series will be about 10 per cent of the total of the series. Deviations from 10 (ignoring sign) when added, give an overall measure of preference. Theoretically, Myer's index can vary from 0 to 180."¹

WHIPPLE'S INDEX OF CONCENTRATION

14. "Whipple suggested an index of concentration, which is obtained by taking the percentage of persons counted at ages in multiple of 5 in the age range 23-62 to one-fifth of the total enumerated population in the range. If there is no concentration, the index should be 100, but if everybody returned his age only in multiple of 5, the index would be 500. The observed index will thus lie between 100-500. The method assumes approximately uniform decrements with age in the true population within each five year age-group centring on an age ending in 0 or 5."²

15. The subjoined statement compares the indices of digital preference worked out according to different methods.

	Study Project*	Census Actuary†		Census Index of concentration (Whipple)
		Myer's Index	Myer's Index	
1961 M	67.7	82.8		309
F	68.3	80.4		307
1951 M	68.8	91.9		334
F	68.4	94.5		343

* Ages 10-69

† All Ages

ACCORDING TO THE STUDY PROJECT

"In 1951 the male and female indices even though almost the same indicate a slightly higher incidence of digit preference among males than among females; in 1961 the situation is reversed. On the whole it can be said that the male and female indices are the same at both the periods and that there has been only a very slight improvement overtime. The pattern of preference overtime has not undergone any change whatever; only there has been a slight reduction in the magnitude of the error. Even the preference patterns are almost

similar for the two sexes excepting that the preference for the digits 4 and 6 are interchanged. The order of preference is 0, 5, 2, 8, 6, 7, 4, 3, 1, 9 for males and 0, 5, 2, 8, 6, 4, 7, 3, 1, 9 for females and seems to have undergone little change during the last several years. Perhaps only the tempo has reduced". Further, "An interesting feature with respect to the systematic preference for certain digits and the corresponding avoidance of other digits is the image relationship described below. The digits 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 and 6, 7, 8, 9 or 0 can be said to correspond one to one, 0 with 0, 1 with 9, 2 with 8, 3 with 7, and 4 with 6 with regard to relative preference or avoidance of digits. The correspondence is such as to establish an object and image relationship between digits lying on either side of 5. Within the 5-year range itself, the digits 3, 4 or 5 formed an object image relationship with 7, 6 or 5 while 8, 9 or 0 formed such a relationship with 2, 1 or 0."³

16. It will be seen that digits 0 and 5 are preferred the most, the next preference being digits 2 and 8. The preference for 0 is seen to be greater and greater with advance in years to such an extent that when the age of 60 was reached, about 50 per cent of the population aged 60 and over returned their age ending in digit 0. Likewise, digit 5 is preferred to a somewhat increasing extent in the younger ages with corresponding effect on other digits which show a decreasing trend in the later age periods. In Gujarat as also in the rest of the country, persons aged 30 account for the largest number in any one of the single year ages, whereas those in the age-group 20 to 24 occupy the first position among the quinquennial age-groups. These preferences as revealed by Myer's index are further accentuated by the application of the Preference Pattern Index of blended percentages applied in the study project which takes into account mortality factor as also the differences in the preference patterns in the different age segments. The results of the application of this method are reproduced on the next page.

1. Census of India, Paper No. 2 of 1963-1961 Census, Age Tables, p. 7

2. Ibid. pp. 6 and 7

3. RAMACHANDRAN, K.V., *An Evaluation and Adjustment of the 1961 Census Age-Sex Data of Gujarat State*, p. 19

CHAPTER VI—AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

Preference pattern index (blended percentages), Gujarat, 1951 and 1961

	Digit	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Index
1961	Male	32.1	3.4	10.5	3.8							
	Female	34.6	2.7	10.0	3.7	3.8	26.6	4.6	4.4	8.0	2.7	78.5
1951	Male	31.6	3.6	10.6	3.5	3.8	25.3	4.2	4.0	9.1	2.6	79.8
	Female	34.5	3.4	10.1	3.4	4.0	26.4	4.7	4.3	8.3	3.1	77.1
						4.0	24.9	4.4	3.8	8.8	2.7	79.0

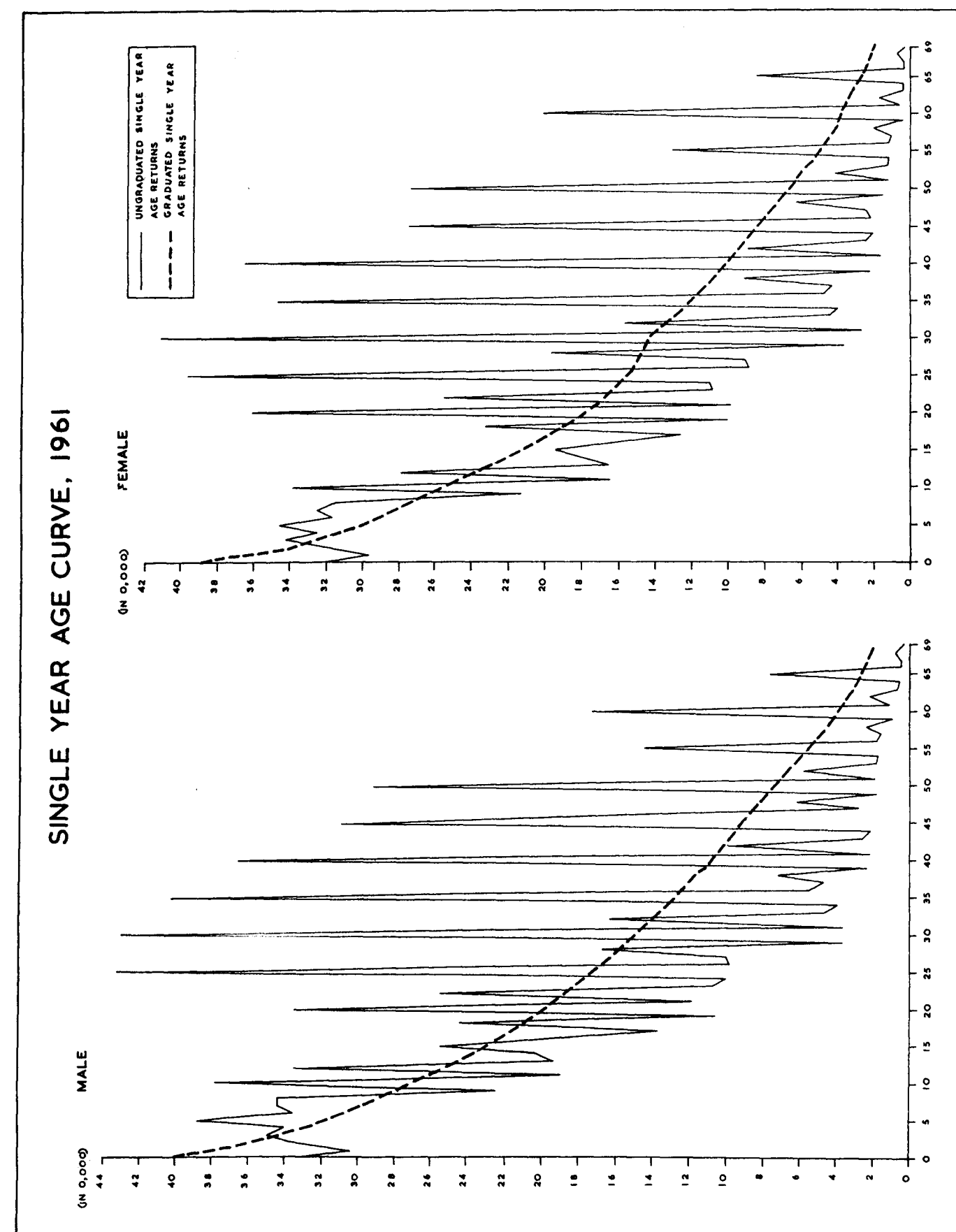
The graphs on the opposite page illustrate the nature and volume of digital preference discussed above.

17. Finally, it may be concluded that the heaping at particular digit examined above results from the distortion of age returns owing to gross ignorance of correct ages on the part of the informants. Generally speaking, these distortions are not much in the younger age-group 0-9, where it is possible to make a fairly accurate estimate of the age owing to the fact that the birth of the child has taken place only a few years ago and can be easily guessed with reasonable accuracy by refreshing the memory with reference to certain anatomical and physiological development of the child. In addition to these factors, memory can also be helped by having recourse to certain significant events in the life of an individual as teething, taking of food, commencement of schooling at the age of 5, performance of sacred-thread ceremony at the age of 8, etc. Other events which might be referred to are marriage, passing of the Matriculation or S. S. C. examination at 16, graduation at about 21, attaining majority at ages 18-21, entry into Government service between 25 and 30, age of retirement between 55 and 60, etc. These then are factors which appear to have influenced the estimation of ages and resulted in heapings at digit units 0, 5, 8, 12, 16, 18, 25, 30, 55, 60 and over. The facts about misreporting, digital preference and omission of certain age segments, infants and young children in particular, are no new facts. They have operated in influencing the age statistics since the commencement of the Indian census. These are errors and omissions, reasons for whose persistence lie in mass illiteracy and the prevalent ignorance of age which has to be guessed and estimated. The percentage of distortion at different ages, as worked out by the Census Actuary, has been reproduced in the opposite column for individual ages for the State of Gujarat.

STATEMENT VI.2

Percentage distortion at individual ages, 1961

Age	ALL-INDIA		GUJARAT	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
(a)				
00	-19.6	-19.7	-17.9	-18.0
10	40.0	32.4	39.5	32.0
20	52.0	92.3	67.5	102.5
30	171.0	190.6	188.9	186.7
40	224.4	247.6	240.6	260.9
50	275.1	301.0	296.9	311.6
60	330.4	379.3	345.5	427.6
05	25.4	21.1	21.5	15.1
15	-2.2	-13.0	10.8	-8.9
25	129.4	150.1	152.6	153.9
35	165.6	162.4	215.7	186.4
45	198.0	197.3	239.6	224.7
55	143.6	147.8	161.7	161.1
(b)				
02	-5.7	-4.6	-7.3	-5.2
12	37.9	18.2	32.6	17.5
22	19.1	26.7	35.5	51.2
32	7.1	-2.9	16.4	16.0
42	-20.2	-25.8	-1.4	-5.2
52	-28.1	-37.6	-12.3	-30.6
08	23.3	20.4	18.7	15.1
18	19.3	25.7	16.2	20.9
28	10.1	17.0	5.9	32.1
38	-25.3	-20.5	-38.0	-17.1
48	-27.0	-22.8	-28.5	-15.9
58	-44.2	-44.9	-51.5	-52.2
(c)				
04	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.7
14	-9.8	-17.3	-14.5	-19.4
24	-28.5	-23.0	-43.0	-31.0
34	-56.1	-58.4	-71.4	-67.7
44	-65.6	-67.4	-78.4	-76.7
54	-60.5	-64.9	-72.6	-78.0
06	18.3	15.7	8.6	8.4
16	-7.2	-7.4	-18.9	-19.4
26	-19.2	-24.3	-41.5	-42.8
36	-28.3	-35.8	-56.5	-59.8
46	-54.0	-58.6	-70.0	-74.2
56	-48.3	-53.9	-66.7	-74.5



STATEMENT VI.2-*contd.*

Age	ALL-INDIA		GUJARAT	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
		(d)		
03	3.1	7.7	1.7	6.4
13	—26.0	—30.4	—21.4	—28.0
23	—40.0	—40.7	—41.0	—33.8
33	—61.3	—66.9	—66.5	—66.4
43	—67.7	—70.7	—74.2	—72.6
53	—68.8	—74.1	—72.4	—79.0
07	5.2	7.1	15.2	15.0
17	—46.2	—45.7	—36.8	—37.3
27	—33.6	—45.2	—38.0	—40.5
37	—60.0	—65.6	—61.5	—62.9
47	—64.3	—69.0	—67.2	—68.8
57	—68.2	—73.9	—70.9	—78.6
		(e)		
01	—24.2	—22.3	—19.7	—18.0
11	—30.3	—30.6	—27.7	—33.4
21	—40.0	—42.9	—40.1	—42.9
31	—65.1	—71.4	—75.6	—80.8
41	—67.7	—72.2	—79.4	—84.2
51	—65.9	—71.6	—72.3	—83.1
09	—13.9	—11.8	—20.0	—19.7
19	—45.8	—46.7	—48.8	—46.9
29	—62.4	—65.4	—76.5	—75.5
39	—67.5	—68.6	—80.1	—79.7
49	—69.2	—70.6	—77.7	—81.0
59	—71.0	—75.1	—81.5	—87.5

Source : Census of India, Paper No. 2 of 1963-1961 Census, Age Tables, pp. 24-27

The distortion can also be gauged from the percentage deviation of population at individual ages in census count and the Indian Life Table Population given in statement VI.3 for ages 0-19.

18. As estimated by Shri Jain, in Kerala, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and Madras, digit 0 is preferred the most. This preference goes on increasing with the increase in age till the age of 30 is reached, whereafter there are sharp increases for ages 40, 50, and 60. The next preferred digit is 5, the general pattern being that the magnitude of heaping at this digit above age 30 is less compared to that at digit 0. Digit units 2 and 8 are digits of secondary preference, which is confined mainly to ages below 30. The other digits are preferred or avoided to a varying extent.

STATEMENT VI.3

Percentage population at individual ages in Census Count and Life Table Population, 1961

Age	Indian Life Table 1941-51		Gujarat (Census of 1961)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
0	12.0	12.6	10.1	10.3
1	10.9	11.2	9.2	9.5
2	10.4	10.5	10.1	10.3
3	10.1	10.0	10.6	11.0
4	9.8	9.8	10.3	10.4
5	9.7	9.5	11.8	11.1
6	9.5	9.3	10.2	10.1
7	9.3	9.2	10.5	10.4
8	9.2	9.0	10.4	10.1
9	9.1	8.9	6.8	6.8
0-9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10	10.5	10.5	17.0	17.4
11	10.4	10.3	8.5	8.5
12	10.3	10.2	15.1	14.4
13	10.2	10.1	8.7	8.5
14	10.1	10.0	9.1	9.2
15	9.9	9.9	11.5	10.0
16	9.8	9.9	8.2	8.6
17	9.7	9.8	6.2	6.4
18	9.6	9.7	11.0	11.9
19	9.5	9.6	4.7	5.1
10-19	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Census of India, Paper No. 2 of 1963-1961 Census, Age Tables, p. 17

AGE-SEX RATIO SCORES

Zelnik's Age Ratio

19. The problem of age misreporting was examined by Mr. Melvin Zelnik who analysed age heaping in the United States Census 1880 to 1950 in an article contributed by him to *The Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, July 1961, Vol. XXXIX, No. 3, pp. 540-573. Coming to the conclusion that the various techniques employed for demographic analysis were for the most part concerned with digital preferences or 5 year age distribution and were, therefore, inadequate for determining preferences or avoidances for individual years of age, Zelnik employed a new method explained in that Paper. A concept of central

importance evolved by him is that of age ratio, whereby he attempted to establish the size of error for each single year of age. As defined in that paper, age ratio is the ratio resulting from the number of persons at any age divided by the average of the 10 adjacent ages, 5 on each side. He claims that—

“If the provisional assumption is made that, over a ‘short span of time’ the number of births does not deviate from a linear trend and that deaths do not cause a marked deviation from linearity, the age ratios will approximate unity; where deviations do result, they will be the result of age heaping The effect of mortality on the age ratios was estimated by the use of life tables. Age ratios were calculated for the ‘populations’ of different life tables widely separated in time.”¹

20. The two sources of errors in the number of people reported at any age in a census, are

“(1) the error resulting from the under or over enumeration of that age, and (2) the error resulting from the tendency of people to avoid or select certain ages other than their ‘true’ age. The method developed in this paper is concerned only with the second source of error.”²

21. The age ratio score very clearly shows the extent of bias in single year age returns and the manner of its variation as the age cycle increases. It fully supports the conclusions reached in the preceding paragraphs by Myer’s index of digital preference and comparison with the life table population which go to show that the pattern of distortion by single year of age is the same in every State; only the amplitude of distortion varies within close limits.

SEX RATIO SCORES

22. “Sex ratio is defined as the ratio of number of males enumerated per 100 females for successive age-groups.”³ Sex ratio cannot vary abruptly or fluctuate violently but will change gradually from one age-group to another as a result of sex differential in age specific mortality and migration.

“The average mean difference between the sex ratios of the successive age-groups taken irrespective of sign, defines the sex ratio score. The experience of a large number of calculations has led the U.N. to conclude that on the whole more reliance should be placed on the sex ratio score than on the age ratio score for the two sexes, as the latter are liable to be more severely affected by irregular population trends. They have, therefore, defined a ‘joint score’, which is the sum of the age ratio scores for the two sexes and three times the sex ratio score.”⁴

23. The following table gives the different scores worked out by the two studies.

STATEMENT VI.4

Comparison of sex ratio and age ratio scores and joint scores as worked out by the Census Actuary and Study Project

Source	Sex Ratio Score Adjusted		Age Ratio Score Adjusted				Joint Score Adjusted	
	1961 1951		1961 1951				1961 1951	
			M	F	M	F		
Census Actuary*	2.7	2.8	1.7	1.8	2.8	2.6	11.6	13.8
Study Project†	Less than							
	0.1	..	0.34	0.37	..	..	..	..

* Census of India, Paper No. 2 of 1963–1961 Census, *Age Tables*, pp. 44–45

† RAMACHANDRAN K. V., *An Evaluation and Adjustment of the 1961 Census Age-Sex Data of Gujarat State*, p. 45

The marked fluctuations in these ratios bring out the errors which differ for both the sexes.

As a matter of fact, the sex ratio should have declined from one age to another, but the very fact that it does not, leads one to believe that children aged 1 are either missing or misreported. The causes which contribute to the low sex ratio in very young ages are many and varied. For one thing, the infants or newly born babies are likely to be missed in enumeration;

Sex Ratio of the State (adjusted) 1961

Age-group	Sex Ratio
All ages	106.3
0-4	104.9
5-9	105.9
10-14	106.8
15-19	109.4
20-24	111.3
25-29	107.6
30-34	104.5
35-39	105.9
40-44	106.9
45-49	109.3
50-54	110.8
55-59	106.9
60-64	98.6
65-69	94.7
70+	82.0

Source:

Census of India, Paper No. 2 of 1963–1961 Census, *Age Tables*, p. 45

for another thing, the desire to save male children from the evil eye may result in their being missed from enumeration. In the absence of accurate and complete data of vital registration, these errors are sought to be corrected by estimating average expectation of life at birth and birth-rate with reasonable accuracy from the model life tables, proved theories and known data available from special surveys undertaken for the country as a whole. On this basis Prof. Ramachandran has estimated the birth-rate for Gujarat at 43 and the average expectation of life at about 42.5 years. By the reverse survival ratio method, the crude birth-rate has been found to be 42.0 and 41.1 on the basis of the enumerated 0-4 population in 1961. Assuming a birth-rate of

48, Prof. Ramachandran estimates a total under-enumeration of about 12 per cent for the age-group 0-4. In other words, a substantial proportion of those aged 0-4 have found their way in the succeeding age-group 5-9, as a result of wrong estimates of ages made by the informants. For, a child aged 3 or 4 may be easily taken to be aged 5. As noted in the earlier census in 1921 the result would be a regular deficit at ages 0-5 coupled with an excess at ages 5-10, which is best explained by the assumption, (i) that there is a slight tendency of omitting infants from the census and (ii) that there is a marked tendency to overstate the ages of children of 3 and 4. There is a definite slowing forward of this group. This is natural when the natural tendency to return a child of 4 years as 5 is remembered. This will be further evident from the fact that if the age-group 0-4 and 5-9 are totalled up and shown as one age-group 0-9, the margin of error is substantially reduced. While some of the children aged 0 and 1 may have been completely missed from the census, those aged 9 might have been possibly counted as 10, a digit which is generally preferred. On this basis, the average expectation of life at birth is computed to be 42.5 years in 1961 giving a death-rate of 24, a natural growth-rate of 23 and an assumed birth-rate of 47. Making allowance for net in-migration growth of 1.1 per cent and the net in-migration of 0.15 millions, the overall magnitude of error in age-group 0-9 as a group is stated not to be much and only about 2 per cent. Thus, the age-group 0-4 has lost about 10 per cent, of which the most are found included in the age-group 5-9, as surmised by the Study Project.

1. MELVIN ZELNIK, *Age Heaping in the United States Census, 1880-1950* reprinted from *The Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, July 1961-Vol. XXXIX, No. 3, pp. 540-573
2. *Ibid.*
3. Census of India, Paper No. 2 of 1963–1961 Census, *Age Tables*, p. 38
4. *Ibid.*

ADJUSTED AND UNADJUSTED POPULATION

STATEMENT VI.5

Adjusted and unadjusted figures of male and female population by single year of age, 1961 ('00)

Single year age	Males			Females		
	Unadjusted population according to Census returns	Adjusted population (Census Actuary)	Difference between cols. 2 and 3	Unadjusted population according to Census return	Adjusted population (Census Actuary)	Difference between cols. 5 and 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	106,339	106,339	..	99,995	99,995	..
0	3,326	4,052	+726	3,228	3,935	+707
1	3,039	3,786	+747	2,962	3,614	+652
2	3,329	3,591	+262	3,216	3,404	+178
3	3,496	3,436	-60	3,457	3,249	-208
4	3,406	3,306	-100	3,242	3,125	-117
0-4	16,596	18,171	+1,575	16,115	17,327	+1,212
5	3,878	3,192	-686	3,475	3,018	-457
6	3,356	3,089	-267	3,164	2,919	-245
7	3,448	2,993	-455	3,251	2,826	-425
8	3,439	2,898	-541	3,149	2,735	-414
9	2,245	2,805	+560	2,125	2,645	+520
5-9	16,366	14,977	-1,389	15,164	14,143	-1,021
10	3,784	2,712	-1,072	3,371	2,553	-818
11	1,896	2,621	+725	1,640	2,462	+822
12	3,360	2,534	-826	2,789	2,373	-416
13	1,927	2,452	+525	1,647	2,287	+640
14	2,030	2,375	+345	1,779	2,206	+427
10-14	12,997	12,694	-303	11,226	11,881	+655
15	2,551	2,301	-250	1,940	2,129	+189
16	1,810	2,232	+422	1,657	2,036	+399
17	1,370	2,166	+796	1,245	1,987	+742
18	2,443	2,103	-340	2,305	1,907	-398
19	1,047	2,044	+997	976	1,839	+863
15-19	9,221	10,846	+1,625	8,123	9,918	+1,795
20	3,327	1,986	-1,341	3,601	1,778	-1,823
21	1,156	1,929	+773	985	1,726	+741
22	2,539	1,873	-666	2,542	1,681	-861
23	1,073	1,819	+746	1,084	1,638	+554
24	1,006	1,766	+760	1,101	1,597	+496
20-24	9,101	9,373	+272	9,313	8,420	-893
25	4,335	1,716	-2,619	3,964	1,561	-2,403
26	977	1,669	+692	877	1,532	+655
27	1,006	1,622	+616	896	1,506	+610
28	1,670	1,577	-93	1,958	1,482	-476
29	359	1,533	+1,174	359	1,460	+1,101
25-29	8,347	8,117	-230	8,054	7,541	-513
30	4,304	1,490	-2,814	1,784	1,432	-2,673
31	353	1,446	+1,093	1,105	1,391	+1,124
32	1,632	1,402	-230	5,270	1,343	-216
33	456	1,359	+903	1,36	1,297	+861
34	377	1,317	+940	1,36	1,250	+846
30-34	7,122	7,014	-108	C=C	6,713	-58

SECTION 4

ADJUSTMENT OF CENSUS AGE RETURNS

24. Errors due to digit preference, heapings and misstatement of ages vitiate the utility of age returns. The only way, therefore, to remove such gross errors, is to refine the data of single year of age by rearranging them in such groups as would bring the preferred and avoided digits into the same group. Experience has shown that 5 year age-group is the most suitable for the purpose and brings out results which are good for all comparative purposes, by making them approximate to the true values and strength of these groups. There are 10 ways of grouping the data according as unit digits preferred or avoided are to be eliminated. Experts differ as to the best and most convenient grouping to remove the distortion of age statistics. In fact, it is to be correlated to the crude age returns of each sex and region and the nature and extent of distortion to be removed and preferred digits to be eliminated.

GRADUATION AND SMOOTHING

25. After the nature and extent of discrepancies are estimated, the first step in the adjustment of the data is smoothing of single year census data by a moving average straight line to remove wide fluctuations. While Shri Jain has adopted an 11-point moving average, Prof. Ramachandran a 10-point moving average. The data thus smoothed are grouped in quinquennial age-groups. The quinary groupings in which the age data can be fitted are 0-4, 1-5, 2-6, 3-7 and 4-8. There are also two more groupings, namely, ternary-septenary method and quaternary and senary methods. The utility of each of these sets is to be determined according to the degree of distortion at different ages. For the purposes of removing the overwhelming heaping at digits 0 and 5, the grouping in the quinquennial age-group 3 to 7 is considered to be the most suitable. Shri Jain has

adopted a further smoothing formula in addition to an 11-term moving average described below.

"The 11-term moving averages were totalled in quinquennial groups starting with age 3-12. The small excesses and shortages occurred symmetrically around ages in multiples of 5 and 0 and hence 3-7 grouping is the most appropriate to reduce the residual age biases. The group totals lent themselves well to smoothing by the formula:

$$W = \frac{1}{10} (W + 2W + W)$$

Thus, it will be seen that the process adopted for smoothing 1961 Census data is essentially the same as was adopted for 1951 Census data except that the system of transfers is replaced by the method of moving averages."

26. The Study Project has also advocated another method based on the preference pattern matrix whereby—

"For each decennial age segment under the ten different starting points, the percentages in each age segment for the 0-4, 1-5, 2-6, 3-7 and 4-8 groupings can be worked out and the deviation from 50 per cent can be noted and ranked according to absolute size."

27. The methods adopted by Shri Jain, the Census Actuary and Prof. Ramachandran in the Study Project for evaluation, adjustment and correction of the data at various ages have been briefly examined in the preceding paragraphs. Three tables that follow compare the unadjusted census data with the graduated figures worked out by these experts.

1. Census of India, Paper No. 2 of 1963-1961 Census, Age Tables, p. 31

2. RAMACHANDRAN K.V., An Evaluation and Adjustment of the 1961 Census Age-Sex Data of Gujarat State, p. 40

CHAPTER VI—AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

STATEMENT VI.5-*contd.*

Single year age	Males			Females		
	Unadjusted population according to Census returns	Adjusted population (Census Actuary)	Difference between Cols. 2 and 3	Unadjusted population according to Census returns	Adjusted population (Census Actuary)	Difference between Cols. 5 and 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35						
36	4,028	1,276	-2,752	3,451	1,205	-2,246
37	537	1,234	+697	468	1,165	+697
38	459	1,193	+734	418	1,127	+709
39	714	1,152	+438	902	1,088	+186
	222	1,112	+890	213	1,049	+836
35-39	5,960	5,967	+7	5,452	5,634	+182
40						
41	3,658	1,074	-2,584	3,652	1,012	-2,640
42	213	1,040	+827	154	977	+823
43	993	1,008	+15	894	943	+49
44	252	976	+724	249	909	+660
	204	944	+740	204	876	+672
40-44	5,320	5,042	-278	5,153	4,717	-436
45						
46	3,097	912	-2,185	2,737	843	-1,894
47	264	878	+614	209	807	+598
48	276	842	+566	241	770	+529
49	577	807	+230	618	734	+116
	172	773	+601	133	698	+565
45-49	4,386	4,212	-174	3,938	3,852	-86
50						
51	2,925	737	-2,188	2,733	664	-2,069
52	194	700	+506	106	630	+524
53	580	662	+82	415	597	+182
54	172	624	+452	118	564	+446
	161	586	+425	117	532	+415
50-54	4,032	3,309	-723	3,489	2,987	-502
55						
56	1,439	550	-889	1,311	502	-809
57	172	515	+343	121	475	+354
58	140	481	+341	96	450	+354
59	217	448	+231	203	425	+222
	77	416	+339	50	402	+352
55-59	2,045	2,410	+365	1,781	2,254	+473
60						
61	1,720	386	-1,334	2,000	379	-1,621
62	99	357	+258	58	357	+299
63	206	330	+124	177	335	+158
64	59	304	+245	45	315	+270
	49	280	+231	37	294	+257
60-64	2,133	1,657	-476	2,317	1,680	-637
65						
66	752	258	-494	839	274	-565
67	44	238	+194	28	254	+226
68	49	220	+171	38	234	+196
69	69	205	+136	70	215	+145
	24	189	+165	18	195	+177
65-69	938	1,110	+172	993	1,172	+179
70 and over	1,740					
Age not stated	35	1,440	-300	2,077	1,756	-321
		..	..	29	..	..

ADJUSTED AND UNADJUSTED POPULATION

STATEMENT VI.6

Adjusted and unadjusted population of males and females by quinary age-groups, 1961

Age-group	Males			Females		
	Unadjusted population according to Census age returns	Adjusted	Difference between Cols. 2 and 3 (+)increase (-) decrease	Unadjusted population according to Census age returns	Adjusted	Difference between Cols. 5 and 6 (+)increase (-) decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	106,339	S 107,059 C 106,339	+720 ..	99,995	S 100,835 C 99,995	+840 ..
0-4	16,596	S 19,326 C 18,171	+2,730 +1,575	16,115	S 18,406 C 17,327	+2,291 +1,212
5-9	16,366	S 14,427 C 14,977	-1,939 -1,389	15,164	S 13,367 C 14,143	-1,797 -1,021
0-9	32,962	S 33,753 C 33,148	+791 +186	31,279	S 31,773 C 31,470	+494 +191
10-14	12,997	S 12,454 C 12,694	-543 -303	11,227	S 11,057 C 11,881	-170 +654
15-19	9,221	S 10,344 C 10,846	+1,123 +1,625	8,123	S 9,451 C 9,918	+1,328 +1,795
10-19	22,218	S 22,798 C 23,540	+580 +1,322	19,350	S 20,508 C 21,799	+1,158 +2,449
20-24	9,101	S 9,423 C 9,373	+322 +272	9,313	S 9,140 C 8,420	-173 -893
25-29	8,347	S 8,470 C 8,117	+123 -230	8,053	S 8,244 C 7,541	+191 -512
20-29	17,448	S 17,893 C 17,490	+445 +42	17,366	S 17,384 C 15,961	+18 -1,405
30-34	7,122	S 7,174 C 7,014	+52 -108	6,770	S 6,799 C 6,713	+29 -57
35-39	5,960	S 5,947 C 5,967	-13 +7	5,452	S 5,603 C 5,634	+151 +182
30-39	13,082	S 13,121 C 12,981	+39 -101	12,222	S 12,402 C 12,347	+180 +125
40-44	5,320	S 5,075 C 5,042	-245 -278	5,154	S 4,810 C 4,717	-344 -437
45-49	4,386	S 4,353 C 4,212	-33 -174	3,937	S 3,935 C 3,852	-2 -85
40-49	9,706	S 9,428 C 9,254	-278 -452	9,091	S 8,745 C 8,569	-346 -522
50-54	4,032	S 3,383 C 3,309	-649 -723	3,489	S 2,992 C 2,987	-497 -502
55-59	2,045	S 2,469 C 2,410	+424 +365	1,781	S 2,339 C 2,254	+558 +473
50-59	6,077	S 5,852 C 5,719	-225 -358	5,270	S 5,331 C 5,241	+61 -29

S=Study Project

C=Census Actuary

STATEMENT VI.6-*contd.*

Age-group	Males			Females		
	Unadjusted population according to Census age-returns	Adjusted	Difference between Cols. 2 and 3 (+) increase (-) decrease	Unadjusted population according to Census age returns	Adjusted	Difference between Cols. 5 and 6 (+) increase (-) decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
60-64	2,133	S 1,866 C 1,657	-267 -476	2,317	S 1,950 C 1,680	-367 -637
65-69	938	S 1,018 C 1,110	+110 +172	994	S 1,139 C 1,172	+145 +178
60-69	3,071	S 2,914 C 2,767	-157 -304	3,311	S 3,089 C 2,852	-222 -459
70-74	866	S 722 C N.A.	-144 N.A.	1,006	S 890 C N.A.	-116 N.A.
75-79	371	S 376 C N.A.	+5 N.A.	408	S 464 C N.A.	+56 N.A.
70-79	1,237	S 1,098 C N.A.	-139 N.A.	1,414	S 1,354 C N.A.	-60 N.A.
80+	503	S 202 C N.A.	-301 N.A.	663	S 249 C N.A.	-414 N.A.
Age not stated	35	S .. C ..		29	S .. C ..	
S=Study Project C=Census Actuary N.A.=Not available						

NOTE:

The break up into age-groups (i) 70-74, (ii) 75-79 and (iii) 80+ of 1,410 males and 1,756 females aged 70 and over of the population adjusted by the Census Actuary is not available.

STATEMENT VI.7

Adjusted and unadjusted population of males and females by denary age-groups, 1961

Age-group	Males				Females			
	Unadjusted population according to Census returns	Adjusted population by Census Actuary	Adjusted population by Study Project	Difference between Cols. 3 and 4	Unadjusted population according to Census returns	Adjusted population by Census Actuary	Adjusted population by Study Project	Difference between Cols. 7 and 8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	106,339	106,339	197,059	+720	99,995	99,995	100,835	+840
0-9	32,962	33,148	33,753	+605	31,279	31,470	31,773	+303
10-19	22,218	23,540	22,793	-742	19,350	21,799	20,508	-1,291
20-29	17,448	17,490	17,893	+403	17,366	15,961	17,384	+1,423
30-39	13,082	12,981	13,121	+140	12,222	12,347	12,402	+55
40-49	9,705	9,254	9,428	+174	9,091	8,569	8,745	+176
50-59	6,077	5,719	5,852	+133	5,270	5,331	5,331	+90
60-69	3,071	2,767	2,914	+147	3,511	2,852	3,089	+237
70-79	1,237	N.A.	1,098	N.A.	1,414	N.A.	1,354	N.A.
80+	503	N.A.	202	N.A.	663	N.A.	249	N.A.
Age not stated	35	..	..	..	29	..	..	..

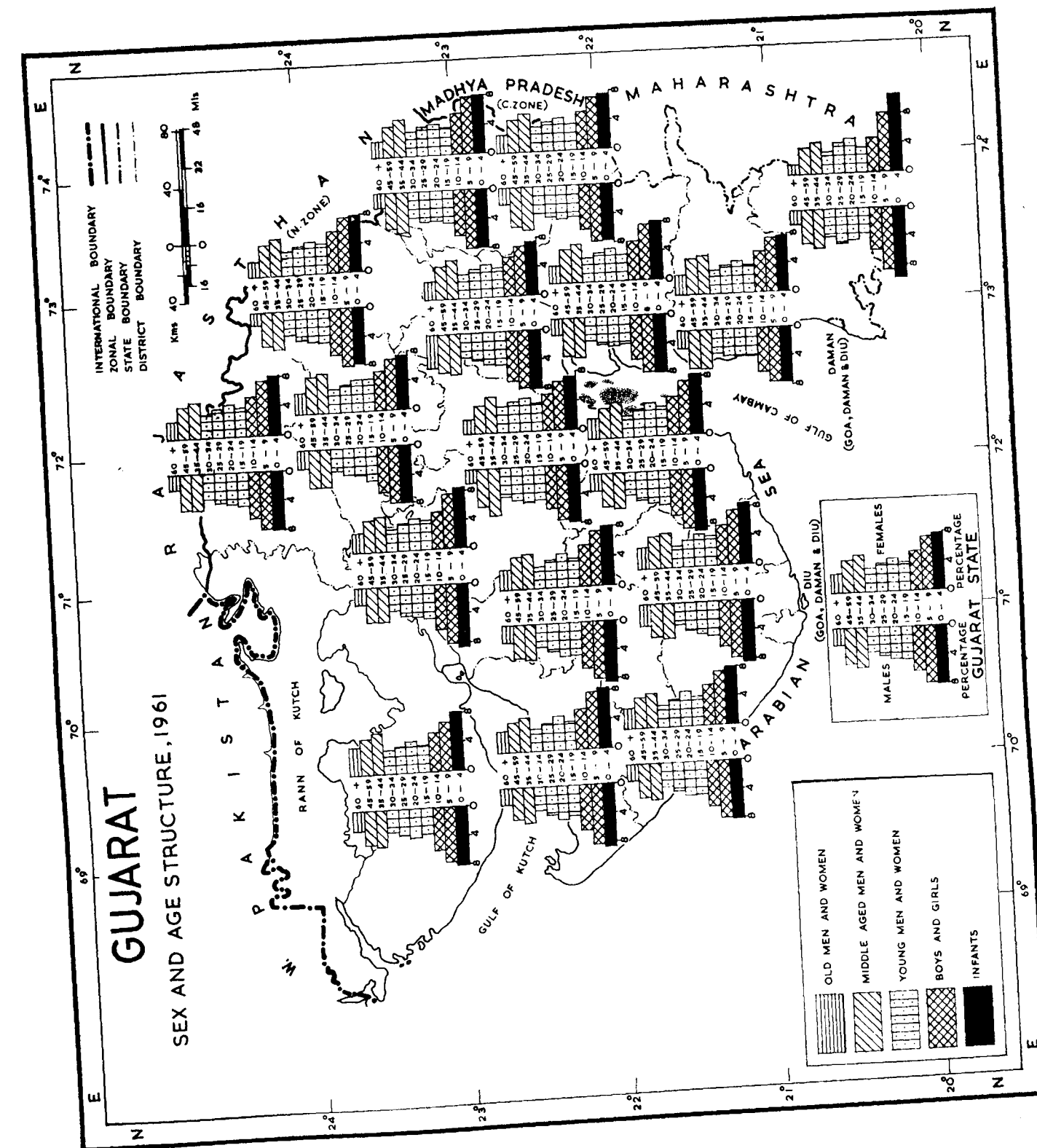
N.A.=Not available

NOTE:

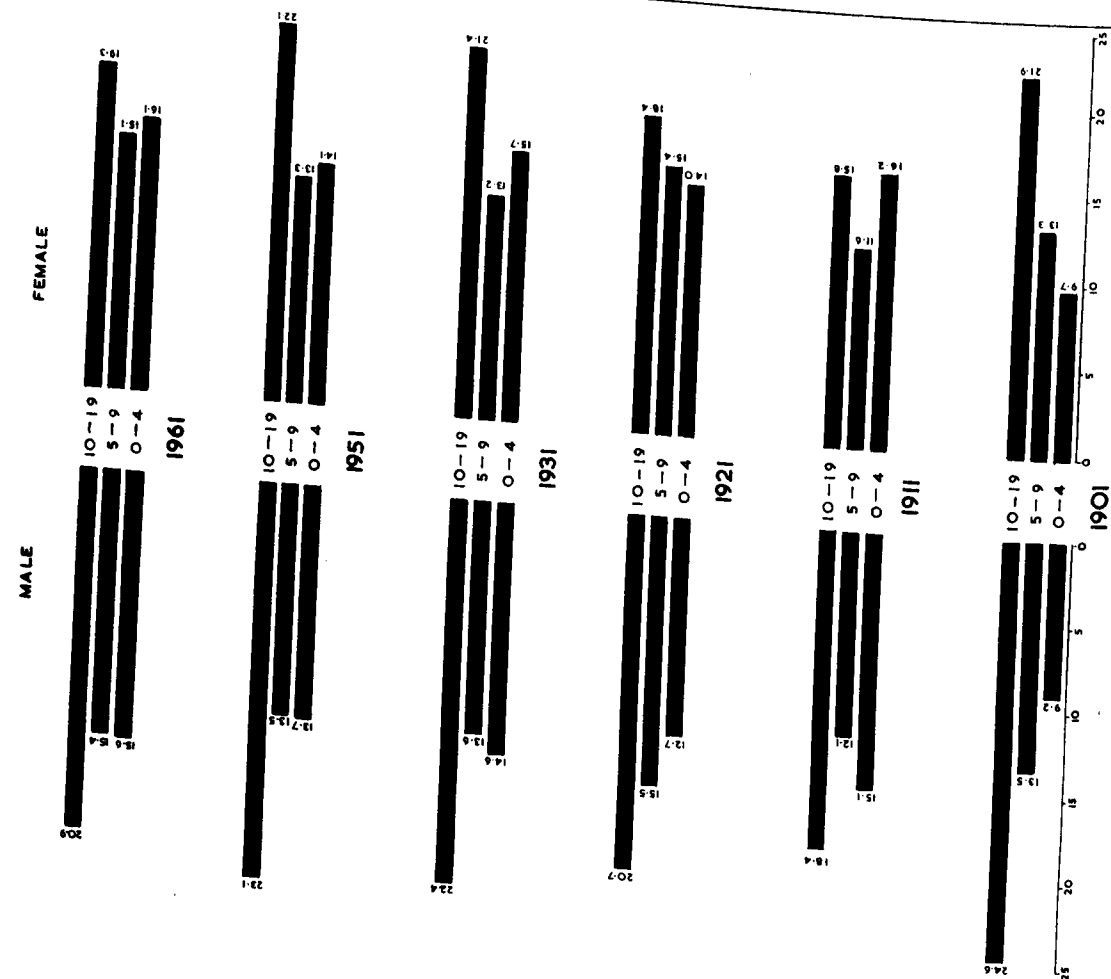
The break up into age-groups (i) 70-79 and (ii) 80+ of 1,440 males and 1,756 females aged 70 and over of the population adjusted by the Census Actuary is not available.

Though on the whole the technique resorted to by both the experts is more or less the same, there have been some significant variations in the details and the various refinements in the tech-

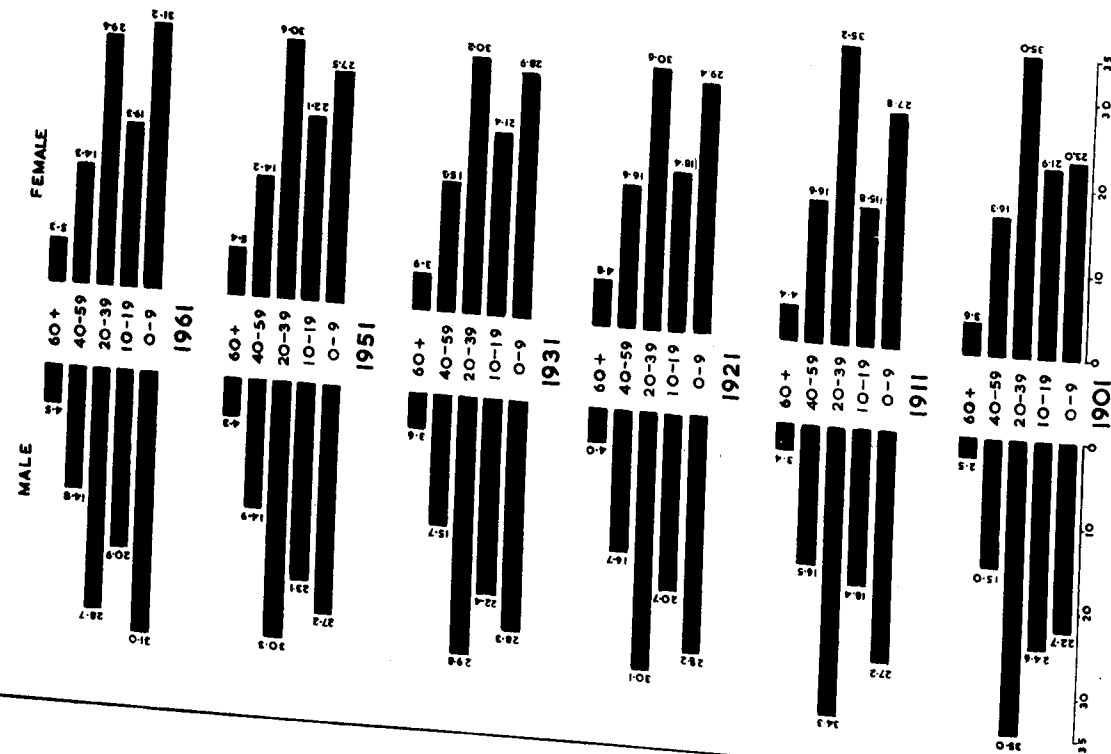
niques employed, resulting in the variation in the indices and differentials worked out by them. These variations also arise from the fact that the ages considered by them are in some cases



PYRAMID OF AGES 0-19 1901-1961



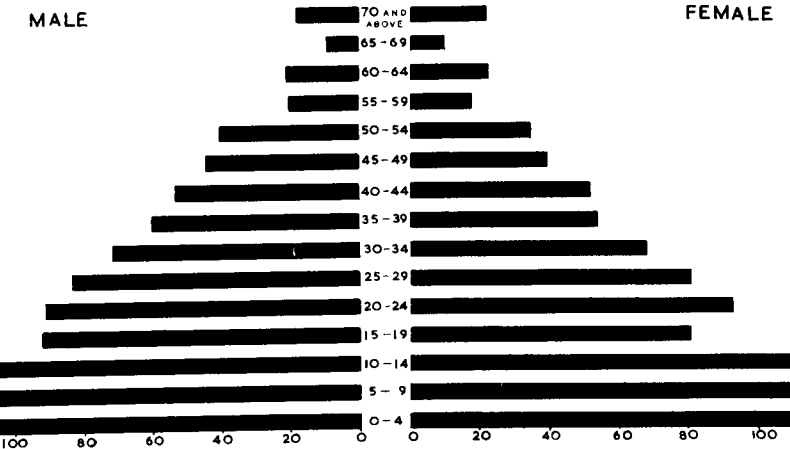
AGE PYRAMID 1901-1961



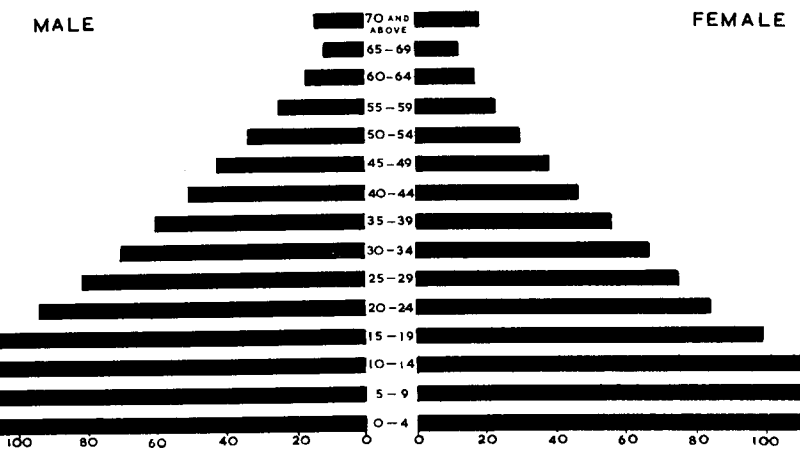
AGE PYRAMIDS FOR GUJARAT 1961

POPULATION
QUINQUENNIAL GROUPS

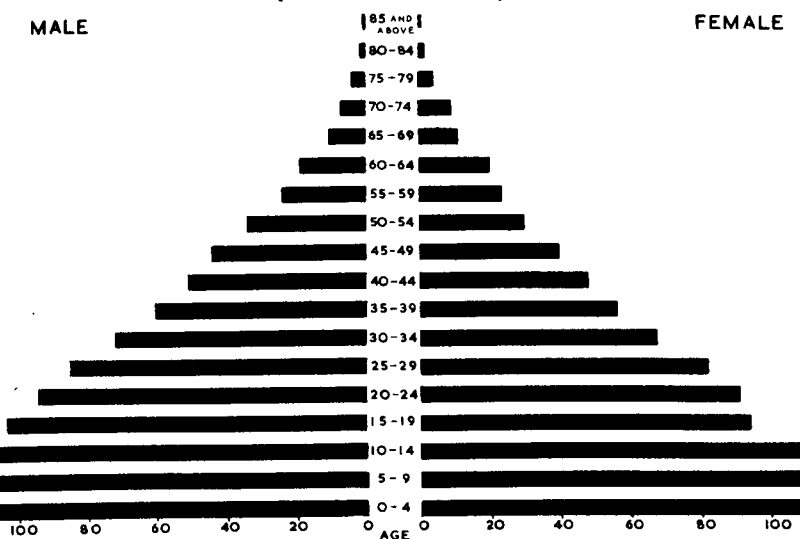
UNGRADUATED
(IN TEN THOUSAND)

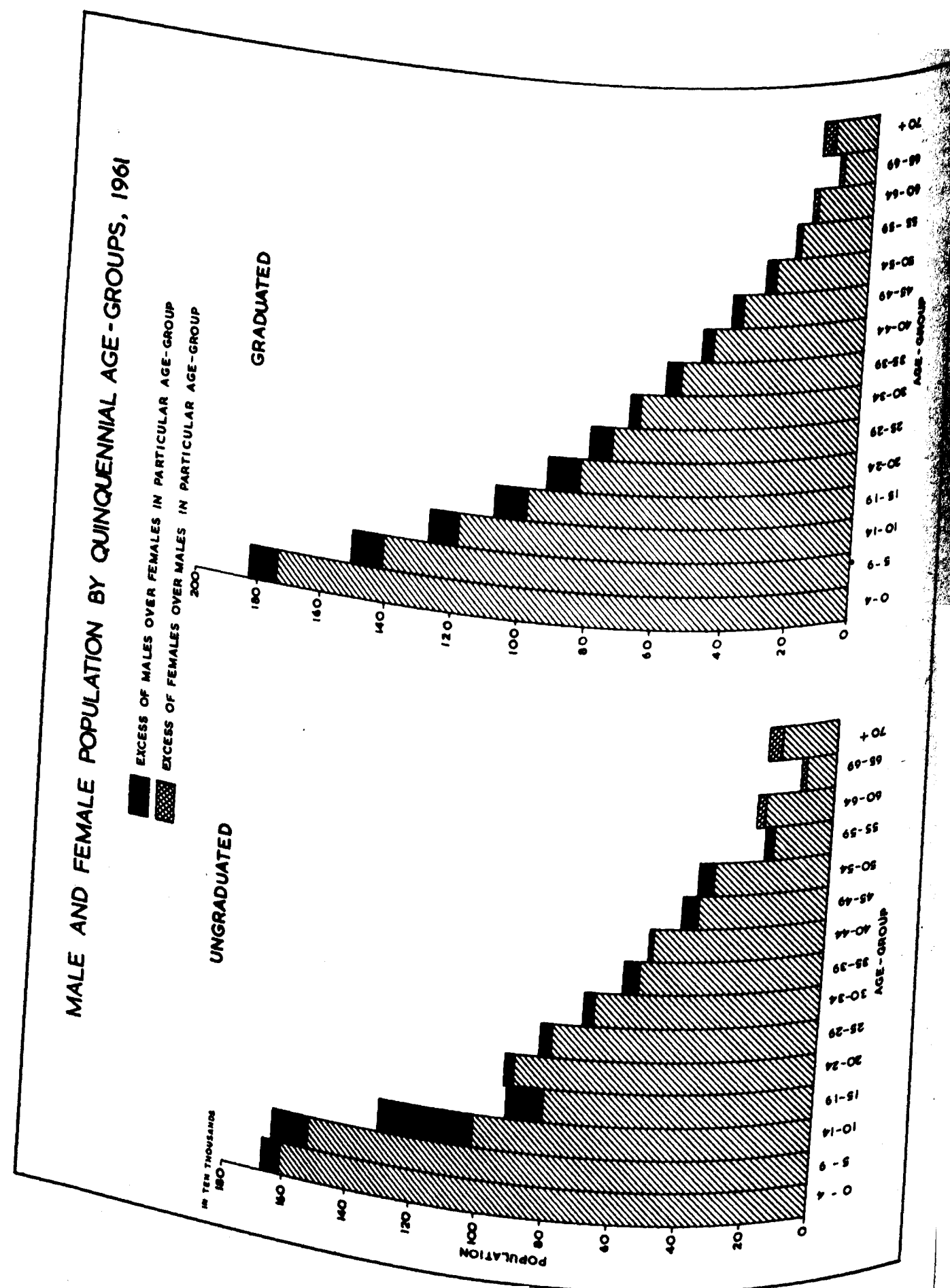


GRADUATED
(IN TEN THOUSAND)



GRADUATED WITH MORTALITY CORRECTION
(IN TEN THOUSAND)





different. As for example, for the purposes of working out Myer's index, the ages involved in the study of Prof. Ramachandran are 9 to 69, whereas those involved in the study of the Census Actuary are ages 20-59. While single year age returns have not been worked out by Prof. Ramachandran for the age-group 0-9, the overwhelming error of digital preference in the age segment 10-69 has been adjusted by grouping and graduation, and in ages 70 and above by using the stable population model. One significant difference in the adjusted figures worked out by the two experts is that while Shri Jain has confined himself to the returns of age as enumerated by the Census of 1961, Prof. Ramachandran has tried to estimate the omissions which usually take place at younger ages and also give the adjusted figures on the basis of the added factor of correction introduced by him.

28. To sum up, despite some difference in the methodology adopted, the trends and the aberrations the data exhibit are the same. From one set of ratio it may appear that qualitatively the data of 1961 are somewhat better than those of 1951. From another set it may appear to be otherwise. But the nature of distortion, biases, heaping, etc., as revealed by the adjusted and unadjusted data points to the one and the only story that the Indian census returns of age have to tell. For, the ultimate results do not differ much and show a marked resemblance, as they ought to do.

29. Finally, it must be noted that in this Chapter wherever the adjusted figures are referred to, they relate to those worked out by the Census Actuary as that is very necessary in the context of comparison of similar statistics of other States worked out uniformly on an all-India basis in Census of India, Paper No. 2 of 1963-1961 Census, Age Tables.

Diagrams

30. Two histograms, one of which shows ungraduated and the other population after graduation according to the method adopted by the Census Actuary are given on the opposite page, which will give an idea of (a) the extent of heapings at certain unit digits, (b) the relative distortion of figures in the different age-groups and (c) the adjustments made by various formulae.

B-3

Graphs plotted for the adjusted and unadjusted ages also illustrate these characteristics.

AGE PYRAMIDS

31. Pyramids based on age percentages are useful for comparing the relative values of different age-groups, and the extent of distortion and heaping at different digits. Graphically presented for the various quinquennial age-groups, (both from ungraduated as well as graduated figures) they serve to show the effects of heapings in various age-groups which are absent in the other pyramids, which take a gradual curve from one group to another revealing the effects of increasing mortality as years advance. Age pyramids for the various censuses since 1901 are also drawn for younger age-group 0-19 as also for certain broad age-groups to illustrate the effect of the various factors which influence their proportions in these age-groups. The age pyramids for 0-19 distinctly show the effects on children aged 0-4 due to famine and pestilence as revealed by the fact of their proportion being the smallest in 1901 as compared to the succeeding census. The effect of this age-group is also noticeable in their relatively smaller proportion of persons aged 10-19 in 1911. The revival of birth-rate has shown a rise in the proportion of children aged 0-4 from 9.2 per cent to 15.1 per cent for males and from 9.7 per cent to 16.2 per cent for females. The highest birth-rate at the enumeration of 1961 can also be inferred from the highest proportion of children aged 0-4 in 1961 as compared to all the preceding censuses.

32. Age pyramids for the different age-groups for all censuses since 1901 are also interesting and illustrate the effects already noticed in respect of the younger age periods and the relatively higher birth-rate in 1961. They also indicate in a uniform manner the greater rate of survival as shown by the greater extent of longevity of females as compared to males.

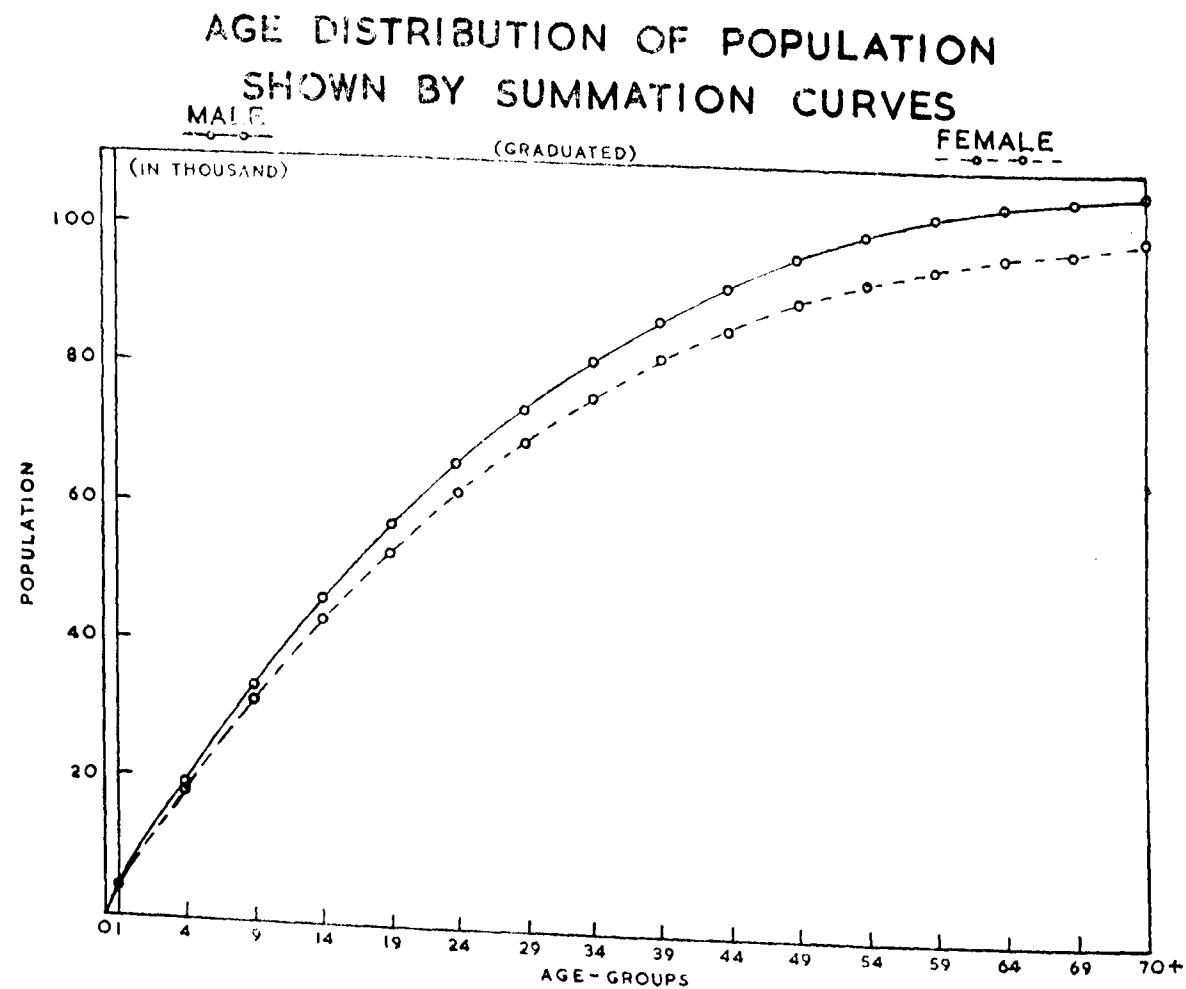
RATIO OF FEMALE DEATHS TO MALE DEATHS

33. The graph given on the next page shows the number of registered female deaths per 1,000 registered male deaths during the past decade in the State and districts between 1951 and 1960. These ratios show throughout excess of registered male

grouping is the purpose for which the data are required whether for planning for education—primary, secondary, higher or technical—maternity benefits, maternal and child welfare, medical and public health facilities, old age pension, social security, females of reproductive ages, nature and extent of employment to be created, extent of the employment in various age sectors, categories of unemployed, etc.

37. During the current census, age returns have been tabulated for the first time by single

year of age for the entire population in addition to mere quinary groups compiled during the preceding censuses. Single year age returns have a distinct advantage in that they make it possible to rearrange them into any desired grouping. But when single year age returns are not available, it is possible to obtain approximate figures of population for any age-group, either by graphical method or by computation, which has been found to be the most convenient for the purpose, the accuracy of the results being dependent upon the scale used and the smoothness of the curve.



CENTENARIANS

38. Ages have been sorted and tabulated for each individual year on the present occasion for the first time. This has enabled us to find out the number of centenarians in the State which have

been shown in the main table against ages 100 and over. Since the returns of age suffer from digital preference and misstatement owing to the correct knowledge of age, it was thought desirable to verify by on-the-spot inquiry the figures of those aged 100 and over. With this

end in view, a separate list giving name, age, sex, religion, economic status, location code number, etc., was prepared at the time of sorting. These lists were sent to local Revenue Officers for actual verification on spot. As a result of this checking, it has been noticed that out of 4,520 persons who had returned their ages 100 and above at the time of enumeration, 3,240 or 71.68 per cent were found to have stated their ages correctly whereas 429 persons or 9.49 per cent

had misreported their ages as they were in fact below 100 years. In case of the remaining 851 persons, proper verification was not possible either owing to inadequate particulars or death during the interval or such physical disabilities as deafness, blindness, etc.

39. The following table gives the number of persons aged 100 and above in the State of Gujarat and each of its 17 districts at the Census of 1961.

STATEMENT VI.9

Persons aged 100 and above in Gujarat State, 1961

State/District	Persons aged 100 and above as per census returns	Persons found to be aged 100 and above on verification	Persons whose age was found to be under 100 on verification	Persons whose age could not be verified	Centenarians (Col. 3) per 100,000 of total population
1	2	3	4	5	6
GUJARAT	4,520	3,240	429	851	16
1 Jamnagar . . .	279	196	13	70	24
2 Rajkot . . .	262	173	10	79	14
3 Surendranagar . . .	91	52	10	29	8
4 Bhavnagar . . .	257	184	14	59	16
5 Amreli . . .	163	112	35	16	17
6 Junagadh . . .	387	296	57	34	24
7 Kutch . . .	194	143	9	42	21
8 Banaskantha . . .	191	145	16	30	15
9 Sabarkantha . . .	257	139	33	85	15
10 Mehsana . . .	256	201	37	18	12
11 Ahmedabad . . .	373	298	17	53	13
12 Kaira . . .	468	380	22	66	19
13 Panchmahals . . .	261	166	54	41	11
14 Baroda . . .	360	262	12	86	17
15 Broach . . .	177	133	8	36	15
16 Surat . . .	532	359	80	93	15
17 Dangs . . .	12	1	2	9	1

Out of 3,240 who were found to have correctly reported their ages, the numerically largest number is claimed by Kaira (380) and the lowest (1) by the tiny district of the Dangs. Examining the proportionate figures it is noticed that in

every 100,000 of the total population of the State 16 are centenarians, the highest proportion being accounted for by the districts of Jamnagar (24) and Junagadh (24) and the lowest by the Dangs (1).

SEX RATIO IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS

STATEMENT VI.10
Females per 1,000 males and proportion of persons of each sex in the age-groups 0-14, 15-49 and 50+ expressed as per cent of the total population of each sex in the latest census

State/Union Territory/Country	Females per 1,000 males	Population of each sex in age-groups expressed as per cent of total population of the sex							
		0-14		15-49		50+		Age not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
INDIA*	941	40.92	41.14	47.20	47.13	11.84	11.69	0.04	0.04
STATES									
1 Andhra Pradesh	981	39.52	39.56	47.59	47.64	12.88	12.79	0.01	0.01
2 Assam	876	42.70	47.23	46.93	44.42	10.29	8.29	0.08	0.06
3 Bihar	994	45.40	41.20	45.36	46.79	11.21	11.99	0.03	0.02
4 Gujarat	910	43.22	42.51	46.51	46.80	10.24	10.66	0.03	0.03
5 Jammu and Kashmir	878	39.46	41.94	48.90	48.98	11.45	8.87	0.19	0.21
6 Kerala	1,022	43.61	41.66	44.75	46.41	11.61	11.91	0.03	0.02
7 Madhya Pradesh	953	40.93	40.67	48.23	47.65	10.79	11.63	0.05	0.05
8 Madras	992	37.75	37.46	49.56	50.25	12.68	12.23	0.01	0.01
9 Maharashtra	936	40.18	41.15	48.66	47.70	11.12	11.11	0.04	0.04
10 Mysore	959	41.48	42.82	46.67	45.72	11.80	11.42	0.05	0.04
11 Orissa	908	42.59	42.67	48.45	48.20	12.17	12.89	0.08	0.08
12 Punjab	864	42.92	44.27	43.48	44.66	13.55	11.03	0.05	0.05
13 Rajasthan	908	42.59	42.67	46.04	46.43	11.29	10.82	0.08	0.08
14 Uttar Pradesh	909	40.62	40.32	46.24	47.11	13.09	12.53	0.05	0.04
15 West Bengal	878	39.21	42.86	50.00	46.13	10.76	10.98	0.03	0.03
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS									
1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	617	29.81	46.75	63.15	47.08	7.04	6.17	0	0
2 Delhi	785	38.06	43.56	52.66	47.96	9.25	8.45	0.03	0.03
3 Himachal Pradesh	923	37.16	39.06	47.13	48.26	15.68	12.66	0.03	0.02
4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1,020	42.76	39.08	45.89	49.92	11.35	10.98	0	0.02
5 Manipur	1,015	43.84	42.42	44.84	45.79	11.11	11.57	0.21	0.22
6 Tripura	932	42.12	43.67	46.11	46.24	11.76	10.08	0.01	0.01
7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	963	43.41	43.95	46.93	46.92	9.62	9.04	0.04	0.09
8 Goa, Daman and Diu	1,071	39.23	35.41	47.00	46.96	13.77	17.63	0	0
9 North-East Frontier Agency*	894	12.40	37.29	84.17	57.71	2.51	4.67	0.92	0.33
10 Nagaland	933	37.90	39.54	49.29	48.68	12.69	11.60	0.12	0.18
11 Pondicherry	1,013	37.04	36.29	48.41	49.73	14.54	13.96	0.01	0.02
12 SIKKIM	904	37.99	41.24	51.32	48.44	10.59	10.23	0.10	0.09
COUNTRIES									
1 U.S.A.	1,030	32.10	30.14	45.51	45.72	22.39	24.14	0	0
2 U.K. including Northern Ireland	1,068	24.37	21.75	48.15	45.24	27.48	33.01	0	0
3 France	1,085	26.80	24.42	46.52	42.63	26.68	32.95	0	0
4 Japan	1,036	31.14	28.94	52.19	53.07	16.67	17.99	0	0

*The classification of 297,853 persons (M 147,100, F 150,753) of North-East Frontier Agency into various age-groups is not available. Therefore, these figures have not been taken into account while working out the distribution into various age-groups for North-East Frontier Agency and India.

PART B-SEX
SECTION 5
SEX RATIO

SEX RATIO IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS AND COMPARISON WITH OTHER STATES OF INDIA

40. In the total population of Gujarat, there are 10,633,902 males and 9,999,448 females, a deficit of 634,454 females. The sex ratio for the State has already been compared before in Chapter I with those for India, Gujarat and other States to show the disparity of sexes in this country. It is noticed that the sex ratio of most of the States except Kerala (1,022) and Orissa (1,001), is adverse to females, the lowest being 864 for the Punjab as against 940 for Gujarat and 941 for India. Among the Union Territories, it is the lowest for Andaman and Nicobar Islands (617) and the highest for Goa, Daman and Diu (1,071), Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (1,020), Manipur (1,015) and Pondicherry (1,013). In the U.S.A., U.K., France and Japan, the crude sex ratio is in favour of females, where it varies between 1,030 for U.S.A. and 1,085 for France.

41. Statement VI.10 on the next page compares females per 1,000 males and proportion of persons of each sex in the age-group 0-14, 15-49 and 50 and over expressed as percentage of total population of each sex in the latest census.

SUNDBURG'S THEORY OF AGE DISTRIBUTION

42. One of the important and useful methods of comparing the distribution of population at different ages is to compare those in the exposed periods, that is younger age-group 0-15 and older age-group 50 and over with those of adult aged 15-50, says Sundburg.

Sundburg, the Swedish statistician, after examining the distribution of the population in European countries, came to the conclusion that half the total population is contained in the age-group 15 to 50 and continue to do so without any alterations. Any fluctuations that

occur are to be found in the two remaining groups, viz., (i) 0-15 and (ii) 50 and over, as they are more subject to mortality than the intermediate group 15 to 50. He classified the population into progressive, stationary and regressive according as the proportion of persons in the age-group 0-15 was higher or less than the population in the age-group 50 and over. The classification which indicates the progressive, stationary, or regressive character of the population is given below.

Age-group	Per cent of population		
	Progressive type	Stationary type	Regressive type
1	2	3	4
0-15	40	33	20
15-50	50	50	50
50 and over	10	17	30

43. In all the three types, the percentage of the population under the middle age-group is the same, i.e., 50. The variation takes place only at the two extremes, i.e., in the lower and higher age-groups. From these, Sundburg further propounded that as the total mortality was not affected by variations in their relative size, the general rate of mortality was independent of the age distribution. But as Sir Edward Gait remarked in 1911, this theory "is inapplicable to India, partly because, as just stated, the proportion of persons in the intermediate age-group, where the mortality is lowest, is somewhat less constant than in Europe, but chiefly because, owing to the shorter lives of the people in India, the rate of mortality amongst those aged 50 and over is considerably greater than that amongst those under 15. Moreover, the mortality among persons under the age of 15 varies from time to time according to the proportion of very young children which that age-group contains. The

mortality amongst very young children in India is extraordinarily high; while between the ages of 5 and 15 it is very low. The proportion of very young children to the total number aged 0-15 varies greatly from time to time."¹

These remarks are not without force even today, though the conditions have much changed since 1911, and there has been a substantial reduction in the mortality rate among infants and children in India.

44. Whipple at page 179 of his Vital Statistics adds two more types of age distribution to Sundburg's age categories, according as there is a depletion by emigration or gain by immigration in the percentage of the middle-aged persons. He suggests that the type will be

termed secessive, if the percentage of persons between the ages 15 and 50 is much less than 50, but acccessive, if it be greater than 50.

45. The distribution of population in younger, adult and older ages reveals the progressive nature of the population of the country and the State, the acccessive type according to Whipple being noticeable in the case of States having large cities with a high percentage of migrant population. The ratios of the six cities of the State having population over 1 lakh given below also illustrate the acccessive type of the cities of Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat where the proportion of adult males aged 15-49 goes over 50 per cent of total male population.

STATEMENT VI.11

Females per 1,000 males and proportion of persons of each sex in the age-groups 0-14, 15-49 and 50+ expressed as per cent of total population of each sex in the latest census

India/ State/City	Females per 1,000 males	Population of each sex in age-groups expressed as per cent to total population of the sex							
		0-14		15-49		50+		Age not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
INDIA*	941	40.92	41.14	47.20	47.13	11.84	11.69	0.04	0.04
<i>Gujarat</i>	<i>940</i>	<i>43.22</i>	<i>42.51</i>	<i>46.51</i>	<i>46.80</i>	<i>10.24</i>	<i>10.66</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>
1 Jamnagar City	914	41.57	41.74	49.90	47.50	8.53	10.76	N	N
2 Rajkot City	927	42.97	42.26	48.39	47.35	8.62	10.37	0.02	0.02
3 Bhavnagar City	916	42.48	41.83	48.83	47.89	8.69	10.28	N	N
4 Ahmedabad City	805	37.06	41.10	54.21	50.84	8.71	8.04	0.02	0.02
5 Baroda City	857	38.04	40.37	52.50	49.76	9.45	9.87	0.01	N
6 Surat City	916	37.66	38.84	51.86	49.93	10.47	11.22	0.01	0.01

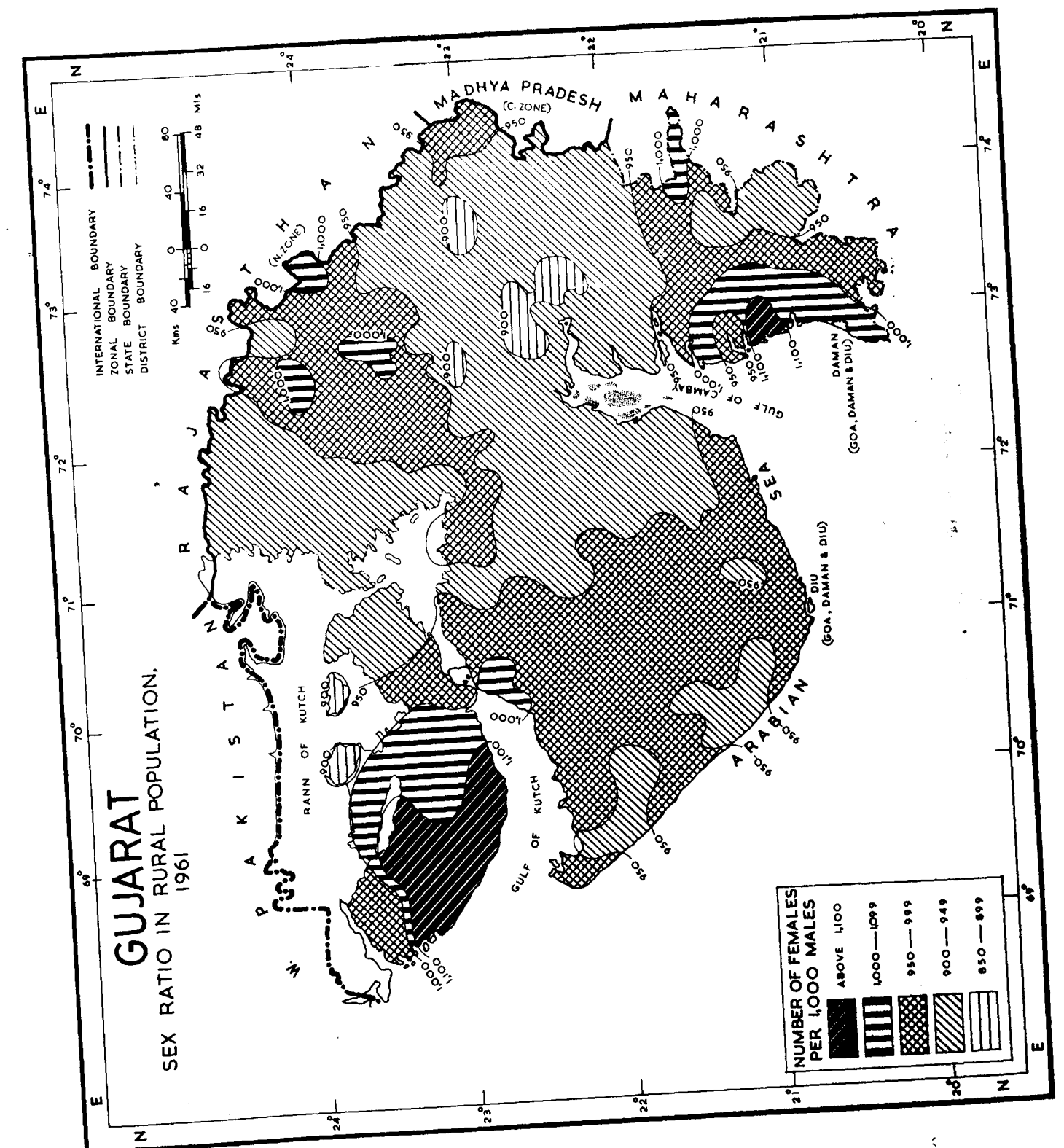
N=Negligible

*The classification of 297,853 persons (M 147,100, F 150,753) of North-East Frontier Agency into various age-groups is not available. Therefore, these figures have not been taken into account while working out the distribution into various age-groups for India.

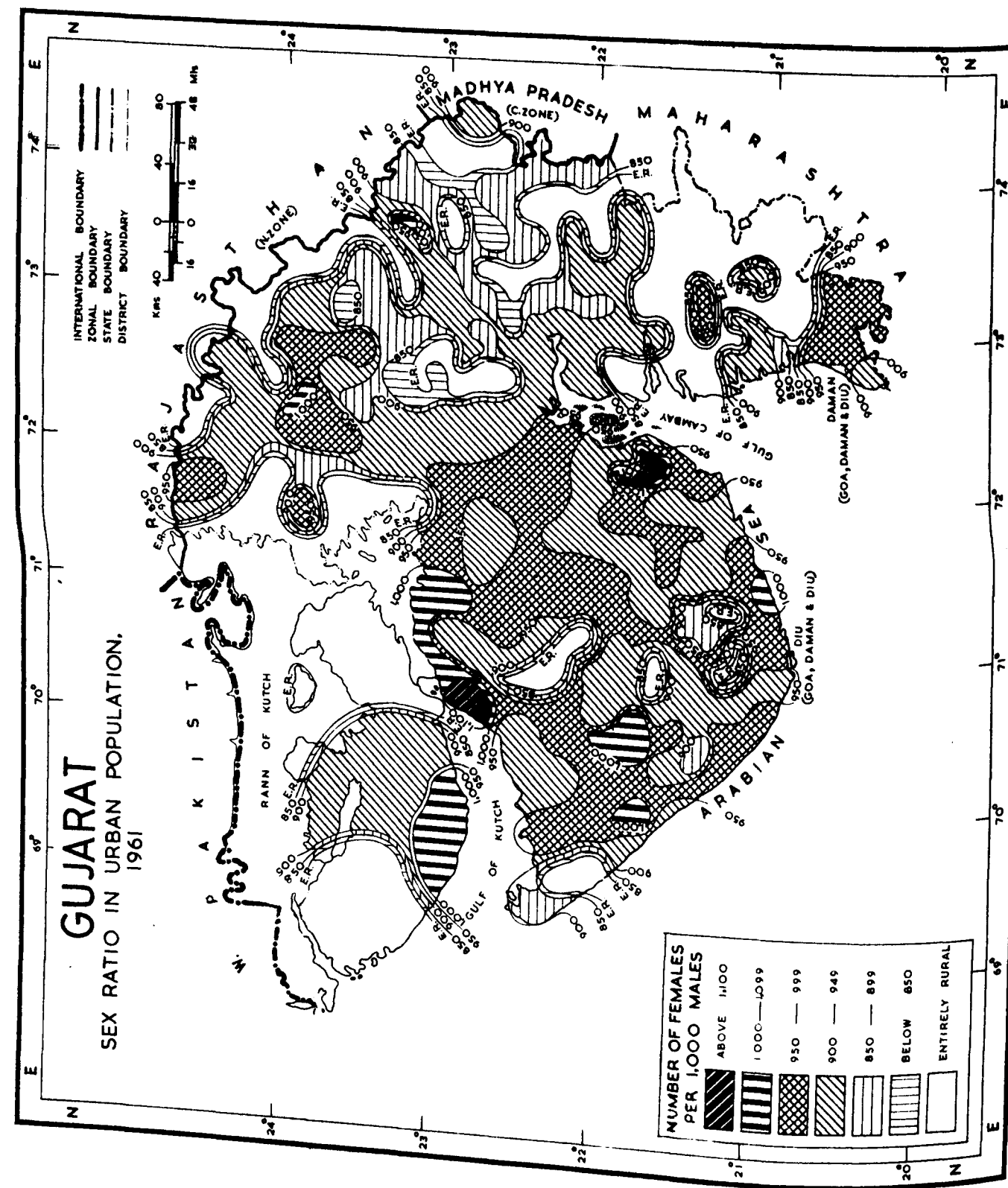
The acccessive type of population of Andaman and Nicobar Islands which has 63 per cent of the male population in this age-group is particularly noteworthy.

COMPARISON OF SEX RATIO WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

46. Comparing the proportions of some of the other countries with those for India and the



1. Census of India 1911, Vol. I, India, Part I, Report, p. 149



States, it is noticed that the proportion of males and females between the ages 15-49 generally varies from 45 to 50 per cent for the country and States and does not differ much from similar proportions for U.S.A., U.K., and France. The ratio, however, rises as high as 52.19 males and 53.07 females per cent for Japan with corresponding effects on the children and older age-groups.

47. The proportions of younger and much older ages show significant variations. Those aged 0-14 are much higher and those aged 50+ are much lower in India and States than in countries outside India. The disparity in the proportions of population of each sex in the exposed age periods is indeed disturbing in that it indicates for this country a higher birth-rate and a higher death-rate among the aged which upset the equilibrium noticeable in other countries of the world. So far as the age-group 0-14 is concerned, the proportion of children is very nearly the same (24.37) for U.K. and (26.80) for France, but differs for U.S.A. (32.10) and Japan (31.14) in case of males, which in all these countries slightly exceeds the females. The proportions for countries outside India range themselves into three groups, namely, (i) those for European countries, (ii) those for a new country like America and (iii) those for an Asiatic country like Japan, each having a distinct pattern of age distribution. The higher proportions, however, in case of all the four countries in the exposed age periods due to their relatively smaller birth-rate and lower rate of mortality in older ages show that they are more favourably situated in the distribution of age pattern than this country. They also point out the variation in the social and economic condition of this country and others, which are more prosperous and subject to lesser friction to life than India, endowed as they are, with greater material prosperity and lesser mouths to feed with consequent rise in the level of their living.

SEX RATIO IN 1951 AND 1961

48. Statement VI.12 gives for the State as a whole number of females per 1,000 males by age-group and compares them with similar ratios for 1951.

B-4

STATEMENT VI.12

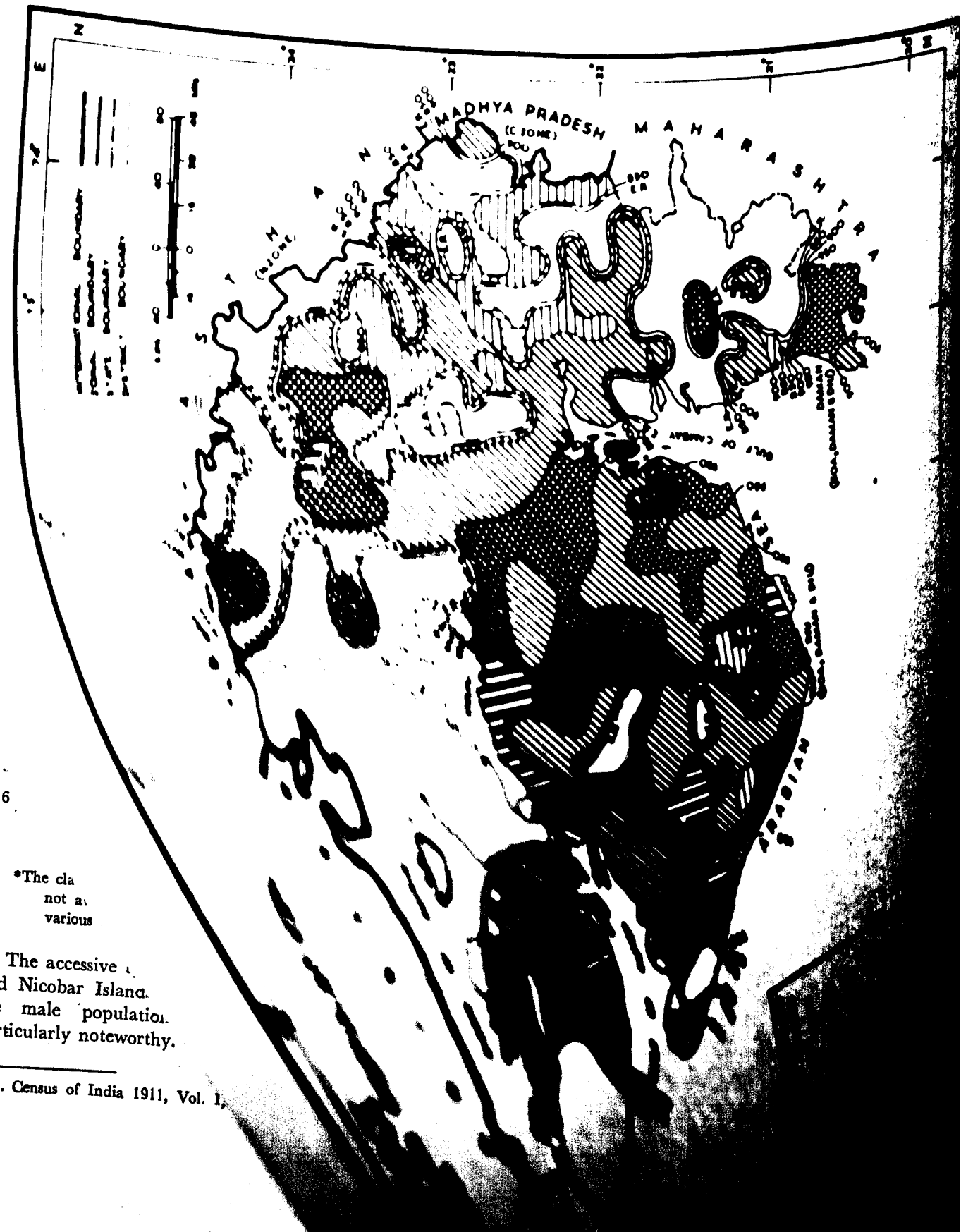
Females per 1,000 males by age-group and comparison with 1951 Census

Age-group	1961			1951		
	T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Less than 1	970	975	957	993	979	1,030
1 to 4	971	979	946	968	976	944
5 to 14	899	903	887	921	925	909
15 to 34	955	982	886	962	922	914
35 to 54	915	945	837	898	919	844
55 to 59	871	889	918	848	838	881
60+	1,120	1,099	1,191	1,192	1,194	1,188
Age not stated	829	814	922	2,312	1,947	4,750

The widening gulf in the proportions of the two sexes, as revealed by the sex ratio in each successive age-group is really a distressing feature of the sex ratio in India.

49. The sex ratios are also given separately for total, rural and urban areas of the State. It is significant to note that the disparity in ratio continues in all the age-groups at both the censuses till the age of 60 when it improves in favour of females who are found to be 1,120 in 1961 and 1,192 in 1951 per 1,000 males. Rural ratios are comparatively better than the urban for the obvious reason that the weaker sex is usually left behind, when the males migrate to urban areas in search of employment and call their womenfolk only after they are properly settled. The effects of migration in the urban areas are particularly noticeable in the working age-group 15-55. Urban sex ratio also appears to have been affected substantially in the younger and older age-groups 5-14 and 55-59, where it is found to be 887 and 918 respectively.

50. The variation in the sex ratio at different age periods and in different regions is due to a number of contributory causes. Distortion and heaping at certain digits also play their part in reducing the ratio at particular ages. The factors which generally affect the sex ratios are initial disparity of the two sexes at birth, climatic considerations, currents of migration which is both age and sex selective, social structure, neglect of female child, various hazards to which females are exposed in youthful ages due to early child-bearing, unsafe and frequent deliveries, malnutrition and higher death-rate due to decreasing vitality as years advance. All these are the



States, it is noticed that the proportion of males and females between the ages 15-49 generally varies from 45 to 50 per cent for the country and States and does not differ much from similar proportions for U.S.A., U.K., and France. The ratio, however, rises as high as 52.19 males and 53.07 females per cent for Japan with corresponding effects on the children and older age-groups.

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SEX RATIO IN 1951 AND 1961

48. Statement VI.12 gives for the State as a whole number of females per 1,000 males by age-group and compares them with similar ratios for 1951.

B-

STATEMENT VI.12

Females per 1,000 males by age-group and comparison with 1951 Census

Age-group	1961			1951		
	T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Less than 1	970	975	957	993	979	1,030
1 to 4	971	979	946	968	976	944
5 to 14	899	903	887	921	925	909
15 to 34	955	982	886	962	922	914
35 to 54	915	945	837	898	919	844
55 to 59	871	889	918	848	838	881
60+	1,120	1,099	1,191	1,192	1,194	1,188
Age not stated	829	814	922	2,312	1,947	4,750

The widening gulf in the proportions of the two sexes, as revealed by the sex ratio in each successive age-group is really a distressing feature of the sex ratio in India.

49. The sex ratios are also given separately for total, rural and urban areas of the State. It is significant to note that the disparity in ratio continues in all the age-groups at both the censuses till the age of 60 when it improves in favour of females who are found to be 1,120 in 1961 and 1,192 in 1951 per 1,000 males. Rural ratios are comparatively better than the urban for the obvious reason that the weaker sex is usually left behind, when the males migrate to urban areas in search of employment and call their womenfolk only after they are properly settled. The effects of migration in the urban areas are particularly noticeable in the working age-group 15-55. Urban sex ratio also appears to have been affected substantially in the younger and older age-groups 5-14 and 55-59, where it is found to be 887 and 918 respectively.

50. The variation in the sex ratio at different age periods and in different regions is due to a number of contributory causes. Distortion and heaping at certain digits also play their part in reducing the ratio at particular ages. The factors which generally affect the sex ratios are initial disparity of the two sexes at birth, climatic considerations, currents of migration which is both age and sex selective, social structure, neglect of female child, various hazards to which females are exposed in youthful ages due to early child-bearing, unsafe and frequent deliveries, mal-nutrition and higher death-rate due to decreasing vitality as years advance. All these are the

*The cla
not a
various

The accessive
and Nicobar Island.
the male population.
particularly noteworthy.

1. Census of India 1911, Vol. 1,

causes which conjointly affect the sex ratio not only of the general population but also of the different age segments.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OF EACH SEX BY AGE-GROUP

51. The position may be examined further with the help of Statement VI.13 given at the end of the Chapter which shows distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by each age-group and number of females per 1,000 males in the age-group in the State and districts, 1961.

This table can be better studied and understood with the help of the diagrams given opposite for the State as a whole as also for 3 largest cities and the districts. Examining the sex ratio in quinary age-groups, it is seen that in the State as a whole the initial inequality of the sexes, which is marked by greater male births falls continuously below the equality line and rises above it only at ages 20 to 24 and 60 and over. The unusual ratio for ages 20 to 24 is artificial in that it reflects the heaping of figures at these ages, as there seems to be a great tendency on the part of females to return ages varying between 20 and 24. At ages 60 and over, in addition to the cyclical error, the greater female vitality persists in reducing the masculinity and raising the femininity of the ratio above the equality line. The depression that, however, occurs in other age-groups shows the varying rate of mortality at different ages, which as seen earlier, is greater in case of females than males owing to the great variance in the social and economic conditions under which they live.

Graphs

52. Number of females per 1,000 males at different ages is plotted in curves for each district. They exhibit the conjoint effect of various factors which affect the sex ratios in different age-groups in different districts according to the degree of urbanisation, extent of in and out migration and other factors biological, social as well as economic. The general trend noticeable in case of most of the districts is that it travels below the equality line till the age of 60 is reached, when it travels upwards and crosses that line in favour of females. There are certain districts also like the Panchmahals, the Dangs, Surat, Broach, Rajkot,

Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Junagadh, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Amreli, where the equality line is crossed for the age-group 0-4 and 20-24 and in a few cases even for the age-groups 15-19 and 40-44. At the other extreme are the districts like Kaira on the one hand, where it travels below the equality line for all the age-groups, and Mehsana and Kutch on the other where the equality line is crossed for all ages beyond 15 except for a slight fall for ages 50-54 in case of Kutch and for ages 20-44 in case of Mehsana, significantly influenced as they are by greater migratory tendency on the part of males moving out for business leaving their womenfolk at home.

Cities

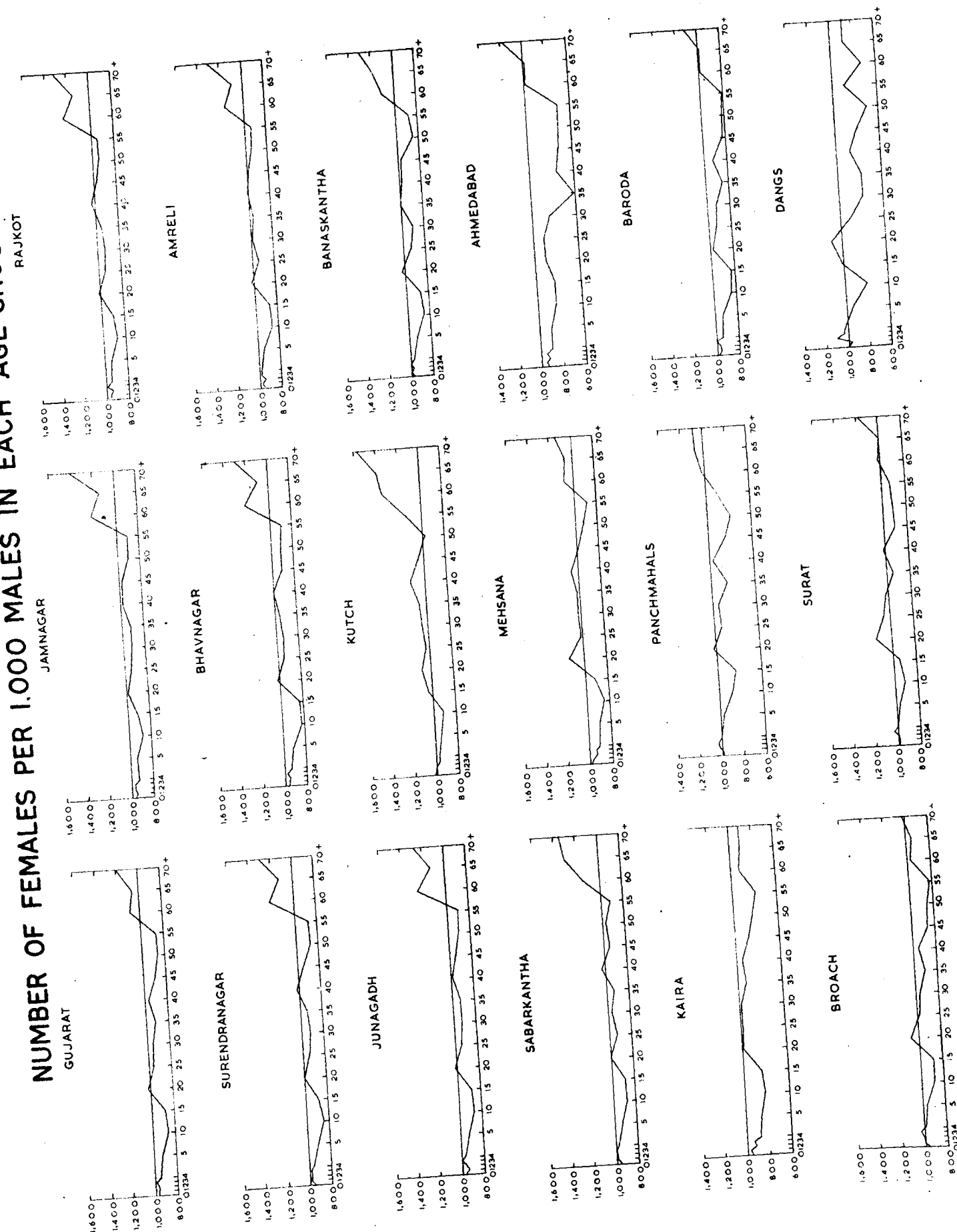
53. The table on the next page shows the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the three largest cities, 1961.

The three cities which have been selected for exhibiting the sex ratios are Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat. While they conform to a general trend of ups and downs during the course of their travel through different ages, the extent of depression and bulging varies from one city to another. As is to be expected, in case of the metropolitan city of Ahmedabad, the depression is the highest in the middle ages 25-50 years, owing to the greater influence of migration in its highly urban areas. These characteristics also mark the curves of Baroda and Surat, the influence of migration in case of Baroda being greater than that in Surat, where the effects of out-migration have also to be accounted for.

State

54. A comparison of the ratio of males in various age-groups to total of 1,000 males in all ages for the total, rural and urban population of the State brings out certain salient features of the distribution of age by sex in various age-groups. The female ratio for ages 0-4 is a little higher than that for males, despite the initial advantage at birth in favour of the latter. Secondly, the distribution shows a decline in case of both the sexes from one quinary age-group to another, but the decline is not gradual but varies in an erratic manner owing to the

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN EACH AGE-GROUP



STATEMENT VI,14

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the three largest cities, 1961

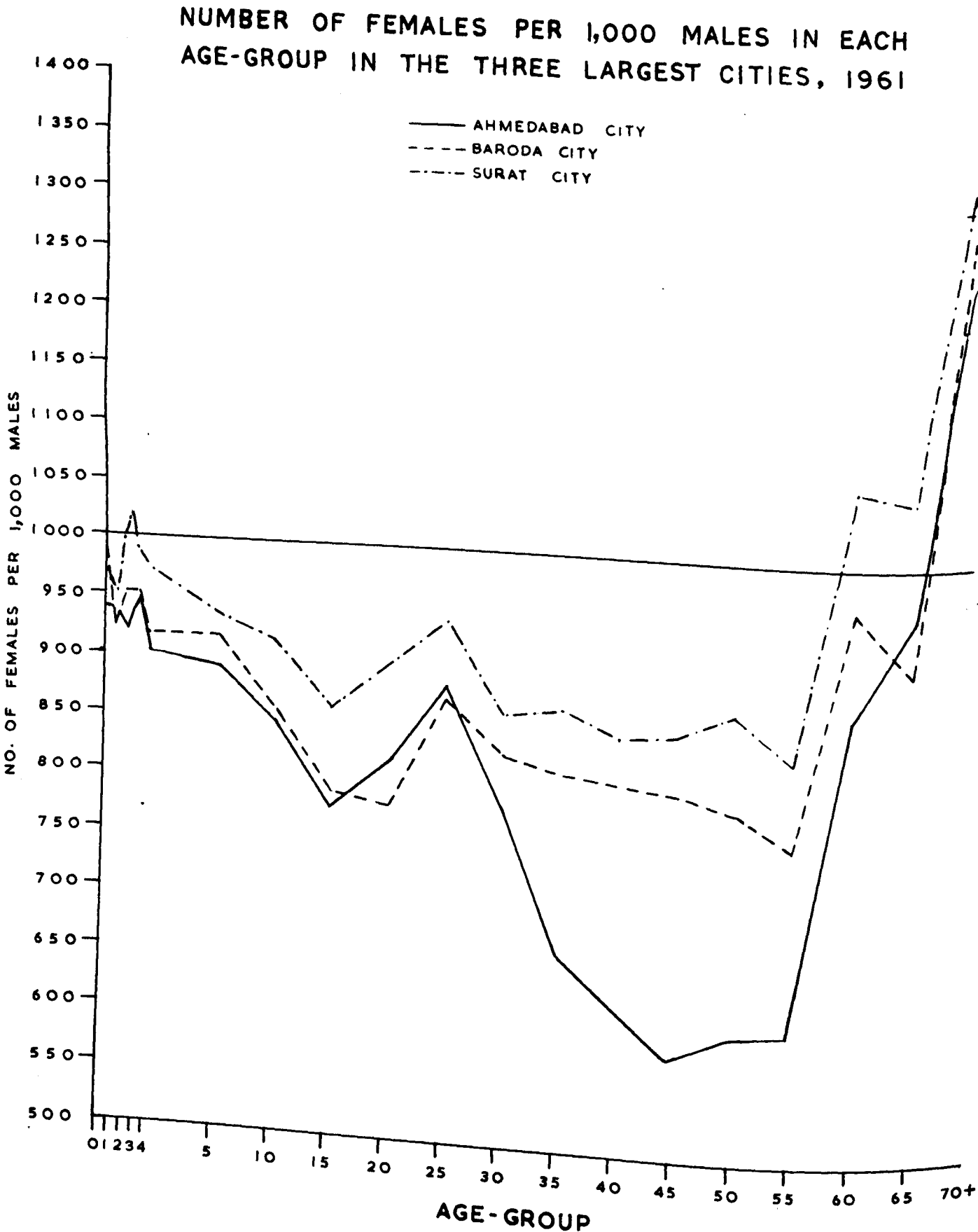
(a) denotes ratio of males in each age-group to total of 1,000 males in all age-groups together.
(b) denotes ratio of females in each age-group to total of 1,000 females in all age-groups together.
(c) denotes number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group.

Age-group	Ahmedabad City	Baroda City	Surat City	Age-group	Ahmedabad City	Baroda City	Surat City
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
0 (a)	28	29	28	30-34 (a)	85	75	77
(b)	33	34	30	(b)	83	72	73
(c)	941	993	976	(c)	781	827	866
1 (a)	25	25	22	35-39 (a)	73	59	61
(b)	29	27	23	(b)	60	56	58
(c)	937	927	952	(c)	667	816	872
2 (a)	25	24	22	40-44 (a)	64	53	56
(b)	29	27	25	(b)	49	50	52
(c)	920	956	1,016	(c)	626	811	849
3 (a)	28	26	26	45-49 (a)	44	39	42
(b)	32	29	28	(b)	32	37	39
(c)	944	951	990	(c)	586	806	854
4 (a)	27	26	26	50-54 (a)	40	37	39
(b)	30	28	27	(b)	30	34	37
(c)	901	918	973	(c)	604	792	875
5-9 (a)	133	133	133	55-59 (a)	17	18	22
(b)	148	143	136	(b)	13	16	20
(c)	893	917	938	(c)	607	763	835
10-14 (a)	105	118	120	60-64 (a)	15	18	19
(b)	111	118	120	(b)	17	20	23
(c)	847	857	914	(c)	876	964	1,065
15-19 (a)	84	95	94	65-69 (a)	6	8	10
(b)	81	87	88	(b)	7	9	11
(c)	776	788	861	(c)	933	912	1,056
20-24 (a)	102	115	104	70+ (a)	9	13	15
(b)	104	104	102	(b)	14	19	21
(c)	819	781	900	(c)	1,242	1,282	1,317
25-29 (a)	90	89	84	Age not stated (a)	N	N	N
(b)	98	90	87	(b)	N	N	N
(c)	884	870	940	(c)	841	333	818

N=Negligible

aberrations of age returns already noticed. Further, it is significant to note that so far as the females aged 20-24 are concerned, the age distribution shows an upward trend rather than a downward

trend as it should be, owing to the greater tendency on the part of females in this and neighbouring age-groups to return themselves as aged 20, as a result of rounding off of ages



at 20. Urban male ratios appear to be lower than those for total and rural for ages 0-14, but comparatively higher for ages 15-44. In case of females, urban ratio is lower than that for males aged 0-14 in the total and rural population, but rises for females aged 20-44. Age-group 20-24 is particularly favoured by urban males in the districts of Ahmedabad, Baroda and Kutch. In case of both the sexes, age-groups 5-9 and 35-44 exhibit the same difference and practically the same ratios in the total and rural population. In case of both the sexes, total and rural percentages for the various age-groups are higher than the urban for the most of the age-groups except those noted above. Another marked characteristic of these ratios is that there are more females aged 60 and over than males, and that the females are also in excess in the age-group 20-24, a characteristic which is not exhibited by males.

Male and Female Birth-Rates

55. Reviewing the number of births per 1,000 of each sex by age-group in the State and districts, it is noticed that there are on the whole more male births than female, without there being much significant variation in the children's age-group 0-4 except in the case of Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat and the Dangs districts, where at certain ages the child ratio is distinctly in favour of females. The factors responsible for this variation may be sought in the migratory nature of the population of Kutch district and the existence of large tribal population in the rest. The ratios extracted below for the forest and tribal areas of the Dangs are revealing.

Age	GUJARAT	DANGS
1	2	3
0	971	1,006
1	975	977
2	969	1,107
3	989	1,039
4	952	1,035

Districts

56. The higher female ratio for ages 20-24 and 60 and over is the uniform feature of age

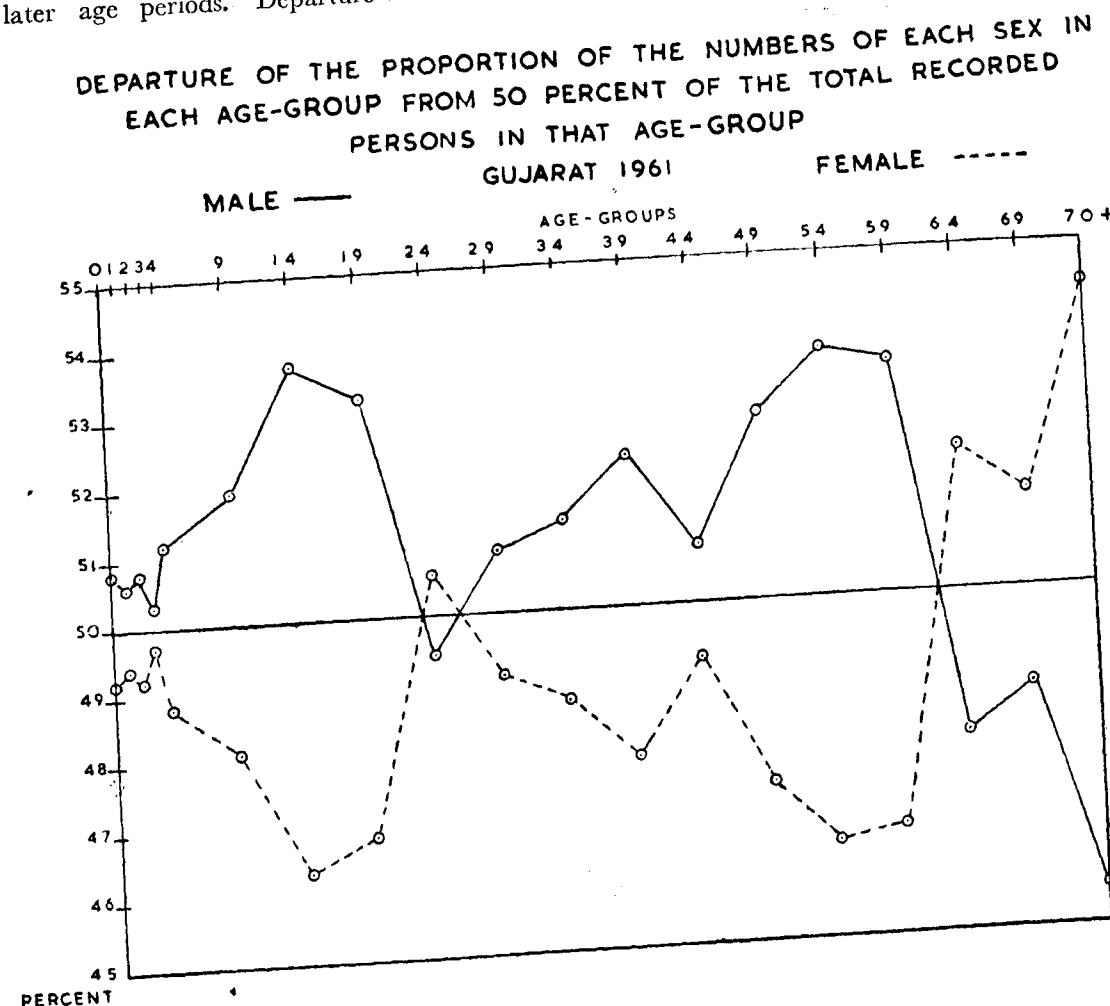
distribution even in the districts in the total and the rural areas which is departed from by some of the urban areas in the district of Ahmedabad. The age distribution, however, of Kaira district is somewhat different from other districts in that there is not a single age-group except 20-24 (1,023) in the rural areas where the ratio exceeds 1,000, a tendency which is uniformly exhibited by all the districts except Broach and the Dangs. The ages where the ratio is comparatively more adverse to females are 10-19, 35-39, and 45-59. While the adversity in case of the younger age-groups may be partially due to the enumeration of some in the two preceding and succeeding age-groups, the preferential treatment, which is usually meted out to boys between the ages 10-19, as well as the effects of early child marriage cannot be totally ruled out. While the age-group 35-39 may as well be taken to point out the greater hazards to female life from frequent child bearing and deliveries at short periods, the age-group 45-59 may register the effects of menopause and the after-effects of constant deliveries to which females are subject owing to their reduced vitality at these ages. But after the age of 60, the tendency to survive is greater among females than males. The observations made above are substantiated by the peaks and troughs in the age curves plotted for the State, 3 principal cities and the districts.

Diagrams

57. The extent of disparity of sexes at birth and at different age periods can be best understood by the two diagrams (i) facing page 26 and (ii) given on page 29. The former plotting the proportion of females to 1,000 males in quinary age-groups shows the continuous deficiency of females in a clear and unmistakable manner. The latter plots the curves showing the departures of the proportions of the numbers of each sex in each age-group from 50 per cent of the total recorded persons in that age period at the Census of 1961. It illustrates the tendency of the proportion of each sex at birth to be approximately equal, the initial advantage being slightly in favour of males as already noticed before. Other things being equal, the females being better equipped by nature to show a higher survival

rate than males, no unfavourable departure on their part from 50 per cent line can be expected. But the effects of social factors in reducing their numbers are clearly visible in their curve generally falling below the line except in the later age periods. Departure from the

main line falling below it is the greatest in the age-groups 10-14. The greater advantage men have over women in the battle of life is plainly brought out by their curve continuously travelling upwards of the main line for all ages from 0-59 except at ages 19-24.



SEX RATIO AT BIRTH AND DEATH

India and State

58. Statement VI.15 on the next page gives the ratio of females to males in the general population, at birth and at death, 1961, for India and States.

59. The crude sex ratios for the country and the different States show the particular structure of population of each individual State. It also shows the masculinity of the sex ratio in all the States except Kerala (1,022), Orissa (1,001) and the relatively high rate for Madras

(992) and Bihar (994), influenced as they are to a varied extent by the currents of in and out migration. The table also shows average number of female births to 1,000 male births as well as average number of female deaths to 1,000 male deaths during the past decennium. The sex ratio at death is generally found to be higher than the other two ratios, namely, the crude sex ratio as well as the ratio at birth, though it is lower than the birth sex ratio in the case of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The comparatively

between the adjusted sex ratio of 898 for the age-group 20-24 as against 1,023 brought about by the unadjusted figures very truly illustrates the maximum tendency at misreporting ages in the age-group 20-24. Again, the fact that the sex ratio is as low as 898 in the adjusted age-group, shows the extreme hazards to which females are exposed in this age period. But these hazards are less marked in the preceding age-group 15-19, where the sex ratio is 914. Thereafter, the sex ratio gradually improves, but again assumes a downward trend till it becomes 903 at ages 50-54, again improving in subsequent ages till it becomes 1,219 for ages 70 and over. The variation in the adjusted sex ratios at different ages establish two things: (i) in the life of a woman the hazards of life are relatively great at ages 15-29, and greater still in case of women aged 20 and 24; (ii) the initial hazards of life which are greater for male infants become comparatively much less and tend to be more or less equal till a child is aged 9. Thereafter the battle of life starts with varying degrees of risks.

SEX RATIOS, 1901-61

63. The following table shows the changes in the proportion of females per 1,000 males in the State for the Censuses 1901 to 1961.

STATEMENT VI.17

Changes in the proportion of females to 1,000 males in the State, 1901-61

Census year	Sex ratio	Females per 1,000 males in the age-group					
		0-4	5-9	10-19	20-39	40-59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GUJARAT							
1961	940	971 (954)	927 (944)	871 (926)	969 (929)	910 (922)	1,120 (1,095)
1951	952	973	940	905	958	903	1,191
1941	941	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1931	945	1,015	912	902	955	918	1,022
1921	944	1,040	934	840	960	938	1,128
1911	946	1,019	905	812	972	949	1,201
1901	954	1,000	945	849	955	1,034	1,356

N.A.=Not available

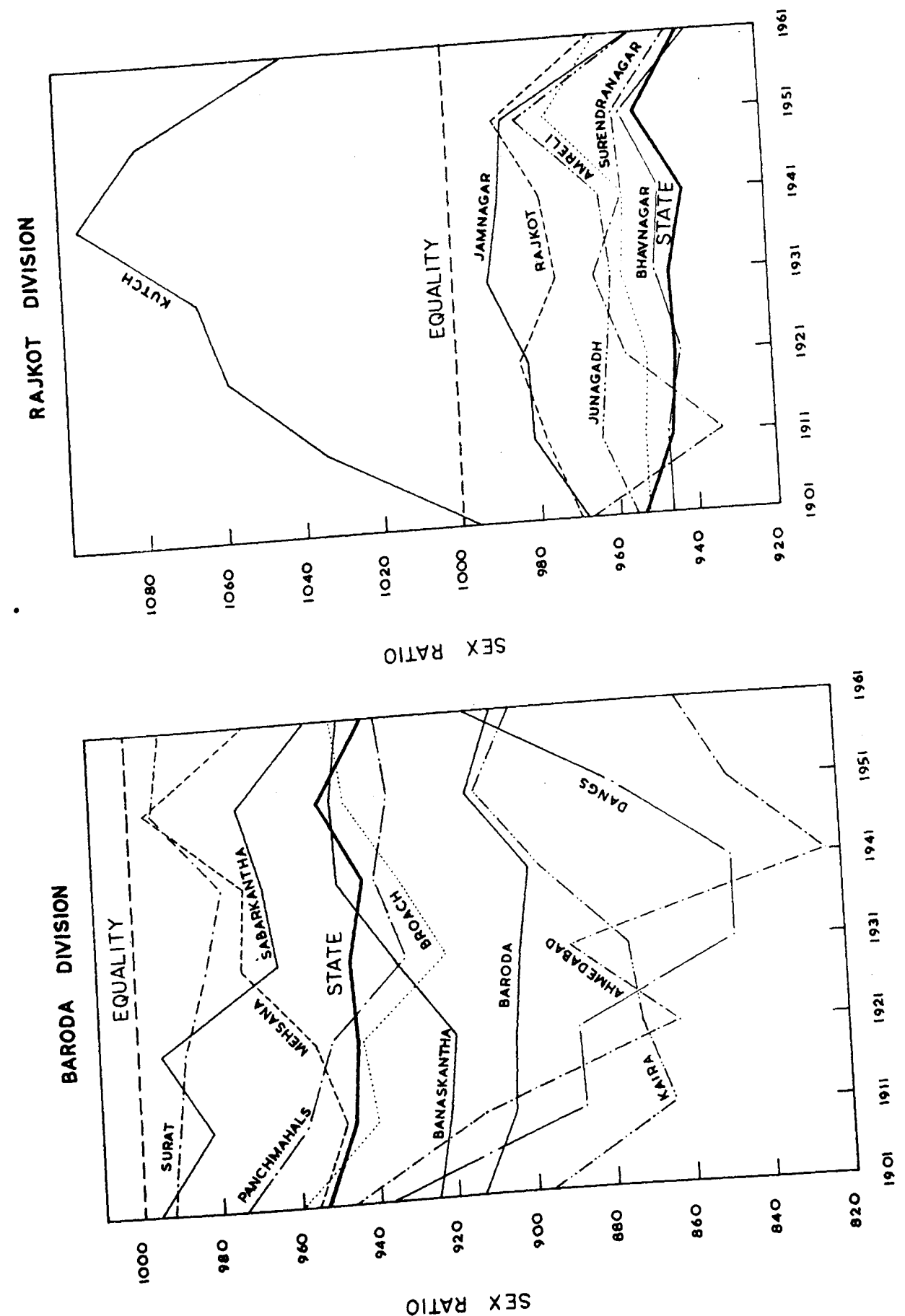
Note:

Graduated figures are given in brackets.

The crude sex ratio for all ages given in the above table shows a gradual deterioration from 1901 to 1941 during which period it falls from 954 to 941. But there is appreciable improvement in 1951 when it goes upto 952 but again falls down to 940, the lowest during the last 60 years. Examining these ratios for the different age-groups, it is noticed that the sex ratio is the lowest for the age-group 10-19 and comes very close to the sex ratio for all ages in the age-group 20-39. Another feature which is uniformly striking is, as already noticed elsewhere, the comparatively higher longevity of females aged 60 and over, which suddenly changes the ratio in favour of females who are in excess of males to a varying degree from one census to another. It is further significant to note the femininity of the ratio for ages 0 and 4 which is in favour of females from 1901 to 1931, but becomes a little adverse in 1951 and 1961. This result may be attributed to comparatively smaller male infant mortality in recent times owing to marked improvement in maternity and consequent reduction in the death-rate of male infants. The effect, however, of famine and influenza in reducing the number of male babies is noticed in the higher female ratio in the earlier censuses. Likewise, the effect of influenza in 1921 is markedly noticeable in the age-group 0-19, which seems to have affected the women of these ages more than men. The effect of famine in the older age-group aged 40-59 is equally noticeable in the year 1901 giving for that age-group 1,034 females per 1,000 males. Some of these results are so apparent and the errors in age returns being constant from one census to another, the observations made above may be reasonably accepted to conform to existing facts despite misreporting and omission at certain ages.

64. The adjusted sex ratios are compared on the next page with the unadjusted for the various age periods. The difference between the two in each successive age-group goes to show in the first instance the relative degree of distortion in the return of age in each of them. The ratio, however, declines from one group to another and falls from 954 for ages 0-4 to 922 for ages 40-59, when it rises to 1,095 for ages 60 and over. The only exception to this tendency is observed in the age-group 10-19, which may be taken to

CHANGES IN SEX RATIOS OF DISTRICTS 1901-61



mean that this age period is comparatively more unfavourable to females than any of the preceding or succeeding ages.

Change in the proportion of females to 1,000 males in the State, 1961

Age-group 1	Females per 1,000 males	
	Unadjusted 2	Adjusted 3
0-4	971	954
5-9	927	944
10-19	871	926
20-39	969	929
40-59	910	922
60+	1,120	1,095

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OF EACH SEX IN BROAD AGE-GROUPS

65. The distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in certain age-groups is given in Statement VI.18 on the next page with a view to find corroboration or otherwise of the difference in sex ratio.

One significant feature exhibited by all these statistics is that in the younger ages 0-14, males per 1,000 of all males outnumber females per 1,000 of all females, thus establishing the excess of male births over females and preferential treatment received by boys. Females, however, outnumber males in the adult age-group, namely, 15-34, decline in the age-group 35-59, and again rise in ages 60 and over. Sex ratios worked out in respect of the different age-groups also confirm this fact. Further, sex ratios are comparatively lower for cities than for the districts and the State. In the age-group 0-14, while the highest sex ratio (968) is exhibited by the district of Surat, the lowest (872) is returned by Kaira. Sex ratio is the lowest for the age-group 15-34 for Ahmedabad district (877), obviously owing to its having the industrial city of Ahmedabad, where the flow of male migrants of these ages is the greatest. But it is strikingly high for the district of Kutch (1,063), Surat (1,042) and Mehsana (1,022) owing to the outward flow of their male earning population from the district for work in adjoining areas and elsewhere. The migratory tendency of the enterprising Kutchis is well-known and the attraction Mehsana has for the city of Ahmedabad, as revealed

by the special migrant tables compiled for that city, explain the higher sex ratios revealed by these two districts, which are also joined by Surat, which has had unique fascination for Bombay since it lost its former position as a flourishing centre of trade. Kutch and Mehsana and to a much lesser extent Surat, exhibit the same migratory tendency even in the age-group 35-59. But in the age-group 0-14, the lowest sex ratio of Kaira (872), resulting from a large number of educational institutions at Vallabh Vidyanagar and Nadiad, calls for special mention.

66. The lower sex ratios (947) in the age-group 15-34, 803 in the age-group 35-59 and 795 for ages 60 and over which it exhibits arise from the influx of labourers and contractors coming from outside for exploiting the jungle products as also from a higher female mortality in this area owing to its bad climate and greater hazards of life to which the tribal females are exposed.

YOUNGER AGE-GROUPS

67. Proportion of certain younger age-groups to total of each sex are compared in the Statement VI.19 on page 35 for the last two censuses.

These figures are very interesting indeed in revealing that the number of children below 10 is proportionately larger in 1961 than those returned at the Census of 1951, the reverse process being noticeable for the age periods 10-14, and 15-19, which reflect the condition of previous decades. Examining separately the proportions of each sex, it is further noticed that females outnumber males in the age-group 0-4, but males outnumber females in all the quinary age-groups 5-19. Since the initial advantage at birth is in favour of males as shown by the masculinity of the sex ratio at birth, this variation in favour of female children aged 0 to 4 years results partly from some of the male children having been missed and partly due to superior vitality of the weaker sex and greater toll of male infants and babies after birth. The advantage in favour of males again asserts itself to a varying extent in the age-groups that follow. This also is the picture revealed by the proportions of younger age-groups at the Census of 1951. District statistics also exhibit the same tendency except in the case of Kutch and Mehsana, where the proportion of male children

STATEMENT VI.18
Females per 1,000 males and distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age-groups, 1961

State/District/City	Age-groups												Age not stated	
	0-14				15-34				35-59				60+	
	Males per 1,000 of all males	Females per 1,000 of all females	Males per 1,000 of all males	Females per 1,000 of all females	Males per 1,000 of all males	Females per 1,000 of all females	Males per 1,000 of all males	Females per 1,000 of all females	Males per 1,000 of all males	Females per 1,000 of all females	Males per 1,000 of all males	Females per 1,000 of all females	Males per 1,000 of all males	Females per 1,000 of all females
GUJARAT	432	425	318	323	955	205	198	911	45	54	1,120	N	N	829
1 Jamnagar	454	444	318	315	943	182	180	943	45	61	1,278	1	N	565
Jamnagar City	416	417	360	345	876	189	183	883	35	55	1,455	N	N	2,000
2 Rajkot	451	436	317	316	957	187	189	978	45	59	1,257	N	N	768
Rajkot City	430	423	351	343	939	182	181	920	57	53	1,311	N	N	1,350
3 Surendranagar	450	439	315	315	942	182	191	941	42	55	1,229	1	N	904
4 Bhavnagar	448	434	320	318	952	186	188	949	45	60	1,223	N	N	787
Bhavnagar City	441	418	344	339	902	195	191	898	36	52	1,320	N	N	667
5 Amreli	448	434	315	313	953	187	190	976	40	62	1,236	1	1	1,030
6 Junagadh	441	431	326	324	947	188	186	941	44	53	1,244	1	1	737
7 Kutch	444	409	297	303	1,063	202	210	1,078	56	78	1,438	1	N	736
8 Banaskantha	441	432	325	322	936	193	193	950	41	51	1,195	N	1	816
9 Sabarkantha	440	433	329	327	947	196	195	945	35	45	1,247	N	N	750
10 Mehsana	435	406	305	321	1,022	208	214	937	52	59	1,165	N	N	661
11 Ahmedabad	400	415	343	349	877	221	192	744	36	44	1,056	N	N	846
Ahmedabad City	371	411	362	367	816	237	184	626	39	38	1,092	N	N	841
12 Kaira	423	410	315	330	945	210	208	894	52	52	917	N	N	784
13 Panchmahals	435	444	317	316	934	207	194	875	41	46	1,057	N	N	808
14 Baroda	414	420	324	326	913	218	204	850	44	50	1,031	N	N	1,129
Baroda City	380	404	374	354	813	207	194	804	39	48	1,057	N	N	333
15 Broach	432	435	306	315	974	216	202	885	46	48	984	N	N	684
16 Surat	430	420	301	317	1,042	218	208	947	51	55	1,069	N	N	1,056
Surat City	377	388	359	350	892	220	207	860	44	55	1,148	N	N	818
17 Dangs	463	478	315	326	947	188	166	803	34	30	795	N	N	500

N=Negligible

YOUNGER AGE-GROUPS

STATEMENT VI.19

Proportion of certain younger age-groups to total of each sex, 1951 and 1961

State/District/City	Census year	Proportion of males, females and total population of each age-group to total of 1,000 of males, females and population 1951 and 1961											
		0-4			5-9			10-14			15-19		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
GUJARAT	1961	159	156	161	153	154	152	117	122	112	84	87	81
	1951	140	138	141	134	135	134	131	134	128	96	97	94
1 Jamnagar	1961	170	170	171	161	161	160	119	123	114	81	83	80
	1951	142	142	142	132	131	133	135	137	133	110	115	105
Jamnagar City	1961	151	149	153	151	150	151	115	116	114	90	93	86
	1951	116	125	107	119	121	117	141	142	140	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2 Rajkot	1961	167	167	167	156	158	154	121	126	115	86	88	83
	1951	146	148	144	131	136	126	133	141	135	110	116	104
Rajkot City	1961	154	152	157	151	152	149	121	126	115	86	88	83
	1951	141	143	139	121	123	119	140	141	135	110	116	104
3 Surendranagar	1961	172	169	175	159	161	156	114	120	113	84	87	83
	1951	137	134	139	139	141	137	140	141	138	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4 Bhavnagar	1961	168	166	171	156	158	154	114	120	113	84	87	83
	1951	138	134	143	141	145	137	140	141	136	110	116	102
Bhavnagar City	1961	148	145	151	156	158	154	117	124	114	84	87	83
	1951	139	122	159	117	124	109	143	144	140	110	116	102
5 Amreli	1961	169	168	170	154	155	153	118	122	113	84	87	83
	1951	136	138	134	136	136	135	143	144	140	110	116	102
6 Junagadh	1961	163	161	165	154	156	152	118	124	114	84	87	83
	1951	139	137	141	134	135	134	144	144	140	110	116	102
7 Kutch	1961	162	166	159	151	158	144	113	120	113	84	87	83
	1951	138	146	130	129	136	123	140	141	138	110	116	102
8 Banaskantha	1961	164	161	167	155	157	154	118	124	114	84	87	83
	1951	139	134	145	151	149	153	136	140	133	84	87	83
9 Sabarkantha	1961	157	154	160	157	159	155	122	127	117	84	87	83
	1951	140	138	142	149	150	148	140	147	132	84	87	83
10 Mehsana	1961	153	154	151	150	156	144	118	126	116	84	87	83
	1951	129	130	127	137	143	130	134	138	129	84	87	83
11 Ahmedabad	1961	152	146	158	144	142	146	111	112	110	84	87	83
	1951	135	127	144	121	116	126	117	116	118	84	87	83
Ahmedabad City	1961	142	133	153	140	133	143	107	105	105	84	87	83
	1951	136	123	151	108	100	120	101	101	105	84	87	83
12 Kaira	1961	147	145	150	149	152	146	120	126	114	87	90	84
	1951	139	136	143	127	131	124	131	134	127	90	91	89
13 Panchmahals	1961	161	155	167	160	158	163	119	122	115	82	87	78
	1951	156	155	157	143	138	149	126	125	127	91	100	82
14 Baroda	1961	152	147	158	150	146	156	115	119	110	80	83	76
	1951	137	136	139	131	130	131	120	122	119	91	91	91
Baroda City	1961	136	129	143	138	133	143	118	118	118	92	95	87
	1951	144	137	152	109	108	110	115	111	119	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
15 Broach	1961	161	157	166	156	155	157	116	120	112	77	80	74
	1951	135	131	138	138	137	140	134	137	132	87	88	85
16 Surat	1961	154	153	155	151	152	150	119	124	115	78	80	76
	1951	143	143	142	133	132	133	124	129	119	83	89	87
Surat City	1961	128	124	133	134	133	136	120	120	120	91	94	88
	1951	134	131	136	113	104	122	119	119	118	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17 Dangs	1961	197	186	210	167	165	170	106	112	98	69	66	73
	1951	175	157	196	152	148	156	118	132	102	79	73	86

N.A.=Not available

aged 0-4 is larger than that of female. The exception, however, to male supremacy in case of children aged 5-9 is noticed in Ahmedabad, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach and the Dangs districts where the proportion of females in the age-group 5-14 is higher than that of males. The age-group 10-14 continues to favour male practically in all the districts, except Baroda and Surat, where the proportions of both the sexes are equal. In the age-group

15-19, the districts which depart from the general trend giving lower proportion for females are Kutch, Ahmedabad and the Dangs, where females between 15 and 19 are in preponderance. An examination of the proportions for various cities, is somewhat different not only from the State as a whole but also from the district. The age-group 0-4, which favours females in the districts generally favours males in the cities by giving them higher proportion of the total of each sex.

PART C—MARITAL STATUS

SECTION 6

DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL STATUS

68. The marital status of population will be examined with reference to four stages of conjugal life, viz., unmarried, married, widowed and divorced/separated. Till 1951, the widowed and divorced were grouped together as divorce was not of much importance in the then existing state of society and prevalent only in those lower strata of society where it was permitted by caste custom. Among others, widowhood was considered a matter of social prestige and was scrupulously practised not only among Hindus and Jains, but also among Muslims. Some of the recent trends in the outlook of the people, however, make it necessary to study both these aspects of broken married life separately. The widowed and the divorced or separated have, therefore, been recorded and tabulated separately on the present occasion. Till 1951 figures for marital status were not sorted out for ages 0-4, as infant marriages had by that time become more or less uncommon. In 1961 this limit has been extended to 9, sorting of marital status being undertaken only for those aged 10 and over. For, as will be seen presently, the age for marriage has advanced rapidly in recent times and even child marriages most common in the past have become rare these days.

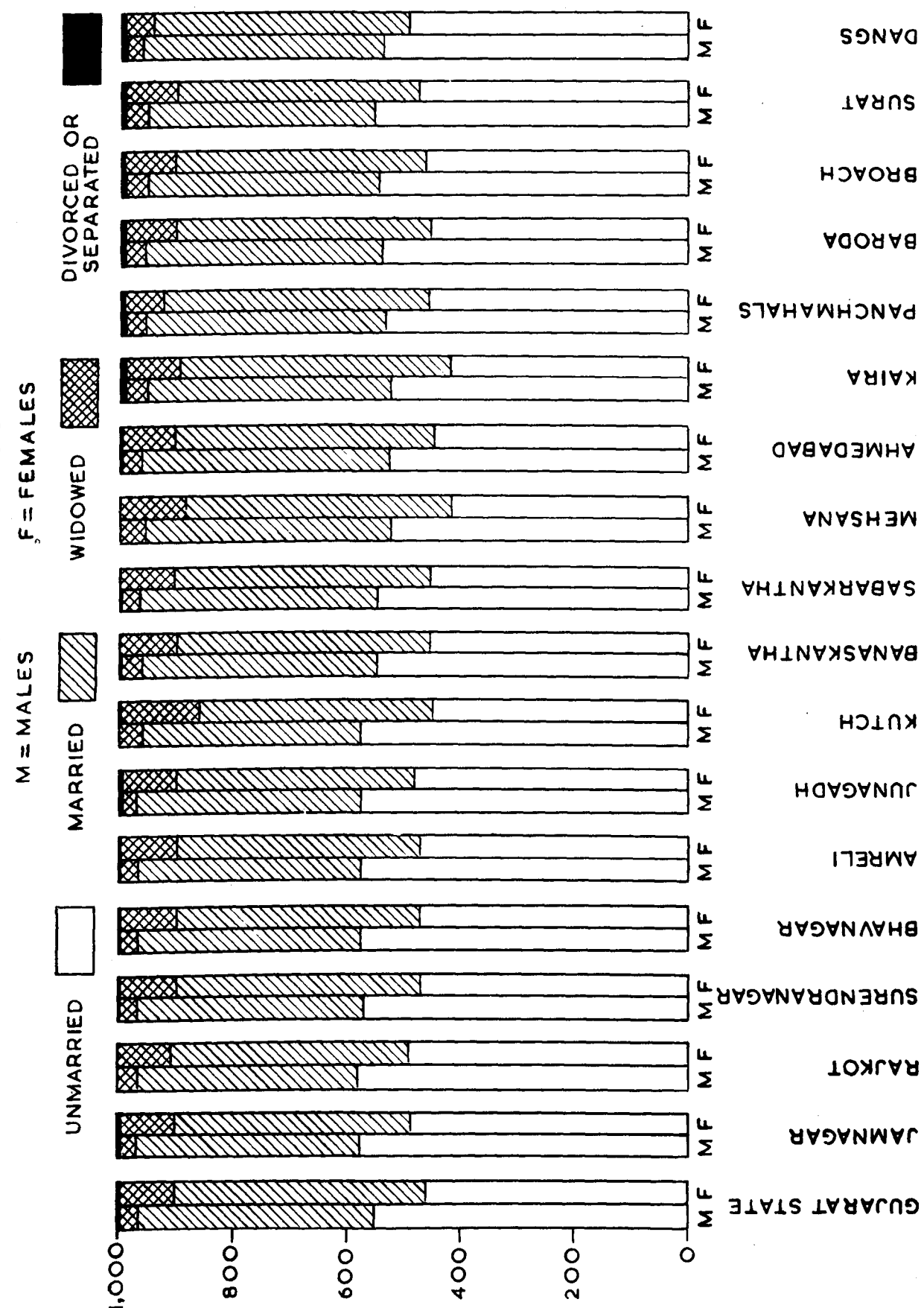
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS

69. The absolute figures of the distribution of the State population according to marital

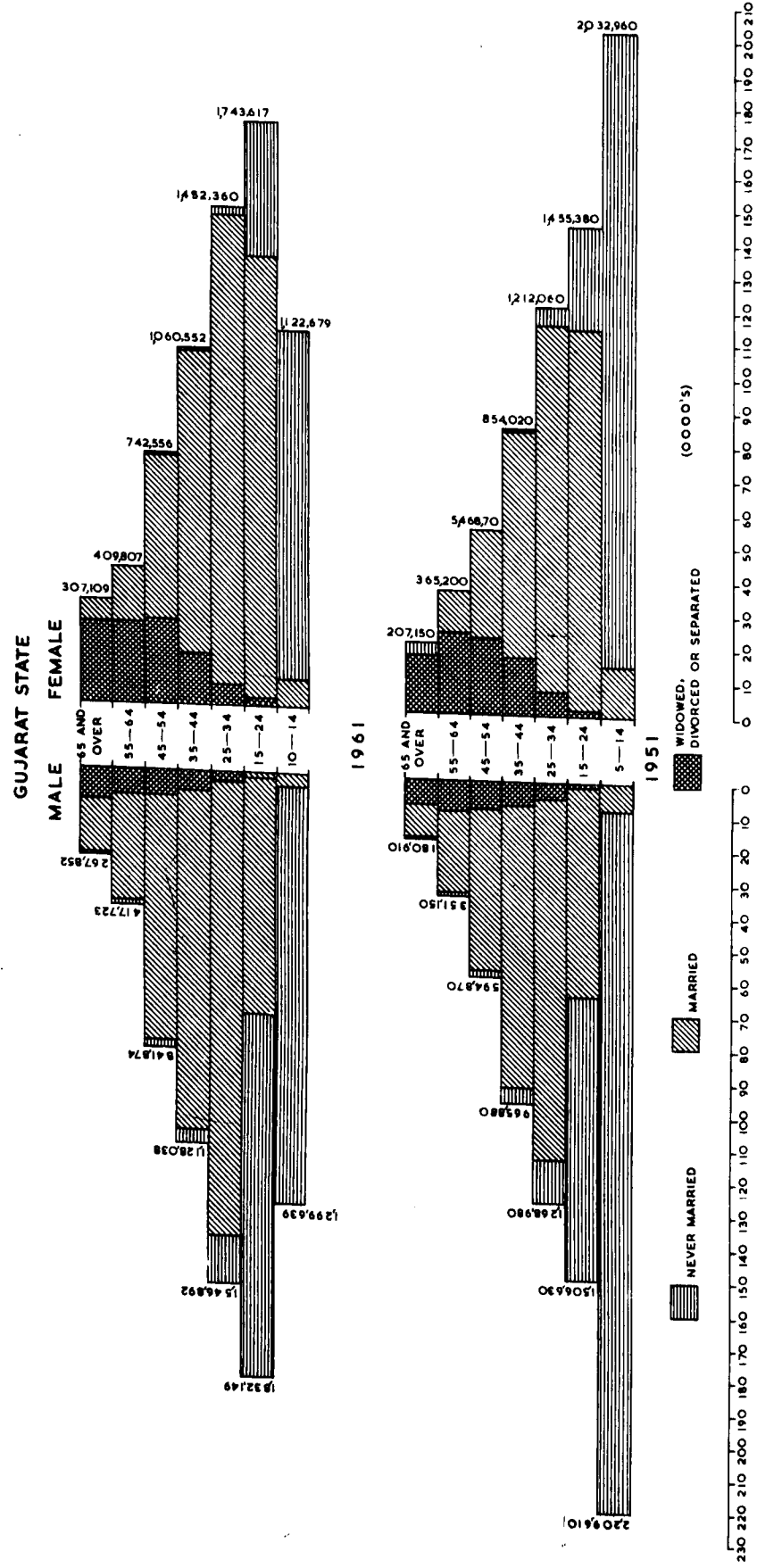
status are shown in the following table separately for both the sexes as also for the total, rural and urban areas. Males exceed females by 634,454 or 3.08 per cent. Among the never married there are 1,271,666 more males unmarried than females. Among the married the disparity disappears there being 47,617 more females married. But among the widowed the inequality is very striking, the widows being nearly three times more numerous than widowers. Male divorcees exceed female, but the difference is not much.

	Total	Rural	Urban
Total Population Persons			
Males	20,633,350	15,316,726	5,316,624
Females	10,633,902	7,830,222	2,803,680
Marital Status			
Never married			
Males	5,863,768	4,274,505	1,589,263
Females	4,592,102	3,408,393	1,183,709
Married			
Males	4,404,188	3,268,284	1,135,904
Females	4,451,805	3,384,360	1,067,445
Widowed			
Males	330,443	257,860	72,583
Females	926,746	672,573	254,173
Divorced or Separated			
Males	35,463	29,537	5,926
Females	28,770	21,154	7,616

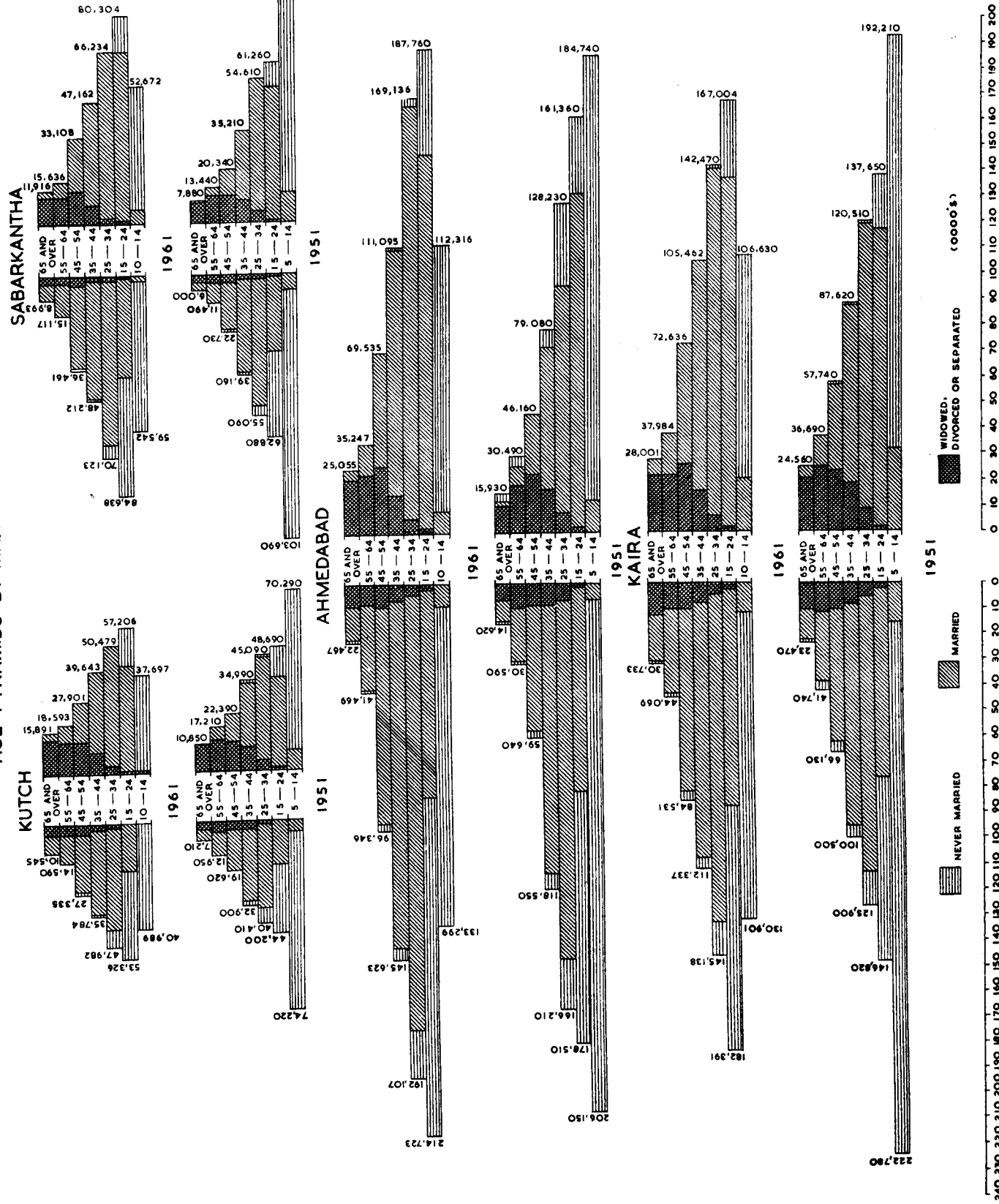
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX BY MARITAL STATUS



AGE PYRAMIDS BY MARITAL STATUS, 1951-61



AGE PYRAMIDS BY MARITAL STATUS, 1951-61



70. The following table abstracted from Subsidiary Table C-II.2, shows that in every 1,000 males there are 552 never married, 414 married, 31 widowed and 3 divorced/separated, the corresponding proportions for females being 459 never married, 445 married, 93 widowed and 3 divorced/separated. These figures go to show that there are more never married among males than among females, the percentage of the married of both the sexes being very nearly the same but higher among females. Like the married, the proportions of divorced and separated males and females are equal. Comparison of statistics for the rural and urban areas of the State shows a slightly different distribution. The urban proportion of never married is higher than that for the general and rural population, with a corresponding fall in the proportion of married in towns. The proportion of widows shows an appreciable increase among the females living in towns owing to considerations

of social prestige which does not influence the less advanced communities and tribals living in the countryside where divorce and remarriage are permitted and freely resorted to. While the overall proportion of divorced/separated females in urban areas remains unaffected, that for males is reduced to 2 in towns from 4 in villages.

Marital status of 1,000 persons of each sex in general population of the State, 1961

Marital status	Males	Females
Never married	552	459
Married	414	445
Widowed	31	93
Divorced/Separated	3	3

CHANGES IN MARITAL STATUS

71. Changes in the marital status of the population by sexes can be studied from the subjoined table extracted from Subsidiary Table C-II.2.

STATEMENT VI.20

Marital status of 1,000 persons of each sex in general population of the State and comparison with previous censuses, 1921 to 1961

Marital status	Males					Females				
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Never married . . .	552	526	N.A.	454	478	459	430	N.A.	342	361
Married . . .	414	429	N.A.	484	448	445	454	N.A.	519	482
Widowed and divorced/separated	34	45	N.A.	61	74	96	116	N.A.	138	157
Unspecified . . .	N	N.A.	N.A.	1	N.A.	N	N.A.	N.A.	1	N.A.
	N=Negligible					N.A.=Not available				

- NOTE :
1. The figures for 1921 and 1931 relate to various administrative units as then constituted now forming part of Gujarat State.
 2. The following territorial changes have been given effect to in compiling figures of 1951:-
 - (i) The figures of Abu Road taluka have been deducted from Banaskantha district.
 - (ii) The figures of Umbergaon taluka which was in Thana district in 1951 and part of which has subsequently been included in Surat district are added to those of Surat district.
 - (iii) Effect of other territorial changes cannot be worked out as village-wise figures are not available.

These are very significant figures which reveal in general the existing trends in the marital status of the people of Gujarat in relation to the condition that existed since 1921. In every 1,000

males there were in 1921, 478 never married as against 552 in 1961; among married males the proportion declined from 448 to 414 during the last four decades and among the widowed and divorced, from 74 to 34 during the same period. Comparing the marital status of females between 1921 and 1961, it is noticed that the never married females in every 1,000 have registered a higher *pro rata* increase from 361 to 459. Married females have declined during this period from 482 to 445 and that of widowed, divorced and separated from 157 to 96. While these proportions show a rising trend in case of never married persons and a downward trend in the case of married and widowed of both the sexes since 1921, the proportion of never married had declined in 1931 and that of married risen substantially in case of both males and females from 448 to 484 for males and from 482 to 519 for females in every 1,000 owing to the sudden spurt in the marriage season in the year preceding the Census of 1931, as a result of the impending introduction of Sharda Act, prohibiting the marriage of a boy under 18 and that of a girl under 14 years. A large number of marriages which would have been normally celebrated a few years later was hastened and celebrated earlier to circumvent the provisions of the proposed enactment aiming at prevention of child marriages. The statistics of marital status establish the following facts, namely, (1) universality of marriage in the State as in the rest of India and (2) rise in the age of marriage which has advanced to a far greater extent among females than among males, as can be seen from the fact that while the proportion of unmarried males per 1,000 of that sex has increased by 4 per cent, that of females by a little over 9 per cent. This must be attributed to the welcome change in the attitude of the people against child marriages which were prevalent to a very large extent in former times. Strong public opinion against child marriages and conviction on the part of the people about their being injurious and harmful have appealed to the people more than any social legislation like the Sharda Act. For, no social legislation can be effective and useful, unless the public opinion has been sufficiently aroused against a particular social evil to be eradicated. So long as this stage has not arrived, any amount of

legal sanction will be inoperative in materially affecting the trends and traditions ingrained in the minds of the people. Another significant feature of the marital status statistics is that social changes and reforms are more rapidly accepted by the urban population than by the rural, where such changes take more time to filter down owing to the force of tradition and customs, which are not so easy to get rid of, because of the general illiteracy and ignorance of the masses. But the increase in the age at marriage even in rural areas noticed above shows that the villages also have awakened to the need of social change and once they are convinced of its necessity they have not lagged behind the towns people. *Per contra* they have made ample amends for their past lapse by showing a relatively greater percentage increase among the unmarried during the last 40 years.

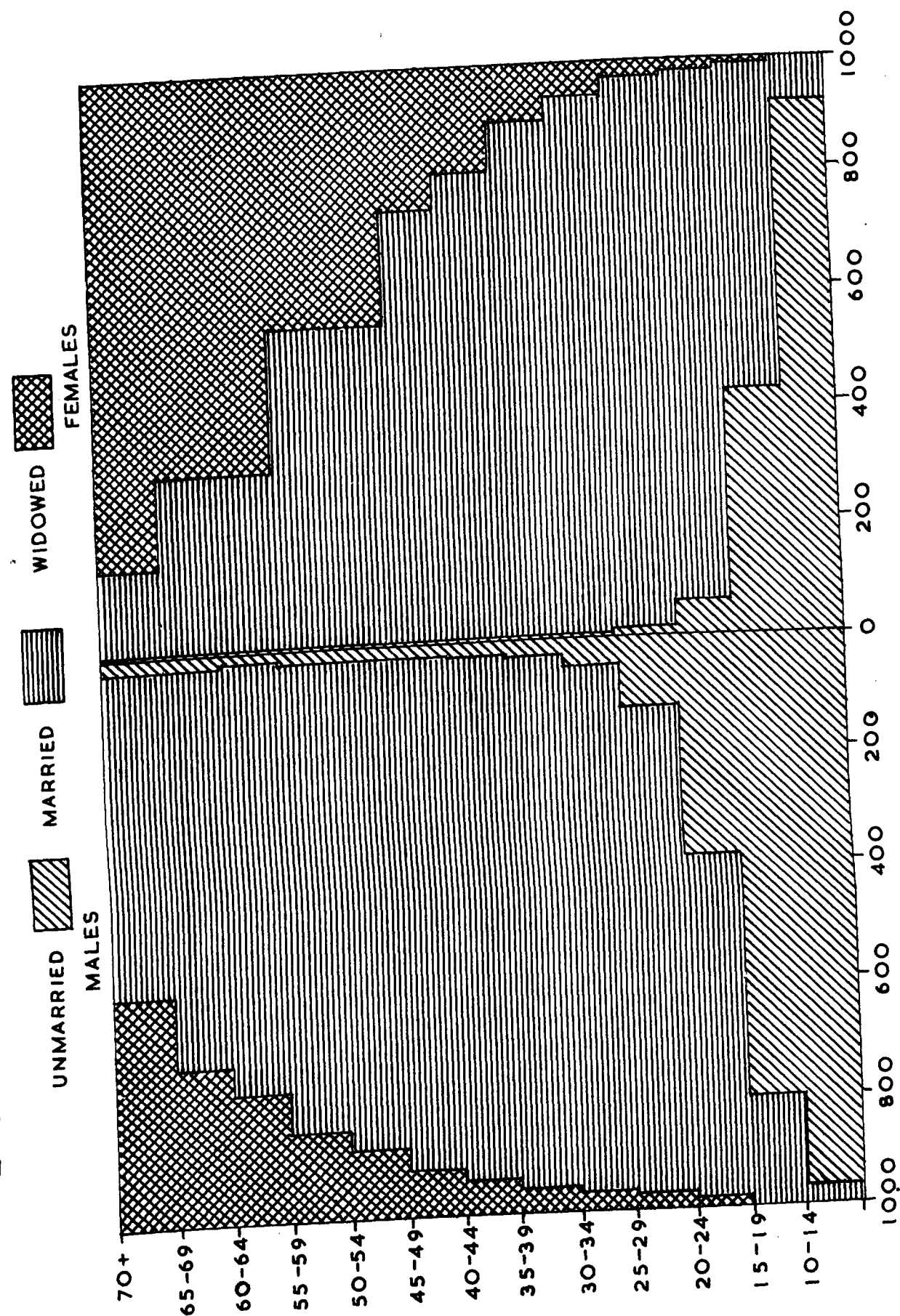
DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL STATUS BY SEX AND AGE

72. We shall now discuss in detail the different stages of conjugal life as emerging from Statement VI.21 at the end of the Chapter giving distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at age-group.

Never married/married

73. Reviewing the marital status of the sexes by age-group, it is noticed that in every 1,000 males aged 10 to 14 years in the State as a whole, there are 967 who are never married as against 33 who are married; the corresponding proportions for females being 926 and 74. In both the cases the proportion of widowed and divorced or separated at these ages is, as may be expected in the changing pattern of society, negligible. The proportion of males per 1,000 aged 10-14 who are never married thus shows an excess of only 41 over females and establishes the general absence of child marriage which is limited to 3.3 per cent of males and 7.4 per cent of females below 15 years. The proportion of never married persons is declining in each succeeding age-group. The sudden fall in the never married male population from 80.77 per cent in the age-group 15-19 to 38.47 per cent in the age-group 20-24 occurs five years earlier in case of females who have 92.55 per cent

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES AND FEMALES AT EACH AGE-GROUP BY CATEGORY OF MARITAL STATUS



never married below 15 but only 42.58 per cent between the ages 15-19. By the time the age-group 30-34 is reached, the percentage of never married is reduced to 5.05 for males whereas in case of females this percentage 5.6 is reached earlier in the age-group 20-24. These statistics show that while in the case of males the marriageable age has shifted to well over 20 years, the upper limit for females has gone well over 15. While the percentage of bachelors in each quinary age-group drops down sharply at 20 and varies from 12.63 for ages 25-29 to 2.35 for ages 70+; this tendency in case of spinsters appears a quinquennium earlier. The difference in the age at marriage is very vividly brought out by the relative proportions of married of both the sexes in the age-groups 15-19 and 20-24, which are respectively found to be 189 and 602 for males as against 569 and 930 for females.

74. This feature of marital status is further illustrated by the sex ratio, i.e., females per 1,000 males in each age-group by each marital status. As against the general sex ratio of 864 for the total population aged 10 to 14, that for never married is 827, which falls down to 464 in the age-group 15-19 and to 148 in the age-group 20-24. But in the case of married, the sex ratio is much higher for ages upto 30 years, there being more females married between the ages 10-29, the ratio being as high as 1,929 for ages 10-14 and 2,649 for ages 15-19. This high sex ratio in favour of married females comes down to 1,581 in the age-group 20-24 and further drops down to 1,087 for ages 25-29, whereafter the females have an adverse sex ratio all throughout with a corresponding rise in the sex ratio of the widowed and divorced.

Widowed

75. The widowed are almost negligible in case of both the sexes aged 10-14 years. This status, however, makes its appearance after the age of 15, whereafter its proportions begin to rise to a varying degree in case of both the sexes. While the proportion of widowed males is comparatively much less (3.11 per cent) than that of the widowed females (9.27 per cent), the difference in the proportion of the divorced and separated of both the sexes, though

it does exist, is not relatively great—0.33 per cent males and 0.29 per cent females. With the advance in years, the proportion of widowers gradually decreases till the age of 35, whereafter it again begins to rise in each succeeding quinary age-group till it goes upto 399 for males aged 70 and over. But in case of widows, it is the other way about. The proportion begins to rise suddenly after the age of 40 and goes on continuously increasing till it becomes 846 for the age-group 70 and over. The disparity is far greater for females from the age of 40 than for males. For females aged 60 and over, of all the various stages of conjugal life, it is the widowhood which predominates, there being 69 females widowed in every 100 of that sex aged 60-64 as against 22 for males who number 40 per cent even at the age of 70+. These figures establish one patent fact of our society, namely, greater opportunities of remarriage for males than females. A widowed male invariably remarries, but not a widowed female in whose case the cessation of married life marks a break which is more or less permanent. For men, chances for remarriage diminish only after the age 45 and in some cases continue even at a later age. But in the case of females, there is very little change in their attitude towards remarriage on the part of those sections of society which have been practising enforced widowhood since ages.

Districts

76. The State average for 'never married' males aged 10-14 (967) is exceeded by all the districts of Saurashtra region and goes as high as 994 for Amreli and Junagadh. In the rest of Gujarat, the districts where the male proportion of 'never married' falls below the State average are Banaskantha (957), Mehsana (936), Ahmedabad (938), Kaira (916), the Panchmahals (955), and is as high as 994 for Surat. Among females, the proportion of those aged 10-14 who are never married (926) is exceeded by a number of districts except Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panchmahals and the Dangs. The relative extent to which age at marriage is postponed will be apparent from the statistics given in the Statement VI.22 on the next page for the two relevant age-groups 10-14 and 15-19.

STATEMENT VI.22

Proportion of never married persons to 1,000 persons of each sex at age-groups 10-14 and 15-19, 1961

(a)=Never married males per 1,000 males at each age-group

(b)=Never married females per 1,000 females at each age-group

State/District	Age-groups			
	10-14		15-19	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
1	2	3	4	5
GUJARAT	967	926	808	426
1 Jamnagar	989	972	853	478
2 Rajkot	993	988	878	541
3 Surendranagar	979	926	798	388
4 Bhavnagar	984	951	820	395
5 Amreli	994	981	852	404
6 Junagadh	994	987	889	520
7 Kutch	993	977	876	492
8 Banaskantha	957	901	754	348
9 Sabarkantha	970	914	762	354
10 Mehsana	936	842	718	288
11 Ahmedabad	938	921	811	399
12 Kaira	916	804	694	335
13 Panchmahals	955	903	727	333
14 Baroda	978	923	816	434
15 Broach	975	933	869	467
16 Surat	994	983	921	621
17 Dangs	983	910	718	288

These figures go to show that the postponement of age at marriage has taken place in different districts to a varying extent. Those districts which show a relatively lesser proportion of 'never married' in these two age-groups have a relatively high proportion of tribal population, the lowest proportion for Kaira being explained by the deep rooted practice of infant and child marriages and the custom of mass marriages formerly prevalent in a certain community of that

district. On the other hand, the higher proportions of unmarried revealed by Surat shows the absence of infant and child marriages coupled with the higher extent to which the marriageable age has advanced in this district due to the effects of education and greater acceptance of social changes consequent upon its closer contacts with the city of Bombay.

Cities

77. Another interesting feature of these statistics is that in every 1,000 males that are married, the proportion of those aged 0-14 is much less in the urban areas, particularly the cities, where people generally have more reformed outlook on such vital problems, and where the proportion of children is comparatively smaller than elsewhere owing to the higher proportion of able-bodied persons in the working population which is substantially reinforced by migrants from outside.

POSTPONEMENT OF AGE AT MARRIAGE

78. Postponement of age at marriage can best be ascertained from the distribution of each sex at ages 0-14 and 15-19 especially in the category 'never married'. An analysis of these figures in the foregoing paragraphs discloses that in the case of males the age at marriage has gone well over 20 years, as against 15 in case of females, there being fewer males never married at 30 as against females at 20. The proportions of unmarried females after 20 are quite insignificant and vary from 15 in every 1,000 of that sex aged 25-29 to 2 for 70 and over.

79. The real test to judge the extent to which the age at marriage has advanced in different districts would be to compare the returns of previous censuses with those of 1961. This, however, is not possible owing to the fact that statistics for the existing territorial boundaries of Gujarat, which has come into existence only in 1960, are not available nor is it possible to compile them in view of its having within its fold vast territories of Princely States, for which separate statistics are not forthcoming from the past census reports. It is not possible even to take out some districts and compare changes over time, as there are no districts which have retained their former boundaries in tact without any major

disturbance in their geographical area and population. It is, however, possible to institute certain comparisons with the figures worked out at the Census of 1911, when statistics for Gujarat excluding the territories of Baroda State but inclusive of the territories of Kutch and Kathiawar and other Agencies are available. Since territories of Baroda are marked by more or less the same characteristics as those in the rest of Gujarat,

figures given at the Census of 1911 may be compared with advantage with those returned at the Census of 1961.

MARITAL STATUS IN BROAD AGE-GROUPS, 1911 AND 1961

80. The following statement, which gives distribution by marital status of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age-groups 1911 along with 1961 is really instructive.

STATEMENT VI.23

Distribution by marital status of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age-groups, 1911 and 1961

Marital status 1	Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex									
	Males					Females				
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-39	40+	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-39	40+
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GUJARAT										
Unmarried	971	908	753	236	44	951	808	450	32	5
			(967)	(318)	(26)			(926)	(111)	(3)
Married	27	88	236	703	729	47	187	534	867	410
			(33)	(669)	(839)			(74)	(861)	(580)
Widowed	2	4	11	61	227	2	5	16	101	585
			(N)	(13)	(135)			(N)	(28)	(417)

N=Negligible

NOTE :

1. Figures in brackets relate to 1961 Census; those above relate to various administrative units as constituted in 1911 and now forming part of Gujarat State.

The foregoing statement shows that infant and child marriages, which existed 50 years ago to a considerable extent, have well-nigh disappeared. As against 75 per cent of males aged 0-14 and 45 per cent of females of that age who were unmarried in 1911, the corresponding proportions for 1961 have risen as high as 96.7 for males and 92.6 for females. The advance in age at marriage is thus found to be very great and the rate of increase in marital age far greater for females than males. The proportion of married shows small decreases in the age-group 15-39, but an increase in the succeeding age-group 40 and over, owing to the fact that the preceding age-group 15-39 would include a number of never married in 1961 owing to the later ages at which marriages are at present contracted. The postponement of age at marriage has also had its effect in reducing the propor-

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tions of the widowed, which have fallen substantially in case of both the sexes. This is apparent from the fact that the proportion of widowers aged 40 and over in every 1,000 males has gone down from 227 in 1911 to 135 in 1961, corresponding decline for females being from 585 to 417. While widowed aged 10 and 14 of both the sexes are negligible, the 1911 proportion for the age-group 15-39 has fallen from 61 to 13 in 1961 for males and from 101 to 28 for females during the same period. These are very healthy changes which have worked over half a century to bring about very wholesome distribution in the marital structure of the State population. These changes, it need not be added, have been accentuated to a far greater extent during the past decennium as evidenced by lesser mortality and higher rate of survival due to improved vitality of women as a result of

comparatively much lesser exposure to risks of maternity which are inevitable when infant and child marriages are the order of the day.

DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICT

Never Married

81. The three most important age-groups among never married for gauging the extent of (i) the absence of child marriage and (ii) postponement of age at marriage, are 0-14, 15-19 and 20-24. Among males, child marriage of boys aged 0-14 is invariably avoided. It is practically non-existent as testified by the fact that the percentage of never married is as high as 97 to 99 in all the districts of the State except Banaskantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Panchmahals. The age at marriage for boys has advanced beyond 15 years to a varied extent. The postponement is much less in Surendranagar, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Kaira, the Panchmahals and the Dangs than in other districts. There are some districts, however, where the age at marriage is postponed, even beyond the age of 20 where the extent of never married is greater than in the rest of the State. These are Jamnagar, Rajkot, Junagadh, Kutch, Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat, which contain 5 of the 6 districts having cities with population over one lakh. Among females the postponement of age at marriage does not operate to the same extent as in the case of males. Child marriages of girls aged 0-14 which were formerly the order of the day have disappeared to a very large extent. But the extent to which they are avoided, is comparatively less in the districts of Surendranagar, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach and the Dangs. Among them Kaira and Mehsana are in the lowest rungs of the ladder in that they have 16 to 18 per cent of girls below 15, who are married. In the age-group 15-19 where the postponement of age at marriage is material as in the case of males, the age has advanced to a diverse extent, the tendency to avoid early marriages of girls being the greatest in Rajkot (541), Junagadh (520) and Surat (621), and the least in Mehsana and the Dangs each (283). By the time the age-group 20-24 is reached, the proportion of girls never

married is insignificant and ranges between 101 for Surat and 19 for Sabarkantha.

Married

82. Examining the proportions of married per 100 of each sex in each age-group, a very close relationship between the proportions of married and single is discernible in case of boys and girls aged 0-24, whereafter the married status becomes universal—more so in case of females than in the case of males. The proportion of married males in each quinary age-group goes on rising for the State and districts till the age-group 35-39 is reached, whereafter it begins to decline. This age-group shows the maximum proportion of males married and varies from 91 to 95. The situation is, however, different in case of females, who show the highest percentage of married in the age-group 25-29 as against the age-group 35-39 for men. The percentage of married females aged 25-29 varies from 94 to 97 of the total female population of this group. Under the later age periods, the decline in the proportion of the married women is greater and more rapid than in case of males in all the districts of the State. Whereas the proportion for age-group 35-39 for males drops down from 928 to 575 for males aged 70 and over, the corresponding fall for females is from 901 to 151. This tendency is common to all the districts except in the tribal areas of the Panchmahals and the Dangs, where the proportion of females married at ages 70 and over is relatively high and stands at 232 and 245 respectively per 1,000 of that age-group, owing to the greater prevalence of widow remarriages among the tribals, who preponderate in these regions. One further fact these proportions establish is that the prospects for remarriage of males begin to diminish from the age of 45 and become lesser and lesser as the years advance. But in the case of females, the steep fall in the proportion of married at ages 40 and over shows the marked effects of self-imposed widowhood among females of these ages.

83. The above conclusions are fully corroborated also by the sex ratios of different age-groups which rise for the never married in the first two groups 0-14 and 15-19 and fall in subsequent ages, where unmarried males are disproportionately

large compared to females. The popular adage that a man may die unmarried at an old age but never a dame is fully illustrated by these statistics. The proportions of married females likewise rise in the first two age-groups both in the State and the districts, but fall in the following age periods till a balance is established for both the sexes at ages 25-29. Thereafter, the ratio is adverse to females and falls down in each subsequent age-group till it goes down to 313 per 1,000 of those aged 70 and over. This ratio is not uniform for all the districts. It is proportionately high for the older age periods beginning from 25 to 29 in districts like Kutch, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Surat and Broach, but comparatively low in the Dangs. All these districts show in their comparatively high ratios of the married in the adult age periods, the effects of the currents of migration which operate in different directions in different districts. Whereas in the case of Kutch, Mehsana, Kaira, the Panchmahals, Broach and Surat, it is the absence of married males at home which goes to advance the ratio in favour of females, the reverse process is responsible for reducing the sex ratio of married females aged 25-54 in case of Ahmedabad and those aged 25-39 in case of the Dangs. The contribution male migrants of working ages make to highly urbanised and industrial areas is distinctly brought out in the case of Ahmedabad district where the city of Ahmedabad offers varied opportunities for employment in its prosperous textile industry and other growing industries and commerce. In the Dangs, contractors and merchants engaged in working the forest products prefer to go alone as the jungle areas where climatic conditions are also adverse have little attraction for their womenfolk.

Widowed

84. The ratio of widowed, i.e., the number of widows per 1,000 widowers is uniformly high in all the districts of the State and reaches its maximum first in the age period 40-44 then in the age period 50-54 and then again in 60-64. As is to be expected in a society where the state of widowhood becomes a badge of social superiority and remarriage is strictly avoided even these days except in some cases, it is but natural that the widows would be 3 to 4 times more numerous

than the widowers. The proportions of divorced or separated are the largest for the age-group 15-19 and drop down for ages 25-39. They again rise for the age-group 40-44 whereafter they decline from one age-group to another. But there is no uniformity in this regard between the various districts of the State. The proportions of divorced and separated are uniformly high for Kutch and some of the other districts where it varies according as it is practised and permissible by caste custom.

MARITAL STATUS BY BROAD AGE-GROUPS

85. The analysis into marital status will be further facilitated by extracting the table by broad age-groups given on pages 44-45.

Unmarried

86. While 77.6 per cent of males who are never married fall in the age-group 0-14, the corresponding proportion for females is 90.7 per cent. This proportion falls down to 211 for males aged 15-34 to 11 for those aged 35-59 and 2 for those aged 60 and over, the corresponding proportions for females being 90, 2 and negligible in every 1,000 of each sex. Of the never married males of all ages, more than three-fourth are aged less than 15 years as against 91 per cent of females who belong to this category. The observations made in the preceding paras are fully corroborated by these statistics which also show that age at marriage is higher for males than for females. The proportions are somewhat different for cities where the age at marriage has risen to a greater extent owing to the spread of education, change in the social outlook of the people and a growing tendency among the advanced sections of the community to contract marriage after one is in a position to maintain himself independently of the family.

Married and Widowed

87. In every 1,000 married males of all ages, 474 are claimed by the age-group 15-34, 442 by ages 35-59 and 74 lie in the age-group 60 and over. The corresponding proportions for females are 614, 337 and 30. Thus, a little less than half the married male population is concentrated in the age-group 15-34, as against two-third of females, the corresponding proportion for the age-group

STATEMENT VI.24

Distribution by marital status of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age-groups, 1961

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex											
State/District/City 1	Marital status 2	Males					Females				
		0-14 3	15-34 4	35-59 5	60+ 6	Age not stated 7	0-14 8	15-34 9	35-59 10	60+ 11	Age not stated 12
GUJARAT											
	Never married	776	211	11	2	N	907	90	2	N	1
	Married	10	474	442	74	N	19	614	337	30	N
	Widowed	1	103	468	428	N	N	62	502	436	N
	Divorced	4	590	363	43	N	6	653	315	26	N
1 Jamnagar	Never married	783	208	7	1	1	905	93	1	N	1
	Married	4	491	423	82	N	8	628	329	35	N
	Widowed	N	105	418	477	N	N	65	447	488	N
	Divorced	1	678	281	40	0	2	749	235	14	0
Jamnagar City	Never married	691	298	10	1	N	856	141	2	1	N
	Married	2	471	460	67	0	4	661	313	22	N
	Widowed	0	103	468	429	0	1	79	508	412	0
	Divorced	0	626	341	33	0	3	749	234	14	0
2 Rajkot	Never married	777	215	7	1	N	892	107	1	N	N
	Married	2	484	435	79	N	3	613	343	41	N
	Widowed	N	88	429	483	N	N	57	488	455	N
	Divorced	1	625	335	39	0	1	660	310	29	0
Rajkot City	Never married	705	285	8	2	N	854	144	2	N	N
	Married	1	473	455	71	N	2	657	316	25	N
	Widowed	0	76	427	497	N	N	72	509	419	N
	Divorced	0	656	294	50	0	0	608	363	29	0
3 Surendranagar	Never married	789	200	9	2	N	919	79	1	N	1
	Married	6	494	430	70	N	18	624	330	28	N
	Widowed	N	100	472	428	N	N	57	494	449	N
	Divorced	2	602	355	40	1	7	649	311	31	2
4 Bhavnagar	Never married	777	212	9	2	N	916	82	2	N	N
	Married	5	491	425	79	N	13	630	325	32	N
	Widowed	N	94	434	472	N	N	64	472	463	1
	Divorced	3	629	307	60	1	5	681	283	31	0
Bhavnagar City	Never married	701	289	9	1	N	865	132	2	1	0
	Married	3	446	482	69	N	4	650	324	22	N
	Widowed	0	116	467	417	0	N	69	534	397	N
	Divorced	0	650	276	74	0	0	719	264	17	0
5 Amreli	Never married	779	210	8	2	1	918	79	2	N	1
	Married	2	485	428	85	N	5	625	332	38	N
	Widowed	0	78	416	506	N	N	60	469	471	N
	Divorced	0	622	333	45	0	4	634	322	40	0
6 Junagadh	Never married	766	225	7	1	1	891	107	1	N	1
	Married	2	488	433	77	N	3	632	332	33	N
	Widowed	0	96	446	458	N	N	61	477	462	N
	Divorced	0	584	339	77	N	2	624	337	37	N
7 Kutch	Never married	770	214	13	2	1	898	99	2	N	1
	Married	2	438	459	100	1	6	604	351	39	N
	Widowed	N	100	466	433	1	N	65	476	459	N
	Divorced	0	512	402	81	5	2	590	369	35	4
8 Banaskantha	Never married	791	196	11	1	1	928	70	1	N	1
	Married	13	508	412	67	N	25	629	321	25	N
	Widowed	2	139	477	382	N	1	66	512	421	N
	Divorced	7	558	378	57	0	6	614	337	41	2
N=Negligible											

N=Negligible

STATEMENT VI.24-contd.

State/District/City 1	Marital status 2	Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex									
		Males					Females				
		0-14 3	15-34 4	35-59 5	60+ 6	Age not stated 7	0-14 8	15-34 9	35-59 10	60+ 11	Age not stated 12
9 Sabarkantha	Never married	791	199	8	1	1	927	72	1	N	N
	Married	9	512	422	57	N	22	636	320	22	N
	Widowed	1	137	495	367	N	N	64	542	394	N
	Divorced	0	569	399	32	0	2	628	348	22	0
10 Mehsana	Never married	805	183	9	2	1	928	71	1	N	N
	Married	18	471	432	79	N	37	603	332	28	N
	Widowed	2	90	456	451	1	1	67	519	413	N
	Divorced	1	575	387	37	0	4	552	425	19	0
11 Ahmedabad	Never married	745	240	13	2	N	902	96	2	N	N
	Married	16	477	451	56	N	19	652	310	19	N
	Widowed	1	118	501	380	N	1	64	536	399	N
	Divorced	4	568	385	42	1	9	597	358	36	0
Ahmedabad City	Never married	698	283	17	2	N	878	119	3	N	N
	Married	18	462	473	47	N	8	668	308	16	N
	Widowed	N	124	531	345	0	N	61	544	395	N
	Divorced	3	536	422	39	0	5	620	331	44	0
12 Kaira	Never married	783	197	16	4	N	919	80	1	N	N
	Married	25	477	422	76	N	46	602	324	28	N
	Widowed	1	108	470	420	1	1	74	528	397	N
	Divorced	5	553	391	50	1	11	577	386	24	2
13 Panchmahals	Never married	797	192	10	1	N	933	66	1	N	N
	Married	13	486	434	67	N	24	604	340	32	N
	Widowed	1	127	495	377	N	1	59	497	443	N
	Divorced	12	595	361	32	0	13	664	299	24	0
14 Baroda	Never married	756	229	13	2	N	908	90	2	N	N
	Married	6	461	462	71	N	17	609	347	27	N
	Widowed	N	103	501	396	N	N	56	511	433	N
	Divorced	6	636	328	30	0	12	683	290	15	N
Baroda City	Never married	653	330	15	2	N	834	162	4	N	N
	Married	3	457	471	69	N	8	639	332	21	N
	Widowed	N	102	510	388	0	N	58	531	411	N
	Divorced	0	500	422	78	0	16	573	409	2	0
15 Broach	Never married	777	210	11	2	N	907	90	3	N	N
	Married	7	447	468	78	N	16	602	354	28	N
	Widowed	1	102	481	416	N	N	57	518	425	N
	Divorced	1	614	348	37	0	5	658	317	20	0
16 Surat	Never married	768	220	10	2	N	871	124	3	1	1
	Married	2	426	485	87	N	4	577	383	36	N
	Widowed	N	74	457	469	N	N	52	483	465	N
	Divorced	2	558	394	46	N	3	681	293	23	N
Surat City	Never married	661	318	18	3	N	799	194	6	1	N
	Married	1	436	488	75	N	2	602	368	28	N
	Widowed	N	98	481	421	0	N	60	511	429	N
	Divorced	2	500	447	51	0	1	622	346	31	0
17 Dangs	Never married	852	144	4	N	0	949	50	1	N	N
	Married	4	526	408	62	N	18	641	318	23	0
	Widowed	0	134	451	415	0	2	56	470	472	0
	Divorced	10	728	237	25	0	66	736	159	39	0

N=Negligible

35-59 being 44.2 per cent for males and 33.7 per cent for females. The concentration of the widowed, however, takes place between the ages 35 to 60 for both the sexes, though in a different proportion. For, in every 1,000 widowers of all ages, those aged 35-59 number 468 and those aged 60 and over 436. Similar proportions for widows are 502 and 436. But in the younger age-group 15-34, there are 41 more widowers (103) than widows (62) per 1,000 widowed of each sex.

Divorced/Separated

88. Among 1,000 males who are divorced or separated, 59 per cent fall in the age-group 15-34 as against 65.3 per cent for females. While the males aged 35-59 in this category constitute 36.3 per cent, the females are less by nearly 5 per cent. Widowed and divorced in the age-group 0-14 are in the proportion of 1 and 4 respectively for males and negligible and 6 for females. The variation in these proportions is to

some extent brought about also by the disparity in the ages of the married couple, wives being usually younger than husbands. The absence of widowers aged 0-14 in all the cities except Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat, where it is negligible, shows that there are very few males who are married at that age, an observation which also holds good in case of widows of these ages who are also found to be negligible. The break in married life through divorce or separation is for the most part confined in case of both the sexes to the age-group 15-34, which accounts for 590 out of 1,000 males divorced, the corresponding proportion for females being 653. The possibility of separation is, however, reduced as the years advance and marriage relations get stabilised as seen from the fall in proportion per 1,000 aged 35-59 who are divorced or separated to 363 for males and to 315 for females. The proportion of such persons is obviously insignificant after 60, which claims 43 males as against 26 among females in every 1,000 who are divorced.

SECTION 7

MARITAL STATUS BY AGE AND SEX

SEX RATIO BY MARITAL STATUS AND AGE

89. The following statement gives ratio of females per 1,000 males for each marital status at broad age-groups. In other words, it gives

(a) ratio of spinster females to 1,000 bachelors,

(b) ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands,
(c) ratio of widows to 1,000 widowers and
(d) ratio of divorced or separated females to 1,000 divorced or separated males.

STATEMENT VI.25

Ratio of females to 1,000 males for each marital status at broad age-groups, 1961

State/District/ City	Description of ratio	Age-groups				
		0-14 3	15-34 4	35-59 5	60+ 6	Age not stated 7
GUJARAT	(a)	915	336	114	114	829
	(b)	1,929	1,310	771	407	746
	(c)	1,513	1,695	3,007	2,853	1,703
	(d)	1,318	898	704	480	923
1 Jamnagar	(a)	927	358	143	195	530
	(b)	2,205	1,286	782	432	667
	(c)	8,000	2,206	3,807	3,631	500
	(d)	2,000	1,395	1,053	438	0
Jamnagar City	(a)	916	351	167	362	1,000
	(b)	1,657	1,357	657	319	0
	(c)	0	3,863	5,451	4,827	0
	(d)	0	2,909	1,667	1,000	0
2 Rajkot	(a)	930	401	115	120	517
	(b)	1,600	1,308	814	531	1,214
	(c)	7,000	2,067	3,597	2,979	1,167
	(d)	1,000	1,085	950	750	0
Rajkot City	(a)	911	380	153	95	1,000
	(b)	1,722	1,398	699	348	8,000
	(c)	0	4,354	5,486	3,876	1,000
	(d)	0	1,846	2,457	1,167	0
3 Surendranagar	(a)	907	309	81	62	1,021
	(b)	2,988	1,294	787	402	581
	(c)	1,000	1,725	3,129	3,147	3,500
	(d)	2,000	733	597	529	1,000
4 Bhavnagar	(a)	900	297	122	172	689
	(b)	2,563	1,312	783	409	753
	(c)	2,333	2,238	3,556	3,212	3,167
	(d)	1,667	987	841	469	0
Bhavnagar City	(a)	900	331	198	519	0
	(b)	1,714	1,476	681	321	1,000
	(c)	0	2,525	4,870	4,059	0
	(d)	0	1,594	1,378	333	0
5 Amreli	(a)	929	295	141	190	1,118
	(b)	2,974	1,349	811	460	673
	(c)	0	2,481	3,603	2,973	2,667
	(d)	0	922	874	808	0
6 Junagadh	(a)	929	380	123	78	715
	(b)	1,731	1,309	775	427	730
	(c)	0	2,059	3,469	3,273	1,400
	(d)	0	1,219	1,138	551	1,000

STATEMENT VI.25-*contd.*

State/District/ City 1	Description of ratio 2	Age-groups				
		0-14 3	15-34 4	35-59 5	60+ 6	Age not stated 7
7 Kutch	(a)	956				
	(b)	2,926	379	129	187	852
	(c)	1,000	1,527	850	432	518
	(d)	0	2,477	3,848	3,998	2,167
8 Banaskantha	(a)	915		1,145	545	1,000
	(b)	1,979	279	47	70	860
	(c)	640	1,266	797	385	625
	(d)	429	1,383	3,121	3,200	556
9 Sabarkantha	(a)	925		462	377	0
	(b)	2,577	286	50	80	790
	(c)	1,214	1,278	780	399	615
	(d)	0	1,440	3,345	3,280	667
10 Mehsana	(a)	881		446	345	0
	(b)	2,110	296	61	39	630
	(c)	779	1,351	812	371	644
	(d)	3,000	2,226	3,413	2,741	1,333
11 Ahmedabad	(a)	889		722	349	0
	(b)	1,064	294	93	120	836
	(c)	3,294	1,216	614	307	827
	(d)	2,111	1,502	2,988	2,931	3,500
Ahmedabad City	(a)	905		785	721	0
	(b)	347	303	107	157	840
	(c)	3,000	1,165	526	271	579
	(d)	1,667	1,344	2,772	3,097	0
12 Kaira	(a)	846		791	1,158	0
	(b)	1,895	290	50	52	832
	(c)	1,750	1,267	768	367	630
	(d)	1,438	1,528	2,503	2,101	1,500
13 Panchmahals	(a)	944		682	331	1,500
	(b)	1,938	277	68	111	726
	(c)	2,357	1,268	799	491	897
	(d)	408	997	2,150	2,511	2,000
14 Baroda	(a)	907		308	282	0
	(b)	2,801	296	103	88	980
	(c)	2,286	1,312	745	377	1,255
	(d)	1,227	1,288	2,408	2,586	4,000
Baroda City	(a)	905		482	266	0
	(b)	2,712	346	199	127	600
	(c)	3,000	1,300	657	283	111
	(d)	0	1,687	3,068	30	0
15 Broach	(a)	946		1,051	3,125	0
	(b)	2,155	346	177	179	639
	(c)	200	1,369	768	366	548
	(d)	5,500	1,371	2,646	2,510	3,000
16 Surat	(a)	965		659	398	0
	(b)	2,717	480	285	221	1,097
	(c)	1,889	1,423	829	435	929
	(d)	2,000	1,952	2,926	2,745	1,500
Surat City	(a)	943		851	570	750
	(b)	2,065	477	274	315	500
	(c)	1,000	1,298	709	350	600
	(d)	1,000	1,944	3,371	3,227	0
17 Dangs	(a)	929		1,090	852	0
	(b)	4,132	292	220	500	0
	(c)	0	1,181	753	359	0
	(d)	4,250	927	2,300	2,506	0
			653	432	1,000	0

Ratio of Spinsters to Bachelors

90. The ratio of spinster females to 1,000 bachelors at various ages is helpful in showing (1) the extent to which the age at marriage is postponed, (2) the relative proportions of never married of each sex at different age periods and (3) the extent of spinsters in older age-groups in the wake of social changes in recent times and greater stress laid on the economic independence of women. The spinster-bachelor ratio is adverse to females throughout. Reviewing the position in the State in general, it is found that owing to the disappearance of child marriages, the ratio of spinsters to 1,000 bachelors is the highest 915 in the age-group 0-14, from which it falls down to 336 in ages 15-34, and to 114 in the two subsequent age-groups, 35-59 and 60 and over. The existence of spinsters even after the age of 35 is indeed noteworthy. The growing disparity in ratio from one age sector to another shows that absence of marriage among females is rare, as most of the females get married soon after the age of 15 and before 35. Examining the ratios for the different districts for the first two age-groups 0-14 and 15-34, the variation is the highest in Surat 965 spinsters to 1,000 bachelors aged 0-14 and the lowest for Kaira (846). In the next age-group 15-34, it is the highest again for Surat (480) but the lowest for the Panchmahals (277).

In the opposite column the districts are arranged in the descending order of the ratios which show that the age at marriage has advanced in different districts to a varying extent, the ratio being high or low according as the age at marriage has advanced.

In the later age period, 35-59, there are 114 spinsters to every 1,000 bachelors, the disparity revealing the increasing difficulty experienced by the males of older ages in finding a marriage partner after the age of 35, not only on account of the overall deficiency of females in the general population but also as a result of the comparative paucity of females never married after 35 and the growing strength of public opinion against remarriage of a widower after 45. The latter feature is noticed to be more pronounced in districts like Banaskantha, Junagadh, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Kaira, the Panchmahals, Ahmedabad and Surendranagar, where marriages

take place at a comparatively younger age in case of females.

Ratio of spinster females to 1,000 bachelors in the age-group 15-34

State/District 1	Age-group 15-34 2
GUJARAT	336
Surat	480
Rajkot	401
Junagadh	380
Kutch	379
Jamnagar	358
Broach	346
Surendranagar	309
Bhavnagar	297
Mehsana	296
Baroda	296
Amreli	295
Ahmedabad	294
Dangs	292
Kaira	290
Sabarkantha	286
Banaskantha	279
Panchmahals	277

The city ratios compared below do not reveal much difference in the proportions of never married at ages 0-14, as also in the subsequent age-group 15-34. But the city of Surat stands apart from others in having higher ratios of never married for all broad age-groups which bespeak a comparatively higher age to which marriages are postponed.

Ratio of spinster females to 1,000 bachelors in the age-group 15-34

City	Age-group 15-34
Surat	477
Rajkot	380
Jamnagar	351
Baroda	346
Bhavnagar	331
Ahmedabad	303

Ratio of Wives to Husbands

91. In the total population of the State, there are 4,404,188 married males as against 4,451,805 married females, giving an excess of 47,617 wives. Thus, in the general population wives outnumber husbands, to the extent of one per 100 husbands.

Other things being equal, where there is a closed population and very little of in or out-migration, their numbers should be equal. Even as it is, the disparity is not much. Apart from the effects of migration it reflects the traces of some of the social customs prevalent in the past, when a few of the husbands had more than one wife, particularly those who had no male issue. It also shows in addition, the effects of polygamy permitted under Islamic Law, which gave liberty to a husband to marry more wives than one. But the things have changed much in recent times. The practice of polygamy is now restricted and prohibited by law, as no person having a wife living can marry again unless divorced or separated by caste custom or through a court of law. Even among the Musalmans, where polygamy was not banned, the practice of having more than one wife, was an exception rather than the rule. And so, in this sector, while the excess figure may partially represent the effects of more than one wife which indeed is not significant, it would harbour within its fold those also who, though not married, have chosen to return themselves as such. The ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands also shows a downward trend beginning with 1,929 for ages 0-14, and falling down to 407 for those aged 60 and over. Among the first two groups, 0-14 and 15-34, which contain the most of the married population, there are more wives than husbands in the age-group 0-14, wives being nearly double the number of husbands, but in the later age-groups 35-59 and 60 and over, the ratio is very much adverse to females, whose proportion dwindles down to 771 for ages 35-59 and falls still further to 407 for ages 60 and over. This phenomenon results from the growing inequality of ages at which marriage is celebrated among both the sexes, enforced widowhood and the liberty to widowers to remarry. The district ratios also exhibit the same tendency which is accentuated or otherwise in the earlier age-group according as the age at marriage has advanced. This ratio is favourable to females upto the age of 35, but adverse thereafter. The main reason for the disparity in younger ages is the inequality in the ages of husbands and wives. Immigration and emigration also play their part in influencing the district ratios for ages 15-34 and 35-59—higher in those areas where married males

migrate outside their home district as in Kutch, Mehsana and Surat, and comparatively low, as in the Dangs and Ahmedabad, which receive married males who move out on business or work leaving their families behind. It is, however, difficult to assess the relative contribution of these two factors in varying the ratios of wives to husbands to which a third one of greater female mortality should also be added in case of women of reproductive and adolescent ages.

The ratios for the cities are quite different from those observed for the districts and partially illustrate the extent of postponement of age at marriage, as in case of Baroda and Surat cities and emphasise the influence of migration on the ratios for those aged 35-59, where it falls much below the State average, as also below the corresponding ratios for the respective districts.

Ratio of Widows to Widowers

92. The causes which bring an end to the married life are many. They may be natural, social or accidental as by death, separation or divorce, operation of law, or by the custom of caste. These ratios represent the conjoint effects of all these varied factors which are enhanced by one single factor which operates to a maximum extent in the existing fabric of society, namely, enforced widowhood. The result is that in the State as a whole, there are 330,443 widowers as against 926,746 widows, the latter being very nearly three times as numerous as widowers. The ratio of widows to widowers is highly disproportionate and varies much from that of spinsters and bachelors on the one hand and wives and husbands on the other. The ratio of widows to widowers which is 1,513 for the age-group 0-14, very nearly doubles up and rises to 3,007 in the age-group 35-59 and falls down to 2,853 for persons aged 60 and over. The effects of enforced widowhood, which is the prominent feature of the marital condition in the State, are strikingly brought out by these ratios. There are marked differences in the ratios for the districts in each of the four broad age-groups. In the younger age-group 0-14, in districts like Amreli, Junagadh and the Dangs the ratio is practically zero, but in other districts it is as high as 8,000 for Jamnagar, and as low as 200 for Broach. In the age-group 15-34 the ratio varies from 927 for the Dangs

to 2,481 for Amreli. Districts like the Dangs, the Panchmahals, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Broach have low ratios for the simple reason that these districts contain large Adivasi areas where remarriage of widows is permitted and freely practised. At the other end, Kutch and Amreli, which have high ratios of widows to widowers alongwith some other districts, denote the extent to which widow remarriage is avoided.

The districts of the State so far as the age-group 35-59 is concerned, can be classified into two groups, namely, those where the ratio is above the State average of 3,007 and those where it falls below as in the districts of Peninsular Gujarat including Kutch and the districts of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Mehsana. These differences in ratios indicate the extent to which remarriage of widows is avoided or practised in certain lower sections of society. They also indicate mortality differentials at various ages. Remarriage of widows, as these figures show, is not yet resorted to even by the higher and educated classes who are in favour of such a social reform. They more or less rest content with raising the age at marriage, or where the marriage has for some reason or other proved unsuccessful, with divorce and separation. Even in the latter case, the cases of remarriage by women are few and far between. *Per contra*, there are cases where the stringency of law coming in the way of separation of husband and wife has worked against the interest of women and resulted in a number of suicides by burning or otherwise in certain communities.

93. In case of cities, the higher ratio of widows to widowers accentuates the general observations about the practice of compulsory widowhood, which exists to a far greater extent in urban areas than in the districts where not only the middle and higher classes but also the lower classes still avoid remarriage of their widows by imitating the former.

Ratio of Divorced or Separated

94. In the case of the divorced or separated, the ratio of divorced or separated females to 1,000 divorced or separated males is 1,318 for the age-group 0-14. It then falls down to 898 for the age-group 15-34, with a further drop to 704 for ages 35-59 and still further to 480 for

ages 60 and over. Divorce and separation are found to be favoured more by males than by females and come about only after the age of 15 as with the postponement of the age at marriage beyond 15, the chances of separation or divorce are practically non-existent before that age. The ratio is very erratic and disproportionate from district to district in the first age-group 0-14, where it is 0 for Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch and Sabarkantha districts and varies from 408 for the Panchmahals to 5,500 for Broach. The variation in the ratios in the younger age-groups 0-14 and 15-34 besides showing the disparity of age at marriage can be interpreted to offer greater chances for males to resume married life after divorce or separation, particularly while they are still young. The lower ratios, however, illustrate the paucity of female divorcees, who in certain lower castes get more quickly remarried after divorce, as remarriage is freely resorted to by caste custom which includes such practices as levirate, i.e., the custom of marriage of a widow of an elder brother with the younger irrespective of age. It is significant to note that the proportion of divorced or separated females is comparatively much less in most of the tribal areas where remarriage is sanctioned by caste custom. The proportion, however, rises in other districts to the extent to which it is avoided.

CITY RATIOS

95. The city ratios do not reveal any definite tendency in this regard. The ratio of divorced or separated females to 1,000 males in the age-group 15-34 who are so varies from 1,166 for Ahmedabad City to 2,909 for Jamnagar City, whereas in the succeeding age-group 35-59 it varies from 791 for Ahmedabad City to 2,457 for Rajkot City. The ratios, however, establish one fact, namely, that the ratios for Ahmedabad City are comparatively lower than those for other cities for those aged 15-59. These ratios may also explain some of the recent social trends which favour divorce or separation among the higher classes by the operation of law, where while the separated males remarry, the divorced or separated females do not owing to the ban on remarriage of women imposed by social customs and tradition, which still hold undiminished sway even in the so-called advanced sections of society.

These statistics will better be understood by the diagram opposite, which depicts the ratio of married to 1,000 of each age-group.

RATIO OF WIVES TO HUSBANDS AT DIFFERENT AGES

96. The following statement giving ratio of

wives to 1,000 husbands at each age-group will be very useful to spot out those age-groups where the proportion of married women to married men and proportion of married women to all women tend to fall.

STATEMENT VI.26

Ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands at each age-group, 1961

State/District/City	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GUJARAT	..	1,929	2,649	1,581	1,087	932	815	571	407	746
1 Jamnagar	..	2,205	3,240	1,561	1,048	903	834	595	432	667
Jamnagar City	..	1,657	6,913	2,013	1,106	802	690	496	319	0
2 Rajkot	..	1,600	3,415	1,606	1,054	935	871	620	531	1,214
Rajkot City	..	1,722	7,288	2,195	1,114	830	744	509	348	8,000
3 Surendranagar	..	2,988	2,715	1,522	1,046	924	858	558	402	581
4 Bhavnagar	..	2,563	2,784	1,561	1,071	928	815	594	409	753
Bhavnagar City	..	1,714	5,549	2,048	1,323	891	682	476	321	1,000
5 Amreli	..	2,974	3,538	1,484	1,093	952	849	133	460	673
6 Junagadh	..	1,731	3,798	1,606	1,056	907	823	583	427	730
7 Kutch	..	2,926	4,344	1,898	1,239	1,068	901	614	432	518
8 Banaskantha	..	1,979	2,330	1,508	1,049	946	864	536	385	625
9 Sabarkantha	..	2,577	2,428	1,460	1,035	947	846	525	399	615
10 Mehsana	..	2,110	2,342	1,542	1,096	996	863	580	371	644
11 Ahmedabad	..	1,064	2,686	1,481	1,046	803	628	425	307	827
Ahmedabad City	..	347	3,066	1,512	1,046	735	523	355	271	579
12 Kaira	..	1,895	1,840	1,448	1,106	961	810	551	367	630
13 Panchmahals	..	1,938	2,078	1,521	1,051	940	860	605	491	897
14 Baroda	..	2,801	2,603	1,660	1,102	912	786	554	377	1,255
Baroda City	..	2,712	4,157	1,819	1,112	842	681	448	283	111
15 Broach	..	2,155	3,621	1,686	1,125	953	805	572	366	548
16 Surat	..	2,717	4,559	1,895	1,183	986	869	661	435	929
Surat City	..	2,065	5,686	1,954	1,122	871	725	526	350	600
17 Dangs	..	4,132	2,667	1,484	989	794	792	628	359	0

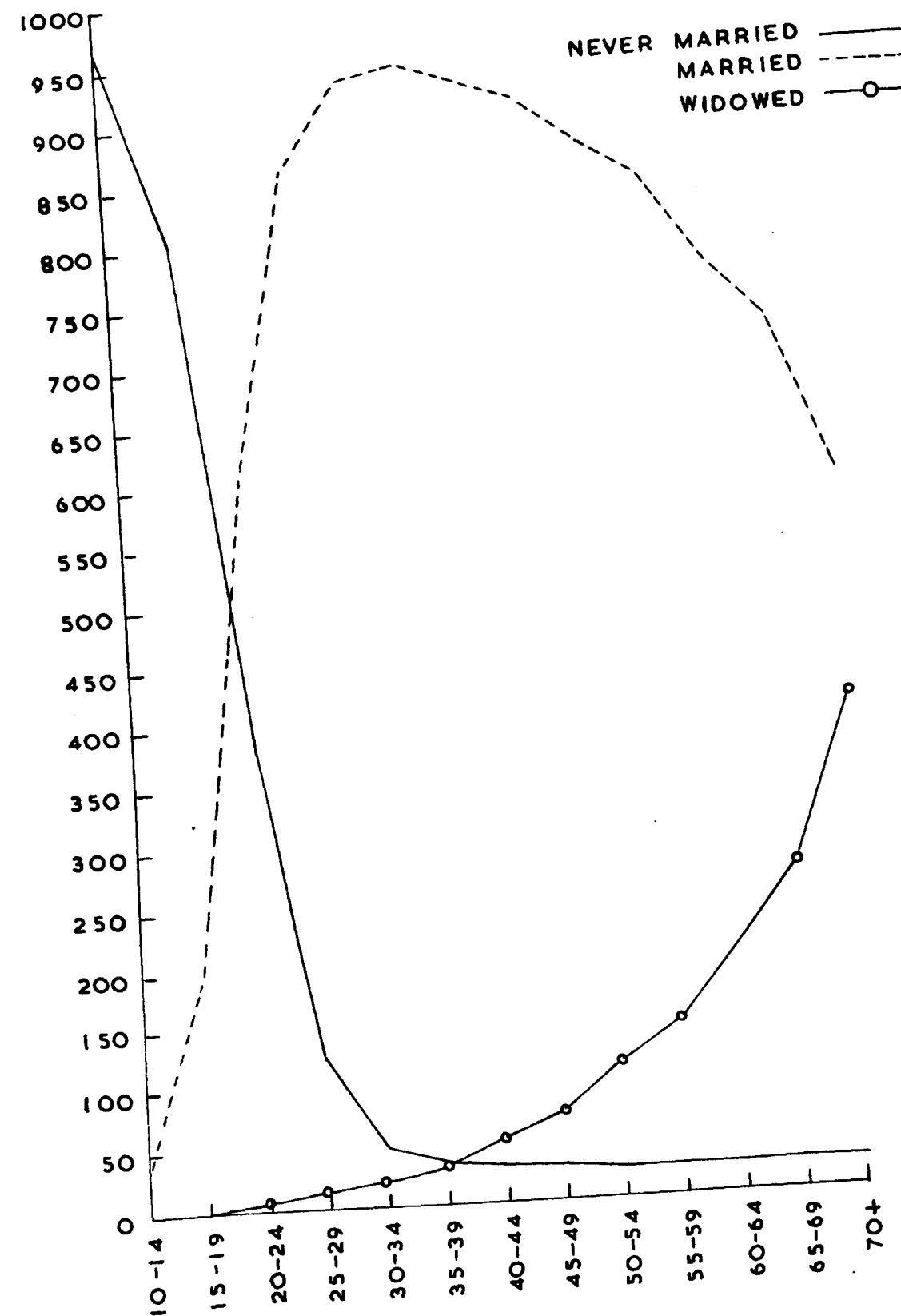
An examination of ratios of wives to husbands at different ages shows a rise in the ratio of wives for the age-group 15-19, whereafter it declines at each succeeding age-group till there are 407 wives to 1,000 husbands aged 60 and over. The disparity of the ratio is the least in the age-group 25-29, where it varies from 1,046 for the districts of Surendranagar and Ahmedabad to 1,239 for Kutch, the lowest being 989 for the Dangs. In the case of age-group 30-39, Kutch is the only district (1,068), where there are more wives

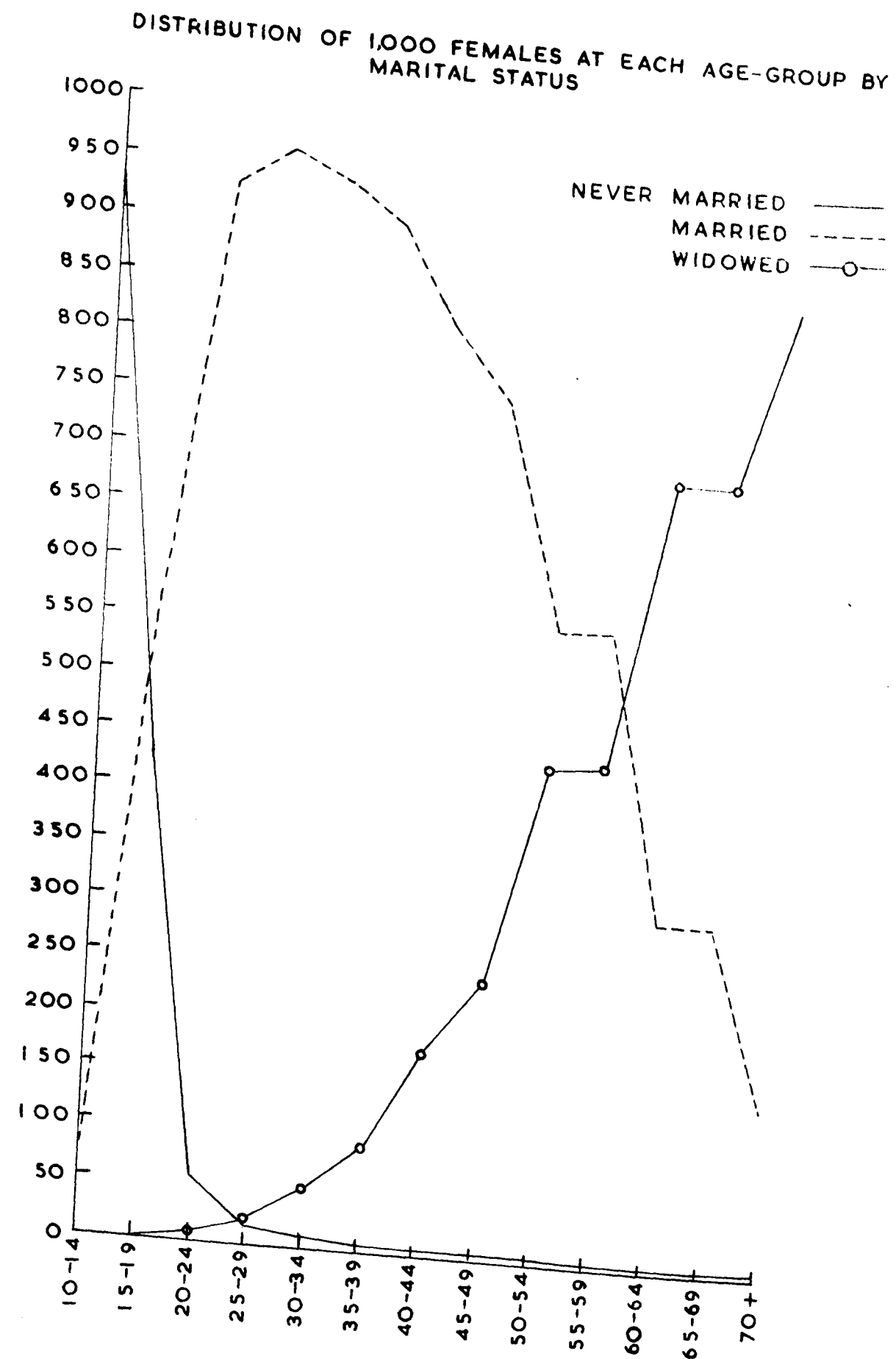
than husbands, the lowest ratio being again recorded by the Dangs (794).

Cities

97. Among the cities, Ahmedabad has for the age-group 0-14 a ratio, which is as low as 347, testifying to the great difference in the ages of wives and husbands. The difference in the ratios, which is noticeable at various age periods and in the different districts, is for the most part due to the unequal ages of husband and wife. For a husband being usually a few years older than

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES AT EACH AGE-GROUP BY MARITAL STATUS





his wife, it is likely that many of the husbands of wives in a particular age-group will belong to the one that follows.

SUMMARY

98. The discussion on the marital status in the State of Gujarat in the preceding paragraphs has given certain illuminating results. Infant marriages have disappeared; child marriages are rare; and the age of marriage has substantially advanced both in case of males as well as females. The postponement of age at marriage is, however, higher in case of males than females. While in the case of males, the age has gone beyond 20, in the case of females beyond 15. These changes have come up in the wake of reformist tendencies at work during the last generation. With the spread of literacy and greater contact with outside world people have realised that early marriages are harmful and injurious and result in high infant mortality and greater mortality of females of reproductive ages due to frequent child births at a very delicate period of life, which render them prone to a number of fatal diseases. This process in the postponement of age at marriage has been to some extent accelerated by such social enactment as the Sharda Act prohibiting early marriages of both the sexes of prescribed ages, though by itself and without the support of public opinion, the legislation would have been wholly ineffective. Another conspicuous result of raising the age at marriage has been reduction in the proportion of widows, which was relatively very high during the days when child marriages were the order of the day. The effects of this welcome change are also discernible in lowering the rate of infant and child mortality, appreciable difference and lowering of morbidity rate among women of younger ages and the consequent growth in the rate of survival. The proportion of aged spinsters has

also increased owing to the changed economic circumstances and spread of education among the higher strata of society, where the age at marriage has not only considerably risen but where there is a number of women with a growing tendency to be economically self-reliant by having an independent career for themselves. This will be evident from the increasing number of females working in Government, semi-government and private offices, a phenomenon which was practically unknown before Independence. The ideas of the people about remarriage have also changed. For, those males who have reached a particular age find it increasingly difficult to contract a second marriage. In former times, a male could marry at any age, even while he had one foot in his grave. Nowadays such marriages are rare and people would think twice before such disparate marriages are contracted. A number of social institutions working for the emancipation and welfare of women is rendering good social service by helping oppressed womenfolk and also preventing highly disparate marriages. There has been a significant reduction in the proportion of widows as a result of advancement in the age at marriage. Self-imposed widowhood still persists as remarriage of widows has not yet made any headway even in the enlightened and educated sections of society, where widowhood is sanctified and regarded as a badge of social superiority. Even among those communities where widow remarriage is permitted according to caste custom, widowhood is still coveted and remarriage avoided, except in case of the younger people. Small wonder that in the distribution of marital status of the State population, widows outnumber males throughout various age periods. For, even where hardship and oppression result in divorce or separation after marriage, it is only the male partner who usually remarries.

APPENDIX VI.1

An Evaluation and Adjustment of the 1961 Census Age-sex Data of Gujarat State

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The importance and need of age-sex statistics in demographic studies and in economic and social planning is well-known. Age and sex are the two most important characteristics of a population which influence and are in turn influenced by several socio-economic and other variables. Planning for education, health, housing, food, jobs, etc., are intimately based on the age-sex characteristics of a population. Thus accurate knowledge about these important characteristics is an essential pre-requisite for proper planning.

1.2 The need for accurate data on age and sex of a population is even greater in the developing countries where resources—both capital and trained personnel—are scarce.

1.3 Unfortunately in these countries which are also statistically underdeveloped these basic characteristics are in gross errors. Especially the reporting of age is deficient. Also sex selectiveness in enumeration may exist bringing in problems.

1.4 An evaluation and adjustment of such data being essential can be carried out under two different premises. The first one is a direct approach and the other is an indirect one.

1.5 In the direct approach, for example, other relevant data which may be reliable is used to check the accuracy of the original data. For example, if registration of births and deaths is more or less complete, the completeness or otherwise of enumeration of young children can be carried out by comparing the enumerated figures with the expected survivors of the corresponding births. The post-enumeration check is another direct approach to verify the

coverage of an enquiry.

1.6 In the indirect approach on the other hand, emphasis is laid on agreements and departures from usual expected patterns. For example, if a population has been growing mostly by natural process (births and deaths) and if there has been no abnormal situation at least for a sufficiently long period, the age distribution should be a smoothly declining one from the lowest to the highest age. Any departure of the observed from this expected can thus be utilised for detecting errors in age data. Again, for example, in the same situation the male to female ratio by age also should show a smooth pattern. Any abnormality can be utilized to detect errors in age and or sex data.

1.7 In this paper we shall mostly rely on indirect techniques to detect, evaluate and adjust the errors in the 1961 Census age-sex data of Gujarat State not because this group of techniques is more powerful than the direct ones but because the direct ones are in most cases inapplicable due to paucity of collateral and reliable data. As a matter of fact, the direct techniques are the best in these situations and as such will be utilised whenever possible. But the indirect ones being more easily applicable and also possible are the ones mostly applied.

1.8 Even though the evaluation should of necessity cover in addition to the basic demographic variables—age and sex—the socio-economic variables also in conjunction with them, here we shall confine ourselves to the evaluation and adjustment of only these basic age-sex data.

TABLE 1
Single year age-sex data of Gujarat, 1961

	Females	Age	Males	Females
10,633,902	9,999,448	43	25,154	24,935
332,628	322,815	44	20,407	20,408
303,872	296,225	45	309,705	273,735
332,918	322,564	46	26,383	20,858
		47	27,605	24,052
349,584	345,680	48	57,704	61,751
340,643	324,201	49	17,247	13,263
387,794	347,458	50	292,490	273,272
335,565	316,417	51	19,394	10,626
344,852	325,128	52	58,041	41,455
343,880	314,874	53	17,227	11,821
224,518	212,519	54	16,078	11,723
378,390	337,092	55	143,911	131,075
189,578	164,040	56	17,161	12,091
336,035	278,936	57	13,977	9,615
192,683	164,714	58	21,734	20,315
202,953	177,897	59	7,695	5,023
255,054	193,956	60	171,977	199,960
180,970	165,731	61	9,915	5,772
136,998	124,539	62	20,604	17,726
244,352	230,507	63		
104,706	97,570	64	5,887	4,482
332,686	360,104	65	4,862	3,748
115,601	98,514	66	75,171	83,945
253,864	254,210	67	4,403	2,837
			4,921	3,801
107,294	108,358	68	6,947	7,009
100,624	110,128	69	2,405	1,777
433,453	396,371	70	70,006	88,221
97,704	87,690	71	3,057	1,922
100,599	89,568	72	8,977	7,475
		73	2,529	1,653
167,022	195,808	74	2,027	1,286
35,954	35,885	75	29,670	35,235
430,403	410,503	76	2,282	1,527
35,266	26,708	77	1,557	1,004
163,208	155,879	78	2,648	2,408
		79	990	646
45,587	43,573	80	29,251	40,953
37,696	40,375	81	985	650
402,829	345,074	82	1,934	1,590
53,702	46,839			
45,904	41,844			
		83	520	331
		84	468	308
71,435	90,180	85+	17,104	22,531
22,184	21,251	Age not stated	3,481	2,887
365,766	365,238			
21,311	15,420			
99,346	89,363			

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2.6 Some which in long tradition of census taking India did not have till the recent census, a complete single year of age distribution for the whole population. In 1951 only a ten per cent of the census slips were used to get single year values while in 1961 the single year age distribution was made available in respect of some States on the basis of only a two per cent sample known as the Y sample. Previous to that only grouped age distributions with usually quinary age-groups were provided except for small groups of 25,000-100,000 persons or so in some of the major provinces for whom single year of age data were provided.

2.6 Tabulation of single year of age values for the entire population is definitely a milestone in the history of Indian demographic statistics and will go a long way in aiding the population research workers in their understanding the Indian population situation.

2.12 Tables giving non-Indian nationals migrants classified by place of birth and duration of residence in place of enumeration, have been prepared at this census. Whereas the first two tables are similar to the ones prepared in 1951, the third one relates to a new question on migration asked at the 1961 Census. In addition a table giving age distribution of the migrants by place of birth and duration of residence in place of birth (duration less than 5 years) has been prepared by many States.

TABLE 2
Estimated single year age distribution for Gujarat State, 1951

Age	Males	Females	Age	Males	Females
All ages	8,331,922	7,930,735	43	19,673	17,239
0	278,267	277,093	44	20,983	16,804
1	192,851	189,753	45	216,446	194,225
2	227,622	221,723	46	21,215	16,157
			47	20,651	15,499
3	222,059	219,366			
4	227,420	213,710	48	37,572	40,356
5	257,334	234,622	49	13,737	11,108
6	215,558	209,623	50	206,781	213,468
7	227,753	213,478	51	20,207	13,476
			52	41,866	33,629
8	270,113	249,150			
9	154,724	154,536	53	11,762	9,672
10	324,537	295,486	54	13,953	10,886
11	144,041	131,976	55	111,761	103,001
12	312,301	263,860	56	15,450	12,150
			57	12,548	10,461
13	159,008	148,102			
14	177,350	170,521	58	27,182	20,305
15	241,884	204,757	59	14,150	8,306
16	159,431	155,083	60	129,580	163,480
17	119,520	105,145	61	11,429	16,703
			62	22,505	27,144
18	216,042	207,499			
19	74,228	70,060	63	6,087	5,261
20	309,390	330,005	64	5,362	5,696
21	69,219	64,344	65	62,980	70,121
22	194,192	191,807	66	4,263	3,683
			67	4,082	3,581
23	69,531	73,732			
24	73,905	80,784	68	5,664	5,352
25	371,553	335,933	69	2,127	3,025
26	72,293	66,418	70	45,172	55,360
27	71,829	67,895	71	3,024	2,691
			72	5,906	5,544
28	127,805	149,599			
29	28,300	33,275	73	2,046	1,285
30	372,309	353,760	74	1,985	2,054
31	32,533	28,034	75	15,874	18,787
32	140,534	131,925	76	1,461	1,244
			77	907	830
33	35,164	34,448			
34	35,183	35,247	78	1,330	1,255
35	351,769	295,243	79	665	819
36	48,084	42,997	80	15,239	21,853
37	38,873	30,432	81	645	749
			82	1,199	870
38	63,645	69,777			
39	21,487	18,453	83	262	344
40	310,559	297,954	84	191	212
41	23,140	17,664	85+	8,526	10,855
42	81,978	64,890	Age not stated	2,156	5,038

TABLE 3
Non-Indian nationals enumerated in Gujarat, 1961

Total	Males	Females
5,372	3,283	2,089

Source: D-I Table—1961 Population Census, Gujarat State

2.13 Table 3 gives the non-Indian nationals enumerated in the State. We can see that they constitute only a microscopic minority in the State and as such even though their age-sex distribution is not available, we can assume that their effect on the age-sex distribution of the general population as also on its growth will be negligible.

2.14 Table 4 gives the in-migrants by duration groups 0-5, 6-10, 11-15 and 16+ years. Among these we are interested in only those

who entered the State during 1951-61, that is, those whose duration of residence is less than 10 years.

TABLE 4
Migrants to Gujarat by duration of residence, 1961

		Duration of residence				
		Total	0-5	6-10	11-15	16+ Period not stated
Rural	M	96,237	60,001	14,816	8,915	10,030 2,475
	F	103,848	47,325	18,451	11,871	24,079 2,122
Urban	M	293,305	120,828	55,658	63,198	51,526 2,095
	F	207,112	81,294	43,285	48,291	32,319 1,923
Total	M	389,542	180,829	70,474	72,113	61,556 4,570
	F	310,960	128,619	61,736	60,162	56,398 4,045

Source: D-III Table 1961—Population Census, Gujarat State

2.15 For those with duration less than 5 years, the age distribution is given in Table 5. The distribution is given in the special age-groups 0-2, 3-12, 13-22, 23-32, 33-42, 43-52 and 53+. There is also a small age not stated group. The distribution in conventional age-groups 0-4, 5-9,....., 45-49 and 50+ have been worked out for these migrants and is given in Table 6.

2.16 It should be borne in mind that the figures on in-migrants give only a lower limit to the actual numbers in that it excludes native-born persons who were enumerated elsewhere before who have returned to their State of birth in 1961.

2.17 Some idea of out-migration from the State can be had from figures on in-migration as given in the D-III tables of other States in India by State of birth. For example, most of the Gujarat-born migrants may be supposed to have migrated to the neighbouring States at least during the last decade. In the previous

decades perhaps international migration also could have played a part. Thus the figures on in-migration by duration as available from Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh censuses will provide some estimates of out-migrants from Gujarat. Unfortunately here also persons who migrated from Gujarat State some time ago to another State and who during 1951-61 or earlier made another move to a third State will be considered as migrants from Gujarat to the third State with duration as counted from the second move where as they are actually migrants from the second State. It can be, however, anticipated that such numbers will not be overwhelming to alter the available figures. Table 7 gives the enumerated in-migration of Gujarat-born persons in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan with durations less than one year, 1-5 years, 6-10 years, 11-15 years and 16+ years. The figures from Uttar Pradesh and Orissa also are available but they account for only about 2 per cent. It is reasonable to assume that the figures for the other

APPENDIX VI.1

States also will account for only small proportions of the total and hence can be neglected in so far as we are interested only in getting at

TABLE 5
Age distribution of migrants from other States and outside India to Gujarat of duration 0-5 years in 1961 Census

Age-group	Males	Females	Percentage distribution	
			Males	Females
Total	180,436	128,321	100.00	100.00
0- 2	10,107	9,350	5.60	7.29
3-12	35,868	32,724	19.88	25.50
13-22	43,134	37,314	23.90	29.09
23-32	51,253	28,156	28.41	21.94
33-42	22,449	10,075	12.44	7.85
43-52	10,742	5,597	5.95	4.36
53+	6,819	5,048	3.78	3.93
Age not stated	64	57	0.04	0.04

Source: D—III-A Table

the magnitude of out-migration between 1951-61, keeping in mind the drawbacks of the data as already indicated.

TABLE 6
Age distribution of in-migrants to Gujarat for duration of stay upto 5 years*

Age-group	Males	Females	Percentage distribution	
			Males	Females
Total	180,372	128,264	99.9	100.0
0- 4	17,280	15,895	9.6	12.4
5-14	37,322	33,642	20.7	26.2
15-24	44,757	35,482	24.8	27.7
25-34	45,493	24,540	25.2	19.1
35-44	20,107	9,179	11.1	7.2
45+	15,413	9,526	8.5	7.4

*The age distributions have been worked out from the original age data by linair interpolation.

TALBE 7
Gujarat born persons enumerated in 1961 Census in some of the neighbouring States by duration of residence

State		Total	Duration					Age not stated
			Less than 1	1 to 5 years	6-10	11-15	16+	
Rajasthan	M	10,371	1,698	2,883	1,691	1,187	2,527	385
	F	19,561	1,409	4,257	3,432	2,733	6,632	1,098
Madhya Pradesh	M	23,677	4,510	7,668	3,407	2,844	4,660	588
	F	24,604	3,293	6,855	4,417	3,421	6,034	584
Maharashtra	M	323,078	30,413	64,819	57,531	51,094	116,690	2,531
	F	252,293	22,349	54,359	48,308	41,894	81,544	3,839
Total of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan	M	357,126	36,621	75,370	62,629	55,125	123,877	3,504
	F	296,458	27,051	65,471	56,157	48,048	94,210	5,521

Source: D—III Tables—Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra—1961 Census

2.18 Coming to the registration statistics, Table 8 gives the registered birth, death and infant mortality rates for the registration areas in Gujarat.

2.19 From this table we can easily see that the registration statistics are incomplete since the birth, death and infant mortality rates look too low as compared with values obtained from other more reliable sources. Thus these data are of little value for our purposes.

2.20 In the recent years sample surveys have been playing an important role in the collection of reliable demographic data.

2.21 The National Sample Survey in the fourteenth round collected data on fertility and mortality and the age specific fertility rates estimated on the basis of this enquiry are given in Table 9. The field work of this enquiry extended over a period of 12 months from

mid-July 1958—mid-July 1959 and covered only the rural areas.

2.22 The age specific death rates by sex obtained by them are given in Table 10.

2.23 The crude birth and death rates and infant mortality rate on the basis of the above data are 40, 16.2, 134 respectively. All the rates look a little low but definitely better than the respective registration figures.

2.24 In addition to these direct estimates of vital rates, indirect estimates of the same are available from the past censuses but only for the old Bombay State. The reverse survival ratio method (R.S.R.) and the differencing method (D.M.) applied to the 1941 and 1951 Censuses give birth and death rates as given in Table 11.

2.25 Since these rates are based on the census statistics after due adjustments, it can be presumed that they reflect the actuality to a very large extent. The only point to be kept in mind is that only certain areas of the present Gujarat State were included in the old Bombay State which included also parts of Maharashtra and Mysore States and as such these rates may not reflect the situation in Gujarat to any large extent.

2.26 For the period 1941-50 the birth and death rates have been worked out for Gujarat State by using the compiled age-sex distribution

of 1951 and the total populations in 1941 and 1951. The level of mortality is assumed to be the same as that indicated for the Western Zone. The reverse survival ratio technique coupled with this level of mortality provides the estimates of crude birth and death rates. They are given in Table 12.

TABLE 8
Registered birth, death and infant mortality rates*—Gujarat

Year	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Infant mortality rate
1957	29.3	13.2	92.6
1958	26.6	13.7	103.2
1959	32.1	12.2	80.7
1960	27.2	11.3	81.4
1961	28.9	11.0	72.7
1962	23.1	8.5	N.A.

N.A.=Not available

* Estimates computed from registered births and deaths and assuming geometric rate of growth for the total population between 1951 and 1961 Censuses.

TABLE 9
Age specific fertility rates for Gujarat (rural), 1957-58

Age	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
Rate	97.51	260.02	270.57	221.01	150.21	53.15

Source: The National Sample Survey No.89-Fertility and Mortality rates in rural India (18)

TABLE 10

Age specific death rates for Gujarat (rural), 1957-58										
Age	All ages	0	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Male	15.59	118.21	44.23	5.46	3.66	0.77	4.32	10.74	23.44	75.33
Female	16.86	139.16	37.85	5.37	1.99	5.72	7.88	8.22	16.42	77.73

Source: The National Sample Survey No.89-Fertility and Mortality rates in rural India (18)

TABLE 11
Birth and death rates, 1941-50 by reverse survival rates method (R.S.R.) and differencing method (D.M.) applied to census data, India and Bombay State

	Reverse survival rate		Differencing method	
	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Birth-rate	Death-rate
India	39.2	26.7	39.9	27.4
Bombay State	41.8	25.7	41.0	24.9

Source: Estimation of birth and death rates in India during 1941-50, Census of India 1951 (13)

2.27 The above-mentioned data are all utilized in one way or another to evaluate and adjust the census age-sex statistics. A broad

TABLE 12
Birth and death rates, 1941-50 by reverse survival rates* method applied to compiled census data, Gujarat State

Brith rate	Death rate
43.2	30.8

* Source: Compiled age distribution for Gujarat State, 1951 and total populations, 1941 and 1951

indication of the vital rates also emerges from these calculations and it is provided at the appropriate place.

CHAPTER 3

EVALUATION OF THE CENSUS AGE-SEX DATA

3.1 In this Chapter we shall attempt to bring to light the deficiencies and inaccuracies in the age-sex data collected at the 1961 Census of Gujarat.

3.2 The method of collection of the census data should be kept in mind while evaluating the same as it is often possible to gauge the types and patterns of errors on the basis of information available on the procedure followed in the collection and compilation of data.

3.3 The 1961 Census enumeration was completed on March 5, 1961 throughout the country. This being a period when comparatively the movements of the population are small, it can be anticipated that the missing or duplications of persons due to the mass exodus at some other periods of time when there are religious festivals, *melas*, etc., will be at a minimum. Again the climate is favourable for field operations in that disruption of communications due to heavy rains, bitter cold, etc., will be almost non-existent in almost all parts of the country. Again being a period when the harvesting is just over, the people will be found at home in this predominantly agricultural land. Thus facilities for contacting and canvassing the households and persons are at their maximum and missing of areas or households due to these factors can be assumed to be negligible.

3.4 At this census the following three documents were prepared: (a) House List (b) Household Schedule, and (c) Individual Slip. The houselist was prepared six to nine months before the enumeration and all the houses and households were listed for purposes of enumeration. This houselisting which was made up to date to take account of new houses and discount the demolished ones must have vouchsafed to a large extent the coverage of the census enumerations.

3.5 As a general rule every person was counted at his normal place of residence except those who were away from their normal place of residence throughout the period of the count, i.e., between

the 10th and 28th February, 1961. These persons were enumerated at the places where they were first found by the enumerator during the enumeration period or during his revisional round. Houseless persons were enumerated wherever found on the night of 28th February, 1961. No count was made of non-Indian nationals who were members of diplomatic missions or consulates and of their families. This strict demarcation of the procedures of enumeration could have, to a large extent, eliminated possibilities of missing or duplication of persons.

3.6 As in the previous censuses, the enumerators visited each household and collected information either from the Head of the household or from any senior member of the household. Hence the information that is recorded about each individual of the household, is as given by one reporter and as recorded by the enumerator.

3.7 This being the case, even though the coverage of the area may be quite complete and missing and duplication of persons minimised, as reiterated by the post-enumeration checks, some possibility still exists of special segments of the population like very young children, young adults of labour force or marriage age, young females, etc., being missed from the count. We shall, in the following pages, see how far this has happened in the 1961 Census on the basis of indirect evidences.

3.8 In addition to the above, some special characteristics also may be in error due to several reasons. One such important characteristic is the 'age' of the population.

3.9 Regarding age, the instructions given to the enumerator according to the 1961 Census were:

"Write age in years completed last birth day. For infants below one year of age, write '0'. You will find many persons who cannot state their age correctly. You should assist them to state the correct age. If you are not able to elicit correct age directly, you should stimulate their memory by referring to historical incidents

or religious events, etc. You may use any local calendar of such events that may have been prepared for the purpose."

3.10 However elaborate the instructions and however helpful the enumerators, the basic fact still remains that the data has to come in most cases from the predominantly illiterate masses. The average Indian is unaware of his own age let alone be aware of the ages of other members of his household. Illiteracy, the unimportance of evidence of age for schooling or service, general practice of not celebrating birthdays, the plethora of local calendars and systems of reckoning time, all play very important roles in this respect.

3.11 Obviously, therefore, the age data are the guesswork of either the informant or the enumerator and more often the latter who will have to estimate the age of not only those whom he sees, but also those whom he never sees. In this situation, niceties like 'age last birthday' loses all its seriousness. It is as good as asking either 'age coming birthday' or 'age nearest birthday' or 'age according to the running year'. So the distribution is vitiated by the estimation errors. Techniques for disentangling the diverse errors will be now considered so that with the knowledge so gained the data may be adjusted and made free of these major errors.

3.12 To check the accuracy of the census data especially with regard to coverage, one method is to compare the growth of population during the last few decades in the State as also in the country. Any abnormality in the present or past decades unless accountable may point out areas where errors may lurk.

3.13 The following table gives the average annual (geometric) rate of growth per thousand population during 1921-31, 1931-41, 1941-51 and 1951-61 for males and females in Gujarat and India.

TABLE 13

Population growth (annually), 1921-61 by decades per 1,000

		1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61
Gujarat	M	12.17	17.98	16.75	24.70
	F	12.28	17.55	17.87	23.45
	T	12.20	17.80	17.30	24.10
India	M	10.53	13.67	12.64	19.87
	F	10.20	13.11	12.44	19.66
	T	10.31	13.38	12.58	19.77

3.14 All through the period we see that the rate of growth in Gujarat is consistently higher than that in India. There is a slight fall in the growth rate in the State between 1941-51 as in India. The rather high growth in 1951-61 could mostly be due to a drastic fall in death rate while the birth rate has remained at its rather higher level or even could have slightly increased as can be conjectured from the high growth for India also during this decade. The apparent fall in the rate during 1941-51 seems to be due to non-cooperation and Khilafat movements in India and especially in Gujarat in 1931 which resulted in an underenumeration of the population. This must have bloated up the growth rate during 1931-41 and make it look bigger than what it should be in comparison with the 1941-51 rate.

3.15 Coming to the growth rate by sex, we see that excepting the 1921-31 and 1941-51 decades, in the other periods the male growth is higher than the female growth. In 1921-31 the predominant male migration from Gujarat to other parts of India and outside of India could have brought in reduced growth for them. In 1941-51 also this reduced growth may be due to migration of more males especially to other parts of India. The higher rate of growth in 1931-41 could be partly due to the effect of the non-cooperation movement and partly due to reduced flow of migrants during this period due to the unsettled political conditions. Again in 1951-61 the higher growth rate for males may be due to the inherent male advantage in mortality as manifested even in India overtime, the reduced propensity for migration coupled with the return of earlier migrants.

3.16 The ratio of Gujarat's population to that of India as seen in Table 14 shows a consistent increase overtime. Whereas the increments have been negligible in the past, the recent decades have indicated a rather high growth. Improvements in health resulting in lowered mortality, reduced tempo of migration, etc., could have brought in this.

TABLE 14

Ratio of Gujarat's population to that of India, 1921-61, by sex

Ratio		1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Ratio	M	4.07	4.13	4.31	4.49	4.70
	F	4.02	4.11	4.29	4.52	4.70
	T	4.05	4.12	4.30	4.50	4.70

3.17 From the above indirect evidence one can safely say that there is nothing abnormal in the growth of population in the State. At least the count can be assumed to be equally complete during the periods and perhaps that during the last decade due to improved conditions the death and even the birth rate could have shown trends to increase the gap between them.

3.18 That the coverage of the census has been more complete in 1961 than in 1951 can be gauged from the results of the post-enumeration check undertaken in each State around 22nd March 1961. The following errors of two types in the population count, (a) omission or duplication of a house as a whole and hence its inmates and (b) omission or duplication in counting inmates in a house canvassed by the census enumerator were sought to be estimated from a sample of enumeration blocks and a sample of houses in sampled blocks respectively. In rural areas one per cent of blocks and 10 per cent of houses and in urban areas two per cent of blocks and five per cent of houses generally were taken for these purposes.

3.19 In India whereas in rural areas the net omission was six persons per thousand, in urban areas it was ten persons with an overall value of seven persons for the country. In Gujarat the values were respectively 3, 9 and 5. In 1951 the net omission of persons in India was 11 per thousand whereas in Bombay State it was 10. In rural and urban areas in Bombay State the respective figures were 7 and 16.

3.20 In 1961 for Maharashtra State the corresponding figures are 5, 10 and 7. It seems that the coverage is more complete in Gujarat than in India as well as in Maharashtra.

3.21 On the whole the post-enumeration check has shown that the coverage of the census is more or less complete. Writing on this aspect the Registrar General of India 1961 (18) says, "the small dimension of the error, of a limit of confidence nearing certainty, bears testimony to the excellence of the census count, which was but the result of close, thorough and patient organization. The reasons why the error should be so small in any Indian census are built into the organization itself".

3.22 The other reasons adduced for this small magnitude of the error are the well defined

boundaries of the areas, availability of large-scale maps, the selection of enumerators among the villagers themselves ensuing intimate knowledge of the persons and houses to be enumerated, the distinct markings of all census houses, establishments and census households several months ahead of the actual count, the preparation of houselists and listing of population in the houselists, preparation by the enumerators themselves of notional maps of their area, etc., the close checking and supervision of all these operations, the rather intensive training period including experience of sample enumerations, the checking up of the actual census counts by the revisional round and the low percentage of the population being in urban congested areas.

3.23 He continues, "All these factors, therefore, more than compensate for the diversity of the census personnel and the low rate of general literacy so much so that the count of human beings itself, as distinct from a record of their attributes, the reliability of which will still largely depend on the level of literacy and education, is apt to be as accurate as the results of the post-enumeration check testify".

3.24 This apart, there can still be quite large errors in the census total count. The usual omission of very young children, young adults, females in the marriageable age, and so on can still persist. Coale and Hoover (3) commenting on the post-enumeration check in 1951 say, "it is quite likely, in fact, that there was net under-enumeration in 1951. In most population censuses there are undercounts of some groups and overcounts of others. The 1950 Census in the United States, for example, involved a net undercount of some 1.4 per cent according to a special post-enumeration survey and of 3½ per cent according to an independent estimate (2). A sample check of the 1951 enumeration in Indian households yielded an estimate that there was a net under-enumeration slightly in excess of 1 per cent (11). Our analysis of the age and sex distribution in 1951 indicates that there was a substantial undercount of children under 5 in the Indian census and also indicates less persuasively and undercount of females. A rough estimate of the two deficiencies in the census count is 20 to 25 millions...."

3.25 Thus the post-enumeration check itself

may not be all inclusive because after all whatever has been missed in the original count may, to a large extent, be still missed in subsequent more elaborate enquiries.

3.26 But one should bear in mind that the relative omission or duplication can only be gauged on indirect evidences. Moreover, what is thought of as omission in one age-sex segment may be compensated to some extent by an addition to another usually adjacent or nearabout segment. It is found, for example, that some children aged 2, 3 or 4 are counted in the age-group 5-9 because of several reasons. Thus what is thought of as an omission in the age-group 0-4 may be to a certain extent compensated for by an increase in the adjacent age-group.

3.27 We shall see how far the census total count in the State is complete and what are the special segments of the population, if any, which are missed or mis-reported. Again this can be done only on indirect evidences due to lack of collateral information. The age-sex data collected in the census coupled with the fragmentary information on the vital rates will enable us to proceed in this direction.

3.28 First of all, we see that even though illiteracy is rampant, the proportion of persons whose age is not known is very small being about 0.03 per cent of the total population (see Table 1). This low percentage, of course, could be more due to the instructions to the enumerators to estimate the age of all those persons who cannot tell their age than due to the large majority of the population being able to give their age when asked to do so.

3.29 Even though the age of the majority of the population has been assessed, it does not automatically mean that they are accurate. Bowman (10) in his 1951 Census report of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch remarked, "The single year age returns in both 1941 and 1951 reveal the overwhelming extent to which age was returned at the census in terms of the nearest five years, particularly after the age of twenty. This tendency to round off ages is comprehensible because recollection tends to fade with increasing years and birth days have no special significance for most people. It does not matter what a man's exact age is so long as he can be assigned to one or other of life's chief periods—childhood or adoles-

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cence, the adult middle period or old age—to each of which Hindu social custom assigns specific duties." As far back as 1901, the census authorities (8) stated, "it may be admitted that the entries against ages which are multiples of 5 and 10 are so high in comparison to the adjacent figures that there must be undue preference for such ages. At the same time, it is notorious that a person entered as, say, 25 in India might quite probably be 20, 30 or 35 or any age between 20 and 35.....".

3.30 According to the 1931 Census actuarial report (16), "the minor errors are attributable mainly to ignorance. Many people in a country predominantly illiterate are so indifferent as regards their age, that when questioned by the enumerator, they return round numbers which are primarily the nearest decennial ages and secondarily the nearest quinquennial ages. These errors are cyclical in character affecting ages which are multiples of 10 and 5 and run, therefore, in cycles of 10 year age periods. It has been held by an examination of the relatively large number returned at ages ending in 2 and 8 as compared with the respective adjoining ages, that these ages are minor centres of attraction. It is true that the preference for age 12 is so marked as to throw in the shadow the general preference for a multiple of 5 in the age period 10-20 and 8 is very often preferred to 5 in 0-10." It has also been observed that the odd digits are usually not preferred and the digit 9 is the most repelled one. This being so the actuaries who investigated the Indian age data have all come to the conclusion that the data are subject to gross errors. In fact, it is said that (16) "an investigation into the errors in age statement in India is a study in idiosyncrasy."

3.31 This being the case, it is but proper that a study of age data starts with an investigation into digit preferences.

3.32 To study whether the digit preference has operated in the 1961 Census and if so to what extent, we shall calculate the Myer's index. The blended percentages at digits 0-9 in the age range 10-69 (unless otherwise specifically stated only these ages will be considered in this context because in the other ages there may be other types of errors also) are given in Table 15.

TABLE 15

Myer's index, blended percentages at each digit 0-9 in age range 10-69, Gujarat, 1961 and 1951

Digit		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Index
1961	M	27.3	4.0	11.7	4.7	4.7	24.9	5.5	5.1	9.1	3.2	67.7
	F	29.1	3.4	11.4	4.6	4.9	23.2	5.1	4.8	10.3	3.1	68.3
1951	M	27.7	3.8	11.7	4.2	4.8	25.1	5.5	4.9	9.3	3.1	68.8
	F	29.5	3.6	11.3	4.3	5.0	23.4	5.3	4.5	10.1	3.1	68.4

3.33 In 1951 the male and female indices even though almost the same indicate a slightly higher incidence of digit preference among males than among females; in 1961 the situation is reversed. On the whole it can be said that the male and female indices are the same at both the periods and that there has been only a very slight improvement overtime. The pattern of preference overtime has not undergone any change whatever; only there has been a slight reduction in the magnitude of the error. Even the preference patterns are almost similar for the two sexes excepting that the preference for the digits 4 and 6 are interchanged. The order of preference is 0, 5, 2, 8, 6, 7, 4, 3, 1, 9 for males and 0, 5, 2, 8, 6, 4, 7, 3, 1, 9 for females and seems to have undergone little change during the last several years. Perhaps only the tempo has reduced.

3.34 Even with regard to the pattern of preference and avoidance of digits there seems to be a systematic scheme as seen below.

3.35 An interesting feature with respect to the systematic preference for certain digits and the corresponding avoidance of other digits is the image relationship described below. The digits 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 and 6, 7, 8, 9 or 0 can be said to correspond one to one, 0 with 0, 1 with 9, 2 with 8, 3 with 7, and 4 with 6 with regard to relative preference or avoidance of digits. The correspondence is such as to establish an object and image relationship between digits lying on either side of 5. Within the 5-year range itself, the digits 3, 4 or 5 formed an object image relationship with 7, 6 or 5 while 8, 9 or 0 formed such

a relationship with 2, 1 or 0.

3.36 The preferences for particular digits as mentioned above even though specific, are not the same in each conventional or other decennial age segments. The preference for zero becomes larger and larger as the age increases so that by age 60 about 50 per cent of the persons report an age with end digit zero. The preference for 5 also shows a somewhat increasing trend but because of the preponderance of zero at the older ages, the preference for 5 almost stabilises and as a matter of fact even declines somewhat. This is more so in the case of females. Almost all the other digits show a decreasing trend overage.

3.37 In addition to the change in the preference pattern with age, there is also a tendency to over-report or underreport at certain specific ages. For example, as in the case of previous censuses of the State as well as that of India and even many countries in Asia and Africa, persons aged 30 form the largest single group and the quinquennial age-group 20-24 is quite high as compared with the neighbouring ages. Again contrary to the expected clustering at digit five, persons aged 15 seem to have been reported as aged 12 or even 18 and the age-group 15-19 is quite small.

3.38 The preference for certain ages as mentioned above can be visualised by ranking the ages according to population size at that age. In normal conditions under a constant fertility and declining mortality, these rankings must run from ages 0, 1, 2,..... successively. The first ten rankings in respect of Gujarat, India and Maharashtra 1951 and 1961 are:

TABLE 16

Ranks by ages, Gujarat, Maharashtra and India, 1951 and 1961

Ranks		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gujarat 1961	M	25	30	35	5	10	40	3	7	8	4
	F	30	25	40	20	5	3	35	10	7	4
Gujarat 1951	M	30	25	35	10	12	40	20	0	8	5
	F	30	25	20	40	10	35	0	12	8	5
Maharashtra 1961	M	30	25	35	0	5	12	6	2	4	7
	F	25	30	0	7	6	3	35	5	4	2
Maharashtra 1951	M	30	25	35	40	12	10	20	45	0	50
	F	30	25	40	20	35	10	12	0	8	2
India 1961	M	30	25	40	5	35	10	6	8	12	3
	F	30	25	40	20	5	3	35	10	6	0
India 1951	M	30	25	10	40	12	0	35	5	20	8
	F	30	25	40	20	10	0	35	12	5	3

3.39 Surprisingly age 30 takes the first place in most cases followed by age 25. Migration can be ruled out to be the cause as India also has a similar pattern as Gujarat. Thus ages 30 and 25 seem to be genuinely preferred by people in India in general. The preference for age 12 may possibly be due to the operation of the minimum of age of entry into the labour force or the upper limit to the compulsory primary education age.

3.40 That the segregation of the population into under age 12 and over age 12 for purposes of labour force status can bring in substantial error in age data can be seen from the 1951 Census of Pakistan wherein a tendency to assess some older ages as being just below 12 was evident.

3.41 Even though the Myer's index is definitely superior to the ordinary digit preference index based on the unblended percentages at each digit, in that, it removes the mortality effect, because of the differences in the preference patterns in the different age segments it becomes of less value especially for comparative purposes.

3.42 A preference pattern index which takes account of the mortality factor as also the differences in the preference patterns in the

different age segments is as follows: A pattern matrix with a starting point 'i' ($i=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 9$) is the one obtained by taking the percentages at digits 0, 1, 2,.....,9 in each of the segments $10+i$ to $19+i$, $20+i$ to $29+i$,....., $50+i$, to $59+i$. There are thus ten pattern matrices. Now the percentages at the different digits in all the ten pattern matrices are added to obtain the blended pattern percentage. The grand total of these blended percentages at the digits is taken and the percentages at each digit is then found. These percentages must be near about 10 if the data had been free from digit preference error. The sum of the absolute deviations of the percentages at different digits from 10 can be taken as the composite index of digit preference error. Just like Myer's index, if there is no digit preference in age reporting, that is, the age distribution is smooth, this index will be zero and will be 180 if digit preference is so large that all the persons are reported as at one digit.

3.43 The operational form of the above method is given in the Appendix A. Using this method the indices for males and females in 1951 and 1961 are given in Table 17.

TABLE 17

Preference pattern index (Blended percentages), Gujarat, 1951 and 1961

	Digit	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Index
1961	M	32.1	3.4	10.5	3.8	3.8	26.6	4.6	4.4	8.0	2.7	78.5
	F	34.6	2.7	10.0	3.7	3.8	25.3	4.2	4.0	9.1	2.6	79.8
1951	M	31.6	3.6	10.6	3.5	4.0	26.4	4.7	4.3	8.3	3.1	77.1
	F	34.5	3.4	10.1	3.4	4.0	24.9	4.4	3.8	8.8	2.7	79.0

3.44 From the above figures we can conclude that the Myer's method conceals to some extent the magnitude of preference for certain digits but all the same the inference that the errors

in male and female reporting are the same is unaffected. Curiously we find that the 1961 reporting to a small extent has more digit preference errors than in 1951. The Myer's

method to this extent seems to be insensitive to measure changes overtime or compare groups.

3.45 It can be incidentally shown that the Myer's method is actually poor for comparative purposes because (1) even in situations where the preference pattern happens to be the same the index could be different and (2) the index could be the same where the preference pattern is different. The new index to this extent can be used for comparative purposes and as a matter of fact has a built in standardisation for age structure.

3.46 Differences among the males and females in the pattern of preferences of ages and omission of persons of either sex at any particular age introduce further errors in the age distribution. The U.N. has suggested an index to visualise the magnitude of such errors. The sex ratios—number of males per 100 females—for successive ages should change very gradually from one age to another as a result of sex differences in mortality and in rates of migration but cannot vary abruptly or fluctuate violently. The presence of marked fluctuations in these ratios testifies to errors which are not the same for the two sexes. The mean difference between sex ratios for the successive ages averaged irrespective of sign is the sex ratio score (S.R.S.). Since in most cases where the data is reasonably accurate, the sex ratios will show an almost declining trend, it was felt that a slight modification of the sex ratio score to take account of this may give better results. The modification suggested is such that instead of taking the average of the absolute values of the first differences, the average of the absolute values of the second differences standardised for the weights is taken.

The modified S.R.S. in symbols is thus:

$$\text{S.R.S.} = \frac{1}{4(n-2)} \sum_{i=1}^n \left| \frac{s_{i+2} - 2s_{i+1} + s_i}{s_i} \right|,$$

where s_i is the sex ratio at age 'i'.

3.47 If the sex ratio score is large, then the general conclusion can be that either there is significant differences in the patterns of errors in age reporting of males and females or that the enumeration of one sex is more complete than that of the other,

3.48 The value of S.R.S. in 1951 and 1961 calculated as per the above formula are:

Sex ratio scores			
1951	.	.	8.3
1961	.	.	9.7

Which again indicates that the 1961 data seem to be poorer than the 1951 data.

3.49 A cursory glance at the sex ratios at single years indicates that at the preferred digits the sex ratios are small and thus bring to light certain facts to confirm our findings that the concentration of the females at the preferred digits is more than that for males. Even the five year of age-group data show that the sex ratios in the groups with 0 are always smaller than the sex ratios of the adjacent groups with 5 in them.

3.50 Even though the scores are large enough, some amount of sex selective migration and the differences in the patterns of errors in age reporting in this age segment could, to a certain extent, have accounted for this. There does not seem to be enough evidence to conclude outright that persons of one sex have been left out of the census in appreciable numbers.

3.51 The sex ratios of the total population during 1921, 1931, 1941, 1951 and 1961 were 105.9, 105.8, 106.3, 105.1 and 106.3. An increase in the ratio at 1941 and 1961 is thus indicated by the above as compared with previous decades. The apparent increase in 1941 may be due to the non-cooperation movement in 1931 wherein perhaps the count of males was more incomplete. Some out-migration during 1941-51 and return migration during 1951-61 could have made the ratio at 1951 small and at the same time make the ratio at 1961 large. We have already seen that during 1951-61 immigration was quite substantial and their sex ratio was about 150. The increase in sex ratio could also be due to comparatively more improvement to male mortality as observed in the case of India. The sex ratios are not abnormal as to imply sex selective under or over enumeration at least in the recent periods.

3.52 The age ratio—numbers reported in one age per 100 of the mean of numbers reported in the two adjacent ages—by sex also gives indications of inaccuracies in the age data. For

example, if the data had been accurate enough, these ratios will cluster around 100 so that the mean of the absolute deviation of these ratios from 100 which will be zero, if the data is really good and quite large if the data is poor will give an index of the inaccuracy. This index is called the age ratio score.

3.53 The age ratios for single year of age data by sex indicate that the preference for digits zero and five is so large that at these points the ratios shoot up and at the ages ending in odd digits they become very small. Even though the pattern of the ratios is similar for both the sexes, the peaks at the preferred digits and the troughs at the others are more pronounced in the case of the females than in the case of the males. Since the respondent is the same, the first observation is in tune with the anticipated whereas the second one seems to be strange. Perhaps in the case of females, the estimation was more frequent than in the case of males.

3.54 The age ratios in 1951 and 1961 for males and females are:

	1951		1961	
	M	F	M	F
Age ratio score	221.6	246.2	258.1	337.3

Here again we notice that the 1961 data are poorer than the 1951 data.

3.55 By means of the age ratio and sex ratio scores, the degrees of variability of the sex ratios and age ratios calculated from the results of censuses can readily be compared. A joint score which takes account of the variation in both sex ratios and age ratios has been suggested by the U.N. as the sum of the age ratio scores of males and females and three times the sex ratio score. The joint scores for 1951 and 1961 are 492.7 and 624.5. As the digit preference index indicated, the age ratio sex ratio scores also seem to indicate that there has been some deterioration in the data overtime.

3.56 One should keep in mind that the relative deterioration cannot be easily gauged by these indices as it is impossible to separate the actual errors from the estimations. For example, in Maharashtra in 1961 it was found that the rural data are better than the data for urban areas. It seems that this paradox of urban-rural differentials contrary to expectations is to some

extent explained by the fact that because of the vast illiteracy in the rural areas, the enumerators may be the ones who estimated the ages of most of the persons whereas in urban areas the respondents even though unaware of their real ages being more aware of their legal rights and so on could have insisted on themselves estimating the ages of persons in their households. In this case, the subtle instructions and the training given to the enumerators to be aware of the preponderant preference of the people to report their ages as well as the ages of others in their households with end digits 0 or 5, could have played some part in it. Such phenomenon has been observed in other countries as well even in recent times. As a matter of fact, because of such instructions in the recent census of Guinea (4) the preferences actually shifted to ages ending in digits 1 and 9 and ages ending in 0 and 5 were in big deficits.

3.57 In the case of Gujarat, it is noteworthy that in 1961 the urban age reporting is better than the rural age reporting as evinced by Myer's index, age ratio and sex ratio scores. Thus it seems that perhaps the part played by estimation in the apparent deterioration of data over time is minimal. Perhaps the difference in the coverage of the population for which such data is available overtime may be a factor. Whereas in 1951 only a ten per cent sample of age values is available for most of the areas comprising the State, in 1961 age data are available for the entire population and for all the districts and areas of the State.

3.58 The age ratio sex ratio and joint scores for Maharashtra for 1951 and 1961 are:

	1951		1961	
	M	F	M	F
Age ratio	223.3	244.4	112.6	125.6
Sex ratio	5.25		3.95	
Joint score	483.45		250.05	

3.59 Thus we see that whereas in 1951, the data for the 2 States were of equal precision, in 1961 there seems to be a big divergence between the two. It is curious that Gujarat has indicated a clear deterioration overtime.

3.60 Even though we see that the age reporting error in Gujarat in the age range 10-69 especially with reference to digit preference

errors has become accentuated from 1951 to 1961, when we consider group data, it seems that there has been some improvement. For example, the age ratio sex ratio scores based on quinary age-groups starting with age 8 and going upto age 67 show that there has been an improvement at least in the estimation of age over time. The age ratio, sex ratio scores for 1951-1961 are:

	1951		1961	
	M	F	M	F
Age ratio score	27.31	38.77	25.60	35.80
Sex ratio score	5.27		5.09	
Joint score	81.89		76.67	

3.61 Coming to the children aged 0-4 and 5-9, it is a well-known fact that children, especially infants, are missed in censuses—a phenomenon noted even in the advanced countries. The relative unimportance of young children as presumed by the respondents, fear of the evil eye and other factors are responsible for this. If birth and death statistics were reliable one could check upon the enumerations directly as the children aged 0, 1, 2,.....are the survivors of the births occurring during the last year, during one to two years ago and so on. Unfortunately, as already mentioned the available vital registration figures are unreliable and cannot be used for such verifications. However, the analysis of the census data itself can throw some light on this.

3.62 Representing children aged 0-4 by single years of age as a percentage of the total aged 0-4 by sex, one would get some idea of the relative under or misreporting at the five ages concerned. If rather wide fluctuations in fertility and mortality in the five years preceding the census can be ruled out, then these percentages should exhibit a declining pattern with age 0 having the highest percentage and age 4 having the least percentage. The respective percentages for males and females along with the sex ratios at these ages are given below.

TABLE 18
Percentages at different ages and the sex ratios, 1961 Census

Age	0	1	2	3	4	0-4
Male	20.04	18.31	20.06	21.06	20.53	100.00
Female	20.03	18.38	20.01	21.45	20.13	100.00
Sex ratio	103.0	102.6	103.2	101.1	105.1	103.0

3.63 From the above it seems that children aged 1 year are the most missed or misreported and the extent of this error seems to be the same for both the sexes. At age 3 the data for males seem to be in more error than that for females as evinced by the percentage and also the sex ratio. As a matter of fact, the sex ratios in all these ages are indeed very low and the overall sex ratio of the 0-4 age-group is only 103. Even in 1951 the situation was similar. This had happened in other parts of India as well. Some slight improvement overtime in the data seems to have occurred when we compare the 1951 and 1961 data.

3.64 Commenting on the low sex ratios at the young ages Kobayashi (20) concludes that "the data on which these sex ratios are based seem to be too unreliable to draw any firm conclusions regarding differences in the sex ratio in different parts of India." Again Ajit Das Gupta (6) concludes on the basis of a similar observation that the "census proper does not thus appear to be the appropriate agency for satisfactory determination of the level or trend of fertility in the present context of widespread illiteracy and difficult communications."

3.65 This low sex ratio at the young ages may be due to the belief among the people in India that the 'evil eye' may fall on the child if reported. Ajit Das Gupta (6) says, "it may also be mentioned here that from the sex ratios of the infants enumerated in the succession of Indian censuses and the sex ratio at birth obtained by the reverse survival technique from them it appears that comparatively more of the male infants were under reported in the census. The prejudice that the infant, particularly the male one, should be rather not mentioned and kept out of sight so that the evil eye may not spot it, is known to be present in some sectional cultures." Opler (21) says, "in families where it is feared that an angry goddess, the evil eye or some malignant force may destroy an only son, the boy may be temporarily given a feminine name, may be dressed, like a girl or may be fitted with a nose ornament. The intentions of these actions are to take inimical forces and to preserve the male." The same phenomenon is also brought out in the Book '*Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies*' by Dubois (7).

3.66 We shall now consider with this idea in mind how far missings or misreportings have occurred in the ages 0 and 0-4.

3.67 From the enumerated population aged zero in the census it is possible to calculate the birth rate for the 12 months preceding the census as this enumerated number is the survivors of those born in that period by using the formula:

$$B = \frac{P_0^{61}}{(1 - \frac{M}{100})} \text{ , where } P_0^{61} = \text{Population aged zero in 1961 and } M = \text{infant mortality rate in 1960-61.}$$

Then C.B.R. (crude birth rate) = $\frac{B}{P_{60-61}}$ where P_{60-61} = Average population in 1960-61.

3.68 In the absence of reliable vital statistics this method cannot be strictly applied. But it is possible to arrive at an approximate though good estimate of M on the basis of the census figures themselves. Again, the birth rate as calculated above is quite insensitive even to large variations in M and as such the indications given by an assumed value, however inaccurate, may be reasonable enough.

3.69 As we shall see in the pages to follow that an average expectation of about 42.5 years in 1961 is reasonable, we have for lack of better figures borrowed M values from model life-tables. With this assumption, the birth rate estimated is 36. Even for each sex separately the figure is near about this. This birth rate looks rather small when we consider that the growth rate is more than 24 and that the death rate on the basis of this expectation of life is about 25. Even if migration could be assumed to have played a role, the birth rate must at least be more than 40. If we assume that the net migration as indicated by in and out-migration figures given in Tables 4 and 7 are correct and complete, then the natural growth rate will be about 23, which coupled with a death rate of about 25 gives a birth rate of 48. Thus the population aged zero seems to be missed or misreported to the extent of 25 per cent.

3.70 In support of the assumption of mortality, the following were the considerations. The Western India life-table for 1941-50 gives a life

expectation at birth of 31 years and, therefore, the e_0^0 for Gujarat at the same period may be assumed to be almost the same as that for the West Zone. In the 10 years from 1941-51 to 1951-61 it can reasonably be expected that there could have been some improvements in the level of living of the population. After Independence and especially in the fifties the life saving programmes like malaria and other contagious and infectious diseases eradication, improved public health programmes, community development, availability and awareness of cheap and efficient drugs and antibiotics, etc., could have played strategic roles in cutting down deaths and increasing the expectation of life. From international experience an increment of half year per year in the expectation is quite normal whereas even as high as one year per year has been witnessed. Thus the expectation during 1951-61 could be about 36-41 and that in 1960-61 between 39 and 46.

3.71 Again upper and lower limits and even somewhat of an actual value of the mortality level in the case of Gujarat with its known net in-migration in the recent years can be obtained as follows:

If P_{10}^{61} , P_0^{51} , I and E denote respectively persons aged 10 and above in 1961, persons aged 0 and above in 1951, survivors of those who migrated into the State during 1951-61 and were enumerated at ages 10 and above in 1961, and those who migrated out of Gujarat during 1951-61 and were thus left out in the count at ages 10 and above in 1961, the ratios

$$\frac{S_U}{U} = \frac{P_{10}^{61}}{P_0^{51}}$$

$$\frac{S_L}{L} = \frac{P_{10}^{61} - I}{P_0^{51}} \text{ and}$$

$$\frac{S_A}{A} = \frac{P_{10}^{61} - I + E}{P_0^{51}}$$

will be the upper limit, lower limit and the actual overall survival ratios.

3.72 Unfortunately none of these values can be exactly calculated due to paucity of needed data. The place of birth statistics, in this junction needs to be blamed for this situation as it cannot give the actual values of I and E . But we can assume that the available values of I and E which incidentally as already observed exclude respectively the Gujarat-born persons entering Gujarat State during 1951-61 from another State where they were enumerated in 1951 and Gujarat-born persons moving from one State to another in the decade who actually had left Gujarat before 1951 and were thus enumerated in another State in 1951, can to a large extent suffice for many practical purposes.

3.73 The values of I and E as obtained from data are 315,989* and 299,542‡. Thus the value of E as given here includes children aged 0-9 also but excludes persons who were in States other than the three neighbouring ones for which the data has been compiled.

3.74 The computed values of these ratios with the available data are .874, .854 and .872. On the basis of model life-tables, the upper limit, lower limit and actual expectation of life based on the above survival ratios in Gujarat 1951-61 are 43, 38 and 42.

3.75 Incidentally S_U will be actually on the higher side because P_0^{51} can reasonably be assumed to be less completely enumerated than P_{10}^{61} .

3.76 Thus 43 is slightly on the higher side and 38 will be on the low side. Even the value based on S_A will be slightly on the high side due to two factors. The first one is the slight under-enumeration error in P_0^{51} and the other is the inclusion of children aged 0-9 in E .

3.77 Again by the differencing method we can get upper and lower limits to the death

rate during the decade by excluding and including the in-migrants. From the registration figures giving the deaths by age for 1960 (17) the proportion of deaths among persons already born before 1951 to those among the births during the decade is found to be 1: 1.04. Thus the crude death rate calculated during the decade lies between 18.5 and 25. As before somewhat of an actual value of the death rate can be calculated using the in-migration and out-migration figures as already indicated. This comes to about a value of 22.

3.78 Using the empirical relationship (3) between e_0^1 and crude death rate.

$$\frac{e_0^1}{e_0^2} = .35 + .65 \frac{D_2}{D_1}$$

where e_0^1 , e_0^2 , D_1 and D_2

are respectively the expectation of life at birth and crude death rates in two situations, we can get one of the four unknown values if the other three are known. Considering a stable population with $e_0^1 = 40$ and G.R.R. = 3.0 with a death rate of 23.3, we see that with C.D.R. of 18.5, 25, and 22, the expectations are respectively 47, 38 and 41. Incidentally, it should be noted that the relationship is a crude one and gives only broad indications of the mortality level as expressed by e_0^1 . The model can profitably be used even when the standard is changed but seems to give closer results when the standard has fertility and mortality conditions near about the anticipated value for the situation on hand.

3.79 We can verify that these above values are reasonable when we note that with G.R.R. = 3.0 the death rates are 33.7, 23.3 and 15.8 corresponding to $e_0^1 = 30, 40$ and 50 respectively.

3.80 On the same basis the N.S.S figure of

slightly more than 16 as the death rate during July 1957-June 1958 is indicative of an expectation of life at birth of slightly less than 50 years in January 1959. Thus in September 1956 (mid point of March 1951 and March 1961) the expectation can be about 49 years. These figures look too high and even the infant mortality rate of about 130 at this period looks dubious. The omission of deaths especially of infant deaths seem to have occurred in the survey boosting up the expectation of life.

3.81 All the above analysis indicate that in 1951-61 the expectation would be around 39 and that in 1961 it could be around 42.5. Perhaps we may be in error by one or two years on either side, but for the purpose on hand at present this is immaterial. We shall fix the level of mortality firmly in the subsequent analysis.

3.82 With an assumption that the expectation of life at birth in 1951-61 lies between 38 and 40 and that in 1961 lies between 41 and 44, by the reverse survival ratio method, we get crude birth rates of 42.0, and 41.1 on the basis of the enumerated 0-4 population in 1961. Assuming a birth rate of 48 as earlier, we find an under-enumeration of about 12 per cent in this group. Of course, it does not mean that these persons are completely missed from the enumeration, perhaps part of them are missed and part enumerated as 5-9 years old or even older.

3.83 On the basis of the enumerated 5-9 population in 1961, the two limits to the birth rates are found to be 53.3 and 51.5. These figures definitely look too big when we consider that the total growth in 1951-61 was only 24.1 and that there could have been some slight in migration into the State.

3.84 There is thus an indication that the 5-9 group has gained some persons, perhaps from the 0-4 group. The Census of India 1951 (12) brings out this fact in the following words "in addition to a presumed omission of infants and small children aged 1-4 from the census count, it would appear as though some children returned as 5-9 at the census really belonged to the 1-4 group". Even the earlier censuses have noted this, as for example, in 1921 it is said, "A regular deficit at ages 0-5 coupled with an excess at ages 5-10 which is best explained by the B-10

assumption (i) that there is a slight tendency to omit infants from the census and (ii) that there is a marked tendency to overstate the ages of children of 3 and 4. There is a definite slowing forward of this group. This is natural when the natural tendency to return a child of 4 years as 5 is remembered" (9).

3.85 The Census Actuary of 1911 States, "It further appears that the ages at death are misstated in precisely the same way as the ages in the census returns; thus a number of deaths have obviously been transferred from age-groups 1-5 to age-group 5-10" (16).

3.86 Similar phenomenon has been observed not only in the past Indian censuses as indicated above, it has occurred even among Indians and Pakistanis in the recent census of Malaya (25).

3.87 It has been observed on the basis of reliable single year of age data that the triple exponential curve

$$r = \alpha_1 \beta_1^x + \alpha_2 \beta_2^x + \alpha_3 \beta_3^x$$

fitted to single year of age values X in the range 10-29 reproduces single year values in the ages 0-9 as well quite within reasonable bounds. Such a curve fitted to the adjusted and smoothed single year of values for Gujarat 1961 in the age range 10-29 indicated that the total of the age-group 0-9 as obtained by the addition of the fitted single year of values adds up to near about the observed value.

3.88 Thus it looks that part of the children aged 0-4 has been counted in the age-group 5-9 and that the group 0-9 as an entity may not be too much in error. The birth rate based on the 0-9 group comes out to be between 48 and 46 corresponding to the two levels of expectations as alluded to earlier. Both these figures even though reasonable, will have to be considered in conjunction with the great possibility that some children aged 0 and 1 and some children aged 9 may have been completely missed from the group. The children aged 0 and 1 may have been completely missed from the census whereas those aged 9 may have been counted as 10, this being a preferred age. With this in mind and with the knowledge that the birth rate could be somewhat more than 45, the expectation of life at birth can be fixed at about 42.5 in 1961. The death rate during the decade

* The migration figures are given with duration under one year, 1-5 years, 6-10 years and so on. Thus the addition of the first three categories will give duration less than 11 years whereas all the migrants between 1951 and 1961 will have duration less than 10 years. One-fifth of the duration 6-10 years group has been assumed as with duration 9-10 years and this figure has been subtracted from the migrant population with duration less than 11 years, to get migrants with duration less than 10 years.

‡ Unfortunately no age distribution of these out-migrants are available. The above figure is the number of Gujarat-born persons enumerated in the 3 neighbouring States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan at all ages.

then comes to above 24 and the natural growth rate to 23 assuming a birth rate of 47 which is reasonable on the basis of the above analysis. Since the observed total growth rate is 24.1 this means that the net in-migration growth is 1.1 per cent and the net in-migration gain is 0.15 millions. Incidentally the in- and out-migration figures indicate a net migration growth of .1 millions.

3.89 Thus it seems that the magnitude of the error in the 0-9 as a group is not much and is only about 2 per cent. Only when we consider the separate age, sex groups does the error become large enough. For example, the 0-4 as a group has lost about 10 per cent of which most of it is found to be included in the 5-9 group. This finding agrees very well with the findings of earlier censuses. Again it seems that since the sex ratios of all the ages in this range are small, it looks as if the omission has been more among males than among females which again has been the general finding of the analysis of past Indian censuses by several others.

3.90 On the basis of the 1951 age data also it seems that some children aged zero are either missed completely or are included in the older ages. The birth rate calculated using children aged zero enumerated in the 1951 Census is 40. The 0-4, 5-9 and 0-9 groups indicate respectively birth rates of 39, 48 and 44. Jain (13) on the basis of Bombay data estimated a birth rate of 41.0-41.8 during the decade. Assuming that Gujarat has similar fertility as Bombay, it seems that either the 0-9 group is overenumerated, or that the fertility of Gujarat is larger than that of Bombay. We shall turn our attention to this point in the next para. In any case since the birth rate based on the 0-4 group is smaller than the one estimated by Jain, it seems but proper to stress again that the 0-4 as a group has lost some population.

3.91 That Gujarat has a somewhat higher fertility than Bombay as a whole seems to be confirmed by the following considerations. Jain estimated a birth rate of 41 for Bombay State during 1941-51 at which time for Saurashtra he gave an estimated birth rate of more than 42. Again in 1951 and 1961 the child-woman ratios based on enumerated children 0-4, 5-9 and 0-9 to women 15-44, 20-49 and 15-49 respectively for the two States are given in Table 19.

TABLE 19
Child-woman ratio, Maharashtra and Gujarat, 1951 and 1961

Age group	MAHARASHTRA		GUJARAT	
	1951	1961	1951	1961
0-4	621	710	632	763
5-9	675	755	700	815
0-9	1,129	1,279	1,152	1,373

3.92 Since we have seen that the enumeration of the 0-9 as a group is more or less complete and also that in the age segment 10-69 the predominant errors are the digit preference errors, we can assume that at least the indication given by the child-woman ratio based on children aged 0-9 to women aged 15-49 will represent facts with regard to fertility differentials. Of course, one should keep in mind that migration and mortality differentials also may vitiate the results. The effect of mortality differentials in this index can be shown to be minimal. The effect of migration cannot be so lightly disposed of. If migration is selective by age and sex and if in one State more single females of the age 15-49 have entered or left, the effect on the index can be large enough. Even then the differential as indicated by these indices seem to point to the direction that there is some fertility differential between the two States and that Gujarat has slightly higher fertility than Maharashtra.

3.93 In this connection it is interesting to note that Gujarat has a slightly lower urban proportion of the population than Maharashtra (about 10 per cent less) and that as shown by the N.S.S. at ages 25+, the age specific fertility rates of Gujarati women are higher than those for Maharashtra women. Again from registration statistics (17) we see that the average number of children ever born to mothers in Kolhapur, Nagpur, Poona and Sholapur towns of Maharashtra of 3.63 is about 10 per cent less than that (3.98) for mothers from Ahmedabad, Baroda, Rajkot and Surat towns. Also the percentages of mothers in these two areas with 4 and more children are 45 and 51—a difference of about 12 per cent. Incidentally the estimated fertility rates in Maharashtra and Gujarat on the basis of the 1961 Census are indicative of birth rates of 43 and 47—a difference of 10 per cent. The

1951 Census data also indicate some such differential. For example, the birth rates estimated for the two States are 42 and 44.

3.94 Assuming that the 0-9 as a group indicate to a large extent the birth rate we see that population aged zero is in error by about 10 per cent, and that aged 0-4 is in error by more than 11 per cent all in 1951. Thus it seems that the enumeration of age zero in 1961 was not as good as that in 1951 even though the 0-4 group at both periods were with almost similar under-enumeration errors.

3.95 Here it is worth noting that for Maharashtra and Gujarat whereas the birth rates in 1941-51 were 42 and 44, in 1951-61 the birth rates were 43 and 47. Thus it seems that there has been an increase in the crude birth rate. In India also during 1941-51 the birth rate was about 40 whereas in 1951-61 it is about 42. Many factors may have been responsible for this. The fall in the death rate could have decreased maternal mortality and the incidence of widowhood, the reduced morbidity rates could have ensured healthy and active married life for more and more people, the fall in pregnancy wastages due to improved health of the mothers could have increased the number of live births, and so on. In any case, this increase in the crude birth rate seems to be real enough in terms of an increase in fertility when we consider that age-sex structural changes could have played minimal part in it. Also it looks paradoxical when we consider the fact that the age at marriage of females has shown an increase and that the proportion married at least at ages 15-19 has shown a reduction.

3.96 Thus it seems there has been very little improvement in the coverage of the census especially with regard to young children. Even the excessive but necessary stress put on the coverage of this segment by the special instruction—"Make repeated enquiries about new born babies and very young children for they are liable to be missed because they neither talk or walk and no meals are usually cooked for them"—to the enumerators has not been effective enough.

3.97 Finally, we shall now consider the old age segment, that is, persons aged 70 and above. In the evening of life, those who are about to enter the age range 70 and over, try to under-

state their age with a desire to cling on to the younger ages. But due to reasons of social prestige and so on there is the greater possibility of persons reporting ages higher than what they are. A Head of a household even though not too old may like to pass off as being older. A person who has lost his elders and is thus made a member of the village council also likewise poses to be older than what he is. In addition, the premature ageing of the population due to the onslaughts of nature, inadequate food, nutrition and medical care could also bring in quite a few of the younger persons to the older group because in many cases where ages are to be estimated, one of the most relied upon method is the one based on physical appearance.

3.98 First of all, we see that the preferences for 0 and 5 are so overwhelming that more than 80 per cent report their ages with these end digits in each of the quinary age-groups. In the very old ages even the preference for 5 disappears somewhat and only 0 is predominant as can be inferred from the ratios $\frac{P_{65}}{P_{60}}$, $\frac{P_{75}}{P_{70}}$, $\frac{P_{85}}{P_{80}}$ and $\frac{P_{95}}{P_{90}}$

which show almost a declining pattern. It looks that most of the ages were estimated and not much reliance can be put on the individual age values.

3.99 According to the census there were 4,520 centenarians of which 1,697 were males and 2,823 were females. Even though this is only a small segment of the population, being only 0.22 per thousand of the population, it is very possible that among these there could be quite a few who should actually be in the younger ages. Instances there are of persons who reported themselves or others as being over 100 being actually found out by investigation to be much younger.

3.100 In this connection it is worthwhile to consider the proportion of centenarians among the U.S. and U.K. population who have such a high level of expectation of life and very low death rates. Around 1950 the censuses of these countries have indicated that among males and females, per thousand population there were the following number of centenarians.

	Males	Females
U.K.	.0023	.0098
U.S.A.	.02	.04

This again confirms that quite a large number of persons who are actually less than 100 years

of age have reported themselves to be as 100 years or over in the State. It is interesting that in Gujarat, as in other States of India, about 70 per cent of the centenarians are reported with exact age 100.

3.101 Even though this be the case, we shall see how far we can put reliance on the segment 70 and above and also on the quinary age-sex groups within it. Whereas in the enumerated population 1.64 per cent of males and 2.08 per cent of females reported themselves as being 70 and over, based on stable population with $e_0^0 = 40$ and C.B.R. = 47 we find that the percentages could be 1.26 and 1.37. Thus some over reporting of persons at these ages is obvious. It is more so in the case of females.

3.102 Within the group itself we can see the preferences from the following table.

TABLE 20
Percentages in quinary ages in ages 70+
out of total population : Enumerated and
Expected for 1961

Age	Enumerated		Expected	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
70-74	0.815	1.006	0.704	0.772
75-79	0.349	0.408	0.364	0.396
80-84	0.312	0.439	0.147	0.155
85+	0.161	0.225	0.048	0.051
Total	1.637	2.078	1.263	1.374

3.103 In 1951 by the same method it is found that the over reporting is not much, again illus-

trating that the recent data is more in error even in this age segment.

3.104 Even though some error is found in this segment, for many practical purposes it is of not much consequence. Only if we want the data for planning for social security, old age pensions, etc., will this segment need to be assessed correctly. Again even if at base period, that is, in 1961, some slight error has lingered on in the data, as the years roll by, the persons in this segment slowly die off. Thus the error gets less and less and almost vanishes within 10-15 years, since the cohorts who are 55-60 years at base period who are already as mentioned above evaluated and adjusted, enter this segment by that time and predominate.

3.105 Thus we see that the three major types of errors, in age reporting, viz., misstatements of age, incomplete enumeration at particular ages and failure to report ages all have occurred with different magnitudes. Whereas the failure to report ages is quite negligible, the misstatements of age and incomplete enumerations at particular ages are large enough to distort the picture.

3.106 Even though similar errors have been observed in the past censuses also, it is very curious that the recent one looks more inaccurate in quantity and quality. The possible reasons may be sampling involved in 1951 as compared with complete enumeration in 1961 and also the slight coverage differences between the two periods.

CHAPTER 4

ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

4.1 In the last Chapter we saw that several types of errors are present in the data. This being the case, these errors will have to be eliminated and the data adjusted accordingly, if the data is to be of use for practical purposes. Since the errors are of different types in the different age segments, it is but proper that the adjustments also should be specific for those groups. We shall consider the groups 0-4, 5-9, 10-69 and 70+ one by one.

4.2 Coming to the 0-4 age-group, we saw that the error was one of omission of children especially males. The adjustment suggested to take account of these is as follows: Raise the enumerated population aged 0-4 so that the birth rate based on it by the reverse survival ratio method will be 47. After thus getting the total population aged 0-4, they are to be separated into the sexes by assuming that the sex ratio of this group will be 105.

4.3 Even though a very high sex ratio at birth has been attributed to the Western Zone of which Gujarat is a part (N.S.S. Second Round (14) got a sex ratio of 113), a study carried out by the Centre (22), however, indicated only a sex ratio of 106-107 for the zone. Since the N.S.S. figure could have been affected to a large extent by the usual large sex selective bias of reporting and our survey figure being based on hospital data which has been shown to be only negligibly biased and since it is the world experience that wherever data is reliable, the sex ratio at birth lies indeed within a very narrow range of 105-107, we can safely assume a sex ratio at birth of 106. This coupled with the slight heavier mortality for males may lead to a sex ratio of 105 at age 0-4. This is the reason why the sex ratio has been assumed to be 105 for the age-group 0-4.

4.4 Taking the 5-9 age-group, we have already noted that it has gained a part of the children aged 0-4. The adjustment for this group is as follows: Decrease the enumerated

population 5-9 so that the birth rate based on it by the reverse survival ratio method is 47. After getting the total population aged 5-9, they are to be separated into the sexes by assuming that the sex ratio of this group will be as enumerated.

4.5 As indicated by the triple exponential curve of the last Chapter and also with the knowledge that in the age-group 0-9 even though enumeration as a whole may be complete to a large extent, some groups like those aged 0 and 1 and 9 may have been either completely left out or may have been included in other groups, we have bloated up the 0-9 group by 2 per cent. The allocation to the quinary age-sex groups within this age-group is on *pro rata* basis.

4.6 Due to the lack of even quinquennial survival ratios let alone single year survival ratios, it will not be possible because of this and other inherent difficulties, to give single year of adjusted age distribution for this segment, only quinary age data as adjusted above can be presented.

4.7 In the age segment 10-69, the overwhelming error seems to be one of digit preference. This has been the finding of several others as well. As a matter of fact, Jain (12) in his adjustment of this segment first of all eliminated the large digit preference errors. The dominant digits 0 and 5 have attracted, as it were, entries from ages on either side. We noted that not only is this so, on the whole the losses are symmetrical also as evinced by the image relationship. It is obvious, therefore, that the single year of data unless adjusted for such gross errors are of little value.

4.8 Thus it becomes necessary either to remove the errors or else to put the population into age-groups such that the preferred and avoided digits fall into the same group and thus make the group totals near about the actuality. There are all indications that the digit preference error has a cycle of about 10 years. For example,

the 1931 actuarial report as mentioned earlier in the last Chapter has pointed out this. In addition the smoothed single year values of India, 1951 provided by Jain (12), the survey on age by Agarwala (1) and also the studies by several others on the Indian age data have indicated that ten-year of age-group data may not be too wide off the mark. Thus 10-year of age-group data may be nearer to the true values. Even in this, there are 10 ways of grouping the data depending on the ten starting points (0, 1, 2, ..., 9) available.

4.9 The single year of age values depicted in *Graph 1-4 as also the image relationship confirm that there is a cycle of 5 or 10 years in the data.

4.10 In many situations, however, ten-year of age-group data become of less value. For example, in studying the age specific fertility rates, or age specific marriage rates of females, since the characteristics change drastically from age 15 to, say, age 24, the overall value for this broad age-group cannot portray the actual situation. Thus shorter span of age-grouping will have to be thought about. The first one which strikes us is the quinary age-grouping. While considering this grouping also we can see that there are five different ways of grouping depending on the end digits used for the starting points.

4.11 In the 1951 Census age-sex data analysis, Jain (12) observed that the 2:7 grouping is the standard one but the 3:8 is recommended as the proper set since the dominant digits 0 and 5 are expected to have drawn nearly equally from the digits on either side. Das Gupta (15) considers the 2:7 grouping as more efficient than the 3:8 grouping firstly on the basis of the absolute deviation between the observed values obtained on the 2:7 groupings and the expected values obtained on the same grouping from the smoothed values being lesser than that on the basis of the 3:8 grouping. This way of selecting the best method of grouping incidentally cannot be adopted in practice, unless a set of expected (smoothed) values are available.

4.12 He also showed that the Group Efficiency Index for the 2:7 set is minimum at higher ages and also for low income groups.

*These graphs are not reproduced but the graphs showing single year age curves for 1961 according to unadjusted and adjusted figures are given opposite page 8.

§ The 2:7 grouping is the quinary age-grouping with end digits 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, 8, 9, 0, 1. Similarly the other groupings 0:5, 1:6, 3:8 and 4:9 are defined.

4.13 Moreover, if there is a systematic bias to overestimate ages as in the case especially of old age, the 2:7 grouping takes account of the fact that the maximum concentration digits 0 and 5 are placed towards the end of the group and thus eliminates it to a large extent.

4.14 One simple method of fixing the proper grouping to be adopted, is by adding the blended percentages in Myer's method under each of the digits 0-4, 1-5, 2-6, 3-7, and 4-8 and see which set gives the total nearest to fifty, the expected value. Another method which is a little better is the one based on the pattern matrix as already defined. For each decennial age segment under the ten different starting points, the percentages in each age segments for the 0-4, 1-5, 2-6, 3-7 and 4-8 groupings can be worked out and the deviation from 50 per cent can be noted and ranked according to absolute size. The grouping which shows the least total ranking can be considered the best one. The operational form of the above procedure is indicated in Appendix B.

4.15 Whereas in the case of males, the Myer's method and the modified method based on ranks indicate that the 1:6 set is the best, for females, the 2:7 set is shown to be the best by both the methods.

4.16 For the rural sector on the basis of N.S.S. data for all ages Das Gupta observed on the basis of a method proposed by him that the 4:9 and the 1:6 sets were more efficient than the other sets, even though for higher ages the 2:7 set was observed to be better. In the 1931 Census report also the 2:7 grouping was recommended after the analysis of the age data on traditional lines.

4.17 For international comparisons and so on, the conventional quinary age-group, that is, the 0:5 set has pronounced advantage, but since by far '0' is the more preferred digit, this grouping cannot remove all the digit preference errors. Vaidyanathan (16) says, "the first place method (0-4) etc., groups) shows the largest deviation of all the seven methods in all the three censuses. This is the method of grouping of the population that had been adopted in the past and Mr. Meikle was quite justified in condemning this

method as the least accurate of all the methods of grouping population statistics in India."

4.18 As a matter of fact, even the other groupings cannot remove entirely these errors. The 3:8 set has been noted by Jain to exhibit a zig-zag pattern with the quinary groups with '0' in it being systematically larger than the one with '5' in it.

4.19 Thus we see that the optimum grouping will depend upon the criteria we decide to use to define 'efficiency'. It seems that the 3:8 set has the great advantage that the preferred digits are exactly at the mid-points of each group. Also the image relationship fortifies the claim of this grouping.

4.20 Again, the second difference table of the single year of age data exhibits an interesting pattern. Whereas the digit '5' is clapped with two positive and one negative sign on either side, the digit '0' is surrounded by only one positive and one negative sign on either side. It appears that '5' has drawn its excess numbers from the four ages, two above and two below, while '0' can be assumed to have mainly drawn from one age on either side, even though the attraction for '0' is by far much larger than that for '5'. The digits '2' and '8' are themselves secondary preference digits and have been almost fully enumerated except for small errors. Of course, it is quite possible that within a decennial age segment even though the pattern is as mentioned above, the attraction for '0' is such that it could have absorbed persons from all ages in the segment to some extent and persons even from the adjoining decennial age segments perhaps to a somewhat less extent. This is the reason why that all the quinary groups with the digit '0' in them show excess whereas those with '5' in them show deficits.

4.21 In addition to the ten-year and five-year groupings, there are at least two other groupings which have been recommended or considered by the previous censuses of India. The ternary, septenary method and the quaternary and senary method are the two well-known ones. For adoption in connection with the 1931 Census, the first grouping was recommended and the populations in ages with end digits 4, 5, 6, and 7, 8, 9, 0, 1, 2, 3 were provided. Vaidyanathan (16) observed, "that this method of

grouping is a decided improvement over the old and conventional quinary group 0:5. There is, however, an inherent defect in the method in so far as it exaggerates bunchings in ages which are multiples of 10 and does not give full weight to those at ages which are multiples of 5. Ages of the former type occupy the central place amongst seven ages while those of the latter type occupy the central place amongst three ages only." It will, therefore, be evident that this method of grouping is based on the assumption that the concentration at ages ending in '0' is very nearly three times that at ages ending in '5' which incidentally has been falsified by the data, according to him. With this view he suggested, the quaternary and senary grouping: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, 8, 9, 0, 1, 2 which proved to have certain desirable properties in terms of 'efficiency'.

4.22 The greatest defect of these two methods is that the age-groupings are uneven and that the errors are only minimised but not completely eliminated.

4.23 For many purposes, especially for life table construction, etc., it will be necessary to get single year of age values free from the gross errors. Thus even though grouped values serve many useful purposes, single year values also are necessary for special analyses.

4.24 As noted earlier, the gross errors of digit preference, the cyclical errors which are one of ten-years, the small random errors all should be removed to arrive at the adjusted and smoothed single year of age distribution.

4.25 Thus we see that in dealing with Indian age data we should keep in mind that the errors in the data in this age segment are of the above type. Again in evolving a formula for smoothing the data, we should remember the following points:

- The real distortions, if any, in age distribution caused by migration, say, should be least disturbed.
- As far as possible, a minimum number of points should be used for the smoothing of any particular age value.

4.26 In the 1951 Census age analysis, a method was recommended which even though specific for the type of error on hand, since it utilized a large number of values on either side

for the estimation of the value at any age could distort migration. The method suggested was first to remove the systematic and large digit preference errors by an *ad hoc* procedure, group the populations into the 3:8 quinary age-groups, smooth these quinary age populations for the larger preference for '0' as compared with '5' by a moving average straight line iterated once and then split the quinary populations into single years of age by an osculatory interpolation formula.

4.27 In Gujarat, it has been already noticed that migration has not been negligible and that it is also selective by age and sex. Thus the mechanical formula used for smoothing must not distort the migration picture too much. With this in mind we detail below the procedure recommended for smoothing the single year of age values in such situations.

4.28 It has been noticed already that there is a systematic heaping at digits '0' and '5' and that these dominant digits gain at the cost of most of the others. Again, these gains and losses are also quite systematic and there is a pattern as noted by the image relationship. This suggests that the 3:8 grouping can be used with advantage for further analysis. As a starting point, we shall assume that the gains to '0' and '5' are only from the two digits on either side of each. The systematic errors are then removed by fitting a least square straight line to these five points in each segment and estimating the smoothed values. This procedure can be systematised in terms of a set of weights as indicated in Appendix C.

4.29 In a similar situation where systematic errors were suspected, an analogous procedure was applied to adjust the data (24).

4.30 After the systematic errors are thus eliminated, and the heaping allocated to the ages which have lost, there will still remain the cyclical errors. They are removed by a ten-point moving average straight line which incidentally will give values only at mid-points of the ages as it is based on an even number of points. From these values the populations at exact ages are obtained by taking averages of successive values, that is, by a straight line interpolation formula. This, to a small extent, removes the still persistent random errors.

4.31 Since age 70 and over has indicated an excess, as compared with stable model population, these excesses were added to the age-group 60-69 on a *pro rata* basis for the sexes separately. After this, by the above procedures, single year of age values in the age range 10-69 were obtained. The final smoothed age distribution between ages 10-69 by single years is given in Table 21. It is seen from these values that the effect of migration is not much disturbed by this formula. A further merit of the formula is that it uses only 15 single year values in all, to get a smoothed single year value, while, for example, the method used in 1951 Census analysis utilized as many as 35 values.

TABLE 21
Smoothed single year of age population
10-69 years, Gujarat, 1961

Age	Males	Females	Age	Males	Females
10	275,449	248,703	40	107,957	102,389
11	260,247	232,459	41	104,398	99,292
12	246,081	217,455	42	100,781	96,153
13	235,521	206,748	43	98,127	93,118
14	228,059	200,304	44	96,205	90,032
15	220,611	195,032	45	93,761	86,588
16	213,177	190,931	46	90,796	82,787
17	205,759	188,001	47	87,310	78,627
18	199,592	186,156	48	83,590	74,608
19	195,256	184,972	49	79,816	70,895
20	192,090	184,115	50	75,878	67,154
21	190,094	183,583	51	71,776	63,386
22	189,270	183,376	52	67,512	59,591
23	187,339	182,566	53	63,456	56,044
24	183,524	180,357	54	59,710	52,982
25	179,327	176,774	55	56,010	50,368
26	174,748	171,763	56	52,354	48,201
27	169,785	165,378	57	48,742	46,481
28	164,338	158,468	58	45,926	45,086
29	158,763	152,034	59	43,896	43,798
30	153,518	146,229	60	41,893	42,524
31	148,602	141,054	61	39,918	41,264
32	144,010	136,510	62	37,969	40,019
33	138,647	131,145	63	35,212	37,510
34	132,660	124,999	64	31,583	33,696
35	127,305	119,669	65	27,851	29,817
36	122,584	115,209	66	24,017	25,873
37	118,496	111,565	67	20,081	21,863
38	114,902	108,453	68	17,267	19,007
39	111,458	105,442	69	15,634	17,346

4.32 To test the usefulness of the method, it was applied to the 1951 Indian enumerated single year of age values and the resultant smoothed values were compared with those given by the 1951 Census Actuary. The two sets were found to be quite close.

4.33 Further, artificial migration values were introduced into the age distribution from age 15-34 with a known but steep pattern and then the method was employed. While it was observed that nearly 90-95 per cent of the migration was retained in the original age segment, the distribution pattern became a bit dampened and hence smooth.

4.34 Another test of adequacy of the procedure is the one based on the Myer's index, the age ratio, sex ratio scores, etc. If the data had really become smooth, these indices should tend to zero. The Myer's index for Gujarat males and females based on the smoothed data are .70 and .72 which are near about zero showing a tremendous decline from the original values of 67.7 and 68.3. The preference pattern index also shows a vast decrease from 78.5 and 79.8 to the low values of .58 and 1.27.

4.35 The age ratio score for males declined from 258.1 to .34 whereas the score for females declined from 337.3 to .37. The sex ratio score also declined from 9.7 to less than .1.

4.36 Thus these tests also show that the smoothing has been quite effective. As observed earlier and also as seen from Table 21 in conjunction with the anticipated quite large in-migration of males between ages 20-29 and of females between ages 15-24, the smoothed values look reasonable enough.

4.37 Again in the case of the Philippines with its available single year of values and its digit preference pattern being similar to the one that for India but with less amplitudes, this method produced an adjusted age distribution very near the expected stable population model.

4.38 Here we should make a comment or two. The above method as also the one suggested by Jain assume, to a large extent, that estimation errors are not much. If ages are estimated within a range of 10-15 years and there are no gross omissions or additions the procedure will work well. Otherwise, we may have to devise other ways to adjusting the age data. One such

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is that based on models (stable, quasi-stable) which become inapplicable where migration exists and also where drastic changes in fertility, mortality have taken place in the not too distant past. If fertility, mortality have either remained constant or have changed only slowly and if migration is either nil, completely known or is not age-sex selective, these models can be used with advantage. Coale and Hoover (3) utilized this idea to evaluate and adjust the 1951 Indian census age-sex data.

4.39 There is really no direct way of knowing the real extent of error in age estimation. But whatever fragmentary information there are all point to the fact that, age estimation errors are not large. Agarwala (1) states on the basis of his intensive survey on age that "very often ages are given within a range of 5-10 years". Dandekar (5) who carried out a small enquiry on the accuracy of age reporting in the 1951 and 1961 Censuses in a part of Maharashtra, came to the conclusion that the differences between the average age expected in 1961 (obtained by adding 10 years to the average observed in 1951) and that reported in 1961 were one to two years with a maximum of seven years. Here one should keep in mind that this method cannot bring out the real age estimation error if in both the censuses similar estimation errors occurred. It only will indicate the magnitude of the difference between the estimation errors.

4.40 We noticed while evaluating the segment aged 10-69 that the digit preference error is the predominant one with some cyclical and random errors. Estimation errors and errors due to outright omission and or duplication seemed very less.

4.41 This being the case, and with the knowledge that migration which is age-sex selective could have played a role in the population growth and structure, we can safely conclude that the method utilized to adjust the data is good enough and the resultant data accurate enough for practical purposes.

4.42 In adjusting the population aged 70 and above, as indicated in the last Chapter, the stable model has been utilised. According to this 1.26 and 1.37 per cent of the enumerated male and female population have been assumed to be aged 70 and above and the age-groups

70-74, 75-79, 80-84 and 85+ have been also derived from the stable model.

4.43 Here also no single year of age values can be presented due to several inherent

difficulties.

4.44 The adjusted quinary age-group populations 0-4, 5-9, 10-14,.....80-84, and 85+ are presented by sex in Table 22.

TABLE 22

Enumerated and adjusted age distribution, Gujarat State, 1961 Census

Age-group	Males		Females		Age-group	Males		Females	
	Enumerated	Adjusted	Enumerated	Adjusted		Enumerated	Adjusted	Enumerated	Adjusted
0-4	1,659,645	1,932,661	1,611,485	1,840,630	50-54	403,230	338,332	348,897	299,157
5-9	1,636,609	1,442,663	1,516,396	1,336,664	55-59	204,478	246,928	178,119	233,934
10-14	1,299,639	1,245,357	1,122,679	1,105,669	60-64	213,245	186,575	231,688	195,013
15-19	922,080	1,034,395	812,303	945,092	65-69	93,847	104,850	99,369	113,906
20-24	910,069	942,317	931,314	913,997	70-74	86,596	72,187	100,557	89,008
25-29	834,732	846,961	805,322	824,417	75-79	37,147	37,584	40,820	46,382
30-34	712,160	717,437	677,038	679,937	80-84	33,158	15,187	43,832	18,681
35-39	596,054	594,745	545,188	560,338	85+	17,104	4,999	22,531	6,226
40-44	531,984	507,468	515,364	480,984	Unknown	3,481		2,887	
45-49	438,644	435,273	393,659	393,505	Total	10,633,902	10,705,919	9,999,448	10,083,540

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

5.1 Before going into the findings of the study, we shall here make a remark or two on the collection of age data and the problems in the collection and correction of such data. Different demographic surveys conducted in India have tried to meet the problem of the gross inaccuracy in age data in different ways. While some have adopted mechanical smoothing formulae, some others have given special instructions to the enumerators to arrive at the correct age. Admitting that the former is not a good or any substitute for the latter, the census enquiry with its vast ramifications, the restricted time available, the vast illiteracy of the masses and other inherent difficulties cannot put more than a reasonable stress on the age data collection. Even when all due precautions are taken, some errors are bound to occur because the vast majority of the persons have no idea of their own ages let alone those of others for whom they report.

5.2 If the accuracy of the age data as obtained from a survey is only gauged on the basis of the absence of digit preference errors, consistency of reportings and so on, it will be very difficult to conclude, that the errors are less. Unless valid proof of age like horoscope, birth or baptism certificate, etc., are asked for, and these verified with stated ages, one cannot conclude that the errors are more or less. This procedure, however, is more time consuming and moreover may not bring out the real situation. First of all, many persons in a country predominantly illiterate and where birth dates and certificates are of no immediate consequence may not have these documents to establish the accuracy of their age statements.

5.3 In a survey on Bombay City school children (23) it was found out that only 32 per cent of the cases produced valid evidence of age; 10 per cent produced horoscope; 9 per cent birth and baptism certificate and 13 per cent

other written evidences like diaries, etc. In West Bengal, a survey (15) indicated that the year of birth of only 15 per cent of the total population was definitely known of which only in negligible proportion of cases, particularly in city areas, were documentary evidence of age available. In Bangalore City, however, (25) valid evidence of age was available for about 75 per cent of the cases whereas in rural areas it was between 25 per cent and 50 per cent.

5.4 Again, even if the errors in age reporting as verified by the evidences are less, we cannot conclude that this is so for the general population because of the smallness of the group which possesses the evidence and their inherent unrepresentativeness.

5.5 Thus it seems that at least in a census, in addition to instructions to the enumerators to go a little into the detail of the ages, the use of some mechanical or other aids to smooth the age data so obtained is unavoidable.

5.6 Unless birth certificates or other valid evidence of age for schooling, service, housing and other amenities, etc., are insisted upon, the problem of valid documentary evidence of age and also that of accurate age reporting will not be solved.

5.7 Now coming to the mainlight of this study,

we first see that the three major groups, 0-9, 10-69, 70 and above are more or less completely enumerated. Contrary to the usual findings that the 0-4 age-group is largely under-enumerated whereas the 5-9 group is more or less correctly enumerated, we see that even though there is some missings in the 0-4 group, most of it is found in the adjacent 5-9 group. Only two per cent of persons of this group have been completely left out from the census. Most of them seem to belong to the male sex.

5.8 After the adjustments we see that the total population has increased by 156 thousands. This implies that the under-enumeration is about 7.6 per thousand. The post-enumeration check has indicated the net under-enumeration to be about 5 per thousand so that our value is slightly on the high side. Most of the increment in the population is due to the adjustment to the young age-group and the gain to the male population is slightly less than that to the females. Whereas the increment to the male segment is 72 thousands, it is 84 thousands to the female segment.

5.9 The analysis indicated that the birth rate is near about 47 and the expectation of life at birth between 1951-60 is about 40. The net in-migration between 1951-60 as estimated is about 0.15 millions.

APPENDIX A

The preference pattern index for measuring the digit preference error

Let the age distribution be represented as follows:

P_{10}	P_{20}	...	...	P_{50}	P_{60}
P_{11}	P_{21}	...	...	P_{51}	P_{61}
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
P_{19}	P_{29}	...	...	P_{59}	P_{69}
Total P_{10-19}	P_{20-29}	...	...	P_{50-59}	P_{60-69}

The Myers blended value at any digit i can be calculated by the formula:

$$T_i = (i+1) P_{10+i} + 10 (P_{20+i} + P_{30+i} + \dots + P_{50+i}) + (9-i) P_{60+i}$$

and the blended percentage at digit i is:

$$P_i = \frac{T_i}{\sum T_i} \times 100$$

The Myers Index = $\sum |P_i - 10|$

Similarly, in case of preference pattern index, the blended value at any digit i can be obtained from the formula;

$$B_i = P_{10+i} \left[\frac{1}{P_{(10-19)}} + \dots + \frac{1}{P_{(10+i-19+i)}} \right] + P_{20+i} \left[\frac{1}{P_{(10+i+1-19+i+1)}} + \dots + \frac{1}{P_{(19+i+1-28+i+1)}} \right] + P_{30+i} \left[\frac{1}{P_{(20+i+1-29+i+1)}} + \dots + \frac{1}{P_{(29+i+1-38+i+1)}} \right] + \dots + P_{50+i} \left[\frac{1}{P_{(40+i+1-49+i+1)}} + \dots + \frac{1}{P_{(49+i+1-58+i+1)}} \right] + P_{60+i} \left[\frac{1}{P_{(50+i+1-59+i+1)}} + \dots + \frac{1}{P_{(59-68)}} \right]$$

keeping in mind that within each square bracket the population in the last reciprocal value must be always of an older cohort and that in cases where this is not so the entire quantity in the square bracket is to be taken as zero.

The blended percentage at digit i is then given by:

$$P_i = \frac{B_i}{\sum B_i} \times 100$$

and the preference pattern index = $\sum |P_i - 10|$

APPENDIX B

Age grouping index on the basis of preference pattern matrices

Denoting P_x as the population enumerated at age x , the preference pattern matrix in the decennial group starting with an age ending in the digit i ($i=0, 1, 2, \dots, 9$) can be represented as follows:

digit	Age segments				
	1	2	3	4	5
i	$\frac{P_{10+i}}{P_{(10+i-19+i)}}$	$\frac{P_{20+i}}{P_{(20+i-29+i)}}$	...	...	$\frac{P_{50+i}}{P_{(50+i-59+i)}}$
$i+1$	$\frac{P_{10+i+1}}{P_{(10+i+1-19+i+1)}}$	$\frac{P_{20+i+1}}{P_{(20+i+1-29+i+1)}}$	...	...	$\frac{P_{50+i+1}}{P_{(50+i+1-59+i+1)}}$
$i+3$	...	...	...	...	...
$i+4$	...	...	...	...	...
$i+5$	...	...	...	...	...
$i+6$	...	...	...	...	...
$i+7$	...	...	...	...	...
$i+8$	...	...	...	...	...
$i+9$	$\frac{P_{10+i+9}}{P_{(10+i+9-19+i+9)}}$	$\frac{P_{20+i+9}}{P_{(20+i+9-29+i+9)}}$	...	...	$\frac{P_{50+i+9}}{P_{(50+i+9-59+i+9)}}$

From these percentages in different age segments the totals of percentages at the respective five ages ending in the five digits included in the different groupings

0:5 (0, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 6, 7, 8, 9); 1:6 (1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, 7, 8, 9, 0);
2:7 (2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, 8, 9, 0, 1); 3:8 (3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, 9, 0, 1, 2)
and 4:9 (4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, 0, 1, 2, 3) can be obtained

$$\text{i.e., } T_{0:5}^{i1} = \sum_{z=0}^4 \frac{P_{10+i+z}}{P_{(10+i-19+i)}}$$

$$T_{0:5}^{i2} = \sum_{z=0}^4 \frac{P_{20+i+z}}{P_{(20+i-29+i)}}$$

and so on

$$\text{The absolute deviations } \left| 50 - T_{0:5}^{i1} \right|, \left| 50 - T_{1:6}^{i1} \right|, \left| 50 - T_{2:7}^{i1} \right|,$$

$$\left| 50 - T_{3:8}^{i1} \right| \text{ and } \left| 50 - T_{4:9}^{i1} \right| \text{ are then ranked in order of}$$

increasing magnitude. The same procedure is adopted for all the age segments under consideration. The sum of all such rankings corresponding to any particular grouping is the grouping index for that group with respect to the pattern matrix with a starting age ending in digit i . The grand total of all the sums of rankings for all i ($=0, 1, 2, \dots, 9$) in case of any grouping is the 'age grouping index'. The group for which this index is least can be considered to be the best grouping taking into account the preference patterns in all the segments.

APPENDIX C

Formula for smoothing single year values

The weights obtained by fitting a straightline to five points by the method of least squares are:

0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	— 0.2
0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
— 0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6

To get the population corrected for systematic errors, say at age $(x + i - 1)$ in any quinquennial age-group with end digits 3-7 and 8-2 we multiply the enumerated population at single years of age in these segments by the weights in the i th ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$) row of the above matrix and add up.

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STATEMENT VI.13

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and districts, 1961

Under each age (a) denotes ratio of males in each age-group to total of 1,000 males in all age-groups together.
(b) denotes ratio of females in each age-group to total of 1,000 females in all age-groups together.
(c) denotes number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group.

Age-group	Gujarat			JAMNAGAR			RAJKOT			SURENDRANAGAR			BHAVNAGAR			AMRELI		
	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	(a) 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(b) 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(c) 940	956	896	952	967	927	963	964	961	943	939	953	938	942	929	961	966	941
0	(a) 31	32	29	33	35	30	35	37	31	36	38	32	34	36	29	34	34	32
	(b) 32	33	31	34	35	32	35	37	31	36	38	32	35	37	31	34	35	30
	(c) 971	975	957	975	980	963	959	952	973	948	952	936	970	969	975	954	973	877
1	(a) 28	30	26	31	33	29	31	32	29	31	31	29	31	32	29	31	32	30
	(b) 30	30	28	31	32	29	31	33	28	32	33	30	32	33	30	32	33	29
	(c) 975	983	950	948	947	952	965	986	927	988	978	1,016	971	984	942	982	1,001	913
2	(a) 33	33	27	35	36	32	34	36	31	33	34	28	33	36	29	35	36	32
	(b) 32	34	29	35	37	32	33	35	30	34	37	28	34	36	30	34	36	30
	(c) 969	976	945	965	987	920	946	945	948	981	995	936	955	953	960	953	969	884
3	(a) 33	34	30	36	37	35	35	36	33	36	38	33	35	36	33	35	36	32
	(b) 35	36	32	37	38	35	36	37	33	38	40	33	37	38	33	36	36	33
	(c) 989	997	962	967	979	943	993	1,004	974	987	994	966	977	992	941	978	982	962
4	(a) 32	33	29	35	36	33	33	34	31	34	35	30	33	34	31	33	33	30
	(b) 32	33	30	34	35	32	33	34	30	34	35	31	33	34	30	34	34	30
	(c) 952	960	927	932	939	917	955	962	942	960	950	992	937	948	909	983	994	939
5-9	(a) 154	157	144	161	164	156	158	160	155	161	163	155	158	158	155	155	155	155
	(b) 152	154	146	160	161	156	154	157	148	156	160	145	154	156	152	153	153	152
	(c) 927	933	907	942	950	928	938	952	916	912	920	892	915	927	890	948	955	921
10-14	(a) 122	123	120	123	125	120	126	123	131	120	116	130	124	122	127	124	122	135
	(b) 112	111	116	114	113	115	115	112	120	108	104	118	109	107	114	112	109	122
	(c) 864	865	862	879	873	890	881	880	883	852	846	866	825	821	835	862	864	855
15-19	(a) 87	84	93	83	81	87	88	82	98	89	86	98	92	89	99	91	88	103
	(b) 81	80	84	80	79	81	83	79	88	84	82	89	82	80	84	83	82	88
	(c) 881	907	815	912	945	859	902	933	861	887	894	870	829	851	786	875	896	809
20-24	(a) 86	82	96	92	89	99	89	87	94	86	84	90	87	86	91	87	87	87
	(b) 93	91	99	95	93	100	95	93	98	92	92	91	95	93	99	92	93	90
	(c) 1,023	1,067	920	986	1,013	941	1,021	1,032	1,005	1,006	1,024	964	1,018	1,018	1,017	1,017	1,030	966
25-29	(a) 78	77	83	78	75	84	77	77	77	77	77	78	77	77	77	76	77	74
	(b) 81	79	86	77	74	82	76	74	80	77	76	79	78	77	77	75	75	77
	(c) 965	976	936	941	959	913	958	929	1,003	946	937	971	952	936	986	946	939	973

STATEMENT VI.13-contd.

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and districts, 1961

Age-group	JUNAGADH			KUTCH			BANASKANTHA			SABARKANTHA			MEHSANA			AHMEDABAD		
	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Total	(a) 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(b) 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(c) 952	953	947	1,041	1,063	954	946	947	924	954	960	865	970	977	936	860	933	816
0	(a) 31	34	26	33	34	32	31	30	34	31	32	26	30	30	30	30	32	29
	(b) 32	34	26	33	33	32	31	31	35	32	32	34	31	31	32	33	33	33
	(c) 971	969	976	1,018	1,031	963	964	965	948	969	959	1,132	987	988	985	941	946	937
1	(a) 31	32	28	29	29	26	29	29	25	28	28	23	28	28	26	27	30	25
	(b) 31	32	29	28	28	28	30	31	26	29	29	27	28	28	27	30	32	28
	(c) 946	939	966	1,015	1,015	1,011	1,000	1,002	970	995	992	1,044	974	977	960	950	969	936
2	(a) 34	35	30	33	35	27	34	35	30	29	30	26	32	33	27	29	34	26
	(b) 34	36	30	32	33	28	36	36	29	31	31	28	31	32	28	31	34	29
	(c) 971	977	951	998	1,002	976	983	989	900	998	1,001	955	946	943	963	928	943	915
3	(a) 33	34	30	36	37	32	34	34	32	33	33	29	32	33	29	30	34	28
	(b) 35	36	33	34	34	32	36	36	34	34	34	32	32	32	30	34	36	32
	(c) 1,010	1,009	1,014	973	974	964	1,003	1,004	981	998	1,001	951	952	949	968	955	968	945
4	(a) 32	33	30	35	36	29	33	33	29	33	33	28	32	33	29	30	34	27
	(b) 33	34	30	32	33	29	34	34	31	34	34	31	30	31	28	31	32	30
	(c) 973	978	958	981	991	930	972	972	967	978	979	960	918	924	888	899	894	903
5-9	(a) 156	157	153	158	161	144	157	158	146	159	160	138	156	157	147	142	154	134
	(b) 152	154	147	144	145	141	154	154	145	155	156	144	144	145	139	146	146	147
	(c) 929	936	908	952	956	934	928	928	918	935	937	907	898	900	887	887	883	890
10-14	(a) 124	122	128	120	122	113	124	124	125	127	127	124	126	126	125	112	121	107
	(b) 114	112	120	106	105	111	112	112	110	117	118	115	110	110	110	110	109	111
	(c) 875	871	883	920	915	940	855	859	812	885	890	805	848	853	829	843	835	848
15-19	(a) 90	87	99	73	70	88	91	91	91	92	91	113	92	91	100	86	89	85
	(b) 84	82	87	74	72	84	84	84	77	86	87	80	88	89	83	84	88	82
	(c) 882	905	831	1,051	1,094	916	870	877	782	890	916	611	923	957	780	842	927	787
20-24	(a) 91	90	94	83	77	107	85	85	87	88	87	100	77	76	83	94	84	101
	(b) 98	97	99	87	84	100	92	92	99	93	92	101	90	89	93	99	94	103
	(c) 1,018	1,027	995	1,092	1,162	894	1,026	1,024	1,052	1,011	1,022	875	1,136	1,156	1,053	904	1,040	835
25-29	(a) 79	80	77	75	69	95	81	80	85	83	82	89	73	72	76	85	78	89
	(b) 79	78	80	75	73	81	80	79	86	81	81	84	77	76	83	90	80	97
	(c) 952	938	988	1,042	1,121	815	936	937	932	930	939	816	1,024	1,025	1,020	911	961	884

STATEMENT VI.13-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and districts, 1961

Age-group	JUNAGADH			KUTCH			BANASKANTHA			SABARKANTHA			MEHSANA			AHMEDABAD		
	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
30-34	(a) 66	65	67	66	63	75	69	68	77	66	66	73	63	61	69	77	66	84
	(b) 64	63	67	67	67	67	66	66	75	67	66	74	66	65	72	76	68	81
	(c) 931	922	952	1,064	1,129	848	912	913	908	963	970	873	1,027	1,039	977	847	970	789
35-39	(a) 52	51	55	52	51	59	48	47	56	54	54	59	53	52	56	65	54	71
	(b) 51	50	54	54	54	53	51	50	54	53	53	56	56	56	58	58	55	60
	(c) 932	931	934	1,072	1,139	849	1,008	1,019	889	934	944	817	1,025	1,041	960	609	941	685
40-44	(a) 46	44	50	52	53	50	50	50	52	48	48	52	51	50	55	58	50	62
	(b) 48	46	50	58	59	53	52	52	57	52	52	55	56	56	58	51	52	50
	(c) 988	1,004	953	1,143	1,173	1,018	979	977	1,010	1,028	1,038	908	1,068	1,085	993	759	978	653
45-49	(a) 37	37	37	36	37	34	36	36	36	41	41	38	42	42	41	42	40	43
	(b) 37	38	36	37	37	34	37	38	32	40	41	35	43	44	39	35	40	33
	(c) 949	959	924	1,058	1,087	935	975	987	817	944	954	791	993	1,016	888	726	930	613
50-54	(a) 36	36	38	44	46	35	42	42	40	37	37	34	41	41	41	39	38	40
	(b) 35	33	39	42	42	40	38	38	40	34	33	37	40	39	42	32	35	31
	(c) 907	884	960	990	970	1,096	856	849	945	868	863	940	935	930	955	717	853	638
55-59	(a) 17	17	16	18	18	15	16	16	17	16	16	14	21	21	20	18	19	17
	(b) 16	17	15	19	20	16	15	15	15	16	16	15	19	19	19	15	16	13
	(c) 902	916	866	1,159	1,180	1,060	882	886	834	917	920	879	887	886	892	714	821	644
60-64	(a) 19	19	20	25	27	18	20	21	18	16	16	15	23	23	21	17	19	16
	(b) 25	25	28	33	34	30	24	24	28	19	19	24	26	25	27	20	22	18
	(c) 1,257	1,223	1,339	1,354	1,317	1,570	1,116	1,095	1,423	1,153	1,137	1,399	1,084	1,059	1,214	990	1,089	918
65-69	(a) 8	8	7	10	11	8	6	6	7	6	6	7	9	10	9	7	8	6
	(b) 9	9	8	14	14	12	8	8	8	8	8	9	10	10	10	8	9	7
	(c) 1,132	1,143	1,101	1,398	1,390	1,445	1,189	1,200	1,071	1,299	1,312	1,145	1,073	1,073	1,071	989	1,022	961
70+	(a) 17	18	15	21	23	12	14	14	13	13	13	12	19	20	16	12	16	10
	(b) 23	24	22	31	32	28	20	20	19	19	18	19	23	23	22	17	19	15
	(c) 1,281	1,246	1,386	1,561	1,475	2,189	1,308	1,308	1,315	1,337	1,332	1,405	1,146	1,119	1,295	1,185	1,134	1,233
Age not stated	(a) 1	1	N	1	1	1	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N
	(b) N	N	N	N	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	(c) 737	730	867	736	706	881	816	817	750	750	759	500	661	670	471	846	823	869

N=Negligible

STATEMENT VI.13-*concl.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and districts, 1961

Age-group	KAIRA			PANCHMAHALS			BARODA			BROACH			SURAT			DANGS	
	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	R	R
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	
30-34	(a) 65	64	69	69	68	74	70	69	74	67	66	70	67	65	75	73	
	(b) 71	70	75	70	70	72	71	70	72	68	68	70	69	68	72	62	
	(c) 980	984	964	951	959	891	916	948	837	965	971	929	1,020	1,061	898	780	
35-39	(a) 57	56	57	61	61	61	61	62	60	59	59	59	60	59	62	57	
	(b) 58	58	57	55	55	54	58	58	57	56	56	58	57	57	58	49	
	(c) 926	938	875	853	857	815	851	860	828	900	899	908	944	965	878	781	
40-44	(a) 51	51	52	49	48	53	52	51	53	51	50	55	50	49	55	43	
	(b) 54	55	53	51	51	48	53	54	50	51	51	51	52	52	52	42	
	(c) 953	966	900	974	992	837	923	961	820	951	970	857	1,023	1,070	884	873	
45-49	(a) 42	43	40	44	45	39	46	48	41	46	47	44	47	48	43	40	
	(b) 41	42	40	40	41	37	42	43	38	42	42	43	43	43	40	35	
	(c) 881	880	883	856	855	866	821	825	809	859	849	920	903	913	868	805	
50-54	(a) 39	39	39	35	35	37	37	37	37	37	36	40	37	37	39	32	
	(b) 36	35	39	30	30	32	33	33	35	33	32	37	34	34	37	25	
	(c) 836	821	899	790	788	813	812	816	802	851	846	877	916	923	892	702	
55-59	(a) 20	20	21	18	18	18	22	23	19	23	23	24	24	24	22	16	
	(b) 18	18	19	17	17	15	19	20	17	20	19	21	22	23	20	15	
	(c) 794	787	822	895	909	776	801	811	767	807	807	809	930	949	858	889	
60-64	(a) 22	22	20	17	18	17	19	20	18	20	20	20	22	23	20	19	
	(b) 23	22	23	19	19	19	21	21	21	21	20	22	23	23	23	15	
	(c) 925	899	1,047	1,024	1,025	1,016	987	981	1,004	969	956	1,044	1,019	1,009	1,055	728	
65-69	(a) 10	10	10	8	8	8	10	10	9	10	10	10	12	12	10	6	
	(b) 10	10	11	9	10	8	10	11	9	10	10	11	12	12	12	6	
	(c) 911	894	981	1,075	1,086	979	984	999	939	949	931	1,056	1,006	999	1,033	881	
70+	(a) 19	20	17	15	16	12	15	16	13	16	15	17	17	17	15	9	
	(b) 20	19	21	18	18	14	18	18	19	17	16	20	20	20	21	9	
	(c) 911	875	1,093	1,085	1,090	1,040	1,118	1,083	1,235	1,026	983	1,282	1,182	1,155	1,287	876	
Age not stated	(a) N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	
	(b) N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	(c) 784	778	815	808	745	1,833	1,229	1,214	333	684	706	500	1,056	1,021	1,548	500	

N=Negligible

STATEMENT VI.13-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and districts, 1961

Age-group	KAIRA			PANCHMAHALS			BARODA			BROACH			SURAT			DANGS*	
	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	R	U
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	
Total	(a) 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	(b) 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	(c) 902	906	886	936	939	919	907	921	866	947	950	932	991	1,009	930	913	
0	(a) 29	29	28	29	29	32	31	31	29	31	31	31	31	32	28	38	
	(b) 30	30	30	30	30	31	33	33	33	32	32	31	31	32	29	42	
	(c) 953	955	941	977	985	915	979	974	994	972	976	948	996	1,004	964	1,006	
1	(a) 26	27	24	30	31	26	26	27	24	28	29	25	28	29	23	33	
	(b) 28	29	26	32	33	28	28	28	26	30	31	26	28	29	24	35	
	(c) 970	975	947	993	996	972	960	966	941	1,005	1,006	996	987	995	952	977	
2	(a) 30	31	26	30	30	28	30	31	24	31	32	24	29	31	23	33	
	(b) 30	31	27	33	33	30	32	33	27	33	34	28	30	31	25	41	
	(c) 920	917	937	1,024	1,031	967	969	971	960	1,013	1,007	1,058	1,005	1,007	994	1,107	
3	(a) 30	31	28	33	33	31	31	32	27	34	34	28	33	35	27	42	
	(b) 31	32	30	36	37	33	34	36	29	36	38	30	34	36	29	47	
	(c) 940	939	947	1,028	1,035	965	1,000	1,014	952	1,029	1,035	983	1,034	1,042	998	1,039	
4	(a) 31	31	29	33	33	30	30	32	27	33	34	29	32	34	26	40	
	(b) 30	30	28	35	35	33	32	33	28	35	35	31	32	33	28	45	
	(c) 880	883	868	1,002	1,002	1,002	943	951	916	990	992	979	999	1,005	973	1,035	
5-9	(a) 152	155	143	158	158	150	148	153	137	155	157	146	153	157	137	165	
	(b) 146	147	141	163	163	155	152	154	144	157	159	148	150	153	139	170	
	(c) 864	862	873	966	968	950	927	932	910	960	963	945	976	984	946	941	
10-14	(a) 126	125	128	122	122	127	118	118	120	120	119	125	124	125	123	112	
	(b) 114	113	117	115	114	121	110	108	117	112	111	119	115	113	121	98	
	(c) 815	817	806	882	882	876	844	842	849	886	885	890	913	912	919	796	
15-19	(a) 90	88	98	87	87	87	83	79	93	80	78	90	80	76	94	66	
	(b) 84	84	84	78	77	86	76	73	86	74	73	79	76	73	87	73	
	(c) 844	867	760	837	829	907	833	847	801	879	892	815	945	973	867	1,007	
20-24	(a) 86	83	96	79	78	85	88	80	108	81	81	85	79	73	97	83	
	(b) 94	94	95	87	85	98	94	91	102	92	92	94	91	89	98	99	
	(c) 991	1,023	876	1,026	1,022	1,060	973	1,050	815	1,072	1,080	1,028	1,143	1,223	938	1,091	
25-29	(a) 75	75	75	83	82	85	83	81	87	78	78	80	75	73	81	93	
	(b) 82	81	84	82	82	86	84	83	90	81	81	81	81	79	85	92	
	(c) 983	982	987	932	933	926	925	940	887	978	984	944	1,058	1,085	975	908	

*Entirely rural

STATEMENT VI.13-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and districts, 1961

Age-group	GUJARAT			JAMNAGAR			RAJKOT			SURENDRANAGAR			BHAVNAGAR			AMRELI		
	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
30-34	(a) 67	65	74	65	60	73	63	61	66	63	63	64	63	61	66	61	61	61
	(b) 68	66	72	63	60	68	62	60	65	62	63	61	63	62	65	62	62	63
	(c) 951	982	875	924	970	855	944	951	935	925	930	912	942	956	915	990	997	965
35-39	(a) 56	54	60	50	46	55	50	49	52	51	51	52	51	50	52	50	50	51
	(b) 54	54	56	48	47	49	49	49	51	51	49	55	52	51	54	51	50	54
	(c) 915	947	833	924	990	826	956	962	945	937	906	1,015	960	958	962	968	956	1,012
40-44	(a) 50	49	54	46	44	49	46	45	46	46	46	46	46	45	48	46	45	46
	(b) 52	52	51	47	47	48	49	49	50	50	50	49	48	51	48	48	48	47
	(c) 969	1,017	847	979	1,025	905	1,038	1,037	1,038	1,016	1,013	1,023	1,008	1,024	975	1,007	1,019	965
45-49	(a) 41	42	40	34	35	32	37	39	34	39	40	35	37	37	37	37	38	35
	(b) 39	41	36	34	36	31	38	40	35	39	39	38	36	37	35	38	39	38
	(c) 897	925	815	972	1,002	912	976	973	981	953	925	1,033	914	932	875	994	989	1,014
50-54	(a) 38	38	38	37	37	35	36	37	35	38	39	37	35	34	36	35	36	34
	(b) 35	34	36	35	34	38	36	34	39	35	35	37	34	32	37	35	34	37
	(c) 865	870	853	911	875	978	947	891	1,038	870	841	948	914	888	969	948	926	1,034
55-59	(a) 19	20	18	16	17	15	17	18	16	18	18	17	18	18	17	19	19	17
	(b) 18	18	16	15	16	14	17	18	16	17	16	19	17	18	16	18	19	16
	(c) 871	889	816	911	910	911	952	944	966	884	832	1,020	905	905	905	938	949	891
60-64	(a) 20	21	18	20	22	18	20	20	19	18	18	20	20	20	19	21	21	20
	(b) 23	23	23	26	26	27	25	24	27	24	22	27	26	25	26	26	25	29
	(c) 1,086	1,067	1,148	1,222	1,146	1,383	1,247	1,171	1,372	1,216	1,179	1,303	1,217	1,181	1,302	1,175	1,129	1,354
65-69	(a) 9	9	8	8	8	6	8	9	7	8	7	9	9	9	8	10	10	9
	(b) 10	10	9	9	10	8	10	11	9	9	8	11	10	11	9	11	11	11
	(c) 1,059	1,060	1,054	1,142	1,124	1,188	1,151	1,144	1,164	1,130	1,107	1,180	1,094	1,085	1,117	1,096	1,090	1,120
70+	(a) 16	17	13	17	20	12	17	18	15	16	16	16	17	19	14	19	19	17
	(b) 21	21	20	26	27	23	23	24	22	22	21	25	24	25	22	25	25	24
	(c) 1,194	1,157	1,329	1,403	1,305	1,686	1,320	1,266	1,422	1,291	1,238	1,427	1,295	1,245	1,442	1,298	1,284	1,352
Age not stated	(a) N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	1	N	1	1	N
	(b) N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	1	1	N
	(c) 829	814	922	565	509	679	768	611	976	904	495	1,582	787	829	333	1,030	1,041	800

N=Negligible

STATEMENT VI.21

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group, 1961

- (a) Males per 1,000 males at each age-group by category of marital status (Total of all four marital status = 1,000)
 (b) Females per 1,000 females at each age-group by category of marital status (Total of all four marital status = 1,000)
 (c) Females per 1,000 males in each age-group by each marital status

Age-group 1	Marital status 2	Distribution by State and districts (Total population)								
		Gujarat			JAMNAGAR			RAJKOT		
		(a) 3	(b) 4	(c) 5	(a) 6	(b) 7	(c) 8	(a) 9	(b) 10	(c) 11
10-14	Total	1,000	1,000	864	1,000	1,000	879	1,000	1,000	881
	(a) Never married	967	926	827	989	972	864	993	988	876
	(b) Married	33	74	1,929	11	28	2,205	7	12	1,600
	(c) Widowed	N	N	1,513	N	N	8,000	N	N	7,000
	(d) Divorced or Separated	N	N	1,318	N	N	2,000	N	N	1,000
15-19	Total	1,000	1,000	881	1,000	1,000	912	1,000	1,000	902
	(a) Never married	808	426	464	853	478	512	878	541	555
	(b) Married	189	569	2,649	145	517	3,240	120	455	3,415
	(c) Widowed	1	2	1,388	1	2	1,489	1	2	1,322
	(d) Divorced or Separated	2	3	1,783	1	3	3,370	1	2	3,697
20-24	Total	1,000	1,000	1,023	1,000	1,000	986	1,000	1,000	1,021
	(a) Never married	385	56	148	405	60	145	400	61	155
	(b) Married	602	930	1,581	583	924	1,561	589	926	1,606
	(c) Widowed	6	7	1,168	6	8	1,447	6	7	1,165
	(d) Divorced or Separated	7	7	1,067	6	8	1,449	5	6	1,345
25-29	Total	1,000	1,000	965	1,000	1,000	941	1,000	1,000	958
	(a) Never married	126	15	113	121	14	108	108	13	114
	(b) Married	851	959	1,087	862	960	1,048	874	962	1,054
	(c) Widowed	14	19	1,393	12	20	1,663	10	19	1,828
	(d) Divorced or Separated	9	7	709	5	6	1,088	8	6	795
30-34	Total	1,000	1,000	951	1,000	1,000	924	1,000	1,000	944
	(a) Never married	51	8	147	43	7	158	43	6	128
	(b) Married	920	937	969	935	929	918	934	939	950
	(c) Widowed	21	49	2,157	17	57	3,083	17	49	2,743
	(d) Divorced or Separated	8	6	727	5	7	1,298	6	6	881
35-39	Total	1,000	1,000	915	1,000	1,000	924	1,000	1,000	956
	(a) Never married	33	5	126	30	5	154	27	4	128
	(b) Married	928	901	888	944	903	885	942	902	915
	(c) Widowed	32	89	2,544	22	88	3,666	26	89	3,341
	(d) Divorced or Separated	7	5	695	4	4	953	5	5	976
40-44	Total	1,000	1,000	969	1,000	1,000	979	1,000	1,000	1,038
	(a) Never married	30	4	127	24	4	162	23	3	137
	(b) Married	911	813	865	934	811	851	926	815	913
	(c) Widowed	53	178	3,282	39	181	4,506	46	177	3,995
	(d) Divorced or Separated	6	5	796	3	4	1,288	5	5	965

N=Negligible

STATEMENT VI.21-contd.

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group, 1961

Age-group 1	Marital status 2	Distribution by State and districts (Total population)								
		SURENDRANAGAR			BHAVNAGAR			AMRELI		
		(a) 12	(b) 13	(c) 14	(a) 15	(b) 16	(c) 17	(a) 18	(b) 19	(c) 20
10-14	Total	1,000	1,000	852	1,000	1,000	825	1,000	1,000	862
	(a) Never married	979	926	806	984	951	797	994	981	850
	(b) Married	21	74	2,988	16	49	2,563	6	19	2,974
	(c) Widowed	N	N	1,000	N	N	2,333	0	N	0
	(d) Divorced or Separated	N	N	2,000	N	N	1,667	0	N	0
15-19	Total	1,000	1,000	887	1,000	1,000	829	1,000	1,000	875
	(a) Never married	798	388	431	820	395	400	852	404	415
	(b) Married	199	608	2,715	178	600	2,784	147	594	3,538
	(c) Widowed	2	2	867	1	2	1,431	1	1	1,750
	(d) Divorced or Separated	1	2	1,500	1	3	2,925	N	1	2,167
20-24	Total	1,000	1,000	1,006	1,000	1,000	1,018	1,000	1,000	1,017
	(a) Never married	360	40	113	380	53	141	335	29	87
	(b) Married	627	949	1,522	610	935	1,561	657	959	1,484
	(c) Widowed	7	7	888	6	8	1,368	5	8	1,618
	(d) Divorced or Separated	6	4	765	4	4	913	3	4	1,221
25-29	Total	1,000	1,000	946	1,000	1,000	952	1,000	1,000	946
	(a) Never married	105	8	72	128	11	79	146	7	42
	(b) Married	875	968	1,046	856	963	1,071	839	969	1,093
	(c) Widowed	13	20	1,482	11	22	1,885	10	20	1,817
	(d) Divorced or Separated	7	4	586	5	4	756	5	4	810
30-34	Total	1,000	1,000	925	1,000	1,000	942	1,000	1,000	990
	(a) Never married	51	5	86	45	7	139	40	6	139
	(b) Married	924	940	941	932	931	941	938	935	986
	(c) Widowed	19	50	2,505	18	58	3,003	16	56	3,480
	(d) Divorced or Separated	6	5	667	5	4	956	6	3	643
35-39	Total	1,000	1,000	937	1,000	1,000	960	1,000	1,000	968
	(a) Never married	30	3	108	33	5	137	28	5	166
	(b) Married	934	900	903	935	888	911	944	889	911
	(c) Widowed	30	94	2,912	28	104	3,519	24	103	4,125
	(d) Divorced or Separated	6	3	467	4	3	779	4	3	949
40-44	Total	1,000	1,000	1,016	1,000	1,000	1,008	1,000	1,000	1,007
	(a) Never married	28	3	90	28	3	120	25	4	163
	(b) Married	912	806	898	921	794	869	929	800	868
	(c) Widowed	54	188	3,513	48	199	4,191	43	193	4,492
	(d) Divorced or Separated	6	3	640	3	4	1,055	3	3	925

N=Negligible

STATEMENT VI.21-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group, 1961

Age-group	Marital status	Distribution by State and districts (Total population)								
		KAIRA			PANGHMAHALS			BARODA		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
10-14	Total	1,000	1,000	815	1,000	1,000	882	1,000	1,000	844
	(a) Never married	916	804	715	955	903	833	978	928	801
	(b) Married	84	195	1,895	44	97	1,938	22	71	2,801
	(c) Widowed	N	1	1,750	N	N	2,357	N	N	2,286
	(d) Divorced or Separated	N	N	1,438	1	N	408	N	1	1,227
15-19	Total	1,000	1,000	844	1,000	1,000	837	1,000	1,000	833
	(a) Never married	694	335	408	727	333	384	816	434	443
	(b) Married	302	658	1,840	266	660	2,078	179	559	2,603
	(c) Widowed	3	5	1,477	2	3	1,173	1	2	1,413
	(d) Divorced or Separated	1	2	1,254	5	4	670	4	5	1,220
20-24	Total	1,000	1,000	991	1,000	1,000	1,026	1,000	1,000	973
	(a) Never married	343	47	136	333	30	92	442	63	138
	(b) Married	642	939	1,448	647	959	1,521	541	923	1,660
	(c) Widowed	10	10	1,063	9	6	670	6	6	1,061
	(d) Divorced or Separated	5	4	736	11	5	520	11	8	688
25-29	Total	1,000	1,000	983	1,000	1,000	932	1,000	1,000	925
	(a) Never married	118	8	66	122	23	177	165	16	87
	(b) Married	856	963	1,106	849	957	1,051	807	962	1,102
	(c) Widowed	18	24	1,306	16	15	847	14	16	1,076
	(d) Divorced or Separated	8	5	641	13	5	336	14	6	419
30-34	Total	1,000	1,000	980	1,000	1,000	951	1,000	1,000	916
	(a) Never married	56	3	58	53	4	63	66	6	84
	(b) Married	907	935	1,010	910	961	1,005	899	949	968
	(c) Widowed	29	57	1,892	25	32	1,227	23	39	1,498
	(d) Divorced or Separated	8	5	655	12	3	273	12	6	460
35-39	Total	1,000	1,000	926	1,000	1,000	853	1,000	1,000	851
	(a) Never married	40	3	77	35	2	58	39	5	108
	(b) Married	910	890	906	914	929	867	915	912	849
	(c) Widowed	43	101	2,167	39	65	1,427	36	78	1,859
	(d) Divorced or Separated	7	6	783	12	4	236	10	5	397
40-44	Total	1,000	1,000	953	1,000	1,000	974	1,000	1,000	923
	(a) Never married	37	3	62	29	2	69	33	5	133
	(b) Married	888	794	853	902	876	946	902	840	859
	(c) Widowed	69	198	2,743	59	119	1,962	57	150	2,407
	(d) Divorced or Separated	6	5	782	10	3	306	8	5	629

N=Negligible

STATEMENT VI.21-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group, 1961

Age-group	Marital status	Distribution by State and districts (Total population)								
		BROACH			SURAT			DANGS		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
10-14	Total	1,000	1,000	886	1,000	1,000	913	1,000	1,000	796
	(a) Never married	975	938	853	994	983	903	983	910	738
	(b) Married	25	62	2,155	6	17	2,717	16	84	4,132
	(c) Widowed	N	N	200	N	N	1,889	0	1	0
	(d) Divorced or Separated	N	N	5,500	N	N	2,000	1	5	4,250
15-19	Total	1,000	1,000	879	1,000	1,000	945	1,000	1,000	1,007
	(a) Never married	869	467	473	921	621	638	718	288	403
	(b) Married	127	524	3,621	76	369	4,559	256	676	2,667
	(c) Widowed	1	2	2,281	1	2	2,230	3	2	571
	(d) Divorced or Separated	3	7	1,786	2	8	3,430	23	34	1,466
20-24	Total	1,000	1,000	1,072	1,000	1,000	1,143	1,000	1,000	1,091
	(a) Never married	398	68	184	456	101	253	256	25	106
	(b) Married	580	912	1,686	526	872	1,895	701	954	1,484
	(c) Widowed	7	7	1,066	4	6	1,654	5	3	688
	(d) Divorced or Separated	15	13	918	14	21	1,736	38	18	513
25-29	Total	1,000	1,000	978	1,000	1,000	1,058	1,000	1,000	908
	(a) Never married	133	14	100	132	26	205	77	10	120
	(b) Married	833	958	1,125	841	940	1,183	892	973	989
	(c) Widowed	15	17	1,139	10	16	1,697	8	7	885
	(d) Divorced or Separated	19	11	568	17	18	1,142	23	10	388
30-34	Total	1,000	1,000	965	1,000	1,000	1,020	1,000	1,000	780
	(a) Never married	58	7	120	50	14	278	24	7	215
	(b) Married	904	945	1,008	918	935	1,039	951	969	794
	(c) Widowed	22	38	1,618	16	35	2,210	12	18	1,152
	(d) Divorced or Separated	16	10	643	16	16	1,031	13	6	389
35-39	Total	1,000	1,000	900	1,000	1,000	944	1,000	1,000	781
	(a) Never married	36	4	112	32	10	291	15	3	156
	(b) Married	920	911	891	928	910	926	954	969	794
	(c) Widowed	31	75	2,198	26	66	2,388	15	24	1,242
	(d) Divorced or Separated	13	10	684	14	14	951	16	4	171
40-44	Total	1,000	1,000	951	1,000	1,000	1,023	1,000	1,000	873
	(a) Never married	30	13	392	28	8	284	14	5	304
	(b) Married	904	833	876	916	853	953	939	912	847
	(c) Widowed	54	146	2,577	43	128	3,028	34	76	1,964
	(d) Divorced or Separated	12	8	689	13	11	923	13	7	476

N=Negligible

STATEMENT VI.21-contd.

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group, 1961

Age-group	Marital status	Distribution by State and districts (Total population)								
		Gujarat			JAMNAGAR			RAJKOT		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
45-49	Total . . .	1,000	1,000	897	1,000	1,000	972	1,000	1,000	976
	(a) Never married . . .	26	3	95	20	2	106	18	2	87
	(b) Married . . .	896	752	754	920	767	810	914	766	818
	(c) Widowed . . .	73	241	2,975	57	228	3,847	64	229	3,469
	(d) Divorced or Separated	5	4	665	3	3	875	4	3	758
50-54	Total . . .	1,000	1,000	865	1,000	1,000	911	1,000	1,000	947
	(a) Never married . . .	23	3	103	16	2	131	15	2	107
	(b) Married . . .	859	558	563	884	560	577	880	562	605
	(c) Widowed . . .	113	435	3,328	98	435	4,055	102	433	4,028
	(d) Divorced or Separated	5	4	676	2	3	1,152	3	3	1,148
55-59	Total . . .	1,000	1,000	871	1,000	1,000	911	1,000	1,000	952
	(a) Never married . . .	23	2	83	17	2	122	15	1	51
	(b) Married . . .	826	558	588	852	595	636	844	580	655
	(c) Widowed . . .	147	437	2,594	130	402	2,815	139	417	2,848
	(d) Divorced or Separated	4	3	547	1	1	875	2	2	895
60-64	Total . . .	1,000	1,000	1,086	1,000	1,000	1,222	1,000	1,000	1,247
	(a) Never married . . .	22	2	96	15	2	198	17	1	77
	(b) Married . . .	754	307	442	792	294	453	769	408	662
	(c) Widowed . . .	220	689	3,404	191	703	4,495	212	589	3,465
	(d) Divorced or Separated	4	2	526	2	1	688	2	2	1,300
65-69	Total . . .	1,000	1,000	1,059	1,000	1,000	1,142	1,000	1,000	1,151
	(a) Never married . . .	24	2	109	15	2	149	14	1	83
	(b) Married . . .	704	308	463	746	338	517	709	331	537
	(c) Widowed . . .	269	689	2,706	239	660	3,154	275	667	2,793
	(d) Divorced or Separated	3	1	470	0	0	0	2	1	636
70+	Total . . .	1,000	1,000	1,194	1,000	1,000	1,403	1,000	1,000	1,320
	(a) Never married . . .	23	2	136	15	2	211	17	2	185
	(b) Married . . .	575	151	313	619	157	356	570	141	326
	(c) Widowed . . .	399	846	2,533	364	841	3,236	411	856	2,752
	(d) Divorced or Separated	3	1	407	2	N	188	2	1	360
Age not stated	Total . . .	1,000	1,000	829	1,000	1,000	565	1,000	1,000	768
	(a) Never married . . .	689	687	829	793	755	530	638	431	517
	(b) Married . . .	278	249	746	195	234	667	298	472	1,214
	(c) Widowed . . .	29	60	1,703	12	11	500	64	97	1,167
	(d) Divorced or Separated	4	4	923	0	0	0	0	0	0

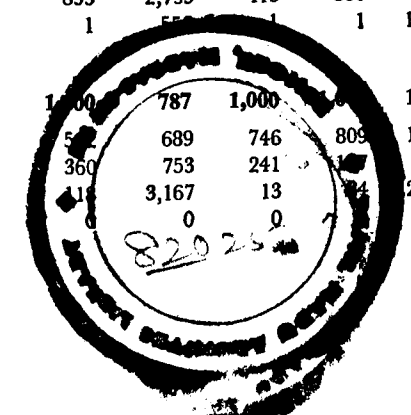
N=Negligible

STATEMENT VI.21-contd.

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group, 1961

Age-group	Marital status	Distribution by State and districts (Total population)								
		SURENDRANAGAR			BHAVNAGAR			AMRELI		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
45-49	Total . . .	1,000	1,000	953	1,000	1,000	914	1,000	1,000	994
	(a) Never married . . .	24	2	62	28	3	85	20	3	143
	(b) Married . . .	894	759	810	905	741	748	908	753	825
	(c) Widowed . . .	78	236	2,898	64	254	3,622	70	242	3,447
	(d) Divorced or Separated	4	3	632	3	2	849	2	2	1,111
50-54	Total . . .	1,000	1,000	870	1,000	1,000	914	1,000	1,000	948
	(a) Never married . . .	23	2	60	24	4	146	19	3	148
	(b) Married . . .	858	540	547	861	548	582	871	572	623
	(c) Widowed . . .	116	455	3,407	113	446	3,633	107	423	3,745
	(d) Divorced or Separated	3	3	868	2	2	702	3	2	632
55-59	Total . . .	1,000	1,000	884	1,000	1,000	905	1,000	1,000	938
	(a) Never married . . .	20	1	41	22	3	108	39	2	49
	(b) Married . . .	828	544	581	840	573	618	818	600	688
	(c) Widowed . . .	149	453	2,687	136	423	2,814	141	397	2,638
	(d) Divorced or Separated	3	2	474	2	1	565	2	1	571
60-64	Total . . .	1,000	1,000	1,216	1,000	1,000	1,217	1,000	1,000	1,175
	(a) Never married . . .	22	2	86	21	3	178	18	N	15
	(b) Married . . .	754	266	430	760	286	459	765	311	478
	(c) Widowed . . .	221	731	4,023	216	710	3,991	215	687	3,764
	(d) Divorced or Separated	3	1	579	3	1	424	2	2	1,143
65-69	Total . . .	1,000	1,000	1,130	1,000	1,000	1,094	1,000	1,000	1,096
	(a) Never married . . .	34	2	57	19	2	112	16	12	833
	(b) Married . . .	682	298	495	716	284	434	722	346	525
	(c) Widowed . . .	283	699	2,789	262	713	2,972	260	642	2,710
	(d) Divorced or Separated	1	1	1,000	3	1	462	2	0	0
70+	Total . . .	1,000	1,000	1,291	1,000	1,000	1,295	1,000	1,000	1,298
	(a) Never married . . .	26	1	42	24	4	190	28	3	126
	(b) Married . . .	563	134	307	579	142	319	556	166	388
	(c) Widowed . . .	409	864	2,730	395	853	2,799	415	830	2,599
	(d) Divorced or Separated	2	1	333	2	1	552	1	1	1,000
Age not stated	Total . . .	1,000	1,000	904	1,000	1,000	787	1,000	1,000	1,030
	(a) Never married . . .	678	750	1,021	592	52	689	746	809	1,118
	(b) Married . . .	301	189	581	374	360	753	241	3	673
	(c) Widowed . . .	14	53	3,500	29	41	3,167	13	14	2,667
	(d) Divorced or Separated	7	8	1,000	5	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible



STATEMENT VI.21-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group, 1961

Age-group	Marital status	Distribution by State and districts (Total population)								
		JUNAGADH			KUTCH			BANASKANTHA		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
45-49	Total	1,000	1,000	949	1,000	1,000	1,058	1,000	1,000	975
	(a) Never married	17	2	113	30	7	262	24	1	48
	(b) Married	908	750	783	887	694	828	894	770	839
	(c) Widowed	70	242	3,304	80	297	3,939	79	228	2,815
	(d) Divorced or Separated	5	6	1,157	3	2	656	3	1	295
50-54	Total	1,000	1,000	907	1,000	1,000	990	1,000	1,000	856
	(a) Never married	18	2	76	29	3	94	17	1	61
	(b) Married	868	542	566	835	484	574	866	523	516
	(c) Widowed	108	450	3,765	135	511	3,763	114	475	3,567
	(d) Divorced or Separated	6	6	1,039	1	2	1,091	3	1	406
55-59	Total	1,000	1,000	902	1,000	1,000	1,159	1,000	1,000	882
	(a) Never married	17	1	70	25	2	107	21	1	35
	(b) Married	837	574	619	818	504	714	835	557	588
	(c) Widowed	140	421	2,705	155	493	3,697	142	441	2,740
	(d) Divorced or Separated	6	4	590	2	1	571	2	1	375
60-64	Total	1,000	1,000	1,257	1,000	1,000	1,354	1,000	1,000	1,116
	(a) Never married	17	1	56	22	3	195	20	1	47
	(b) Married	764	267	440	758	267	477	754	262	388
	(c) Widowed	214	728	4,282	218	729	4,530	223	736	3,679
	(d) Divorced or Separated	5	4	896	2	1	474	3	1	259
65-69	Total	1,000	1,000	1,132	1,000	1,000	1,398	1,000	1,000	1,189
	(a) Never married	19	2	117	25	1	80	22	1	71
	(b) Married	716	339	536	723	241	466	695	292	500
	(c) Widowed	262	657	2,834	250	757	4,229	281	705	2,987
	(d) Divorced or Separated	3	2	692	2	1	714	2	2	1,200
70+	Total	1,000	1,000	1,281	1,000	1,000	1,561	1,000	1,000	1,308
	(a) Never married	18	1	85	23	4	236	20	2	103
	(b) Married	588	160	347	595	130	342	589	144	321
	(c) Widowed	387	838	2,778	381	866	3,550	388	853	2,874
	(d) Divorced or Separated	7	1	231	1	N	571	3	1	333
Age not stated	Total	1,000	1,000	737	1,000	1,000	736	1,000	1,000	816
	(a) Never married	849	832	715	597	665	852	785	833	860
	(b) Married	130	130	730	367	248	518	175	135	625
	(c) Widowed	18	33	1,400	27	75	2,167	40	27	556
	(d) Divorced or Separated	3	5	1,000	9	12	1,000	0	5	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT VI.21-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group, 1961

Age-group	Marital status	Distribution by State and districts (Total population)								
		SABARKANTHA			MEHSANA			AHMEDABAD		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
		30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
45-49	Total	1,000	1,000	944	1,000	1,000	993	1,000	1,000	726
	(a) Never married	20	1	51	21	1	39	34	4	72
	(b) Married	899	738	774	896	726	805	901	723	583
	(c) Widowed	77	259	3,186	81	271	3,320	62	270	3,146
	(d) Divorced or Separated	4	2	400	2	2	698	3	3	753
50-54	Total	1,000	1,000	868	1,000	1,000	935	1,000	1,000	717
	(a) Never married	20	1	46	20	1	38	31	3	78
	(b) Married	869	510	510	858	531	578	863	519	431
	(c) Widowed	108	487	3,908	120	467	3,637	103	475	3,292
	(d) Divorced or Separated	3	2	379	2	1	742	3	3	932
55-59	Total	1,000	1,000	917	1,000	1,000	887	1,000	1,000	714
	(a) Never married	15	1	35	20	1	42	28	3	69
	(b) Married	840	512	559	821	541	585	826	476	411
	(c) Widowed	142	486	3,147	157	457	2,578	143	518	2,588
	(d) Divorced or Separated	3	1	280	2	1	310	3	3	635
60-64	Total	1,000	1,000	1,153	1,000	1,000	1,084	1,000	1,000	990
	(a) Never married	17	1	81	23	1	27	25	2	94
	(b) Married	757	256	390	747	282	410	760	248	323
	(c) Widowed	224	743	3,823	229	717	3,386	212	748	3,491
	(d) Divorced or Separated	2	N	200	1	N	391	3	2	750
65-69	Total	1,000	1,000	1,299	1,000	1,000	1,073	1,000	1,000	989
	(a) Never married	22	N	16	26	1	43	28	3	93
	(b) Married	714	296	538	688	306	477	702	249	351
	(c) Widowed	263	704	3,475	286	692	2,598	268	747	2,759
	(d) Divorced or Separated	1	N	500	N	1	1,000	2	1	500
70+	Total	1,000	1,000	1,337	1,000	1,000	1,146	1,000	1,000	1,185
	(a) Never married	20	2	111	22	1	50	27	4	170
	(b) Married	580	147	339	552	118	245	568	118	245
	(c) Widowed	398	850	2,858	425	881	2,375	403	877	2,579
	(d) Divorced or Separated	2	1	500	1	N	67	2	1	794
Age not stated	Total	1,000	1,000	750	1,000	1,000	661	1,000	1,000	846
	(a) Never married	737	781	790	680	646	630	772	759	836
	(b) Married	236	195	615	279	271	644	212	207	827
	(c) Widowed	27	24	667	41	83	1,333	8	34	3,500
	(d) Divorced or Separated	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT VI.21-*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group, 1961

Age-group	Marital status	Distribution by State and districts (Total population)								
		KAIRA			PANCHMAHALS			BARODA		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
45-49	Total	1,000	1,000	881	1,000	1,000	856	1,000	1,000	821
	(a) Never married	48	2	24	21	2	78	28	3	82
	(b) Married	856	734	755	897	802	765	888	760	703
	(c) Widowed	91	261	2,520	75	193	2,195	78	233	2,461
	(d) Divorced or Separated	5	3	545	7	3	390	6	4	477
50-54	Total	1,000	1,000	836	1,000	1,000	790	1,000	1,000	812
	(a) Never married	35	1	33	18	2	79	26	3	85
	(b) Married	826	544	551	861	628	577	845	585	563
	(c) Widowed	135	452	2,801	112	367	2,579	123	408	2,702
	(d) Divorced or Separated	4	3	540	9	3	254	6	4	562
55-59	Total	1,000	1,000	794	1,000	1,000	895	1,000	1,000	801
	(a) Never married	36	2	37	15	1	78	23	2	73
	(b) Married	784	543	551	831	615	662	818	551	540
	(c) Widowed	177	453	2,037	148	379	2,293	154	445	2,309
	(d) Divorced or Separated	3	2	462	6	5	772	5	2	272
60-64	Total	1,000	1,000	925	1,000	1,000	1,024	1,000	1,000	987
	(a) Never married	39	1	21	12	1	105	23	2	101
	(b) Married	706	311	406	768	380	506	736	306	411
	(c) Widowed	251	687	2,535	215	618	2,941	237	691	2,879
	(d) Divorced or Separated	4	1	314	5	1	293	4	1	224
65-69	Total	1,000	1,000	911	1,000	1,000	1,075	1,000	1,000	984
	(a) Never married	44	2	28	12	1	104	22	1	66
	(b) Married	659	310	429	720	388	579	704	306	427
	(c) Widowed	294	687	2,127	261	610	2,513	271	692	2,512
	(d) Divorced or Separated	3	1	385	7	1	171	3	1	292
70+	Total	1,000	1,000	911	1,000	1,000	1,085	1,000	1,000	1,118
	(a) Never married	40	4	100	14	2	120	24	2	85
	(b) Married	533	156	266	610	232	413	574	144	280
	(c) Widowed	425	839	1,800	373	765	2,228	399	853	2,393
	(d) Divorced or Separated	2	1	333	3	1	406	3	1	333
Age not stated	Total	1,000	1,000	784	1,000	1,000	808	1,000	1,000	1,229
	(a) Never married	563	595	832	702	639	726	649	560	980
	(b) Married	388	311	630	279	313	897	331	366	1,255
	(c) Widowed	43	82	1,500	19	48	2,000	20	68	4,000
	(d) Divorced or Separated	6	12	1,500	0	0	0	0	6	0

STATEMENT VI.21-*concd.*

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group, 1961

Age-group	Marital status	Distribution by State and districts (Total population)								
		BROACH			SURAT			DANGS		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
45-49	Total	1,000	1,000	859	1,000	1,000	903	1,000	1,000	805
	(a) Never married	25	2	80	21	7	286	9	3	214
	(b) Married	889	750	725	904	777	777	950	865	733
	(c) Widowed	75	240	2,756	64	206	2,929	32	122	3,128
	(d) Divorced or Separated	11	8	593	11	10	781	9	10	923
50-54	Total	1,000	1,000	851	1,000	1,000	916	1,000	1,000	702
	(a) Never married	26	4	116	22	8	324	8	2	200
	(b) Married	853	596	595	865	626	663	897	726	569
	(c) Widowed	113	393	2,973	103	357	3,188	77	262	2,380
	(d) Divorced or Separated	8	7	691	10	9	770	18	10	381
55-59	Total	1,000	1,000	807	1,000	1,000	930	1,000	1,000	889
	(a) Never married	21	4	134	21	5	197	5	2	333
	(b) Married	825	547	535	837	591	656	902	758	746
	(c) Widowed	148	445	2,430	133	399	2,800	84	231	2,440
	(d) Divorced or Separated	6	4	567	9	5	570	9	9	1,000
60-64	Total	1,000	1,000	969	1,000	1,000	1,019	1,000	1,000	728
	(a) Never married	20	3	155	21	5	220	1	2	1,000
	(b) Married	756	330	423	766	366	487	846	377	325
	(c) Widowed	217	664	2,967	206	625	3,090	146	615	3,068
	(d) Divorced or Separated	7	3	359	7	4	617	7	6	600
65-69	Total	1,000	1,000	949	1,000	1,000	1,006	1,000	1,000	881
	(a) Never married	22	3	143	20	4	224	0	0	0
	(b) Married	705	286	385	714	310	437	815	465	503
	(c) Widowed	268	708	2,506	260	683	2,639	181	525	2,561
	(d) Divorced or Separated	5	3	500	6	3	529	4	10	2,000
70+	Total	1,000	1,000	1,026	1,000	1,000	1,182	1,000	1,000	876
	(a) Never married	21	5	233	21	4	219	15	7	400
	(b) Married	578	144	256	594	173	345	647	245	332
	(c) Widowed	398	850	2,190	381	821	2,547	326	731	1,964
	(d) Divorced or Separated	3	1	400	4	2	500	12	17	1,250
Age not stated	Total	1,000	1,000	684	1,000	1,000	1,060	1,000	1,000	500
	(a) Never married	642	600	639	646	668	1,097	0	1,000	0
	(b) Married	326	262	548	302	265	929	1,000	0	0
	(c) Widowed	32	138	3,000	43	61	1,500	0	0	0
	(d) Divorced or Separated	0	0	0	9	6	750	0	0	0

B-14

CHAPTER VII
LITERACY AND EDUCATION

SECTION 1

BASIS OF RETURNS

DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

1. With a view to understand the nature of statistics tabulated in the various tables and discussed in this Chapter relating to literacy and educational standards, the concepts which these two terms represent should be fully understood. The census questions on 'literacy' and 'education' are reproduced below along with instructions to enumerators.

“Q.6 LITERACY AND EDUCATION

1. *Illiterate or Literate*
For a person

1 Who can neither read nor write write 0
or can merely read but
cannot write in any language

2 Who can both read and write L
write

The test for reading is ability to read any simple letter either in print or in manuscript, i.e., if the person can read one of the examples in the Enumerator's Handbook with felicity he may be taken to have passed the test for reading. The test for writing is ability to write a simple letter. The test for literacy is satisfied if the person can with understanding both read and write. If the person can both read and write and has also passed a written examination or examinations as proof of an educational standard attained, write the highest examination passed instead of 'L' ”.

2. The general criterion prescribed for adjudging literacy was that the person should be able to both read and write any simple letter with understanding. If a person could only read but could not write in any language, he was to

be considered illiterate. A distinction was, however, made at the Census of 1951 between semi-literates and literates, i.e., those who could only read and those who could both read and write. On the present occasion, partial literacy has not been ascertained as in 1941 and 1951. Except for this variation, there is very little divergence in the concept of literacy in 1951 and 1961. Data about the level of literacy attained by a person who is literate and has also passed a written examination or examinations as proof of an educational standard accomplished brings the literacy statistics of the Indian census on par with similar data of many other advanced countries of the world by fulfilling the standards prescribed for international comparisons in the United Nations Handbook of Population Census Methods. Keeping in view the needs of planning for education programmes, dissemination of information and formulation of various schemes for economic, social and political advancement, comprehensive information on the educational status of the population is important not only for national but also for international comparisons. The data relating to the level of education have, therefore, been suggested for inclusion in the census questionnaire along with those on literacy. In a number of European and other countries where literacy has now been more or less universal, what matters is not literacy but the level of education completed by sex and age coupled with statistics of school attendance. Literacy statistics are, therefore, not canvassed in such countries; though, they are of very great importance for a large number of countries, where illiteracy is still rampant. All these circumstances led the United Nations Organisation to recommend the collection of three types of data on educational characteristics, namely, (1) literacy, (2) level of

education and (3) school attendance. The following definitions laid down in the United Nations Handbook of Population Census Methods will be helpful in comparing the data collected by the Indian Census with those recommended by that Organisation for international comparisons.

"Literacy"

For census purpose, literacy is defined as the ability both to read with understanding and to write a short statement on everyday life in any language. A person capable of reading only should be considered illiterate. Also, a person capable only of reading and writing figures and his own name should be considered illiterate. Since literacy is defined as the ability both to read and to write, a single questionnaire item on this topic is considered adequate.

* * *

Level of Education

Data on level of education should be collected so as to show the highest level of instruction which the individual has completed in the country's regular educational system or its equivalent. For international purposes, this information should be collected so as to show the highest year or grade completed within the most advanced of the following educational levels achieved: (1) nursery, infant school or kindergarten; (2) elementary or primary; (3) secondary, high school or middle; (4) university or higher professional.

* * *

School Attendance

Data on school attendance should refer to full-time attendance at any regular educational institution, public or private, during a well-defined and recent time period."¹

3. Various tables compiled at the Census of 1961 and detailed in the paragraph that follows go to show that the 1961 Census in India has tried its best to fall in line with the standards laid down by the United Nations in recording

the returns of literacy and educational characteristics. While school attendance as such does not find a place in the enumeration slip, statistics on school enrolment have been collected through the Education Department to estimate the spread of primary education during the intercensal period.

QUALITY OF RETURNS

4. The most important point that deserves consideration is the extent to which the statistics collected are in conformity with the concepts laid down. The two principal sets of statistics, the collection of which has been aimed at are literacy on the one hand and levels of education on the other. So far as literacy is concerned, the test prescribed, though simple enough, was by no means easy as it was not possible to ascertain with necessary exactitude that the person could both read and write *with understanding*, particularly in the rural areas. In a household enumeration where the information is to be collected from the head of the household or some knowledgeable member of the household, strict application of the test is not always possible—more so in case of girls and women. In the ultimate analysis, it is the judgment of the householder which will influence the statistic returned. The canvasser will have very little say in the matter in urban areas, though there will be some occasion for the exercise of his judgment in rural areas. It is possible that some of the persons who can only read would try to pass off as having the ability both to read and write. It is equally possible that some who had acquired literacy either in the younger or older age periods had subsequently lapsed into illiteracy and yet they would not be willing to acknowledge the fact that though literate once they are illiterate now. For, certain stigma still attaches to those who are illiterates as literacy has come to be regarded as a badge of social superiority. While recording the level of education reached, a variety of divergence in the entries came to be noticed at the time of preliminary enumeration as well as at the time of sorting in the various tabulation offices. While such entries as 'Bal Mandir', 'beginner

etc., were entered in the case of children below 5 or little over that, 'non-matric', 'matric failed', 'upto B.A.', 'under-graduate' and unauthorised abbreviations like 'V.F.' for vernacular final, 'x' instead of 'o' were recorded in the enumeration slips to indicate the level of education attained. It also sometimes happened that rather than entering the highest examination passed, the standard in which the study was being prosecuted, was stated. All these discrepancies which came to notice during the course of test-enumeration were removed by detailed instructions issued from time to time while the preliminary enumeration was going on. Others that still remained were remedied at the time of tabulation.

5. While classifying the different levels of education in the tabulation offices at the time of checking of slips for internal consistencies, various queries were received from the Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations. One of them related to the treatment of persons with educational levels beyond primary stage and below matriculation. The matter was clarified by the Registrar General pointing out that

- (1) those who have neither passed matriculation nor S.S.C. should be classified under primary or junior basic;
- (2) those who have passed S.S.C. or matriculation but not studied further should be classified as matriculation or higher secondary; and
- (3) those who have passed S.S.C. or matriculation and are studying or have studied in college should be classified in the category "above matriculation or higher secondary".

6. A list of technical degrees and diplomas and other educational standards was compiled from the particulars received from the Education Department, details of technical and non-technical degrees and diplomas received from the University of Bombay, and particulars given in the Bombay Civil List for the guidance of tabulation offices. Vague or incomplete entries like engineer, vakil, barrister, doctor, etc., were adjusted with reference to the replies recorded against Qs. 2, 6 and 12 of the enumeration slip. Some of the enthusiastic parents had returned their children below the age of 5 attending kindergarten classes as literate. Such slips were corrected in the

light of the following instructions given to the sorters:

"Children under age 5 are to be treated as illiterate. If you come across any slip where the age recorded in Q. 2 is less than 5, and it is recorded as 'literate' in Q. 6, you should put such a slip in the pigeon hole marked 'illiterate'."

7. All such cases were treated to the extent possible in the tabulation offices at the time of scrutiny of slips in the light of replies given to other questions. In some cases, further inquiries had also to be made through the local officials to ascertain the correct position. The Deputy Superintendents in-charge of tabulation offices have observed that the returns were for the most part complete and presented very little difficulty in sorting except for some of the instances noticed above, most of which could be resolved with reference to information recorded against other questions. Those that could not be so done have been shown as unclassified. On the whole it appears that in view of the detailed instructions and training given at a number of training classes to the canvassers who consisted mostly of school teachers who applied the test adequately and perhaps some times rigorously because of their local knowledge and acquaintance.

8. During the course of checking of tables by the Central Tabulation Section in the office of the Registrar General, the educational qualifications *vis-a-vis* some occupational groups were found to be seemingly incompatible, which on actual verification were found to conform to the existing facts of our economy, wherein occupations and educational qualifications do not always go hand in hand. For, persons follow any occupation they get irrespective of their educational qualifications. A bachelor in agriculture or in commerce is not necessarily engaged in a profession dealing with agriculture, trade or business. He was found to have entered Government service in the revenue or education department, the latter being preferred the most as offering ready scope of immediate employment. For, the primary consideration which influences a person in seeking job is not work in an occupation or profession related to his educational qualifications but that which offers an easy opportunity of earning bread or making money.

¹ United Nations Handbook of Population Census Methods, Vol. III, p. 31

Similarly, in some cases the occupational groups and educational levels appearing against age-group 0-14 were found to be incompatible owing to some misstatement of ages by the enumerated persons. Such cases are, however, few and far between and listed in the flyleaf to Table D-IV in Part II-C of the Census of India 1961, Vol. V.

TABULATION PLAN

9. In view of the growing importance of literacy and education as well as of the types of economic activities pursued by the people, the Census of 1961 made it a point to cross-tabulate all the relevant tables for these two characteristics, in all the series of Tables B, C, D as well as Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. They have been also tabulated in numerous subsidiary tables wherein proportionate figures are worked out. The tables which furnish information on literacy and education are :

Primary Census Abstracts—Columns 17 and 18.

B-III Part-A—Industrial Classification of Workers and Non-workers by Educational Levels in Urban Areas only

B-III Part-B—Industrial Classification of Workers and Non-workers by Educational Levels in Rural Areas only

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

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

B-VIII Part-B—Persons Unemployed Aged 15 and above by Sex and Educational Levels in Rural Areas only

B-IX—Columns 8 and 9 relating to Full-time Students or Children attending School

C-III Part-A—Age, Sex and Education in All Areas

C-III Part-B—Age, Sex and Education in Urban Areas only

C-III Part-C—Age, Sex and Education in Rural Areas only

C-VIII Parts-A & B—Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of Workers and Non-workers among (A) Scheduled Castes and (B) Scheduled Tribes

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

SCT-III Part-A(i) and A(ii)—Education in Urban Areas only for (1) Scheduled Castes and (2) Scheduled Tribes

SCT-III Part-B(i) and B(ii)—Education in Rural Areas only for (1) Scheduled Castes and (2) Scheduled Tribes

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

ST-II—Persons not at Work Classified by Sex and Type of Activity for Scheduled Tribes

10. In addition to the main tables listed above, the following subsidiary tables have also been compiled:

B-III Part-A.1—Distribution of 1,000 Workers in each Sex by Educational Levels in Urban Areas only

B-III Part-A.2—Distribution of 1,000 Workers in each Industrial Category and in each Sex by Educational Levels in Urban Areas only

B-III Part-A.3—Distribution of 1,000 Persons not at Work by Educational Levels in Urban Areas only

B-III Part-B.1—Distribution of 1,000 Workers in each Industrial Category and in each Sex by Educational Levels in Rural Areas only

B-III Part-B.2—Distribution of 1,000 Persons not at Work by Educational Levels in Rural Areas only

B-VI.1—Distribution of 1,000 Workers in each Occupational Division and in each Sex by Educational Levels in Urban Areas only

B-VIII Part-A.1—Distribution of 1,000 Males and Females who are Unemployed in each Age-group according to Educational Level in Urban Areas only

B-VIII Part-B.1—Distribution of 1,000 Males and Females who are Unemployed by Educational Level in Rural Areas only

B-IX.1—Number per 1,000 of Population Aged 15+ and of Population of each Age-group 15-34, 35-59, 60+ and Age not stated who are Unemployed, separately for Persons, Males and Females

B-IX.2—Distribution of 1,000 Persons not at Work by Age-groups

B-IX.3—Distribution of 1,000 Persons not at Work by Sex and Type of Activity

C-III Part-B.1—Distribution of 1,000 Persons in each Age-group and Sex by Educational Level in Urban Areas only

C-VIII Part-A.1—Distribution of 1,000 Persons of all Scheduled Castes by Sex and Literacy

C-VIII Part-A.2—Distribution of 1,000 Persons of all Scheduled Castes by Categories of Workers and Non-Workers

C-VIII Part-B.1—Distribution of 1,000 Persons of all Scheduled Tribes by Sex and Literacy

C-VIII Part-B.2—Distribution of 1,000 Persons of all Scheduled Tribes by Categories of Workers and Non-Workers

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

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

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

The foregoing tables have been further supplemented by a number of inset tables included in this Chapter.

11. Another set of tables germane to the discussion of one of the most important aspects of education, viz., technically qualified personnel are given as Appendix to Table C-III. These are special tables numbering ten compiled after a special

census of those holding degrees or diplomas equivalent to degrees. They classify the technically qualified persons in the State according to degrees in science, engineering, technology and medicine cross-tabulated by age, marital status, economic activity, residence, nature and sector of employment, income, etc. As against 2 tables that were compiled and cross-tabulated for literacy and education in 1951, as many as 15 have been prepared at the current census. These data have been given separately for urban and rural areas as also for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as the problems affecting them are quite different from those relating to the general population. Economic data have been further cross-tabulated by educational standards according to industrial classification of workers and non-workers, occupational divisions, etc. Information on the burning question of unemployment, has received due attention at this census by having a special classification of persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex, broad age-groups and educational standards separately for rural and urban areas. Since migration plays an important part in influencing the literacy composition of the population and also among certain types of workers, Table D-IV gives information on migrants to cities in case of workers also by occupational divisions and groups. This problem has been investigated still further for the highly industrialised city of Ahmedabad, where the flow of migrants is considerable. As a result of special sorting undertaken for the purpose, 6 tables giving copious details about migrants to that city have been compiled and published as Census of India 1961, Vol. V, Gujarat, Part X-C, *Special Migrant Tables* for Ahmedabad City.

12. Owing to the basic difference in the level of education attained in villages and towns, the tabulation for both these areas follows a different pattern of classification. Whereas educational levels for urban areas subscribe to all the different levels of university education and post-graduation, the levels classified for the rural areas are (1) primary or junior basic and (2) matriculation and above. The same classification has been adopted also in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among whom literacy is scant and educational level attained is rare.

SECTION 2

PROGRESS OF LITERACY

1901 to 1961

13. The table given below shows the progress of literacy in the State of Gujarat since 1901. The handicap which the State suffers with regard to the non-availability of figures for the various districts in the past owing to sweeping changes in the territorial boundaries which have taken place on merger and bifurcation after Independence have already been referred to in the preceding Chapters. The proportionate figures for the State as a whole omitting some of the areas for which

separate statistics are not available, as indicated in the footnote to the table, nevertheless indicate definite trends. They have, therefore, been worked out from the previous census reports with a view to have a comparative idea of the progress of literacy during the last six decades. Figures for 1951 which have, however, been adjusted to the existing territorial limits will be helpful in giving a clear idea of the changes that have taken place during the last decade and particularly since the drive against illiteracy initiated after Independence.

STATEMENT VII.1

Number of total, male and female literates per 10,000 of total, male and female population respectively in the State, 1901-61

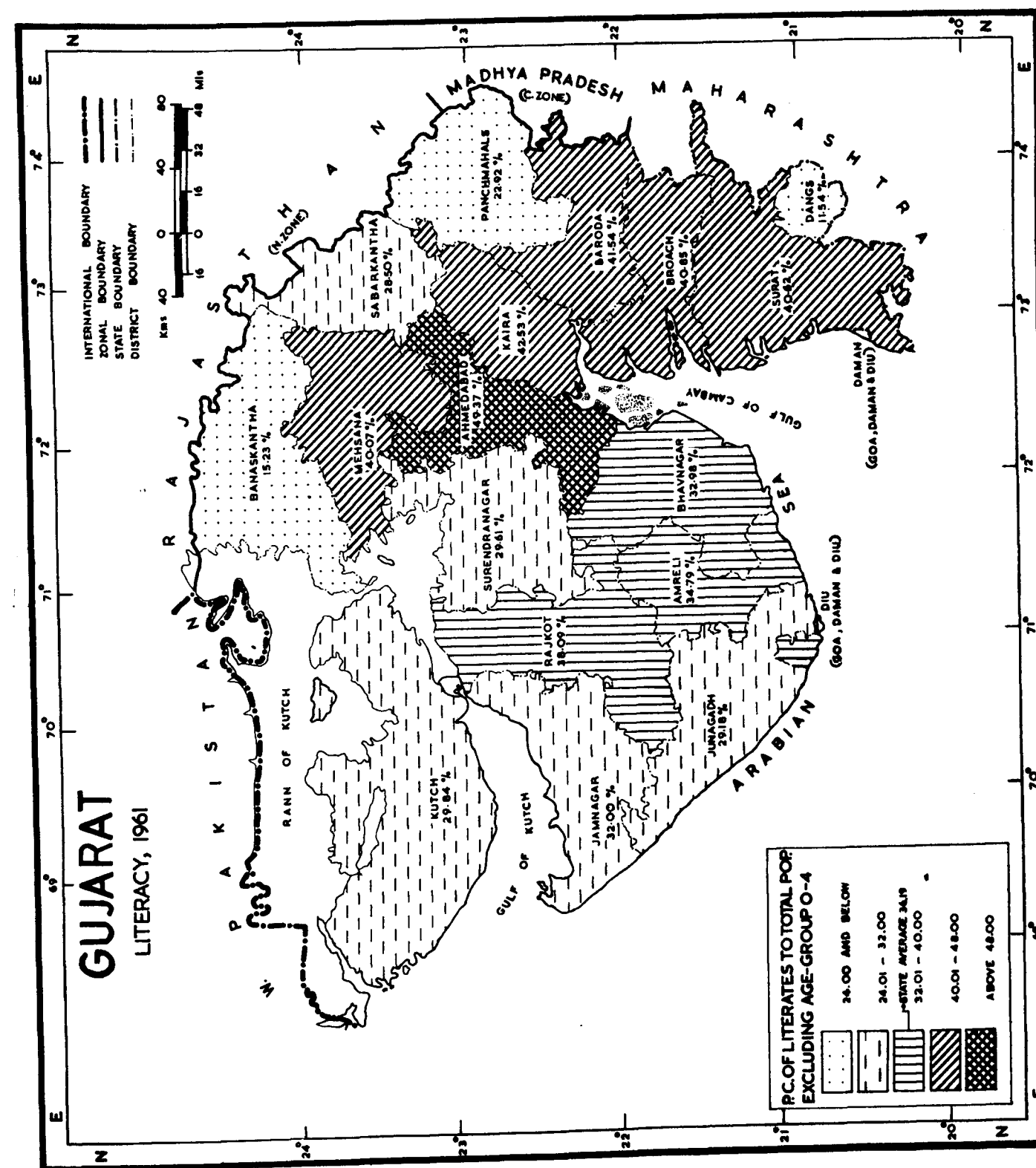
State/District	Year	Persons	Males	Females	State/District	Year	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
GUJARAT	1961	3,619	4,873	2,277	8 Banaskantha	1961	1,523	2,437	548
	1951	2,517	3,494	1,486		1951	703	1,155	222
	1931	1,442	2,256	481	9 Sabarkantha	1961	2,850	4,280	1,340
	1921	1,264	2,081	385		1951	1,549	2,513	556
	1911†	1,124	1,955	233	10 Mehsana	1961	4,007	5,386	2,589
	1901*	1,084	1,983	139		1951	2,854	3,956	1,752
1 Jamnagar	1961	3,200	4,381	1,958	11 Ahmedabad	1961	4,937	6,171	3,481
	1951	1,884	2,675	1,084		1951	3,530	4,647	2,187
2 Rajkot	1961	3,809	5,107	2,462	12 Kaira	1961	4,253	5,668	2,675
	1951	2,638	3,604	1,666		1951	3,213	4,354	1,951
3 Surendranagar	1961	2,961	4,072	1,775	13 Panchmahals	1961	2,292	3,433	1,056
	1951	2,066	2,855	1,237		1951	1,310	2,010	559
4 Bhavnagar	1961	3,298	4,597	1,905	14 Baroda	1961	4,154	5,382	2,782
	1951	2,144	3,008	1,233		1951	3,167	4,279	1,946
5 Amreli	1961	3,479	4,664	2,243	15 Broach	1961	4,085	5,503	2,571
	1951	2,370	3,233	1,485		1951	2,902	4,138	1,588
6 Junagadh	1961	2,918	4,225	1,537	16 Surat	1961	4,062	5,238	2,872
	1951	1,711	2,558	843		1951	3,145	4,217	2,067
7 Kutch	1961	2,984	4,008	2,009	17 Dangs	1961	1,154	1,751	479
	1951	1,792	2,554	1,101		1951	635	973	233

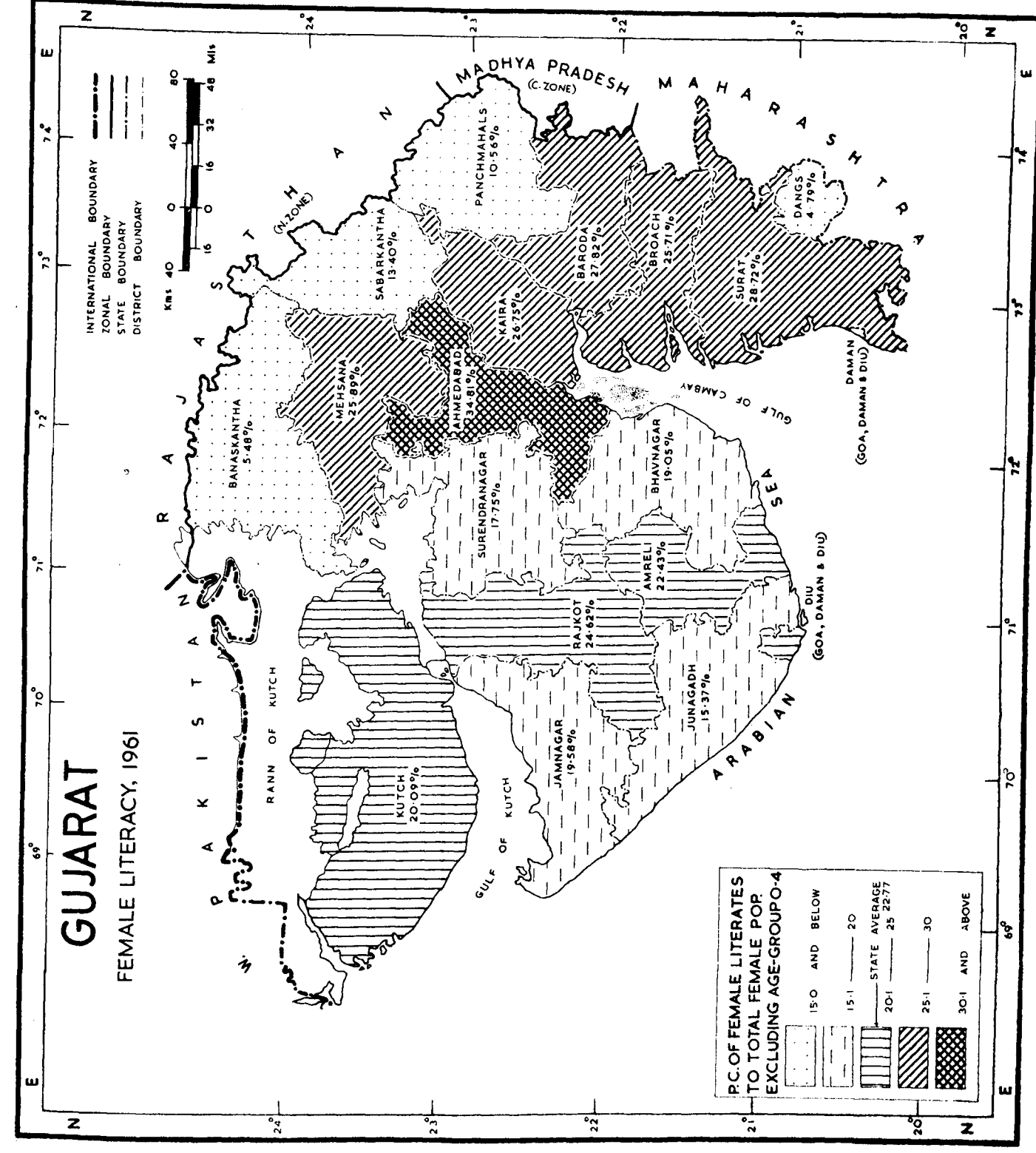
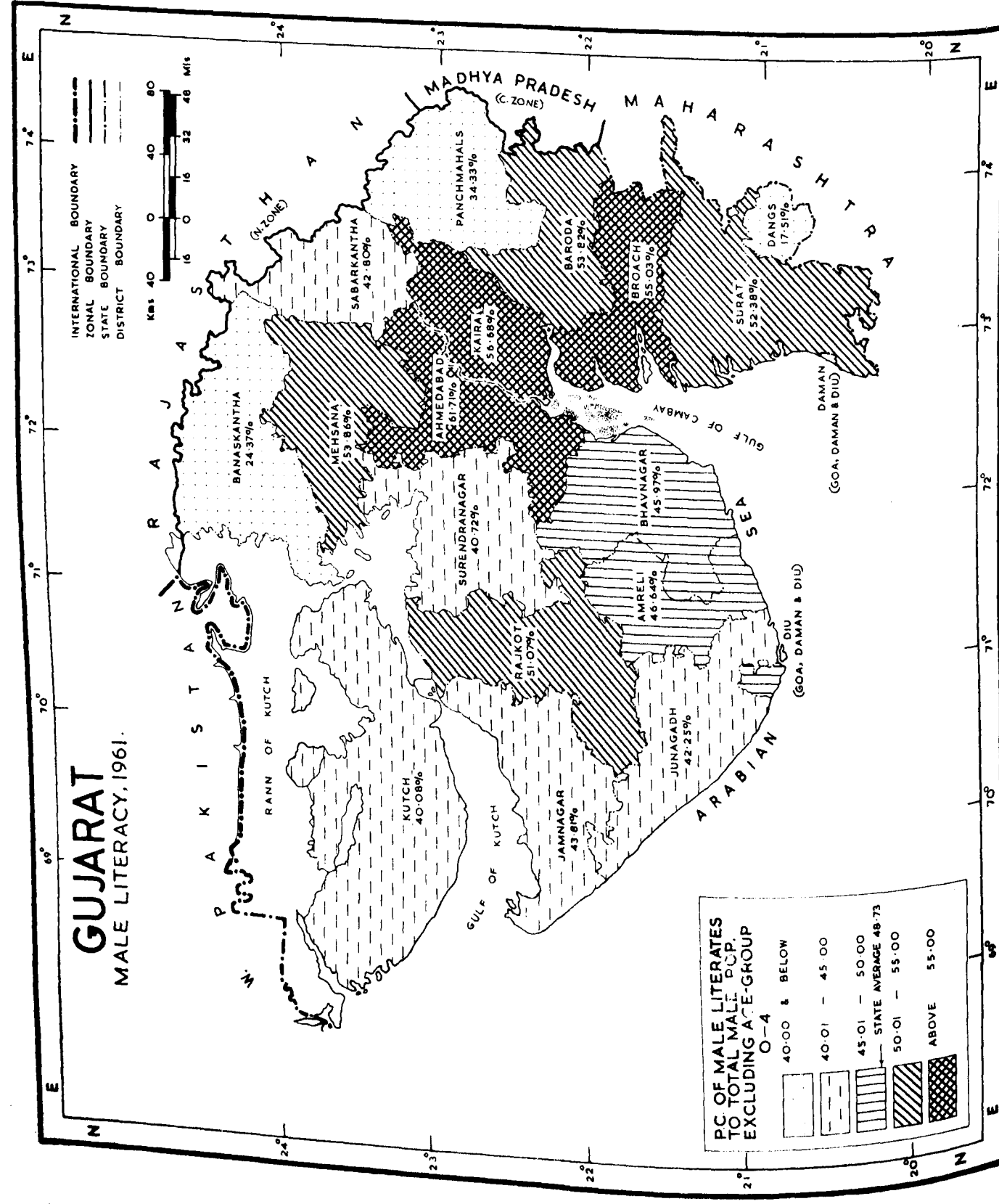
† Excludes the figures of Surat Agency and Cambay State.

* Excludes the figures of agencies attached to the British districts and Baroda City and Cantonment.

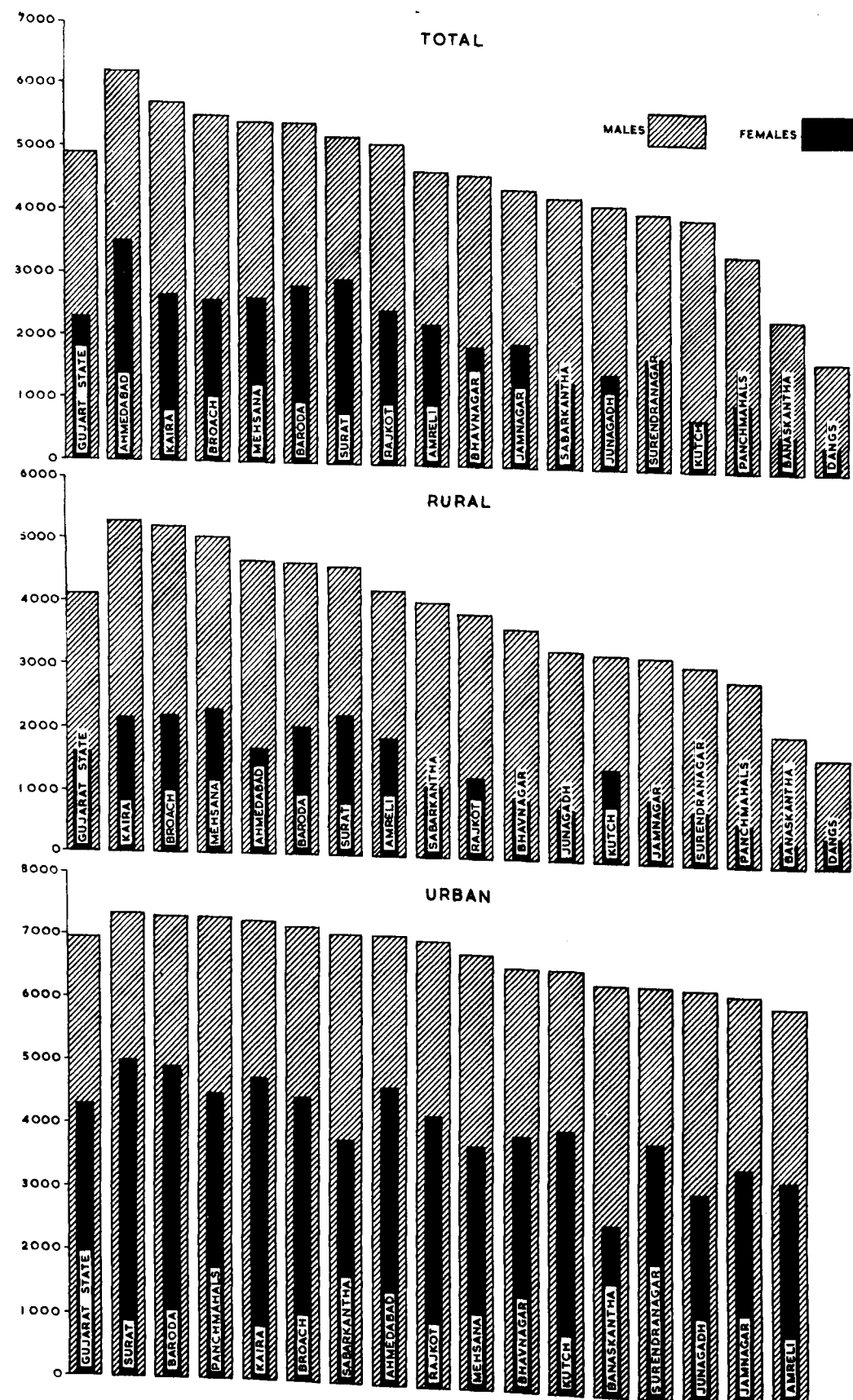
NOTE:

1. The data for 1941 are not available.
2. The district-wise data are not available for the years 1901 to 1931.
3. The following territorial changes have been given effect to in compiling this statement:—
 - (i) The figures of Abu Road taluka have been deducted from Banaskantha district for 1951.
 - (ii) The figures of Umbargaon taluka which was in Thana district in 1951 and part of which has subsequently been included in Surat districts are added to those of Surat district for 1951.
 - (iii) Effects of other territorial changes cannot be worked out as village figures are not available.





MALE AND FEMALE LITERATES PER 10,000 MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION, 1961



PROGRESS OF LITERACY

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The Census of 1961 shows that there are 6,283,256 literates in the State aged 5 years and over, which form 36.2 per cent of the total population of that age. This aggregate literacy is distributed between the two sexes as 4,373,373 males and 1,909,883 females, who respectively

form 48.7 and 22.8 per cent of the population of either sex. It will be useful to supplement Statement VII.1 by the following table, which gives for the State and the districts distribution of 10,000 total, male and female literates among the districts of the State.

STATEMENT VII.2

Distribution of 10,000 total, male and female literates among the districts of the State, 1951-61

State/District 1	1961			1951		
	Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4	Persons 5	Males 6	Females 7
GUJARAT	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1 Jamnagar	350	353	344	284	284	282
2 Rajkot	611	599	637	595	572	651
3 Surendranagar	259	264	247	256	255	260
4 Bhavnagar	489	506	448	465	470	453
5 Amreli	307	302	319	312	302	336
6 Junagadh	484	517	408	414	440	351
7 Kutch	277	261	314	249	237	279
8 Banaskantha	202	240	116	133	158	71
9 Sabarkantha	351	389	264	258	298	159
10 Mehsana	913	894	957	983	956	1,049
11 Ahmedabad	1,473	1,432	1,567	1,456	1,469	1,425
12 Kaira	1,141	1,152	1,117	1,264	1,263	1,268
13 Panchmahals	450	503	327	355	395	254
Baroda	856	841	891	941	934	959
15 Broach	486	486	487	511	527	471
16 Surat	1,340	1,249	1,550	1,517	1,432	1,728
17 Dangs	11	12	7	7	8	4

NOTE:

Proportions have been worked out on population aged 5+.

This table cannot be compiled for the period 1901-41 as figures for the various districts as at present constituted are not available for the previous censuses from 1901 to 1941. We have, therefore, to rest content with comparing the district figures of the last two censuses. The figures for the State as a whole given in the opposite column show considerable progress in the expansion of literacy in the State after 1931. Between 1901 and 1931, though there has been gradual expansion of educational facilities and the consequent rise in the proportion of literates, the rise is not what one would wish. From 10.8 in 1901 the ratio has risen to 11.2 in 1911, to 12.6 in 1921 and to 14.4 in 1931. There is,

however, reason to believe that the progress in 1931 was comparatively greater, as the correct figures were suppressed by the educated who boycotted the census of that year in Gujarat.

Literate per cent of total, males and females, 1901-61

Census year	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1901	10.8	19.8	1.4
1911	11.2	19.6	2.3
1921	12.6	20.8	3.9
1931	14.4	22.6	4.8
1941	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1951	25.2	34.9	14.9
1961	36.2	48.7	22.8

N.A.=Not available

The rise between 1931 and 1941 is nearly 5 per cent higher than that between 1901 and 1931. But the progress thereafter is very rapid owing to the increasing facilities for instruction provided in various parts of the country after Independence. From 18.9* per cent literate aged 5 and over in 1941, the ratio has gone upto 25.2 in 1951 and has taken a further stride in 1961, when it stood at 36.2. Female literacy has made relatively greater progress than male after 1931, as it has risen from 481 female literates per 10,000 of that sex to 1,486 in 1951 with a further rise to 2,277 in 1961. Owing to the social inequality of the sexes and the prejudice against the education of females the ratios of both the sexes have remained inordinately disproportionate, though during recent times the gulf is being bridged by comparatively greater increase in literacy of females as seen from the foregoing tables.

LITERACY IN DISTRICTS

General Literacy

14. Literacy in the districts shows very wide

fluctuations. The State average of 3,619 persons literate per 10,000 aged 5 and over is exceeded by Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda, Broach, Surat, Mehsana and Rajkot. The highest proportion of illiterates is to be found in the entirely rural and backward areas of the Dangs where only 11.5 per cent are literate followed at some distance by Banaskantha (15.2 per cent), the Panchmahals (22.9 per cent) and Sabarkantha (28.5 per cent). These figures show the traces of their past backwardness. The districts which enjoy superiority over others in having comparatively higher literacy are those which have in the past enjoyed greater facilities of education. These are the former British districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Surat and those districts in which are included the areas of the former Baroda and Gondal States, where primary education was free and compulsory. The comparative position of the various districts will be clear enough from the following table which ranks them in the descending order of literacy attained by their total, rural and urban populations.

STATEMENT VII.3

Total, rural and urban literacy in districts arranged in decreasing order, 1961

Sl. No.	Name of district	Total literacy in decreasing order	Per 10,000 of total population	Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural literacy in decreasing order	Per 10,000 of rural population	Sl. No.	Name of district	Urban literacy in decreasing order	Per 10,000 of urban population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
GUJARAT				GUJARAT				GUJARAT			
1	Ahmedabad . . .	4,937	3,619	1	Kaira . . .	3,805	2,880	1	Surat . . .	6,233	5,702
2	Kaira . . .	4,253		2	Broach . . .	3,760		2	Baroda . . .	6,208	
3	Baroda . . .	4,154		3	Mehsana . . .	3,709		3	Kaira . . .	6,086	
4	Broach . . .	4,085		4	Surat . . .	3,423		4	Ahmedabad . . .	5,992	
5	Surat . . .	4,062		5	Baroda . . .	3,413		5	Panchmahals . . .	5,972	
6	Mehsana . . .	4,007		6	Ahmedabad . . .	3,258		6	Broach . . .	5,876	
7	Rajkot . . .	3,809		7	Amreli . . .	3,114		7	Rajkot . . .	5,650	
8	Amreli . . .	3,479		8	Sabarkantha . . .	2,650		8	Sabarkantha . . .	5,599	
9	Bhavnagar . . .	3,298		9	Rajkot . . .	2,615		9	Kutch . . .	5,384	
10	Jamnagar . . .	3,200		10	Kutch . . .	2,394		10	Mehsana . . .	5,367	
11	Kutch . . .	2,984		11	Bhavnagar . . .	2,349		11	Bhavnagar . . .	5,308	
12	Surendranagar . . .	2,961		12	Jamnagar . . .	2,174		12	Surendranagar . . .	5,211	
13	Junagadh . . .	2,918		13	Junagadh . . .	2,136		13	Jamnagar . . .	5,029	
14	Sabarkantha . . .	2,850		14	Surendranagar . . .	2,059		14	Junagadh . . .	4,847	
15	Panchmahals . . .	2,292		15	Panchmahals . . .	1,852		15	Amreli . . .	4,792	
16	Banaskantha . . .	1,523		16	Banaskantha . . .	1,283		16	Banaskantha . . .	4,615	
17	Dangs . . .	1,154		17	Dangs . . .	1,154		17	Dangs§ . . .	..	

* The percentage of literates for the year 1941 are for the Bombay State as then constituted and given in Census of India 1951, Vol. IV, Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch, Part I, *Report and Subsidiary Tables*, p. 140
§ Entirely rural

While Ahmedabad takes the first place in the matter of general literacy, the Dangs comes last. While Kaira stands first in rural literacy and Surat in urban literacy, the Dangs is again the last in both respects, there being no urban population in that district. General literacy in the total population is as high as 49.4 per cent in Ahmedabad district, but as low as 11.5 per cent in the Dangs. The highest rural literacy 38 per cent in Kaira is contrasted by the highest urban literacy in Surat, where 62.3 per cent of the urban population can both read and write. In the matter of general and rural literacy the districts classify themselves into three distinct groups, namely, (1) where literacy is high as in the former British districts and the States like Baroda and Gondal; (2) medium group of States like Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Kutch, Surendranagar and Junagadh, where the spread of literacy varied according to the interest taken by the former Princely States; and (3) the third group of low literacy comprising districts like Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals, Banaskantha and the Dangs, having predominant Adivasi population. This pattern of literacy in the general population is more or less the same also in case of the rural population with slight variations here and there. But the pattern of urban literacy is somewhat divergent in that districts like the Panchmahals and Sabarkantha get precedence in urban ranking over a number of others which are in the lower rungs of the ladder of literacy in the general and rural population. Comparing the statistics of literacy of the last two censuses there seems to be an alround progress in the spread of literacy in the different regions of the State. The order of literacy in 1951 is not the same as that in 1961 owing to the changes in territorial jurisdiction and varied extent of progress registered by each of the districts. The percentage of increase in general literacy over the literates of 1951 given in opposite column will illustrate this observation. It is seen that some of the backward districts like Banaskantha and Sabarkantha and even the entire tribal district of the Dangs are trying hard to make amends for their past laggardiness by showing greater enterprise in educating their illiterates. The march of progress in the district of Sabarkantha is marked and very heartening indeed, as it is trying to come up to the standard of

many others, which enjoyed precedence over it in the past.

Percentage increase of literacy over 1951 for the State and districts, 1961

State/District	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
GUJARAT . . .	78.12	74.01	88.33
1 Jamnagar . . .	120.07	116.31	129.45
2 Rajkot . . .	82.74	82.12	84.09
3 Surendranagar . . .	79.92	80.39	78.77
4 Bhavnagar . . .	87.32	87.64	86.50
5 Amreli . . .	75.48	73.88	79.05
6 Junagadh . . .	108.21	104.68	119.17
7 Kutch . . .	98.08	91.48	111.98
8 Banaskantha . . .	169.98	163.26	207.09
9 Sabarkantha . . .	142.24	126.95	213.39
10 Mehsana . . .	65.48	62.71	71.73
11 Ahmedabad . . .	80.03	69.66	107.21
12 Kaira . . .	60.77	58.73	65.82
13 Panchmahals . . .	125.68	121.34	142.38
14 Baroda . . .	62.05	56.67	75.05
15 Broach . . .	69.56	60.48	94.73
16 Surat . . .	57.38	51.78	68.87
17 Dangs . . .	167.43	158.49	212.08

Male Literacy

15. In 1961, in every 10,000, there were as many as 4,873 males aged 5 and over literate in the State as a whole as against 3,494 in 1951. The State average of male literacy is the highest 6,171 in Ahmedabad district because of its having the capital city of Gujarat. Exclusive of Ahmedabad, Kaira leads in having 5,668 male literates in every 10,000 of that sex; other districts where literacy is well over 50 per cent are Baroda, Broach, Surat, Mehsana and Rajkot. In the rest of Peninsular Gujarat male literacy varies between 4,008 for Kutch and 4,664 for Amreli. In Mainland Gujarat the efforts of Sabarkantha to catch up with other districts being noticeable from its having no less than 43 per cent of its male literates. Even Banaskantha which formerly lagged behind has shown noteworthy progress during the past decennium, though all the tribal areas have still much headway to make before the illiteracy widespread in these backward tracts can be removed. Taken as a whole male literacy has made significant progress between 1951 and 1961.

Female Literacy

16. The ratios of female literacy are not the same as those for the male. The highest female literacy is registered in Ahmedabad district. Exclusive of Ahmedabad, Surat has the highest

proportion of female literates (2,872), followed by Baroda (2,782), Kaira (2,675), Mehsana (2,589), Broach (2,571) and Rajkot (2,462). Female literacy is the least in Banaskantha (548) and the Dangs (479). The progress in the education of females between 1951-61 is particularly noteworthy in such districts as Surendranagar, Kaira, Broach, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, and the Panchmahals. Even the small and backward district of the Dangs registered significant progress in the matter of female literacy, its ratio of 233 having advanced to 479 during the last 10 years.

17. The foregoing analysis indicates the extent to which literacy has progressed in the various parts of the State since Independence. Efforts of Government to remove gross illiteracy prevalent among the masses have borne fruit; past prejudices have well-nigh disappeared except in a few backward areas; and people have been taking increasing advantage of the opportunities offered by the State. Areas which were formerly devoid of any facilities of education or where children had to travel long distances to attend a school in a neighbouring village now have schools close to their doors. Grants made available by the Block authorities for the construction of primary school buildings on contributory basis, are fully availed of; the former ideas that education was not necessary for the weaker sex, particularly in the rural areas, have completely vanished. In contrast, the villagers' demands for educational facilities have increased to such an extent that the Government is not in a position to meet them. If illiteracy is not reduced to the extent desired, it is not because of any tardiness on the part of the people to get their children educated but because of the sudden and around demand for literacy which the Government cannot cope with owing to the magnitude of the problem and vastness of the financial implications involved. Education is nowadays prized as an essential qualification for a girl to be married. For, those who are illiterate or not sufficiently educated are at a discount in the marriage market. Moreover, education in this country as in many others is not an end in itself but a means to an end. People get themselves educated not for the sake of education but to be better equipped for the competition an

individual has to face for earning his livelihood. This prime consideration, which so far influenced males in receiving education, and a few of the widowed females whose condition after the death of their husbands was unhappy, has influenced the womenfolk of the State to a far greater extent during the last decade than in the past. There is a growing desire on their part to be economically independent, to stand shoulder to shoulder with men, and acquire an equal status in all walks of life. Conscious of their responsibility to their parents before marriage and to their husbands thereafter, young and educated women are anxious to supplement the family income in these days of economic stress and worry, when it is becoming increasingly difficult for the lower and higher middle classes to make both ends meet.

PROGRESS DURING THE DECADE 1951-61

18. The distribution of literacy between the various districts of the State in the general as well as in the male and female populations is more or less the same at the Censuses of 1951 and 1961. Except for a few variations here and there, the districts appropriate more or less the same rank in the general as well as in the male population at both the censuses. In 1961 the distribution is the same in those 6 districts which lead in the matter of literacy. Ahmedabad, Surat, Kaira, Mehsana, Baroda and Rajkot continue to enjoy the same superior status and jointly account for 66 per cent of the total literates in the State in 1951 as against 63 per cent in 1961. While the variation from district to district results from the strength of literate in the population of each of them, the variation from census to census indicates the diverse extent to which efforts at the removal of illiteracy are made. It is significant to note that in all the districts which have superior literacy, the comparative strength of literates in the general population has been *pro rata* reduced owing to the expansion of literacy in areas which were hitherto backward.

RURAL AND URBAN LITERACY

19. The proportions of total, male and female literates in rural and urban areas of the State, as disclosed by the Census of 1961, are given in the table on page 117.

RURAL AND URBAN LITERACY

STATEMENT VII.4

Proportion of total, male and female literates in rural and urban areas of the State, 1961

State/District 1	Literates per 10,000 of total population			Rural literates per 10,000 of total population			Urban literates per 10,000 of total population			Rural literates per 10,000 of rural population		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GUJARAT	3,619	4,873	2,277	2,125	3,011	1,178	1,494	1,862	1,099	2,880	4,116	1,581
1 Jamnagar	3,200	4,381	1,958	1,393	2,080	670	1,807	2,301	1,288	2,174	3,272	1,038
2 Rajkot	3,809	5,107	2,462	1,585	2,349	792	2,224	2,758	1,670	2,615	3,874	1,307
3 Surendranagar	2,961	4,072	1,775	1,470	2,252	634	1,491	1,820	1,141	2,059	3,147	891
4 Bhavnagar	3,298	4,597	1,905	1,596	2,467	661	1,702	2,130	1,244	2,349	3,638	972
5 Amreli	3,479	4,664	2,243	2,438	3,326	1,512	1,041	1,338	731	3,114	4,257	1,927
6 Junagadh	2,918	4,225	1,537	1,520	2,381	610	1,398	1,844	927	2,136	3,349	857
7 Kutch	2,984	4,008	2,009	1,921	2,639	1,238	1,063	1,369	771	2,394	3,329	1,525
8 Banaskantha	1,523	2,437	548	1,191	1,971	359	332	466	189	1,283	2,126	386
9 Sabarkantha	2,850	4,280	1,340	2,470	3,774	1,094	380	506	246	2,650	4,065	1,169
10 Mehsana	4,007	5,386	2,589	3,043	4,135	1,921	964	1,251	668	3,709	5,062	2,331
11 Ahmedabad	4,937	6,171	3,481	1,257	1,727	703	3,680	4,444	2,778	3,258	4,677	1,734
12 Kaira	4,253	5,668	2,675	3,058	4,230	1,752	1,195	1,438	923	3,805	5,274	2,175
13 Panchmahals	2,292	3,433	1,056	1,655	2,649	579	637	784	477	1,852	2,967	648
14 Baroda	4,154	5,382	2,782	2,509	3,397	1,517	1,645	1,985	1,265	3,413	4,661	2,045
15 Broach	4,085	5,503	2,571	3,182	4,394	1,889	903	1,109	682	3,760	5,198	2,228
16 Surat	4,062	5,238	2,872	2,645	3,509	1,771	1,417	1,729	1,101	3,423	4,587	2,269
17 Dangs*	1,154	1,751	479	1,154	1,751	479	..	..	..	1,154	1,751	479

State/District 1	Urban literates per 10,000 of urban population			Rural literates per 10,000 of total literates			Urban literates per 10,000 of total literates		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
GUJARAT	5,702	6,936	4,311	5,873	6,179	5,172	4,127	3,821	4,828
1 Jamnagar	5,029	6,318	3,635	4,352	4,747	3,424	5,648	5,253	6,576
2 Rajkot	5,650	7,004	4,242	4,161	4,599	3,219	5,839	5,401	6,781
3 Surendranagar	5,211	6,402	3,959	4,963	5,531	3,572	5,037	4,469	6,428
4 Bhavnagar	5,308	6,619	3,892	4,838	5,366	3,472	5,162	4,634	6,528
5 Amreli	4,792	6,118	3,391	7,008	7,132	6,739	2,992	2,868	3,261
6 Junagadh	4,847	6,378	3,223	5,209	5,635	3,971	4,791	4,365	6,029
7 Kutch	5,384	6,602	4,102	6,438	6,583	6,163	4,791	4,365	6,029
8 Banaskantha	4,615	6,412	2,659	7,820	8,089	6,548	3,562	3,417	3,837
9 Sabarkantha	5,599	7,068	3,858	8,668	8,818	8,164	2,180	1,911	3,452
10 Mehsana	5,367	6,831	3,799	7,595	7,677	7,419	2,405	2,323	2,581
11 Ahmedabad	5,992	7,046	4,673	7,547	7,799	2,019	7,453	7,201	7,981
12 Kaira	6,086	7,261	4,750	2,547	2,799	6,551	2,809	2,538	3,449
13 Panchmahals	5,972	7,309	4,505	7,191	7,462	5,485	2,778	2,285	4,515
14 Baroda	6,208	7,323	4,902	7,222	7,715	5,485	3,960	3,688	4,547
15 Broach	5,876	7,169	4,475	6,040	6,312	5,453	2,210	2,016	2,654
16 Surat	6,233	7,358	5,015	7,790	7,984	7,346	3,488	3,300	3,835
17 Dangs	..	..	..	6,512	6,700	6,165	..	..	..
				10,000	10,000	10,000			

*The Dangs district being entirely rural has no urban area.

NOTE:

Population in age-group 0-4 is excluded.

Out of a total number of 6,283,256 persons aged 5 and over, who are able to read and write, 3,690,087 or 58.73 per cent live in villages and 2,593,169 or 41.27 per cent in towns. Among literates living in the countryside, 2,702,250 or 73.23 per cent are males and 987,837 or 26.77 per cent are females. Corresponding proportions among town-dwellers are 1,671,123 or 64.44 per cent for males and 922,046 or 35.56 per cent for females. Rural literates per 10,000 of total population number 2,125 as against 1,494 for the urban. The proportion, however, of rural literates per 10,000 of the rural population rises to 2,880, those for males being 4,116 and females 1,581. 57 per cent of the urban population are literate, 69 per cent males, but 43 per cent females. The ratio of literates living in villages and towns is 58.7 to 41.3 for persons, 61.8 to 38.2 for males and 51.7 to 48.3 for females. Sex-wise distribution of total literates shows that 62 per cent of male and 52 per cent of female literates live in villages as against 38 and 48 respectively in towns.

Literates in Rural Areas

20. Regional distribution of literacy shows that rural literates per 10,000 of total population are the highest in Broach (3,182) and the lowest in the Dangs (1,154). The State proportion of rural literates (2,125) is exceeded by all the districts of the State except Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Banaskantha, the Panchmahals, Ahmedabad and the Dangs. Ahmedabad, which usually leads in literacy, appears to be very backward as regards rural literates who number only 1,257 in every 10,000 of the population of that district, a figure which is not too distant from the similar proportion for the Dangs 1,154. Thus, the proportions of rural literates in the total population of the State and the district are quite different from the proportions of literates in the general population. The variations in these proportions indicate the extent to which literacy has made its headway in the villages of different districts of the State and illustrate the extent to which people have exerted themselves to raise the standard of literacy in villages. Apart from the districts which have comparatively high literacy since

the commencement of the census taking and where literacy has progressed uniformly in the past, the districts which are shaking off their past apathy are Kutch, Sabarkantha and the Panchmahals, where rural literates are proportionately larger, as revealed by the ranks taken by them in the descending order of literacy. There is not much difference in this regard between the general and male proportions which differ much in respect of females. Except in the case of the backward and tribal areas, the extent of literacy among rural females in 10,000 of the total population, more or less follows a trend similar to that in the general population. But Mehsana, Broach and Surat have registered a greater advance in female literates in the villages compared to all the others.

21. A correct picture of the extent of literacy in the rural and urban areas can, however, be had from a comparison of the proportion of rural literates per 10,000 of rural population with similar proportions for the urban areas. The extent of literacy in the villages of the State is 28.8 per cent, which rises in case of males to 41.2 per cent, and falls down to 15.8 per cent in case of females. The State average of literates (28.80) in the rural population is exceeded by Amreli, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda, Broach and Surat, but falls below it in the rest of the districts. These also are the districts where the male and female ratios exceed the State ratio. In the rural areas, relatively higher rate of rural literacy is registered by Mehsana, Kaira and Broach, where more than 50 per cent of the males living in villages are literate. Other districts where rural literacy is fairly high among males and rises well over 40 per cent are Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and Amreli. Kaira which has the highest male literacy in the rural areas yields its superior position to Mehsana, Surat and Broach in female literacy, which is comparatively low in the Dangs (4.79 per cent), the Panchmahals (6.48 per cent), Banaskantha (3.86 per cent), Junagadh (8.57 per cent), Bhavnagar (9.72 per cent) and Surendranagar (8.91 per cent), where over 90 per cent of the females aged 5 years and over living in villages are still illiterate.

Literates in Urban Areas

22. Literates in towns per 10,000 of urban population are as high as 57 per cent—69 per cent males and 43 per cent females. This ratio is the highest in Surat and Baroda, which have 62 per cent of their urban population literate. Other districts which rise above the State average are Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panchmahals and Broach, the only districts where urban literacy falls below 50 per cent are Amreli, Junagadh and Banaskantha. As in the case of general and rural population, male proportions are higher than the female also in towns. There is quite a large number of districts where percentage of urban male literates is well over 73 per cent as in the case of Surat, Baroda and the Panchmahals, followed at some distance

by Kaira, Broach, Ahmedabad, Sabarkantha and Rajkot, which have over 70 per cent of their male urban population literate at ages 5 and over. In the rest of the districts, this percentage varies from 61 for Amreli to 68 for Mehsana. Surat district also heads the list of urban literates among females who account for 50 per cent of those aged 5 and over, followed by Baroda 49 per cent, Kaira 47.5 per cent and Ahmedabad 46.7 per cent. In the Panchmahals, Broach, Rajkot and Kutch these percentages are 45.05, 44.7, 42.4 and 41.02 respectively. In the rest of the urban areas, female literacy varies between 26.6 per cent for Banaskantha and 39.6 per cent for Surendranagar.

23. The following table shows the distribution of persons, males and females of rural and urban areas per 10,000 of total, male and female literates.

STATEMENT VII.5

Distribution of persons, males and females of rural and urban areas per 10,000 of total, male and female literates, 1961

State/District	Percentage of urban population	Literates per 10,000 of total literates		Male literates per 10,000 of total male literates		Female literates per 10,000 of total female literates	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GUJARAT	25.77	5,873	4,127	6,179	3,821	5,172	4,828
1 Jamnagar .	34.45	4,352	5,648	4,747	5,253	3,424	6,576
2 Rajkot .	38.72	4,161	5,839	4,599	5,401	3,219	6,781
3 Surendranagar	27.99	4,963	5,037	5,531	4,469	3,572	6,428
4 Bhavnagar .	31.48	4,838	5,162	5,366	4,634	3,472	6,528
5 Amreli .	21.35	7,008	2,992	7,132	2,868	6,739	3,261
6 Junagadh .	28.24	5,209	4,791	5,635	4,365	3,971	6,029
7 Kutch .	19.39	6,438	3,562	6,583	3,417	6,163	3,837
8 Banaskantha .	7.09	7,820	2,180	8,089	1,911	6,548	3,452
9 Sabarkantha .	6.66	8,668	1,332	8,818	1,182	8,164	1,836
10 Mehsana .	17.75	7,595	2,405	7,677	2,323	7,419	2,581
11 Ahmedabad .	60.79	2,547	7,453	2,799	7,201	2,019	7,981
12 Kaira .	19.41	7,191	2,809	7,462	2,538	6,551	3,449
13 Panchmahals	10.54	7,222	2,778	7,715	2,285	5,485	4,515
14 Baroda .	26.03	6,040	3,960	6,312	3,688	5,453	4,547
15 Broach .	15.00	7,790	2,210	7,984	2,016	7,346	2,654
16 Surat .	22.12	6,512	3,488	6,700	3,300	6,165	3,835
17 Dangs* .	..	10,000	..	10,000	..	10,000	..

*The Dangs district being entirely rural has no urban area.

The proportions of rural literates per 10,000 of total literates who can both read and write show a somewhat different distribution. The highest proportion of literates in villages per 10,000 of total literates goes to the credit of Sabarkantha with corresponding diminution in literates in urban areas. But Ahmedabad which accounts for a greater proportion of its literates concentrated in urban areas has a smaller proportion residing in rural areas. The concentration of literates in urban and rural areas differs from district to district as will be seen from a comparison of the ratios of rural literates per 10,000 of total literates with urban literates per 10,000 of total literates. These figures reflect the varying extent of their urbanisation, the proportion of literates being great in the rural areas of those districts where urbanisation is less. There are some districts, however, like Surat, Broach and even Baroda, where urban literacy is relatively high despite a comparatively high ratio of literates in villages.

The rural-urban ratio of literates for the State as a whole is 59 to 41, corresponding male ratio being 62 to 38 and that of females 52 to 48. There are very wide fluctuations in these ratios from one district to another. They are particularly high for the rural literates living in those districts which are exclusively or mostly rural and the lowest as in the district of Ahmedabad, which is highly urbanised and industrial. The proportion of rural and urban literates thus varies from district to district according to the extent of urbanisation in the different districts of the State. This, however, is not the only factor which determines the distribution of literates in rural and urban areas. Another factor which is significant and also influences the proportions of literates between rural and urban is the extent of literacy in different areas. Districts like Surat, Broach, Baroda, Mehsana and Kaira, where the general ratio is high also have a comparatively larger proportion of rural literates.

SECTION 3

ZONES OF HIGH AND LOW LITERACY

24. The analysis of literacy for the various sectors of population made above may be carried further to see if they show any clusters of high or low literacy in the total/rural/urban population of the State.

ZONAL VARIATION

In every 10,000 of the total population, 3,619 persons are reported to be literate, but the proportion of literates per 10,000 of rural population is 2,880 as against 5,702 of the urban. Thus literacy is found to be twice as much in towns as in villages. Examining general literacy figures for the various districts, it is already noticed that the State average (3,619) is exceeded by the 6 districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda, Broach, Surat and Mehsana, all of which form a distinct group consisting of areas of the former British territory and part of the areas of the former Baroda State, where primary education was free and compulsory. In all these districts general literacy is over 40 per cent, the highest being 49.4 in Ahmedabad district. The intermediate group where the literates per 10,000 of the total population vary from 2,918 for Junagadh to 3,809 for Rajkot contain all the 7 districts of Peninsular Gujarat. In this group Rajkot is the only district where proportion of literates exceeds the State average, whereas in the rest it falls appreciably below the general average for the State. The third zone which is one of low literacy comprises the districts of Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals, Banaskantha and the Dangs, where the tribal population predominates. The proportion in this group varies from 1,154 for the Dangs to 2,850 for Sabarkantha, which has made substantial progress during the last decade in acquiring literacy and thus secured a unique position among the districts which were formerly very backward.

25. The proportions of rural literates in the districts follow more or less the same grouping except that Sabarkantha has succeeded in pushing itself up in the intermediate group, wherein

it is next only to Amreli. Thus, the zones into which the general population arrays itself are also the zones according to which rural literacy is disturbed. But, the order of urban literacy differs from both of them. The State average of urban literacy (5,702) rises as high as 6,233 for Surat. Other districts which exceed the State average of urban literacy are Baroda, Kaira, Ahmedabad, the Panchmahals and Broach. In the intermediate group are included such districts as Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Kutch, Mehsana, Bhavnagar, Surendranagar and Jamnagar, where the proportion of literates per 10,000 varies between 5,029 and 5,650. The last group includes the three districts of Junagadh, Amreli and Banaskantha, which respectively have 4,847, 4,792 and 4,615 urban literates per 10,000. The district of the Dangs does not find any place in this sector as it is entirely rural and does not have a single place which can be treated as town.

RANGES OF LITERACY

26. The high and low zones of literacy which have been examined above, show that Ahmedabad occupies a leading place in total literacy, which it yields to Kaira in rural literacy and to Surat in urban literacy. The degree of literacy either in the rural or general population appears to have been in the main influenced by the political complexion of each area in the past, which afforded varied facilities for the education of its inhabitants. The former British districts and areas of the former Baroda and Gondal States obviously show a high percentage of literacy both in the general as well as in the rural population, for the simple reason that the people had greater facilities for receiving primary education. Other factors which bring about variations in literacy in the rural and urban sections of the population will be considered in some detail in the paragraphs that follow.

27. The present analysis can, however, be pursued further by rearranging the literacy statistics in the statement on the next page.

STATEMENT VII.6

Distribution of 10,000 total, rural and urban literates among the districts of the State in decreasing order, 1961

Sl. No.	Districts in decreasing order of total literacy	10,000	Sl. No.	Districts in decreasing order of rural literacy	10,000	Sl. No.	Districts in decreasing order of urban literacy	10,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GUJARAT 10,000.00			GUJARAT 10,000.00			GUJARAT 10,000.00		
1	Ahmedabad . . .	1,473.19	1	Surat . . .	1,486.25	1	Ahmedabad . . .	2,660.44
2	Surat . . .	1,340.44	2	Kaira . . .	1,397.29	2	Surat . . .	1,132.94
3	Kaira . . .	1,141.13	3	Mehsana . . .	1,181.14	3	Rajkot . . .	863.63
4	Mehsana . . .	913.32	4	Baroda . . .	880.29	4	Baroda . . .	821.17
5	Baroda . . .	855.89	5	Broach . . .	645.05	5	Kaira . . .	776.61
6	Rajkot . . .	610.48	6	Ahmedabad . . .	638.87	6	Bhavnagar . . .	611.18
7	Bhavnagar . . .	488.67	7	Panchmahals . . .	552.95	7	Junagadh . . .	561.94
8	Broach . . .	486.30	8	Sabarkantha . . .	518.49	8	Mehsana . . .	532.23
9	Junagadh . . .	484.03	9	Rajkot . . .	432.58	9	Jamnagar . . .	479.08
10	Panchmahals . . .	449.66	10	Junagadh . . .	429.28	10	Surendranagar . . .	315.89
11	Sabarkantha . . .	351.29	11	Bhavnagar . . .	402.57	11	Panchmahals . . .	302.68
12	Jamnagar . . .	350.09	12	Amreli . . .	366.68	12	Broach . . .	260.40
13	Amreli . . .	307.29	13	Kutch . . .	303.75	13	Kutch . . .	239.10
14	Kutch . . .	277.07	14	Banaskantha . . .	268.69	14	Amreli . . .	222.77
15	Surendranagar . . .	258.82	15	Jamnagar . . .	259.44	15	Sabarkantha . . .	113.36
16	Banaskantha . . .	201.78	16	Surendranagar . . .	218.72	16	Banaskantha . . .	106.58
17	Dangs . . .	10.55	17	Dangs . . .	17.96	17	Dangs . . .	..

The distribution of 10,000 of total literates in the various districts of the State more or less confirms the observations made in the preceding paragraphs. The districts where the concentration of literates is the greatest are Ahmedabad (1,473.19), Surat (1,340.44) and Kaira (1,141.13), which account for 40 per cent of the total literates in the general population of the State. If 3 more districts, Mehsana, Baroda and Rajkot are added, these 6 districts together account for 63 per cent of the total literates in Gujarat. At the other extreme, tribal areas of the Panchmahals (449.66), Sabarkantha (351.29), Banaskantha (201.78) and the Dangs (10.55) have only 10 per cent of the total literates. The rest of the districts share between them a little over 25 per cent of the literates in the general population. The distribution of rural and urban literates as shown by the decreasing order of rural and urban literacy is different from and not the same as that exhibited by the general population. The three districts which jointly appropriate 40 per cent of the rural literates are Surat, Kaira and Mehsana, which along with Baroda, Broach and Ahmedabad account for a little more than 62 per cent of

the total literates in rural areas. The rest of the 11 districts contain a little over one-third of rural literates. The distribution of urban literacy shows that Ahmedabad district alone has as many as 2,660 literates per 10,000 of literates living in towns. Since the distribution of urban literates is mainly governed by the extent of urbanisation in the various districts of the State, the 6 districts, each of which has a city of one lakh and over, jointly account for nearly two-third (65.6 per cent) of the urban literates of the State. Among other districts which have comparatively high degree of urbanisation are Kaira, Junagadh and Mehsana, where the strength of urban literates per 10,000 ranges between 777 and 532. The districts which then remain are Surendranagar, the Panchmahals, Broach, Kutch, Amreli, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha, which have together urban literates only a trifle over 15 per cent. Among the various districts of the State, Ahmedabad heads the list of general as well as urban literates, Surat having a second place in both these areas but first among the rural literates and Banaskantha and the Dangs occupying last places not only in the order of

total literacy but also in the order of urban literacy. Surendranagar which stands 15th in general literacy comes down one place in rural literacy, but has a 10th place among urban literates.

28. The table that follows distributes districts in relation to the average rate of literacy in rural and urban areas of the State as a whole. This table is subdivided into two parts and gives

separate statistics for rural and urban areas, by classifying the districts according as they are above or below the rural and urban average for the State. The ranges selected for the purpose are 50 per cent on either side of the State average, those above the average being distributed into (a) more than 50 per cent above, (b) 25–50 per cent above, and (c) upto 25 per cent above. Those that fall below the State average also being classified in the same ranges of percentages.

STATEMENT VII.7

Distribution of districts in relation to the average rate of literacy in rural and urban areas of the State as a whole, 1961

Rate of rural literacy for the State per 10,000 of rural population=2,880
Rate of urban literacy for the State per 10,000 of urban population=5,702

More than 50% above	25–50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25–50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Districts which are above or below the rural average for the State</i>					
..	Mehsana (37.09)	Amreli (31.14)	Jamnagar (21.74)	Surendranagar (20.59)	Banaskantha (12.83)
..	Kaira (38.05)	Ahmedabad (32.58)	Rajkot (26.15)	Junagadh (21.36)	Dangs (11.54)
..	Broach (37.60)	Baroda (34.13)	Bhavnagar (23.49)	Panchmahals (18.52)	..
..	..	Surat (34.23)	Kutch (23.94)	..	..
..	..	..	Sabarkantha (26.50)	..	..
<i>Districts which are above or below the urban average for the State</i>					
..	..	Ahmedabad (59.92)	Jamnagar (50.29)	..	..
..	..	Kaira (60.86)	Rajkot (56.50)	..	..
..	..	Panchmahals (59.72)	Surendranagar (52.11)	..	..
..	..	Baroda (62.08)	Bhavnagar (53.08)	..	..
..	..	Broach (58.76)	Amreli (47.92)	..	..
..	..	Surat (62.33)	Junagadh (48.47)	..	..
..	..	..	Kutch (53.84)	..	..
..	..	..	Banaskantha (46.15)	..	..
..	..	..	Sabarkantha (55.99)	..	..
..	..	..	Mehsana (53.67)	..	..

(i) Rural Areas

29. There is not a single district in the State where the rate of rural literacy goes 50 per cent above the State average of 28.80. While 7 districts rise above the State average, the rest fall below it and vary from 11.54 per cent for the Dangs to 26.50 per cent for Sabarkantha. It is significant to note that all the districts of the Peninsular Gujarat region except Amreli along with the tribal districts of Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals,

Banaskantha and the Dangs fall in the second category, where the rate of rural literacy is below the rural average for the State as a whole. The first category, however, where this average is exceeded are the 7 districts of Mehsana, Kaira, Broach, Amreli, Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat, the proportions varying from 31.14 for Amreli to 38.05 for Kaira. The superior literacy of these areas is, as already seen, due to their forming part of the former Province of Bombay and the State of Baroda which had a progressive outlook

in the spread of literacy. The rate of literacy in rural areas in districts where it falls below the State average can be subdivided into 3 groups. The first group has literacy upto 25 per cent below in 5 districts, namely, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Kutch and Sabarkantha, which have rural literates per 10,000 of their population varying between 2,174 for Jamnagar and 2,650 for Sabarkantha. The districts where rural literacy falls 25 to 50 per cent below the State average are Surendranagar, Junagadh and the Panchmahals, while those which have literates more than 50 per cent below the State average are Banaskantha and the Dangs. Thus, there are 5 groups of districts with varied percentages of literacy. Two of them comprising 7 districts rise above the State average, and the 3 groups that remain have literacy below the State average, varying between upto 25 per cent and below and more than 50 per cent below the average number of literates per 10,000 returned by the rural areas of the State.

(ii) Urban Areas

30. The urban distribution shows that while in the rural areas there are as many as 3 districts where the rate of rural literacy exceeds by 25.50 per cent above that for the State, there is none under this category so far as urban literacy is concerned. The only rate which is material and exceeds the urban average for the State is upto 25 per cent and above. In this category lies the 6 districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach and Surat, where the percentage of urban literates varies from 58.75 per cent for Broach to 62.33 per cent for Surat. In the rest of the districts urban literacy is below the State average, and falls within the range upto 25 per cent and below. This group contains all the districts of Peninsular Gujarat and Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Mehsana districts of Mainland Gujarat where urban literacy fluctuates between 46.15 per cent for Banaskantha and 56.50 per cent for Rajkot

A—LITERACY IN RURAL AREAS BY TALUKA

31. The inter-district comparisons instituted above may well be carried further by examining rural and urban literacy by taluka and mahal, arranged into three ranges above and three ranges

below the State average as shown in the Statement VII.8 given at the end of the Chapter.

The twin aspects of rural and urban literacy will be considered separately for each district in view of the fundamental difference in their level of living and social structure.

Jamnagar District

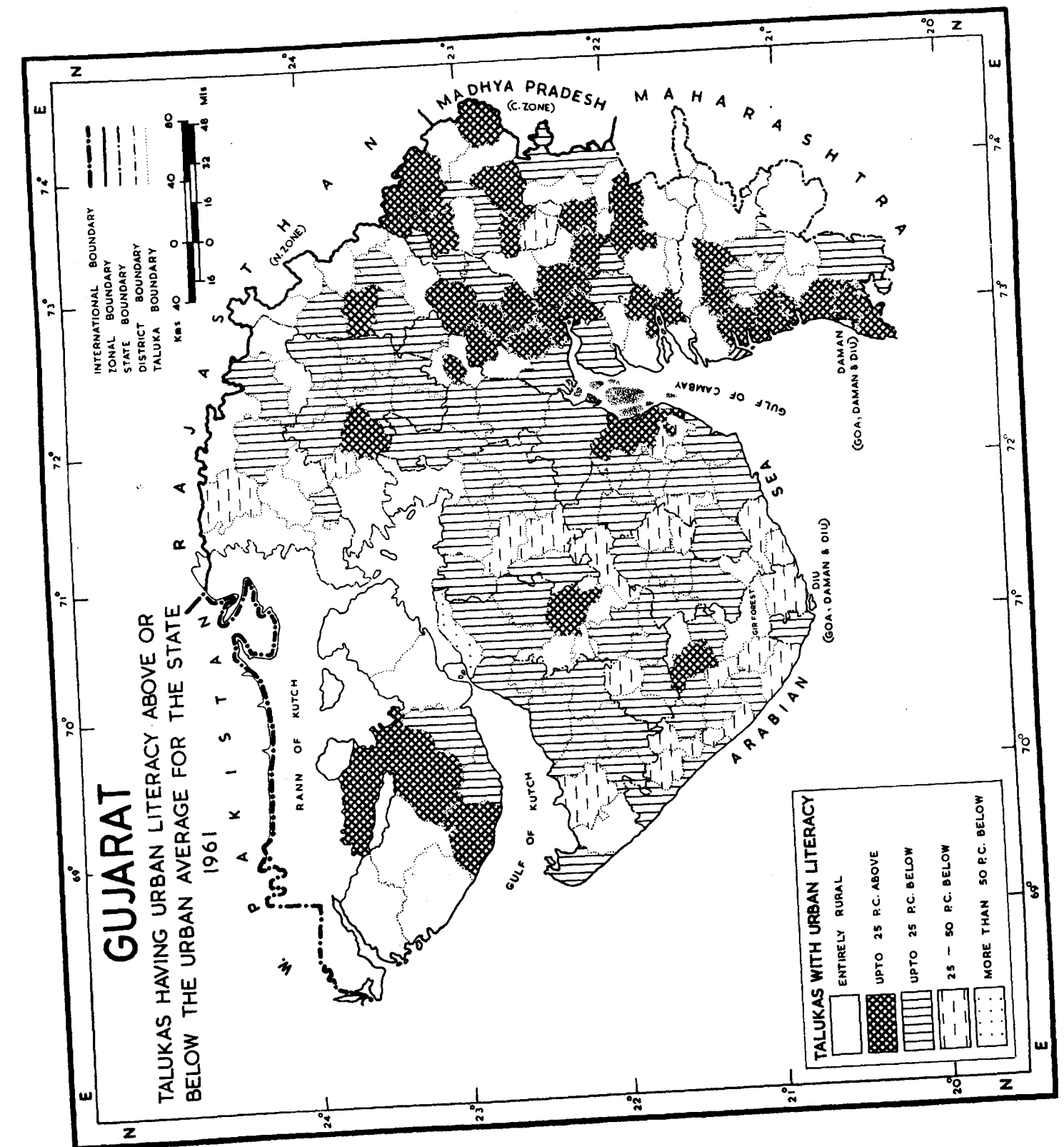
32. This district has not a single taluka or mahal where rural literacy is above the State average. It has 4 talukas where it is 25 per cent below the State average. These are the rural areas of Jamnagar, Jodiya, Lalpur and Jamjodhpur talukas. Rural literacy for the 6 talukas and mahals that remain goes down 25 to 50 per cent below the State average. The percentages of literacy vary from nearly 13 per cent for Kalyanpur mahal and Khambhalia taluka to 17 per cent for Dhrol.

Rajkot District

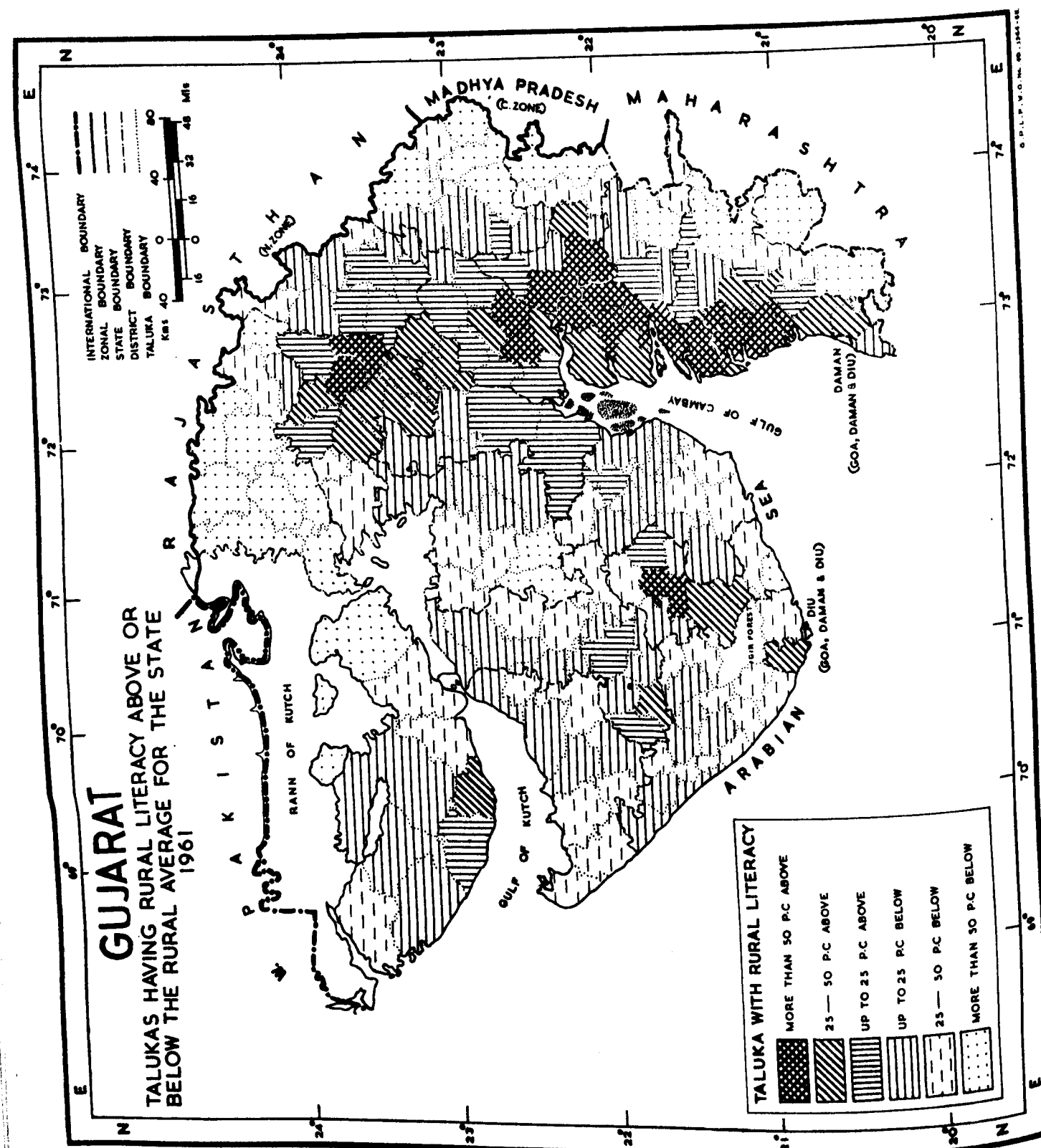
33. This district has 3 talukas/mahals wherein the rate of rural literacy rises above the State average, from 25.70 per cent for Gondal to 33.15 per cent for Dhoraji, with Upleta in between having 28.68 per cent. All these are areas which formed part of the former Gondal State. The rest of the talukas and mahals of this district where rural literacy is below the average for the State array themselves into two groups: (1) Paddhari, Lodhika, Kotda Sangani, Morvi, Maliya, Jetpur and Jamkandorna, where the percentage of rural literates fluctuates between 18.29 for Lodhika and 22.64 for Maliya. The next lower group of rural literacy '25 per cent below' contains only one taluka of Wankaner, which has 17.32 per cent of its population living in villages literate.

Surendranagar District

34. This district has not a single taluka where the proportion of rural literates exceeds that for the State as a whole. All of its constituent talukas fall below the State average and can be subdivided into 3 groups. Those 'upto 25 per cent below' contain Wadhwan, Limbdi, Lakhtar and Dasada, where literacy varies between 18.28 and 20.57 per cent. The group that follows, namely, '25 to 50 per cent below' has three units, namely, Muli, Dhrangadhra and Halvad, with percentages varying between 15.25



LITERACY IN RURAL AREAS



and 17.15. The last group where the rate of literacy is more than 50 per cent below the State average includes Chotila, where 8.61 and Sayla 10.30 per cent of the rural inhabitants can read and write.

Bhavnagar District

35. Vallabhipur is the only mahal, where the State average is exceeded in the range 'upto 25 per cent above'. The rest of the talukas and mahals fall under the second category where the subclass 'upto 25 per cent and below' has 7 talukas and mahals, where the percentage of rural literates varies between 22.32 for Ghogho and 20.49 for Gadhada and 22.62 for Sihor. The next group '25 to 50 per cent below' the State average includes Botad, Palitana, Mahuva and Talaja talukas with the percentage of rural literacy varying between 15 and 18.

Amreli District

36. This district has quite a sizable number of units having rates of rural literacy rising above the State average. These are the areas of the former Baroda State, namely, Amreli, Dhari, Khambha and Kodinar, where the rate of rural literacy exceeds the State average by '25 to 50 per cent above', where 40.17 per cent of those living in villages are literate and goes as high as more than 50 per cent above in Amreli. In Lathi taluka the rate of rural literacy rises above the State average upto 25 per cent, but falls below it in the talukas/mahals of Kunkavav-Vadia, Lilia, Babra, Rajula and Jafrabad. In the last named mahal, it is as low as 11.38 per cent and falls below the State average by more than 50 per cent.

Junagadh District

37. All its talukas and mahals fall in the category of below the rural average for the State distributed in all the 3 subclasses of this category. Junagadh, Manavadar, Keshod, Vanthali, Porbandar and Ranavav are the talukas where rural literacy is 25 per cent below the State average and varies between 19.81 per cent for Ranavav and 23.45 per cent for Manavadar. The subclass that follows has Bhesan, Visavadar, Mendarda, Mangrol, Malia, Talala, Una and Kutiyana talukas/mahals with rural literacy varying

between 14.90 and 16.87 per cent. The lowest class where rural literacy is 'below more than 50 per cent' of the State average has the coastal taluka of Patan Veraval which has only 11.95 per cent of its rural population literate.

Kutch District

38. Backward though it is, Kutch has two talukas, Mundra and Mandvi, where rural literacy goes beyond the State average by having 31.10 and 29.97 per cent respectively of their village-folk literate. In Bhuj, Nakhatrana and Abdasa, rural literacy is below the rural average for the State and varies from 18.29 to 22.53 per cent. In the next lower group, Lakhpat, Anjar and Bhachau it varies between 14.68 and 15.92 and declines still further in Rapar, Khadir and Khavda, till it falls down to 6.79 per cent for Khadir.

Banaskantha District

39. Banaskantha shows its backwardness by having no taluka or mahal where rural literacy is above the rural average for the State. In all its talukas the rate of rural literacy falls below the State average, the most representative group being the last one, where the rate falls more than 50 per cent below in Danta, Dhanera, Deesa, Kankrej, Vav, Tharad, Deodar, Radhanpur and Santalpur. The only exception where rural literacy is not so very low are Vadgam, where the decline below the State average is upto 25 per cent and Palanpur where it is 25 to 50 per cent below.

Sabarkantha District

40. Though close to Banaskantha, Sabarkantha has shown remarkable progressive tendency in recent times. It has Himatnagar, Prantij, Modasa and Bayad, where more than one-fourth of its rural population is literate and where the rural average for the State is exceeded in the subclass 'upto 25 per cent above'. The rest of the talukas and mahals of this district are distributed in two subclasses that follow, in which rural literacy is below the rural average for the State. Unlike Banaskantha, it has not got a single taluka or mahal, where rural literacy is more than 50 per cent below. In Idar, Vijaynagar, Bhiloda and Malpur the percentage of rural

literacy varies between 18.88 and 23.90 but Meghraj has only 12.33 per cent and Khed Brahma 13.00 per cent literate among its rural population.

Mehsana District

41. All those talukas of this district which formed part of the former Baroda territory have rural literacy rising above the average for the State. These are Visnagar, Vijapur, Chanasma, Mehsana, Sidhpur, Kadi, Kalol and Kheralu talukas, which claim among themselves the first two, where the rate of literacy is more than 50 per cent above the rural average for the State. The percentage of literacy in these talukas varies from 24.60 per cent for Kheralu to 39.72 per cent for Visnagar. The only areas where rural literacy is below the State average 25 to 50 per cent below the rural average for the State, are Sami and Harij, where literates account for only 12.21 and 14.38 per cent of those living in rural areas.

Ahmedabad District

42. Despite its having the capital city of Ahmedabad, this district has not a single taluka/mahal where rural literacy is more than 50 per cent above the average for the State. It, however, has 3 talukas, namely, Ahmedabad City taluka, Daskroi and Dehgam where rural literacy is 25 to 50 per cent above the State average, followed by Dholka and Dhandhuka, where it is upto 25 per cent above the State average. It, however, falls below the State average in Viramgam and Sanand to the extent of upto 25 per cent.

Kaira District

43. Kaira is unique in having all its talukas and mahals where rural literacy is above the average for the State, the only exception being Balasinor, which contains the areas of the former Muslim State of that name, where literacy falls below the State average 'upto 25 per cent'. This district, which is in the heart of Gujarat and has the prosperous agricultural tract of *charotar*, naturally shows the effects of its material prosperity in having high percentage of rural literacy in its villages. Anand (38.91 per cent) and Petlad (40.96 per cent) have the highest rates

of rural literacy. Even Balasinor taluka where rural literacy is upto 25 per cent below the State average, has 21.05 per cent of its villagers literate.

Panchmahals District

44. Excepting Kalol (28.85 per cent) where rural literacy is upto 25 per cent above the State average, the rest of the talukas have villages where literacy percentage falls below the rural average for the State as a whole. In Godhra, Halol, Jambughoda, Shehera and Lunavada, the ratio falls below upto 25 per cent, declines further in Jhalod (12.94 per cent) and drops down still further in Santrampur, Dohad, Limkheda and Devgad Baria, where rural literacy is more than 50 per cent below the average for the State. These proportions fully illustrate the backward and underdeveloped nature of this area which is predominantly tribal with relatively greater extent of illiteracy.

Baroda District

45. Out of 12 talukas and mahals which go to form this district, 7 which formed part of the former Baroda State have rural literacy above the average for the rural areas of the State. In the 5 talukas of the first named category, the percentage varies from 38.81 for the rural areas of Baroda to 47.05 for Sinor, falling within the subclass more than 50 per cent above the State average. The talukas and mahals where rural literacy is below the rural average for the State are the areas contained in Vaghodia, Tilakwada, Nasvadi, Jabugam and Chhota Udaipur where Scheduled Tribes preponderate.

Broach District

46. Excepting the tribal areas of Nandod, Valia, Sagbara and Dediapada, the rest of the talukas have comparatively very high rural literacy, which varies from 27.68 per cent for Jhagadia to 43.78 per cent for Broach. In this district there are no less than 4 talukas/mahals Broach, Amod, Anklesvar and Hansot where rural literacy is more than 50 per cent above the rural average for the State. The talukas where it is 25 to 50 per cent above are Vagra and Jambusar, and where it is upto 25 per cent above is Jhagadia. The percentage varies from

11.04 for Dediapada to 23.39 for Nandod where rural literacy is below the State average. Two talukas which are extremely backward in the matter of literacy are Sagbara and Dediapada.

Surat District

47. This district presents a variegated picture in the diffusion of literacy. Out of 21 talukas and mahals comprised therein, as many as 13 have rural literacy above the rural average for the State. The 3 subclasses in which these talukas can be arranged are (i) where rural literacy is more than 50 per cent above the State average. These are Olpad, Kamrej, Chorasi, Palsana, Navsari and Gandevi included in the territory of the former State of Baroda. The next subclass includes Bardoli, Mahuva, Bulsar and Pardi, where rural literacy is 25 to 50 per cent above, followed by Mangrol, Valod and Chikhli where it is upto 25 per cent above the State average. Where rural literacy is below the average for the State are Mandvi, Umbergaon, Nizar, Vyara, Bansda, Songadh, Dharampur and Uchhal which are areas with predominantly Adivasi population. The extreme backwardness of Songadh, Dharampur and Uchhal is, however, apparent from their having very low percentage of rural literacy varying from 7.71 to 10.87.

Dangs District

48. This district comprises only one taluka of that name and is entirely rural and tribal. It has only 9.26 per cent of its inhabitants literate, giving it a position in the last subclass where rural literacy is more than 50 per cent below the State average.

B—LITERACY IN URBAN AREAS BY TALUKA

49. Statement VII.9 given at the end of the Chapter shows talukas in which urban literacy is above or below the urban average for the State.

Out of a total number of 185 talukas and mahals in the various districts of the State, only 128 contain urban population, there being as many as 57 talukas and mahals which are entirely rural and do not have a single place which has been classified as urban at the Census of 1961. Among the former, there are only 34 talukas and mahals in which urban literacy is above the

urban average for the State and that too to the extent of 25 per cent only, there being not a single taluka or mahal where urban literacy rises more than 25 per cent above the State average. The 94 talukas which then remain have urban literacy below the urban average for the State. But there is only one taluka, namely, Maliya in Rajkot district, where it is more than 50 per cent below the urban average for the State as a whole. The districts where urban literacy does not rise above the urban average for the State are Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Amreli and Banaskantha. The districts where the number of towns having urban literacy below the State average is comparatively large and more than one are Kutch, Kaira, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach and Surat. Of the rest, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Sabarkantha and Ahmedabad have only one place in this category, where district headquarters are located, the only exception being Mehsana, where Chanasma has urban literacy above the State average. The most representative group in the urban areas contains talukas with urban literacy upto 25 per cent below the urban average for the State wherein most of the talukas/mahals are concentrated. Thus, the picture of urban literacy so far as it exceeds the average for the State is not diverse to that extent to which it is found to be in the rural areas of the State. This aspect of literacy can, however, be studied from the two maps between pages 124 and 125 whereon the talukas are plotted according to the class range of rural and urban literacy in order to find out any geographical contiguity between the two.

50. The groupings of different areas of high, medium and low literacy in rural and urban tracts present distinct geographical contiguity of talukas with similar characteristics of literacy as seen from these maps. The general tendency of each lower range to converge into areas of the next higher and contiguous range of literacy is well-marked. The factors which go to form these zones on the basis of differential rates of literacy and similarity of characteristics are varied. In rural areas it is agricultural prosperity, initial advantage in the matter of primary education and social composition of the communities inhabiting them which result in high ratios of literacy. On

the other extreme are talukas and mahals which are predominantly tribal and backward with poor soil and low level of farming, which coupled with their historical past where primary education was neglected result in zones of low literacy, as revealed by the Adivasi areas on the border of Gujarat and pockets lying within Peninsular Gujarat and Kutch. Thus factors responsible for high, medium, or low zones of literacy in rural areas of the State which are fairly contiguous are similarity of certain essential characteristics—historical, social and economic. The reasons, however, which influence urban literacy are somewhat different though some of the factors which operate to raise or reduce rural literacy also work in case of towns. Areas with highly industrialised centres, large towns and cities with population over 100,000 in particular as in Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad and Rajkot, favour formation of zones of high urban literacy because of greater opportunities of employment and higher education they offer to literates of younger and adolescent ages. In other areas the rate of urban literacy is generally affected by

the extent of urbanisation in different tracts as also by other factors like establishment of new township like Freelandganj in the Panchmahals, Gandhidham, Kandla, etc., in Kutch, where the ratio of literates owing to migrant population is obviously high. Peninsular Gujarat, however, is a compact group of contiguous areas where urban literacy falls for the most part within the same range of literacy characteristics, viz., upto 25 per cent below the State average because of the Princely regime and general absence of industrialisation in pre-Independence days. But in districts which were under British administration or Baroda territory, both rural as well as urban, literacy is high and marked by similarity of characteristics and causes. There are also areas where, as in the Panchmahals, rural literacy is low but urban literacy is high because of migrant population working in new township. In backward tracts most of which are entirely rural, mass illiteracy among the tribal population, as in Banaskantha and parts of the Panchmahals, Broach, Surat and the Dangs, is reflected in very low ratios of their literacy.

SECTION 4

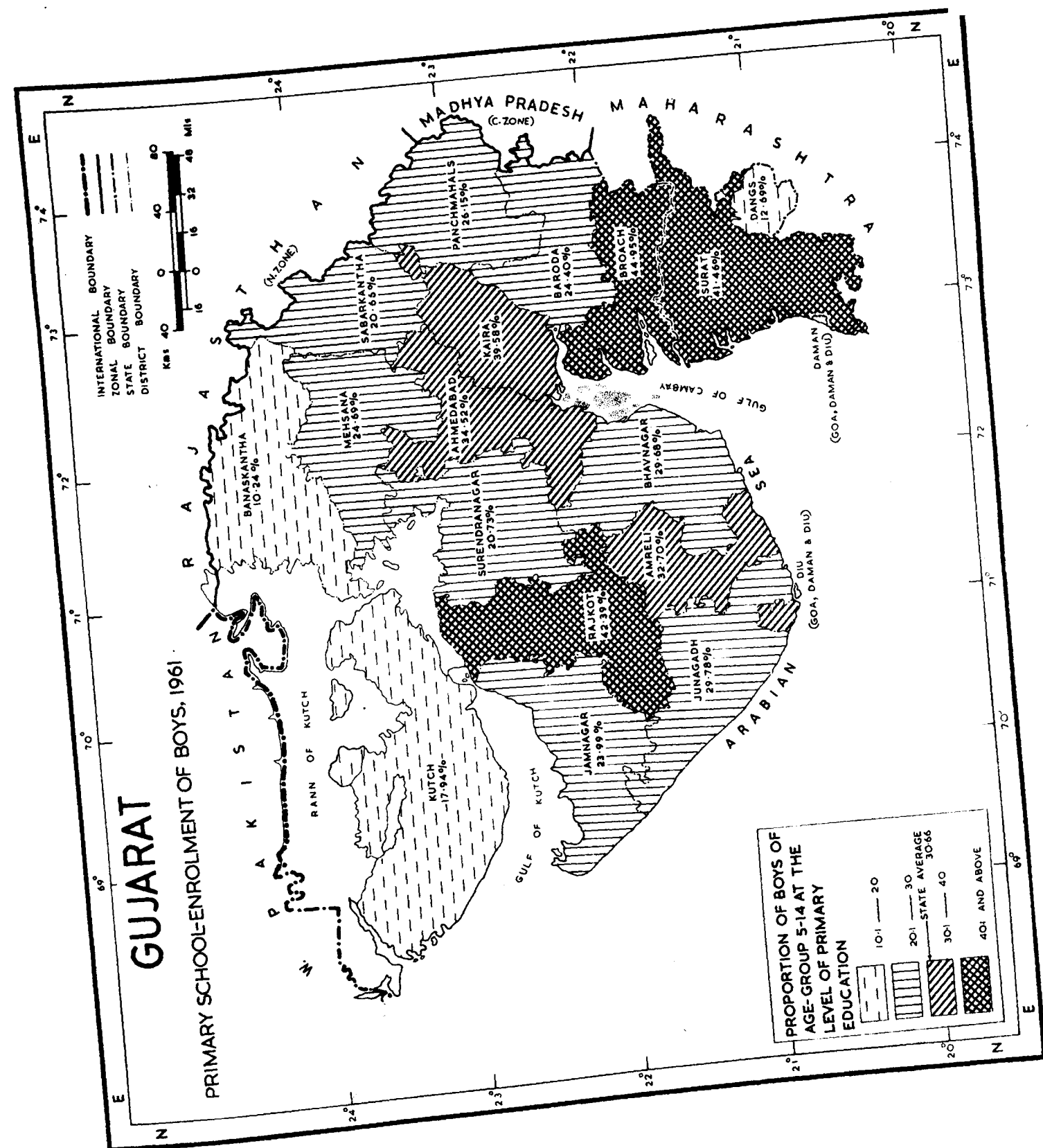
PRIMARY EDUCATION

51. In a country where illiteracy is rampant, the extent of primary education correlated to the varying degree of rural literacy assumes greater significance. This aspect is all the more important in the context of the avowed aim of the Constitution to make primary education free and compulsory for children upto 14. It can be better studied by correlating and comparing census statistics of literacy with the departmental statistics relating to area per school, ratio of scholars, school enrolment, etc., compiled in Statements VII.10 and VII.11 given at the end of this Chapter.

GENERAL

52. Talukas of high, medium and low rural literacy have been examined in details in the preceding paragraphs. These ratios will now be scrutinised and related to the departmental

and other statistics given in the two tables aforementioned. Since the condition regarding rural literacy is not uniform all over the State and varies from one district to another, it will be useful to review these statistics for each individual district in order to have a complete picture of this important aspect of the State population. The area served per school according as it is small or large gives an indication of the growth of facilities for schooling in the countryside. Proportions of scholars per 1,000 of population as well as of scholars per teacher and school are other criteria which help gauge the extent of these institutions in villages. It is but natural that the proportion of scholars per 1,000 of population as well as of scholars per school will rise in those areas where facilities for acquiring primary education are relatively greater. The



correlation of these and other factors will explain the literacy differentials already noticed in the various regions of the State. It has been generally observed with regard to area per school that distance adversely affects the number of scholars per 1,000 population, which varies inversely to the distance. Going over the figures of various talukas and mahals, it is noticed that the area served per school is generally greater in Peninsular Gujarat as compared to other parts of the State. Further, the increasing facilities provided in recent times and the larger number of primary schools opened in various parts of the State in the wake of the drive against illiteracy have done much to reduce the former distance a scholar had to travel in order to get the benefit of primary education. Even the Adivasi areas, which were hitherto isolated and did not have any school, have this facility in abundant measure as a result of sustained efforts on the part of the Government and social workers, to extend education to these areas

which were hitherto neglected. The most representative distance in the State or the area served per school is 2.5 to 4.9 sq. miles, which has been exceeded by a number of talukas and mahals in the Peninsular Gujarat where ratio of rural literacy is low, but reduced in case of others, particularly in the areas of high rural literacy like Kaira, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and Broach. The reduction in distance and area served per school in three districts last named in spite of their having large Adivasi population shows the results of increasing facilities of primary education provided during the past decade and a half in tracts hitherto backward.

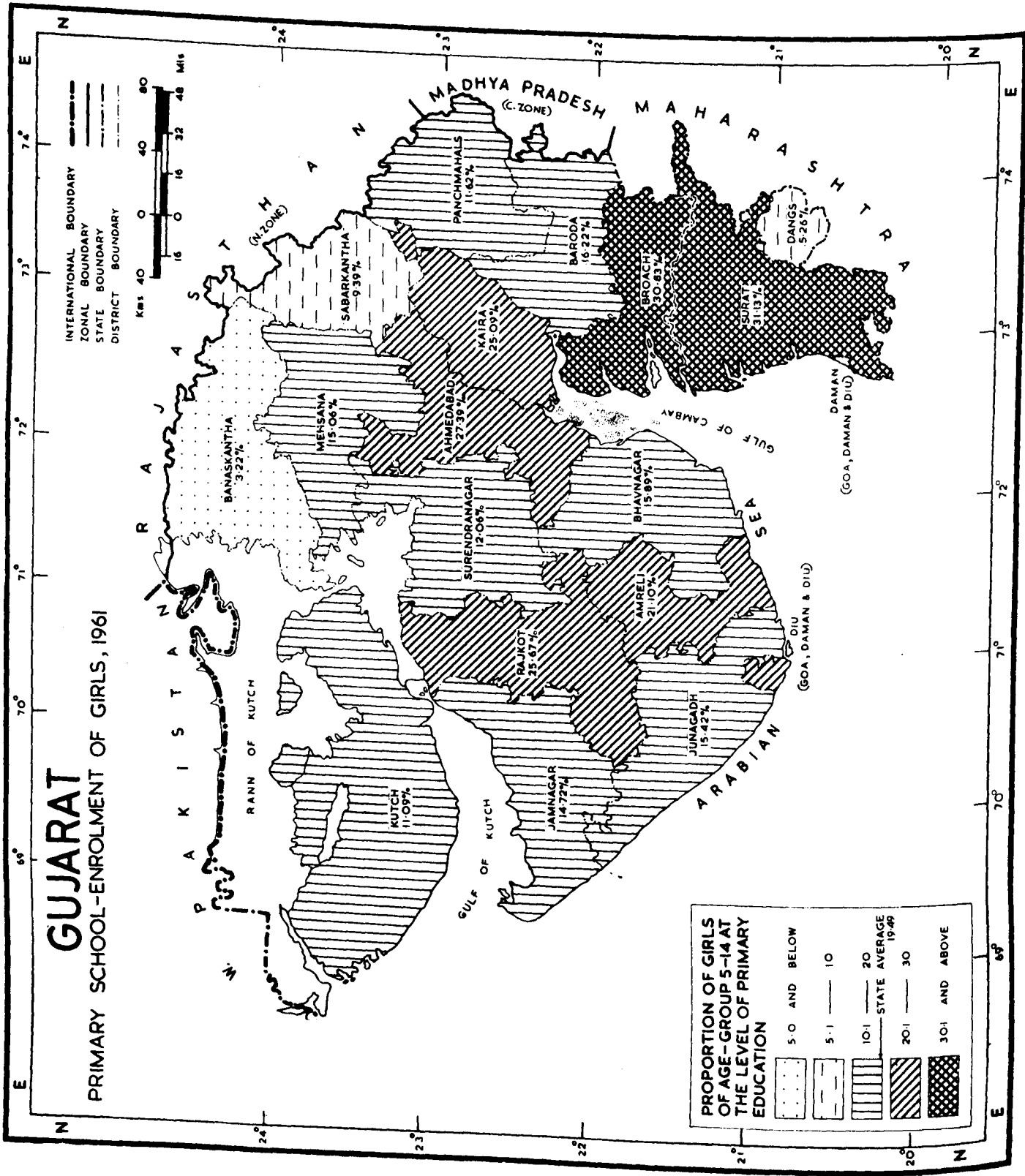
53. Statements VII.10 and VII.11 at the end of this Chapter compiled from the departmental statistics and census tables will be helpful in assessing the extent of primary education in the different parts of Gujarat. The entries for the State as a whole are, however, reproduced below.

STATEMENT VII.10

Area per school, scholars per 1,000 population, scholars per teacher, scholars per school and percentage of population in primary schools, 1961

State	Area per school (sq. miles)				Scholars per 1,000 population				Scholars per teacher			
	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5 & over	1-24	25-49	50-74	75 & over	1-19	20-39	40-49	50 & over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GUJARAT	..	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	102.19	..	38.05	..	..

State	Scholars per school				Population of age 5+	Total literate and educated	Percentage of population literate and educated to population of age 5+	Percentage of population in primary schools to population of age 5-14	Sowing months	Harvesting months	Whether school is closed in these months
	1-49	50-99	100-199	200 & over							
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
GUJARAT . . .	..	93.33	..	..	12,814,170	3,690,087	28.80	37.49	..	..	..



STATEMENT VII.11

School enrolment, one and multi-teacher schools, percentage of agricultural labourers and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population, 1961

State 1	Percentage of literacy			Percentage of school enrolment to the population in age-group 5-14			Percentage of one teacher schools to schools having more than one teacher	Percentage of male scholars in single teacher schools to total male scholars in both single teacher and multi-teacher schools
	Total 2	Males 3	Females 4	Total 5	Boys 6	Girls 7		
GUJARAT	28.80	41.16	15.81	37.49	47.69	26.19	102.57	19.92

State 1	Percentage of girl scholars in single teacher schools to total girl scholars in both single teacher and multi-teacher schools	Percentage of villages having no school	Percentage of villages having one teacher schools	Percentage of villages having more than one teacher schools	Percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
GUJARAT	14.41	19.86	41.83	38.31	17.70	6.75	17.08

SCHOLARS PER TEACHER

54. The number of scholars which a teacher attends to will depend mostly upon the number of schools and the eagerness of the people to make their children literate. It is but obvious that where the level of literacy is low, the ratio of scholars per teacher would be correspondingly low and the area covered per school relatively larger. The average number of scholars per teacher will be examined for 1-19, 20-39, 40-49 and 50 and over scholars per teacher. The group 20-39, appears to be the most representative group for Gujarat so far as the number of scholars per teacher is concerned. It is, however, noteworthy that in areas where the rate of literacy is high, this average registers a corresponding increase in the number of scholars per teacher and rises to 40-49 and in some cases to 50 and over, as in some of the talukas of Mehsana,

Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat districts. The averages of scholars per school examined for ranges 1-49, 50-99, 100-199 and 200 and over likewise fluctuate, the most common average being 50-99 scholars per school, which is also the average for the State as a whole. This average drops down to 1-49 in case of talukas and mahals of low literacy but rises to 100-199 for areas where rural literacy is comparatively high and the areas served per school correspondingly low. There is close correspondence between the percentages of literate and educated to population aged 5 and over and percentages of scholars in primary schools to population aged 5-14. Both these percentages rise and fall according as the rate of rural literacy advances or declines.

55. Like many good things, literacy is contagious and there is a tendency to accelerate its pace of growth once it has started. The areas

with high percentage of literacy are the areas where the ratio of school enrolment to the population in the age-group 5-14 is also high. Another factor which likewise affects literacy is the percentages of one teacher schools and schools having more than one teacher. An examination of these ratios for the different talukas and mahals reveals that it is the areas of low literacy which have a comparatively high proportion of single teacher schools, multi-teacher schools being in great demand where the rate of literacy is high. Percentage of villages having no school likewise tend to rise in those areas where area covered per school is relatively high, resulting in corresponding reduction in the rate of general literacy. The percentages of villages having more than one teacher schools have pronounced effect on raising or retarding literacy according as the ratio is high or low. In a country which is predominantly agricultural, the main economic activity of the people is cultivation of land. Of all the rural occupations which stand in the need of outside help, particularly of the members of the family, agriculture occupies the most prominent place. It is, therefore, but natural that children of school-going ages would be summoned by the head of the household to join in the family occupation of farming rather than be deprived of their help by sending them to school. These obviously are the factors which depress the rate of literacy in the various talukas and mahals in the districts. While there can be no comparison between a taluka of one district with that of another having the same rate of literacy, similar percentages of agricultural workers within the district itself do give an indication of low or high literacy. Some such correlation does exist in the same district, where higher percentages of agricultural workers are accompanied by relatively lower ratios of rural literacy. But this is true only to a limited extent. For, in areas where the peasantry is prosperous, it is the level of agriculture which ultimately determines the rate of literacy in rural areas.

DISTRICTS

56. The position obtaining in the different districts of the State will now be reviewed as under:

Jamnagar District

Compared to the average of 3.6 sq. miles of

area served per school in the State as a whole, the similar area for this district rises to 6.1 sq. miles per school. For most of the talukas/mahals, the distance covered per school, however, falls down to 4.6 sq. miles for Jamnagar and 4.7 sq. miles for Bhanvad, but rises to 11.5 for Okhamandal and 8 sq. miles for Kalyanpur, where the rate of rural literacy is comparatively low. Number of scholars per 1,000 population, as already seen, is also high for Jamnagar and Bhanvad, where the area served per school is comparatively small but goes down in those talukas/mahals where the scholars have to travel a comparatively longer distance to attend school as in Okhamandal, Kalyanpur and Khambhalia. In this district the average number of scholars per teacher falls in the range 20-39 for all the talukas and mahals without a single exception but varies from taluka to taluka. The average number of scholars per school is 62.96 as against 93.33 for the State as a whole. There are, however, not a few talukas where the average number of scholars per school is lower still as in the case of Kalavad, Lalpur, Okhamandal, Kalyanpur and Khambhalia. The percentage of school enrolment to the total population in the age-group 5-14 is 27.02 as against 37.49 for the State. The talukas where school enrolment is poor are Okhamandal, Kalyanpur and Khambhalia, which also are the talukas where the percentage of one teacher schools to schools having more than one teacher is relatively high. Okhamandal, however, is the hardest hit taluka of the district, where the percentage of villages having no school rises as high as 43.90. Another taluka which is backward in this respect is Dhrol, which has like Khambhalia and Bhanvad 17 per cent of the villages without the facility of primary schools.

Rajkot District

57. The percentage of literacy is 26.15 a little lower than the State average. The percentage of villages having no school is comparatively small and stands at 8.90 per cent, which rises as high as 21.31 for Paddhari, but comes down as low as 1.63 per cent for Morvi and 2.50 per cent for Gondal. In quite a number of talukas and mahals, the percentage of villages having more than one teacher schools

falls down the district average, but rises in Rajkot taluka despite its low ratio of literacy. In this district, the prosperous agricultural tract of Dhoraji has a literacy percentage as high as 40.13.

Surendranagar District

58. This district has a comparatively low percentage of literacy 20.59. Its percentage of school enrolment to the total population aged 5-14 is also relatively low (21.38) and falls still further in Muli, Chotila, Sayla and Halvad. The areas which are adversely affected are Chotila and Sayla where the percentage of villages having no school are respectively found to be 38.94 and 33.33, but the talukas which are better placed in this regard are Wadhwan (2.17), Limbdi (2.06), Dhrangadhra (3.13), all of which happened to be the areas of former Princely States. These also are the areas where the percentage of villages having multi-teacher schools is comparatively high.

Bhavnagar District

59. In this district also, the general rate of literacy (23.49) is appreciably below the State average, the percentage of one teacher schools being as high as 134.97 and that of villages having no school 7.27. The areas which are particularly backward in this district are the coastal areas of Ghogho mahal and Mahuva taluka where 19.35 and 12.03 per cent respectively have no schools. The proportion of single teacher schools is particularly high in Botad, Gadhada, Palitana, Umralla, Mahuva and Talaja, a fact which influences the rate of general literacy in these talukas and mahals.

Amreli District

60. This district, which formed part of the former Baroda State, even after its enlargement by inclusion of a number of areas with low rural literacy, shows a comparatively high rate of general literacy (31.14). The outstanding position, however, enjoyed by the areas which formed part of old Baroda territory comes out prominently in case of Amreli, Dhari, Khambha and Kodinar, which respectively have 48.29, 38.80, 38.04 and 40.98 per cent of their population literate. Other talukas and mahals

stand in unique contrast in that they have literacy which, except for Lathi, is much below the district average, with corresponding variations not only in the percentages of school enrolment but also of single and multi-teacher schools, which are relatively high in talukas and mahals formerly included in Baroda State, resulting in reduction in the proportions of villages having no school. The talukas and mahals which are unfortunate in this respect are Balbra, Dhari, Rajula and Jafrabad, where the percentage of villages having no school varies from 17 to 45. These are also the areas which have paucity of multi-teacher schools.

Junagadh District

61. Junagadh does not fare better than other districts of Saurashtra region. It has only 21.36 per cent of its population who can both read and write. Barring some talukas and mahals like Junagadh, Manavadar, Keshod, Vanthali, Porbandar and Ranavav, the literacy percentage falls much below the average for the State and the district and varies from 14 to 20. The areas which are adversely affected in the matter of literacy are the talukas and mahals of Bhesan, Visavadar, Mendarda, Malia, Mangrol, Patan Veraval, Talala, Una and Kutiyana. These also are the areas where percentages of school enrolment are comparatively low, with corresponding rise in the villages having no school, which is particularly high in the forest areas of Talala mahal (52.53), followed by Una (38.20 per cent). The effects of the concentrated and successful efforts made to remove illiteracy by the Community Development Project are, however, noticeable in the talukas of Manavadar, Vanthali and even Patan Veraval, where there is not a single village which is devoid of the facility of a school. There are areas like Malia, Kutiyana and Mangrol, where despite low percentages of literacy the proportion of villages without school is insignificant and falls in many cases much below 5 per cent. Other areas where the proportion of villages having no school is comparatively high are Bhesan, Visavadar and Mendarda, all in the areas of Gir forest.

Kutch District

62. In this district also, as in the case of many

talukas which seems to be the result of the recent drive against illiteracy started by Government after Independence.

Sabarkantha District

64. In contrast to a number of other districts examined before, Sabarkantha has 26.50 per cent of literacy and has quite a few talukas like Khed Brahma and Meghraj where it falls below 15 per cent, as against Idar, Himatnagar, Prantij, Modasa and Bayad where the district ratio is exceeded. The percentage of school enrolment, despite its backwardness and tribal character is 40.42, higher even than the general average for the State (37.49). But the percentage of villages having no school is as high as 41.47 in spite of intensive efforts this district has been making to come up to the level of others by raising its standard of literacy. Bhiloda taluka, which has 47.35 per cent of Scheduled Tribes, has a comparatively high rate of literacy (24.92 per cent). Quite a number of talukas has a sizable proportion of multi-teacher schools. This district deserves to be encouraged in its drive against illiteracy by reducing the proportion of villages having no school, particularly in Khed Brahma, Vijaynagar, Bhiloda, Meghraj and Malpur, where 44 to 66 per cent of the villages have no school.

Mehsana District

65. Mehsana is one of those districts where the rate of literacy is comparatively high, owing to the efforts of the former Baroda Government to reduce illiteracy by making primary education free and compulsory. The district average of 37.09 per cent literate is exceeded by all the talukas of this district except Patan, Sami, Harij and Kheralu. Sami and Harij are the areas of low rural literacy, where the percentage of school enrolment is lower than the rest of the talukas and mahals. But it is Kheralu, which has the highest percentage of villages having no school (21.48), as against Visnagar and Vijapur, where there is not a single village which is without school. The areas which require to be particularly attended to in the matter of literacy are Sami and Harij and to some extent Kheralu.

others in Peninsular Gujarat, the general literacy falls much below the State average. Excepting Mandvi and Mundra talukas, the proportions of school enrolment are much below the State average of 37.49 and also fall below the district average of 27.59 per cent. The percentage of villages having no school is as high as 34.14 for the district as a whole and rises to 78.31 for Lakhpat, the lowest being 14.08 for Anjar. As is to be expected, this condition lends itself easily to low percentages of villages having multi-teacher schools and a relatively high proportion of villages having single teacher schools. Despite all the efforts made in recent times to raise the standard of literacy, this area, which has long remained in isolation still retains the effects of its political past and has a number of talukas and mahals like Lakhpat, Anjar, Bhachau, Rapar, Khadir and Khavda, where illiteracy prevails to a far greater extent than elsewhere in the district.

Banaskantha District

63. A district which has always been backward in the past has returned general literacy as low as 12.83 per cent, exceeded only by Palanpur taluka (17.54), Vadgam mahal (23.18) and Kankrej taluka (12.98). In the rest, it falls below 12 per cent. The entire district is thus grossly illiterate, as further evidenced by very low proportions of school enrolment in different talukas. The percentage of villages having no school is the highest in Danta taluka, which has as many as 42 per cent of its population returned as Scheduled Tribe. Other talukas where there is an appreciable number of Scheduled Tribes are Palanpur (10.33) and Dhanera (6.12). Even in areas where the tribal population is insignificant, the state of literacy is very low indeed. The percentage of villages having no school is the highest in Danta (22.40), followed by Santalpur (13.33) and Vav (10.75). In the rest of the talukas and mahals this percentage varies from 2.31 for Dhanera to 9.52 for Kankrej, with corresponding variation in villages having one teacher and multi-teacher schools, which are few and far between in many of the talukas of this district. It is, however, significant to note that the percentages of villages having no school compared to other areas are very low in the majority of

Ahmedabad District

66. This district includes the capital city of Ahmedabad. It has not a single taluka or mahal with low rural literacy. *Per contra*, Ahmedabad City, Daskroi and Dehgam are the talukas with comparatively high rural literacy. Despite the fact that Ahmedabad City taluka contains the highly urbanised and industrialised metropolitan area having far greater facilities for education, the rate of literacy does not go beyond 36.56 per cent. The reason for the appearance of this phenomenon lies in the comparatively greater proportion of illiterate labour force working in its textile industry which is bound to affect the general rate of literacy in the district.

Kaira District

67. Kaira is one of those districts which stands comparatively high in the scale of literacy ever since the Census of 1881. The areas which are particularly fortunate in having high literacy are the talukas of Nadiad, Anand, Petlad and Borsad, there being not a single taluka or mahal where rural literacy is low. The percentage of school enrolment is high and rises above the State average in all its talukas and mahals. The proportion of villages having no school appears to be materially affected by this district having merged within itself large portions of territories of the former smaller Princely States and Estates, where literacy was virtually non-existent in the past. The percentage of villages having no school, therefore, rises as high as 22.22 in Balasinor, 9.88 in Kapadvanj and 7.77 in Cambay. While Petlad and Borsad are the areas where there is not a single village without a school, the proportion of villages having no school is insignificant in the rest of the talukas and mahals.

Panchmahals District

68. The Panchmahals has 37.57 per cent of its population tribal. The areas which have a preponderance of Scheduled Tribes are the talukas and mahals of Santrampur (60.16 per cent) Jhalod (80.41 per cent), Dohad (91.96 per cent) and Limkheda (57.72 per cent). In the rest of the talukas and mahals it fluctuates between 21.09 per cent for Devgad Baria and 3.11 per

cent for Kalol. As is to be expected, the areas which are predominantly tribal are the areas with low rural literacy. These also are the areas where school enrolment is much lower than any other taluka or mahal of the district. In the Panchmahals 22.93 per cent of the villages have no school. The talukas and mahals which are found to be particularly backward in this respect are Jambughoda, Lunavada, Santrampur, Jhalod and Limkheda, where the percentage of villages having no school ranges between 41.82 and 21.19. The effects of welfare activities which are being carried out in this district are, however, distinctly noticeable in some of the talukas like Dohad and Jhalod where the proportion of such villages is insignificant in one (4.96) and comparatively low in another (21.19), even though they have 91.96 per cent and 84.41 per cent of their population belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

Baroda District

69. The degree of literacy is high in most of the talukas of this district except in the tribal areas of Nasvadi, Chhota Udaipur and Jabugam, where it is comparatively very low. There are talukas like Savli, Vaghodia and Tilakwada, where the rate of literacy can be considered average, but there are also talukas and mahals like Karjan, Sinor and Dabhoi where the degree of literacy is over 40 per cent despite their having sizable population of tribals varying between 21 to 26 per cent, thanks to the efforts at expanding rural literacy made by the former Baroda State.

Broach District

70. This district has always stood in the forefront of literacy (37.60 per cent) by ranking much higher above the State average, even though it has 46.72 per cent of its population tribal. The only talukas and mahals where literacy is low are Dediapada and Sagbara, which are carved out of the villages which formerly did not belong to this district but formed part of the West Khandesh district of the then Bombay State. The proportion of Scheduled Tribes is particularly high in Jhagadia, Valia, Nandod, Sagbara and Dediapada, where it varies from 60.34 to 94.64 per cent

and yet the literacy in Jhagadia and Valia exceeds the State average and does not fall much below that in Nandod. The percentage of school enrolment is fairly high but low in Dediapada and Sagbara. While the overall percentage of villages having no school in this district is 28.10, it is particularly high in the tribal areas, where it rises as high as 65.20 per cent in Dediapada.

Surat District

71. Being the largest district of the State, Surat has a varied conglomeration of talukas and mahals, where the rate of literacy fluctuates from 9.40 per cent for Uchhal to 52.20 per cent for Navsari. This district contains territories which formed part of the British district of that name, wherein have merged areas of former Baroda, Bansda and Dharampur States. It is also the district where the tribals account for 60 per cent of its population. Though a high percentage of Adivasis in Mandvi (80.93), Songadh (92.88), Vyara (95.37), Bansda (88.69), Dharampur (92.47), Uchhal (96.18) and Nizar (71.49) tends to reduce the rate of literacy in these talukas and mahals, there are others where the rate of literacy remains unaffected despite their having a sizable strength of Scheduled Tribes. Comparing the percentages of villages having no school, the ratios appear to be very much influenced by the strength of tribals in a number of talukas and mahals, the reverse result being noticeable in not a few where the percentage of villages having no school is comparatively much less as in Pardi, Umbergaon, Uchhal, Nizar and Chikhli, even though the predominant element in their population is tribal. These indeed are very noteworthy results of the efforts that have been made during the past decade to ameliorate the condition of backward classes and honour the solemn pledge given under the Constitution of the country.

Dangs District

72. This district is entirely rural and tribal, where Scheduled Tribes account for 92.55 per cent of its population and 11.54 per cent literate. The percentage of villages having no school is as high as 48.72 with the corresponding reduction in the percentage of school enrolment (21.09) where again the proportion of multi-teacher

schools is as low as 5.45.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

73. The State percentage of school enrolment comes to 37.49 as against the general literacy of 28.80 for the State as a whole. This is but natural, as all those aged 5-14 who have been enrolled in primary schools are not literate as literacy in the census sense, which means ability to both read and write with understanding cannot be acquired before school attendance of at least 2 years. In other words, children below 7 years cannot be expected to be literate even though attending school. This difference is noticeable also in the various districts of the State in all of which percentage of school enrolment exceeds the percentage of general literacy. Another striking feature of these statistics is the appreciable difference in the rate of male and female literacy as reflected in the corresponding ratios of school enrolment to the school age population aged 5-14. Ratios of male and female literacy are 41.16 and 15.81 respectively. The corresponding percentages of school enrolment in the population aged 5-14 are likewise found to be 47.69 for boys and 26.19 for girls. The causes for the disparity in school attendance and literacy among both the sexes are deep-rooted in the social and economic structure of the State, which gives them unequal social and economic status. Until recently the sphere of activity for the weaker sex was the home. But it was essential for boys to get themselves educated to enable them to start on a career of profit. But as time went by, education came to be one of the accomplishments also for a bride, which made it necessary for girls of advanced and middle classes to get educated so that they might fare better in the marriage market in finding a suitable husband. Education thus came to be regarded indispensable for girls, though not for the same reason as that for which it was so for the stronger sex. In course of time changes in the economic structure of society, rising level of prices and growing desire to remove the social and economic inequality between the sexes made it imperative for girls to be as educated as boys, particularly for those of the middle as well as higher middle classes. The necessity for educating girls was

a taboo and the condition of the widow after her husband's death became helpless after the removal of the head and only support of the household. Social and economic factors have thus played an increasing role in influencing the education of girls who are increasingly anxious to stand shoulder to shoulder with men. This is the picture of the townsmen. Even in the countryside there has been a growing desire on the part of the people to educate their girls for the same reasons which formerly influenced the town-dwellers. Ideas of the people have radically changed in recent times, with the result that numbers of scholars have increased to such an extent that it is difficult for the State to cope with the alround growing demand for primary schools in villages.

74. Comparing the percentages of school enrolment of boys and girls, the initial disparity is apparent in all the districts and talukas of the State. Fluctuations from one district to another or from one taluka to another are not erratic, but follow a systematic pattern. The difference in the two percentages is proportionately high where the rate of rural literacy is low, but diminishes as the rate of general literacy advances from low to average, from average to medium and from medium to high rate of literacy. The result is that in areas with high literacy the difference in the two percentages is *pro rata* reduced as in the talukas of former Baroda State, and the British districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Surat.

75. The foregoing analysis for the different regions of the State establishes high associations between areas :

- 1 where one teacher schools predominate,
- 2 where the area served by schools is fairly large,
- 3 where the villages are small in size,
- 4 where the level of farming is low and
- 5 where concentration of tribals in Adivasi areas is greater,

all of which go hand in hand with low rural literacy.

Among causes responsible for low rural and female literacy should be mentioned the anxiety of parents who can ill-afford to spare the services

of their children in tending cattle and looking harvest, which are their immediate concern, in contrast to the distant and illusory benefit of acquiring literacy, the total absence of which did not come in the way of their forefathers earning their bread.

COMPARISON OF LITERACY AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT, 1951-61

76. Statement VII.12 at the end of the Section gives proportion of literates among males and females in total population in certain age-groups. Though the table is designed to compare census data with official statistics of school enrolment at primary stages in certain age-groups during 1951-61, this is not possible as departmental figures are not available for the age-groups for which they are material. They, however, give a comparative idea of the progress of primary education between 1951-61 as revealed by the number of school age children, increase in the number of literate children aged 5-14 and of schools providing primary or elementary education.

77. Statement VII.13 derived from the preceding one and given at the end of the Section will facilitate the study of this aspect of education among school age children.

Before we proceed to analyse the foregoing statistics, it would be useful to clarify what exactly is meant by school age for primary stage. The ages which are material for this analysis are limited to the population at ages 5-14. The total strength of population in this age-group in 1951 comes to 4,242,570 persons; 2,209,610 males and 2,032,960 females, as compared to 5,575,323 persons, 2,936,248 males and 2,639,075 females in 1961. This age-group registers an increase of 32.41 per cent over those returned a decade ago, raising to that extent the numbers of those for whom facilities for primary education have to be provided. In 1961, 1,368,087 or 46.6 per cent of males and 771,543 or 29.2 per cent of females were returned literate and educated at ages 5 to 14. In other words, 53.4 per cent of males and 70.8 per cent of females who should be literate at these ages were illiterate. The proportion of literates, however, rises to 59.2 per cent for males aged 15-24, but remains unchanged at 29.3 per cent for females of these ages. The break up of literate and educated, by subgroups

for ages 5-9, 10-14, 15-19 and 20-24 shows a somewhat different distribution. In the age-group 5-9 boys and girls who could both read and write are respectively 30.1 and 20 per cent of their population. The percentage, however, rises to 67.4 for boys and 41.7 for girls within the age-group 10-14, showing relatively greater extent of literacy acquired by children of school-going ages falling within this age-group where primary education for acquiring literacy in true sense of the term as ability to both read and write assumes real significance. But the ratio drops down in the next age-group 15-19, where 61.4 per cent of boys and 33.4 per cent of girls are literate, there being a still further reduction in the next higher age-group 20-24, where males account for 56.9 per cent and females 25.7 per cent literate. The progressive expansion of literacy in the younger sections of the community, who are eager to take advantage of the growing facilities for primary education provided by the State after Independence is fully evidenced by these statistics, further corroborated by the growth in the number of primary schools which show an unprecedented increase from 8,541 in 1951 to 15,584 in 1961. This increase is greater in backward areas like Kutch and Sabarkantha than in the advanced district like Kaira, where the rate of literacy has been high even in the past, as seen from the comparison of primary schools in 1951 and 1961. The areas which were hitherto backward in the matter of literacy are receiving greater attention of Government in the provision of facilities for primary education as the gulf to be bridged in such tracts is comparatively wider than in some of the other districts which are much ahead in educating their children. Results of intensive efforts at raising the standard of literacy and regular drive against

illiteracy will be further apparent from a comparison of census data of some of the successive age-groups with necessary mortality correction. It is significant to note that the estimated literate population in the age-group 15-19 in 1961 on the basis of 1951 literates in the age-group 5-9 with mortality correction comes to 133,298 males and 70,138 females as against a total strength of 565,736 males and 271,188 females returned literate in the age-group 15-19. The difference between the literate population in the age-group 15-19 over that estimated on the basis of 1951 literate population in the age-group 5-9 thus comes to 432,438 males and 201,050 females, revealing great strides taken in the progress of primary education during the past decennium, though much ground still remains to be covered for the total removal of illiteracy from the State. The achievement of 100 per cent literacy is doubtless beset with a number of impediments the most intriguing among them all being the magnitude of the financial implications involved to bring literacy to the doors of such a vast multitude. The only way, therefore, to realise the goal is to implement an accelerated programme for the removal of illiteracy from one plan period to another. Further analysis of the estimated literate population, in the age-group 20-24 in 1961 on the basis of 1951 literate population in the age-group 10-14 with mortality correction shows an excess of 105,113 males as against a deficit of 8,571 females. These results show that females are usually more prone to lapse into illiteracy than males. In the case of males it appears that literacy once acquired especially in younger ages does not tend to relapse in advanced years, though such a tendency is unmistakable on the part of those who have acquired it in later years.

STATEMENT VII.12

Proportion of literates among males and females in total population and extent of school enrolment at primary stages in certain age-groups, 1951 and 1961

State/District 1	Age-group 5-14					
	Total population		Illiterate		Literate and educated	
	Males 2	Females 3	Males 4	Females 5	Males 6	Females 7
GUJARAT	2,936,248	2,639,075	1,568,161	1,867,532	1,368,087	771,543
1 Kutch	94,752	88,895	58,251	66,588	36,501	22,307
2 Sabarkantha	134,086	122,352	66,847	93,747	67,239	28,605
3 Ahmedabad	301,955	261,975	122,216	143,508	179,739	118,467
4 Kaira	289,227	243,411	127,388	154,411	161,839	89,000

State/District 1	Age-group 15-24					
	Total population		Illiterate		Literate and educated	
	Males 8	Females 9	Males 10	Females 11	Males 12	Females 13
GUJARAT	1,832,149	1,743,617	748,159	1,233,019	1,083,990	510,598
1 Kutch	53,326	57,206	27,876	41,103	25,450	15,103
2 Sabarkantha	84,638	80,304	40,318	69,020	44,320	11,284
3 Ahmedabad	214,723	187,760	62,240	109,817	152,483	77,943
4 Kaira	182,391	167,004	54,317	110,720	128,074	56,284

State/District 1	Age-group 5-9							
	Total population		Total school enrolment in this age-group		Illiterate		Literate	
	Males 14	Females 15	Males 16	Females 17	Males 18	Females 19	Males 20	Females 21
GUJARAT	1,636,609	1,516,396	N.A.	N.A.	1,144,151	1,212,847	492,458	303,549
1 Kutch	53,763	51,198	N.A.	N.A.	40,300	42,332	13,463	8,866
2 Sabarkantha	74,544	69,680	N.A.	N.A.	49,699	57,763	24,845	11,917
3 Ahmedabad	168,656	149,659	N.A.	N.A.	96,748	98,619	71,908	51,040
4 Kaira	158,326	136,781	N.A.	N.A.	100,100	101,920	58,226	34,861

State/District 1	Age-group 10-14							
	Total population		Total school enrolment in this age-group		Illiterate		Literate	
	Males 22	Females 23	Males 24	Females 25	Males 26	Females 27	Males 28	Females 29
GUJARAT	1,299,639	1,122,679	N.A.	N.A.	424,010	654,685	875,629	467,994
1 Kutch	40,989	37,697	N.A.	N.A.	17,951	24,256	23,038	13,441
2 Sabarkantha	59,542	52,672	N.A.	N.A.	17,148	35,984	42,394	16,688
3 Ahmedabad	133,299	112,316	N.A.	N.A.	25,468	44,889	107,831	67,427
4 Kaira	130,901	106,630	N.A.	N.A.	27,288	52,491	103,613	54,139

N.A.=Not available

NOTE:

The data for the remaining 13 districts are not given as they are substantially affected by territorial changes.

STATEMENT VII.12-contd

Age-group 15-19

State/District 1	Total population		Illiterate		Literate		Estimated literate population of this age-group in 1961 on the basis of 1951 literate population in the age-group 5-9 with mortality correction		Excess of 1961 actual literate population of this age-group over the estimated literate population based on 1951 literate population in the age-group 5-9 (Cols. 34-36, Cols. 35-37)	
	Males 30	Females 31	Males 32	Females 33	Males 34	Females 35	Males 36	Females 37	Males 38	Females 39
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
GUJARAT	922,080	812,303	356,344	541,115	565,736	271,188	133,298	70,138	432,438	201,050
1 Kutch	25,051	26,323	12,664	17,689	12,387	8,634	3,195	691	9,192	7,943
2 Sabarkantha	43,451	38,683	19,070	32,440	24,381	6,243	4,391	1,420	19,990	4,823
3 Ahmedabad	102,333	86,119	27,781	45,737	74,552	40,382	23,265	13,608	51,287	26,774
4 Kaira	93,353	78,810	25,118	47,934	68,235	30,876	20,706	11,164	47,529	19,712

Age-group 20-24

State/District 1	Total population		Illiterate		Literate		Estimated literate population of this age-group in 1961 on the basis of 1951 literate population in the age-group 10-14 with mortality correction		Excess of 1961 actual literate population of this age-group over the estimated literate population based on 1951 literate population in the age-group 10-14 (Cols. 44-46, Cols. 45-47)	
	Males 40	Females 41	Males 42	Females 43	Males 44	Females 45	Males 46	Females 47	Males 48	Females 49
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
GUJARAT	910,069	931,314	391,815	691,904	518,254	239,410	413,141	247,981	+105,113	-8,571
1 Kutch	28,275	30,883	15,212	23,414	13,063	7,469	9,074	5,650	+ 3,989	+1,819
2 Sabarkantha	41,187	41,621	21,248	36,580	19,939	5,041	17,280	4,474	+ 2,659	+ 567
3 Ahmedabad	112,390	101,641	34,459	64,080	77,931	37,561	65,912	38,521	+ 12,019	- 960
4 Kaira	89,038	88,194	29,199	62,786	59,839	25,408	59,953	31,905	- 114	-6,497

State/District 1	Total population of (5-14 in 1951)			Total population of (5-14) in 1961	Total primary school enrolment		No. of schools teaching primary stage in	
	Persons 50	Males 51	Females 52		1961 Persons 54	1951 Persons 55	1961 Persons 56	1951 Persons 57
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
GUJARAT	4,242,570	2,209,610	2,032,960	5,575,323	1,727,497	1,010,397	15,584	8,541
1 Kutch	144,510	74,220	70,290	183,647	44,927	18,339	634	266
2 Sabarkantha	197,200	103,690	93,510	256,438	108,486	42,246	1,094	528
3 Ahmedabad	390,890	206,150	184,740	563,930	237,127	N.A.	1,263	N.A.
4 Kaira	414,990	222,780	192,210	532,638	244,461	179,623	1,555	1,035

N.A.=Not available

STATEMENT VII.13

Distribution of 1,000 boys and girls of each age-group by characteristics of literacy, illiteracy and school enrolment, 1961

State/District 1	Age-group 5-14						Age-group 15-24					
	Total population		Illiterate		Literate and educated		Total population		Illiterate		Literate and educated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GUJARAT . . .	1,000	1,000	534	708	466	292	1,000	1,000	408	707	592	293
1 Kutch . . .	1,000	1,000	615	749	385	251	1,000	1,000	523	719	477	281
2 Sabarkantha . .	1,000	1,000	499	766	501	234	1,000	1,000	476	859	524	141
3 Ahmedabad . .	1,000	1,000	405	548	595	452	1,000	1,000	290	585	710	415
4 Kaira . . .	1,000	1,000	440	634	560	366	1,000	1,000	298	663	702	337

State/District 1	Age-group 5-9								Age-group 10-14							
	Total population		Total school enrolment in this age-group		Illiterate		Literate		Total population		Total school enrolment in this age-group		Illiterate		Literate	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
GUJARAT . . .	1,000	1,000	N.A.	N.A.	699	800	301	200	1,000	1,000	N.A.	N.A.	326	583	674	417
1 Kutch . . .	1,000	1,000	N.A.	N.A.	750	817	250	173	1,000	1,000	N.A.	N.A.	438	643	562	357
2 Sabarkantha . .	1,000	1,000	N.A.	N.A.	667	829	333	171	1,000	1,000	N.A.	N.A.	288	683	712	317
3 Ahmedabad . .	1,000	1,000	N.A.	N.A.	574	659	426	341	1,000	1,000	N.A.	N.A.	191	400	809	600
4 Kaira . . .	1,000	1,000	N.A.	N.A.	632	745	368	255	1,000	1,000	N.A.	N.A.	208	492	792	508

State/District 1	Age-group 15-19										Excess of 1961 actual literate population of this age-group over the estimated literate population in the age-group 5-9 with mortality correction	
	Total population		Illiterate		Literate		Estimated literate population of this age-group in 1961 on the basis of 1951 literate population in the age-group 5-9 with mortality correction		Estimated literate population of this age-group in 1961 on the basis of 1951 literate population in the age-group 5-9 with mortality correction		Excess of 1961 actual literate population of this age-group over the estimated literate population in the age-group 5-9 with mortality correction	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
GUJARAT . . .	1,000	1,000	386	666	614	334	133,298	70,138	432,438	201,050		
1 Kutch . . .	1,000	1,000	506	672	494	328	3,195	691	9,192	7,943		
2 Sabarkantha . .	1,000	1,000	439	839	561	161	4,391	1,420	19,990	4,823		
3 Ahmedabad . .	1,000	1,000	271	531	729	469	23,265	13,608	51,287	26,774		
4 Kaira . . .	1,000	1,000	269	608	731	392	20,706	11,164	47,529	19,712		

N.A.=Not available

NOTE:

The data for the remaining 13 districts are not given as they are substantially affected by territorial changes.

STATEMENT VII.13-contd.

State/District 1	Age-group 20-24										Excess of 1961 actual literate population of this age-group over the estimated literate population in the age-group 10-14 with mortality correction	
	Total population		Illiterate		Literate		Estimated literate population of this age-group in 1961 on the basis of 1951 literate population in the age-group 10-14 with mortality correction		Estimated literate population of this age-group in 1961 on the basis of 1951 literate population in the age-group 10-14 with mortality correction		Excess of 1961 actual literate population of this age-group over the estimated literate population in the age-group 10-14 with mortality correction	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
GUJARAT . . .	1,000	1,000	431	743	569	257	413,141	247,981	+105,113	-8,571		
1 Kutch . . .	1,000	1,000	538	758	462	242	9,074	5,650	+3,989	+1,819		
2 Sabarkantha . .	1,000	1,000	516	879	484	121	17,280	4,474	+2,659	+567		
3 Ahmedabad . .	1,000	1,000	307	630	693	370	65,912	38,521	+12,019	-960		
4 Kaira . . .	1,000	1,000	328	712	672	288	59,953	31,905	-114	-6,497		

State/District 1	Total population of 5-14 in 1951		Total population of 5-14 in 1961		Total primary school enrolment		Number of schools reading primary stages	
	Persons		Persons		1961	1951	1961	1951
	Persons		Persons		Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
GUJARAT . . .	4,242,570	5,575,323	1,727,497	1,010,397	15,584	8541		
1 Kutch . . .	144,510	183,647	44,927	18,339	634	266		
2 Sabarkantha . .	197,200	256,438	108,486	42,246	1,094	528		
3 Ahmedabad . .	390,890	563,930	237,127	N.A.	1,263	N.A.		
4 Kaira . . .	414,990	532,638	244,461	179,623	1,555	1,035		

N.A.=Not available

SECTION 5

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

78. The various stages and aspects of education as revealed by official statistics will now be surveyed in brief.

For the purpose of assessing the progress of education, the State of Gujarat, which has come into existence on the bifurcation of the former Bombay State with effect from 1st May 1960, should be divided into 3 units, namely, (1) Gujarati speaking districts of the former Bombay State, (2) areas of progressive Princely States like Baroda, Bhavnagar, Gondal, Junagadh, etc., and (3) areas comprising smaller States mostly rural in character.

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF EDUCATION PRIOR TO 1947

79. At the close of the 18th century an extensive system of indigenous education existed throughout the State. The educational establishments were of two types, elementary and higher. The elementary schools were more numerous and aimed at providing education in 3 R's. The teachers were paid in kind. Some of the schools were attached to religious institutions, while some were run by teachers as a commercial proposition. At Vallabhipur near Bhavnagar, a great university at which thousands of scholars used to gather for higher education, flourished for many centuries. The town of Surat well-known for its *pathshalas* conducted by learned Pandits and a *madrasah* managed by the Bohra community. During the 19th century, the Christian missions entered the field by opening a number of schools and did valuable work in the spread of education. The British Government followed the policy of encouraging education by establishing aided schools. The progressive States of Baroda, Bhavnagar, Gondal, Junagadh, Rajkot, Porbandar and Wadhwan also did commendable work in the field of education. His Highness Sayajirao III of Baroda went to the extent of introducing compulsory primary education in his State as early as 1906. The Maharaja of

Gondal made primary education compulsory for girls. In most of the Princely States, education used to be free upto the secondary stage with a view to popularise education among the masses. But it was through private enterprise that education made its best progress in Gujarat during the last century and a half, when a number of distinguished scholars, teachers and eminent personalities contributed to the growth of education in Gujarat. Thus, by the time independence came, Gujarat had already developed a good tradition for private enterprise in the field of education.

PROGRESS AFTER INDEPENDENCE

Primary Education

80. The number of elementary schools has risen from 9,579 to 15,322 during the First Plan and to 18,000 by the end of the Second Plan. The number of pupils has likewise risen from 12.14 lakhs at the commencement of the First Plan to 21 lakhs at the end of the Second Plan. A number of new training schools has been started during the last two years of the Second Plan bringing the total of training institutions for primary teachers in the State to 64 out of which four are co-educational and 20 exclusively for women.

Basic Education

81. In Mainland Gujarat, basic education was first introduced in 1939 in 13 schools of Surat district. This paved the way for the expansion of basic education later on. In 1948 a graduate basic training centre was started in Ahmedabad. Primary schools were first transformed into craft schools as a transitional measure and then converted into full-fledged basic schools. All the schools with Standard I to VII had been converted into craft schools and all the training schools for primary teachers into basic training schools by 1954-55. In Peninsular Gujarat

Shri Nanabhai Bhatt and his colleagues have done a great deal of yeoman work to develop basic education in Saurashtra. The total number of basic schools in the State in 1958-59 was 4,435 against a total of 17,095 primary schools.

Secondary Education

82. Secondary education has undergone considerable expansion during the last decade. As against 559 secondary schools in 1950-51 there were 1,100 in 1960-61. The number of pupils during the said period has risen from 185,051 to 365,793. Establishment of multi-purpose schools, training of secondary teachers, building of hostels and other educational activities have received a fair attention during the post-Independence period.

University Education

83. Gujarat had four universities in 1960-61. A residential university was established at Baroda under the name of Maharaja Sayajirao University in 1949. Teaching-cum-affiliating University of Gujarat came into being in 1950. Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth has also been established at Vallabh Vidyanagar near Anand. Gujarat Vidyapeeth established by Mahatma Gandhi in the year 1920 is one of the most important universities in the State. A few institutions are also affiliated to the S.N.D.T. University, Bombay.

84. Statement VII.14 at page 144 gives the number of colleges, students and candidates who appeared and passed the examinations during the decade 1950-51 to 1960-61.

It is apparent from these statistics that the number of colleges has increased from 46 in 1950-51 to 125 in 1960-61. The number of students admitted in the colleges during the same period has increased nearly sevenfold from 8,529 to 58,079. 329 students passed degree examinations and 32 obtained post-graduate degrees in 1950-51. The corresponding numbers from the different universities of Gujarat have risen to 6,642 and 818 in 1960-61. The progress made after 1955-56 is very rapid, particularly in 1958-59. Achievements in the field of higher education in the recent years are noteworthy indeed.

85. Statement VII.15 that appears on page 144 gives the types of colleges situated in the State affiliated to different universities, number of students admitted, and results of examinations for the year 1960-61.

Gujarat has 46 arts colleges, 30 science colleges, 15 commerce colleges, 5 engineering, 3 medical and 2 Ayurvedic colleges. Some of the arts colleges are combined with science, law and commerce.

Technical Education

86. A separate Directorate of Technical Education has been created in the State to supervise the institutions imparting engineering, technical and industrial education. There is a State Council of Technical Education to advise Government and make recommendations regarding (i) courses and standards of instructions, (ii) inspection, conditions of recognition and grant-in-aid, (iii) opening of new technical institutions, (iv) appointment of boards of studies for various branches of technology and engineering, (v) arrangement of examination and awards of diploma and certificates, and (vi) preparation of text books in regional language.

COLLEGES OF ENGINEERING

87. At the end of the Second Five Year Plan, there were 4 engineering colleges with a total admission capacity of 950 students. Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional College of Engineering and Technology has been started at Surat from 1961. The total intake capacity in 5 engineering colleges is 1,360.

POLYTECHNICS

88. At the end of the Second Five Year Plan, there were 11 polytechnics in the State, with a total admission capacity of 1,475 students. They cater for diploma courses. A non-Government polytechnic has also been started in Adipur in Kutch district for diploma courses in civil engineering. Part-time diploma courses in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering have also been started at Ahmedabad with an intake capacity of 100 students. A polytechnic for girls started in Ahmedabad functions in the premises of R.C. Technical Institute.

STATEMENT VII.14
Progress of university education between 1950-51 and 1960-61

Year	No. of affiliated colleges	No. of students who appeared at the examination					No. of students who passed the examination				
		No. of students admitted	First year (Previous preparatory)	Second year (Inter)	Third year (Junior)	Degree examination	Post-graduate degree	First year (previous preparatory)	Second year (Inter)	Third year (Junior)	Post-graduate degree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1950-51	46	8,529	1,260	4,356	524	N.A.	N.A.	612	2,420	363	329
1951-52	49	12,770	2,253	5,838	1,099	2,573	197	1,242	3,026	741	32
1952-53	49	13,317	660	5,740	805	2,270	149	1,118	3,332	608	122
1953-54	51	16,403	1,757	6,902	991	3,670	316	1,219	3,972	740	133
1954-55	63	16,134	1,719	7,743	1,072	4,224	347	1,102	4,791	730	199
1955-56	70	18,161	890	7,714	755	3,574	297	463	4,222	534	229
1956-57	70	21,892	972	9,377	758	3,873	373	680	5,480	555	217
1957-58	78	23,478	4,853	5,993	997	5,339	470	3,411	3,868	805	258
1958-59	86	46,802	19,893	14,202	3,591	7,094	759	9,329	8,451	2,621	488
1959-60	107	53,472	12,502	16,200	3,631	9,023	914	12,128	9,343	2,575	619
1960-61	125	58,079	23,871	18,450	4,220	9,596	1,177	12,365	10,401	2,814	818

N.A.=Not available

NOTE: Arts and Science, Arts and Commerce, Arts and Law, Arts and Education Sections of the same institution are treated as separate colleges.

Source: Annual Reports and Statements of Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Gujarat University, M.S. University and Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth.

STATEMENT VII.15
Number and type of colleges, number of students admitted and results of examinations in 1960-61

Type	No.	No. of students who appeared at the examination					No. of students who passed the examination				
		No. of students admitted	Preparatory/First year	Second year (Inter)	Third year (Junior)	Degree examination	Post-graduate degree	Preparatory/First year	Second year (Inter)	Third year (Junior)	Post-graduate degree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Arts	46	27,417	12,051	8,543	520	4,580	590	5,843	4,375	411	421
Science	30	14,112	6,795	3,877	1,460	1,471	321	4,018	2,675	1,062	240
Law	7	1,374	56	736	617	388	9	37	309	..	4
Commerce	15	7,853	3,124	3,058	738	1,576	117	1,294	1,665	313	64
Engineering	5	3,915	1,298	1,276	738	883	29	746	788	427	23
Medicine	3	835	190	187	275	67	82	146	113	125	41
Agriculture	2	692	224	263	159	67	5	179	185	126	5
Veterinary and Dairying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	6	367	..	..	29	35	18	..	..	22	..
Others (Diploma holders)	8	1,173	..	401	331	201	..	..	221	197	14
Pharmacy	1	239	..	76	72	395	..	66	55	325	..
Ayurvedic	2	102	48	33	19	..	..	36	15	61	6
Total	125	58,079	23,871	18,450	4,220	9,596	1,177	12,365	10,401	2,814	818

SECTION 6

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT IN URBAN AREAS

89. Part A of Table B-VIII gives persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only. This table has been prepared for the first time in 1961 and throws light on educated unemployment in different age-groups. Out of a total of 16,011 males seeking employment for the first time, 7,539 males aged 15-19 and 5,288 males aged 20-24 are seeking employment for the first time. Of the two sexes females seeking employment either for the first time or second time number much less than males as will be seen from the fact that as against 44,612 males unemployed in towns, there are only 920 females who are seeking employment either for the first time or second time. These figures reveal the most salient feature of the social and economic structure wherein maintenance of the family is the sole responsibility of males. Females on the other hand are for the most part economically dependent and, therefore, those in search of jobs are disproportionately low. Another important aspect of unemployment is the proportionately greater strength of illiterate, literate without educational level and of those who have passed primary or junior basic standards inclusive of non-matriculates who account for 40,944 or 89.92 per cent out of a total number of 45,532 persons returned unemployed in the urban areas of the State.

90. The overall picture of unemployment among different levels of education in respect of those seeking employment either for the first time or for the second time can be had from the Statement VII.16 on the reverse, which shows the distribution of unemployed aged 15 and above by sex, age and educational levels in urban areas.

UNEMPLOYED FOR THE FIRST TIME

91. The table on page 146 gives the

percentage distribution of persons seeking employment for the first time in urban areas.

Among those seeking employment for the first time 3,380 males and 45 females are illiterate. Their distribution in the different age-groups shows that so far as illiterate males aged 15 and above are concerned more than three-fourths fall in the age-group 15-24. But the relatively greater unemployment in case of females of these ages who are illiterate is distributed between the ages of 15-24 on the one hand (40 per cent) and ages 35 and over on the other, which account for 48.89 per cent of such unemployed. These statistics reveal an important aspect of the social life in the State wherein females aged 35 and over have to go out in search of employment even though illiterate. Such cases obviously cover those among the illiterate females who are deprived of the shelter and support of the head of the household and have, therefore, to go out in search of employment to earn a living for themselves and their family. Males who are literate but have not acquired any educational level are on the look out of employment when they are aged 15-24, when 79 per cent of the males unemployed with this educational level are in search of employment for the first time. Females are distributed between all the broad age-groups from 15 to 34, the highest percentage being accounted for by those aged 30-34 years (30.77 per cent). These figures reveal another aspect of urban unemployment among women which goes to show that while illiterate women are forced to seek employment after they are 35, those who are literate start thinking of being employed at ages prior to 35. Males who have passed primary or junior basic level of education account for 82 per cent of the unemployed as against 78 per cent of the females aged 15-24. Similar trend is also noticeable in case of those who have passed matriculation or higher secondary standards, there being a

STATEMENT VII.16

Persons aged 15 and above seeking employment for the first time classified by sex, educational level and broad age-groups (each age-group being expressed as percentage to all age-groups taken together), 1961

Age-group	Persons seeking employment for the first time									
	Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19	53.76	22.22	47.99	23.08	49.66	48.28	31.57	45.21	0	0
20-24	22.46	17.78	30.69	15.38	31.90	29.31	54.52	45.21	62.50	0
25-29	10.06	2.22	9.25	23.08	9.00	11.21	8.85	8.22	25.00	0
30-34	3.45	8.89	5.31	30.77	4.52	6.03	2.64	0.68	6.25	0
35+	10.27	48.89	6.76	7.69	4.92	4.31	2.42	0.68	6.25	100.00
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0.86	0	0	0	0

Age-group	Persons seeking employment for the first time									
	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total	100.00	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	100.00	100.00	0	0
15-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	50.00	0	52.20	68.75	50.00	0	28.57	100.00	0	0
25-29	50.00	0	33.96	31.25	40.00	0	35.71	0	0	0
30-34	0	0	8.81	0	10.00	0	28.57	0	0	0
35+	0	0	5.03	0	0	0	7.15	0	0	0
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Age-group	Persons seeking employment for the first time							
	Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Total	0	0	100.00	0	0	0	100.00	100.00
15-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.67	0
20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	37.78	75.00
25-29	0	0	50.00	0	0	0	37.78	25.00
30-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.56	0
35+	0	0	50.00	0	0	0	2.21	0
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

relatively greater proportion of unemployed seeking employment for the first time at ages 20-24. In case of females with this educational level, ages 15-19 as well as 20-24 each claim 45.21 per cent of the unemployed in this standard of education. These figures go to show that both males and females living in towns go out in search of employment for the first time either immediately they pass the matriculation standard or subsequent standards before graduation, there being comparatively less proportions of both the sexes unemployed at ages 25 and over. So far as technical diplomas are concerned, it is the males who are material in this kind of unemployment and account for 62.50 per cent unemployed in ages 20-24 and 25 per cent at ages 25-29. It is also important to note that in this standard as well as in case of non-technical diploma not equal to degree as well as in case of other university degrees that follow, there is hardly any person seeking employment for the first time at ages 15-19. Search for employment commences immediately after a diploma or degree, either technical or non-technical is taken. The greater part of unemployment is confined to ages 20-24, which is relatively less at ages 25-29, in case of either sex. In case of medicine, the proportion of unemployed males is the highest (35.71 per cent) for the age-group 25-29 and is equally distributed between the ages 20-24 as well as 30 to 34 at the rate of 28.57 per cent each in case of males. But females with this degree and seeking employment for the first time are all concentrated in the age-group 20-24, which goes to show that women having degree in medicine are usually anxious to seek job after they complete their studies, but once they enter family life their search for employment disappears. Any significant unemployment among diploma and degree holders is confined to ordinary university degrees or post-graduate degrees other than technical degrees. The numbers of those unemployed in case of persons having technical degrees are, however, insignificant owing to the dearth of technical personnel whose demand in recent times is far greater than number available for recruitment in the various sectors of industry. Degrees in agriculture, veterinary

and dairying being qualifications in demand in rural areas, no such person has been returned as unemployed and seeking employment for the first time in urban areas.

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT IN RURAL AREAS

92. Unemployment in rural areas accounts for 17,876 males and 450 females, showing that females who are for the most part engaged in domestic work and agricultural pursuits do not present any problem of unemployment. Further, in rural areas another important phase of unemployment, namely underemployment, cannot possibly be taken into account as employment being seasonal in character, those who do not have any work for part of the year are not either conscious or willing to acknowledge that they are unemployed or underemployed. This phase of unemployment in rural areas though quite significant and important as having a large amount of surplus man-power cannot be assessed by the census. The statistics shown in the table given at page 148 further reveal that in the countryside the quantum of unemployment is the greatest for those who have passed primary or junior basic examination as such persons can neither work in agriculture nor can they find employment in non-agricultural occupations for which they must invariably go to urban areas. For, it is the peculiarity of education in rural areas that those who acquire some level of education are constrained to undertake jobs involving manual labour that agriculture entails and prefer to enter clerical jobs which are available only in towns.

93. Another observation that the statistics yield is that there is comparatively greater rural unemployment among males in Mainland Gujarat (77.17 per cent) than in Peninsular Gujarat (22.83 per cent). In Saurashtra region, Kutch is the only district which accounts for 5 per cent of the total male unemployed in the rural areas of the State, a percentage which rises as high as 24.45 for Surat and is also appreciable in the villages of Kaira district (12.63 per cent). There is also a number of districts like Mehsana, Ahmedabad, the Panchmahals and Baroda, where the percentage of males to total unemployed

STATEMENT VII.17

Distribution of rural unemployed among districts classified by educational levels, 1961

State/District 1	Total unemployed				Illiterate			
	Males 2	Females 3	Percentage to total males 4	Percentage to total females 5	Males 6	Females 7	Percentage to total males 8	Percentage to total females 9
GUJARAT	17,876	450	100.00	100.00	3,902	306	100.00	100.00
1 Jamnagar .	387	5	2.17	1.11	133	3	3.41	0.98
2 Rajkot .	563	11	3.15	2.45	108	8	2.77	2.61
3 Surendranagar	460	23	2.57	5.11	171	20	4.38	6.54
4 Bhavnagar .	666	14	3.73	3.11	219	12	5.61	3.92
5 Amreli .	397	1	2.22	0.22	86	1	2.21	0.33
6 Junagadh .	696	10	3.89	2.22	176	8	4.51	2.61
7 Kutch .	912	37	5.10	8.22	267	26	6.84	8.50
8 Banaskantha .	779	25	4.36	5.56	282	24	7.23	7.84
9 Sabarkantha .	715	17	4.00	3.78	163	12	4.18	3.92
10 Mehsana .	1,659	33	9.28	7.33	345	26	8.84	8.50
11 Ahmedabad .	1,337	41	7.48	9.11	392	34	10.05	11.11
12 Kaira .	2,258	81	12.63	18.00	439	58	11.25	19.96
13 Panchmahals	1,003	29	5.61	6.44	208	20	5.33	6.54
14 Baroda .	1,062	34	5.94	7.56	237	17	6.07	5.55
15 Broach .	600	37	3.36	8.22	104	17	2.66	5.55
16 Surat .	4,371	52	24.45	11.56	570	20	14.61	6.54
17 Dangs .	11	..	0.06	0	2	..	0.05	0

State/District 1	Literate (without educational level)				Primary or Junior Basic				Matriculation and above			
	Males 10	Females 11	Percent- age to total males 12	Percent- age to total females 13	Males 14	Females 15	Percent- age to total males 16	Percent- age to total females 17	Males 18	Females 19	Percent- age to total males 20	Percent- age to total females 21
GUJARAT	2,875	22	100.00	100.00	9,173	89	100.00	100.00	1,926	33	100.00	100.00
1 Jamnagar	109	..	3.79	0	136	2	1.48	2.25	9	..	0.47	0
2 Rajkot	44	..	1.53	0	375	2	4.09	2.25	36	1	1.87	3.03
3 Surendranagar	86	..	2.99	0	184	2	2.01	2.25	19	1	0.99	3.03
4 Bhavnagar	114	..	3.96	0	302	2	3.29	2.25	31	..	1.61	0
5 Amreli	52	..	1.81	0	239	..	2.60	0	20	..	1.04	0
6 Junagadh	85	..	2.96	0	402	2	4.38	2.25	33	..	1.71	0
7 Kutch	288	8	10.02	36.36	339	3	3.70	3.36	18	..	0.93	0
8 Banaskantha	198	..	6.89	0	261	1	2.85	1.12	38	..	1.97	0
9 Sabarkantha	154	..	5.36	0	306	3	3.34	3.36	92	2	4.78	6.06
10 Mehsana	411	3	14.29	13.63	557	3	6.07	3.36	346	1	17.96	3.03
11 Ahmedabad	401	1	13.95	4.55	437	5	4.76	5.62	107	1	5.56	3.03
12 Kaira	348	5	12.10	22.73	1,107	12	12.07	13.49	364	6	18.90	18.18
13 Panchmahals	65	..	2.26	0	665	7	7.25	7.87	65	2	3.37	6.06
14 Baroda	234	1	8.14	4.55	478	14	5.21	15.73	113	2	5.87	6.06
15 Broach	33	2	1.15	9.09	349	12	3.80	13.49	114	6	5.92	18.18
16 Surat	253	2	8.80	9.09	3,029	19	33.02	21.35	519	11	26.95	33.34
17 Dangs	..	..	0	0	7	..	0.08	0	2	..	0.10	0

exceeds 5. This disparity in the ranks of the unemployed is reflected very nearly to the same extent as that in the general population of the rural unemployed. Surat district has the largest percentage of the total unemployed among male illiterates (14.61), accompanied by Kaira (11.25) and Ahmedabad (10.05). But among the literates without educational level it is the districts like Mehsana (14.29 per cent), Ahmedabad (13.95 per cent) and Kaira (12.10 per cent) which lead

in the matter of male unemployment. But Surat again appears to be at a disadvantage in having 33.02 per cent of those living in rural areas who have passed primary or junior basic and 26.95 per cent of the matriculates unemployed, followed at some distance by Kaira, which account for 12.07 and 18.90 per cent respectively. Mehsana also has 17.96 per cent unemployed among the total of this qualification who are out of job in the State as a whole.

STATEMENT VII.18

Percentage of rural unemployed aged 15 and above to total rural population aged 15 and above by educational levels, 1961

State/District 1	Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	Males 2	Females 3	Males 4	Females 5	Males 6	Females 7	Males 8	Females 9
GUJARAT	0.15	0.01	0.44	0.01	0.85	0.03	3.48	0.68
1 Jamnagar .	0.14	N	0.40	0	0.69	0.04	1.12	0
2 Rajkot .	0.09	N	0.26	0	0.61	0.01	2.69	0.94
3 Surendranagar	0.19	0.02	0.43	0	0.79	0.04	2.42	1.69
4 Bhavnagar .	0.16	0.01	0.38	0	0.61	0.02	2.28	0
5 Amreli .	0.11	N	0.23	0	0.56	0	2.80	0
6 Junagadh .	0.11	N	0.33	0	0.69	0.02	1.99	0
7 Kutch .	0.27	0.02	1.05	0.06	1.70	0.03	1.62	0
8 Banaskantha .	0.13	0.01	0.62	0	1.62	0.04	2.29	0
9 Sabarkantha .	0.11	0.01	0.37	0	0.70	0.04	3.16	2.11
10 Mehsana .	0.18	0.01	0.40	0.01	0.60	0.01	5.41	0.48
11 Ahmedabad .	0.29	0.02	0.58	0.01	1.02	0.04	3.00	0.36
12 Kaira .	0.19	0.02	0.43	0.02	0.69	0.02	3.55	0.61
13 Panchmahals	0.07	0.01	0.21	0	0.97	0.07	2.65	0.88
14 Baroda .	0.14	0.01	0.33	N	0.53	0.05	2.28	0.55
15 Broach .	0.10	0.01	0.17	0.04	0.38	0.04	3.53	2.51
16 Surat .	0.20	N	0.58	0.01	1.58	0.02	4.37	0.65
17 Dangs .	0.01	0	0	0	0.27	0	0.58	0

N=Negligible

94. Examining the figures of rural unemployed aged 15 and over to total rural population of these ages, given in the above table, it is found that unemployment is of some consequence only in so far as matriculation and above are concerned. This educational level has 3.48 per cent of its males unemployed at ages 15 and above. While all the districts of Saurashtra fall below this average, the districts which exceed it in Mainland Gujarat are Mehsana (5.41 per cent), Surat

(4.37 per cent), Kaira (3.55 per cent) and Broach (3.53 per cent). These percentages appear to be more or less directly correlated to the extent of general literacy that obtains in the different districts of the State. While examining the figures of rural unemployed by taluka, there are noticeable variations, which appear to be due to a variety of factors like inclusion of large urban tracts, extent of literacy, backwardness or otherwise of agriculture, etc.

STATEMENT VII.19-contd.

Industrial Category 1	Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	18	19	20	21	22	23
All Categories	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0
I As Cultivator	0.04	0	2.65	0	0	0
II As Agricultural labourer	0	0	0.33	0	0	0
III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	0.11	0	2.32	0	1.64	0
IV At Household Industry	0.04	0	0	0	0	0
V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	1.94	0.31	7.29	0	3.28	0
VI In Construction	0	0	0.33	0	0	0
VII In Trade and Commerce	1.43	0	2.65	0	0	0
VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications	2.05	0.62	0.99	0	0	0
IX In Other Services	94.39	99.07	83.44	100.00	95.08	0

Industrial Category 1	Technology		Teaching		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	24	25	26	27	28	29
All Categories	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
I As Cultivator	0	0	0.13	0	0.27	0
II As Agricultural labourer	0	0	0	0	0	0
III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	0.32	0	0	0	0.45	0
IV At Household Industry	0	0	0	0	0.08	0
V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	76.68	0	1.81	0.34	27.10	4.37
VI In Construction	0	0	0	0	0.75	0.49
VII In Trade and Commerce	6.39	100.00	1.03	0.17	12.30	3.88
VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications	0	0	0.13	0.17	3.23	1.94
IX In Other Services	16.61	0	96.90	99.32	55.82	89.32

In every 100 persons who are returned illiterate in the towns of Gujarat, the two most important categories which absorb illiterate male workers are (i) manufacturing other than household industry (29.12 per cent) and (ii) other services (27.44 per cent) which are followed at a distance by cultivation (11.46 per cent). The industrial categories which are important in case of illiterate female workers in urban

areas are (i) other services (33.69 per cent), cultivation (20.62 per cent), household industry (16.30 per cent) and manufacturing other than household industry (11.09 per cent). Coming to the next educational level, relating to literates without educational level, majority of male workers in this category are employed in manufacturing industries other than household industry (38.24 per cent), followed by other services

SECTION 7
LITERACY AMONG URBAN WORKERS

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS BY attainment by industrial category in urban
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL areas.
95. The following table gives educational

STATEMENT VII.19

Percentage distribution of males and females by educational level by nine industrial categories, 1961

Industrial Category 1	Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Categories	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
I As Cultivator	11.46	20.62	4.64	16.95	4.51	12.35	1.09	0.19
II As Agricultural labourer	3.84	6.73	0.74	1.51	0.49	1.37	0.02	0
III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	2.60	1.70	0.70	0.67	0.55	0.39	0.27	0.14
IV At Household Industry	6.03	16.30	4.13	25.16	4.85	23.59	0.52	1.01
V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	29.12	11.09	38.24	10.79	31.91	6.42	14.30	2.50
VI In Construction	3.09	2.49	2.53	1.28	2.11	0.54	1.42	0.33
VII In Trade and Commerce	8.80	6.31	18.90	5.45	24.40	3.51	21.46	1.44
VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications	7.62	1.07	8.04	0.52	7.58	0.39	15.20	3.93
IX In Other Services	27.44	33.69	22.08	37.67	23.60	51.44	45.72	90.37

Industrial Category 1	Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
All Categories	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
I As Cultivator	0.26	0	0.99	0	0.51	0.06	0.17	0
II As Agricultural labourer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	0.46	0	0.25	0	0.28	0	0.88	0
IV At Household Industry	0.23	0.72	0.25	0	0.13	0.31	0.08	0
V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	28.06	0.36	5.46	1.69	11.26	3.87	17.61	0
VI In Construction	6.29	0	1.73	0	0.60	0.25	13.09	0
VII In Trade and Commerce	3.40	0	8.19	0	16.53	4.75	2.55	0
VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications	5.78	2.16	3.97	1.69	5.93	4.06	5.35	0
IX In Other Services	55.52	96.76	79.16	96.62	64.76	86.70	60.27	100.00

(22.08 per cent) and trade and commerce (18.90 per cent). In case of urban female literate without educational level, the most important group is other services which account for 37.67 per cent and household industry 25.16 per cent. Among urban males who have passed primary or junior basic but have not passed matriculation examination, relatively larger proportions of workers are employed in manufacturing other than household industry (31.91 per cent) followed by trade and commerce (24.40 per cent) and other services (23.60) per cent where mere literacy is of no avail and some significant standard of education is required for being employed in these jobs. The most representative groups, however, which attract females of this educational level are other services (51.44 per cent) and household industry (23.59 per cent). For matriculated male workers quite a large variety of industrial categories is open for employment, as seen from their distribution in other services (45.72 per cent), trade and commerce (21.46 per cent), transport, storage and communications (15.20 per cent) and manufacturing other than household industry (14.30 per cent). But the industrial category which is the most important for the employment of males is other services which accounts for 90.37 per cent of the workers in all the industrial categories combined. While technical diploma holders among males are for the most part employed in other services (55.52 per cent) and manufacturing industries other than household industry (28.06 per cent), woman workers are employed only in 'other services' which account for 96.76 per cent of the total female workers of all industrial categories. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree accounts for 79.16 per cent of males and 96.62 per cent of females in other services. Among university degree holders most of the males (64.76 per cent) and females (86.70 per cent) are working in other services, but males also claim a fair share of employment in trade and commerce (16.53 per cent) and in manufacturing other than household industry (11.26 per cent). Those holding engineering degrees among males are employed for the most part in other services (60.27 per cent), in manufacturing other than household industry (17.61 per cent) and in construction (13.09 per cent), but females with engineering degrees are all employed in other

services only. As is to be expected, those holding degrees in medicine, agriculture, veterinary and dairying are mostly employed in other services, wherein both the sexes claim 83.44 to 100 per cent. While most of the males holding degree in technology are employed mostly in manufacturing (76.68 per cent), some in other services (16.61 per cent) and a few in trade and commerce (6.39 per cent), females are all engaged in trade and commerce. Holders of degree in teaching are all engaged in other services (96.90 per cent males and 99.32 per cent females). Among others who include such educational degrees as B.A. or B. Sc., M.A. or M.Sc. or higher degrees like Ph.D., etc., in science subjects like physics, mathematics, chemistry, agriculture, geology, geophysics, geography, etc., males account for 55.82 per cent in other services, 27.10 per cent in manufacturing other than household industry and 12.30 per cent in trade and commerce, all of which are mainly urban occupations, whereas females account for as many as 89.32 per cent in other services.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

96. Occupation which means the work a person does as distinguished from the industry in which he is employed will now be examined with reference to different educational levels and main occupational divisions. It must also be clarified at the outset that Occupational Division 4 does not include cultivation and agricultural labour which assume importance in rural areas only. Statement VII.20 at the end of the Section which gives the relevant statistics will prove useful in studying this aspect of urban literacy correlated to occupation.

In every 100 males illiterate at work other than cultivation in urban areas, the most representative occupations which employ persons of both the sexes are Occupational Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified, wherein 52.49 per cent of males and 61.83 per cent of females are at work. Another division which is important is Service, Sport and Recreation Workers wherein 13.44 per cent of males and 17.92 per cent females are occupied. Occupational Division 7-8 is also equally important for literates without educational level, and accounts for

52.49 per cent of males and 53.95 per cent of females. This educational level has some significance in case of males working as sales workers, who constitute 18.12 per cent as against 17.20 per cent of females working in service, sport and recreation. The occupational divisions which claim most of those who have passed primary or junior basic and also include non-matriculいたes are (i) Occupational Division 7-8 which offers employment to 44.26 per cent of males and (ii) Division 0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers which account for 40.81 per cent of females. Other categories which are important for male workers are Occupational Division 3—Sales Workers 23.25 per cent as against Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified who account for 39.82 per cent of females of this educational level. The picture is somewhat different in case of both the sexes who have passed matriculation or higher secondary, a level which accounts for 71.29 per cent of female workers in Professional, Technical and Related Workers and 19.50 per cent as Clerical and Related Workers in contrast to males who are for the most part distributed into Clerical and Related Workers (43.10 per cent), Sales Workers (15.99 per cent), Professional, Technical and Related Workers (13.65 per cent) and Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified (11.26 per cent). Thus educated males have a greater choice of profession which is not open to females, whose sphere of employment is obviously limited. Among technical diploma holders not equal to degree, both the sexes find relatively greater employment as Professional, Technical and Related Workers, 53.46 per cent for males and 94.24 per cent for females, though males have relatively greater avenues of employment in this occupation. The distribution of non-technical diploma holders follows more or less the same pattern for both the sexes with a little variation in case of males 24.56 per cent of whom work as Clerical and Related Workers and 13.03 per cent as Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers as against 86.44 per cent of females as Professional, Technical and Related Workers whose quota of males is reduced to 49.62 per cent because of the choice of

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employment they have in other occupations. Among holders of university degree which includes post-graduate qualifications as well, the most important occupational divisions for both the sexes are 0 and 2 which account for 34.40 per cent of males and 63.94 per cent of females and 35.70 per cent of males as Clerical and Related Workers as against 25.30 per cent of females. Two more occupational divisions which are open to males more than females are Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers (13.90 per cent) and Division 3—Sales Workers (7.80 per cent). Engineering degree claims 82.36 per cent as Professional, Technical and Related Workers and 12.95 per cent as Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers as against all the females who are employed as Professional, Technical and Related Workers. Other technical degrees like medicine, veterinary, dairying as well as teaching have most of their holders working as Professional, Technical and Related Workers, whose percentage varies from 80 to 98.44 and is practically in all cases over 90 per cent of either sex holding these qualifications. In case of agriculture, the position is somewhat different. Males holding degree in agriculture are found working in such diverse occupations as Professional, Technical and Related Workers (29.35 per cent), Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers (37.54 per cent), Clerical and Related Workers (24.23 per cent), Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers (6.49 per cent) and Sales Workers (2.39 per cent). This distribution shows that those who have taken degree in agriculture do not necessarily take up cultivation as their profession as their immediate concern is employment for bread. They, therefore, get into that job which is readily available. This is but natural in an economy where education is not an end in itself, but a means to an end—a means of earning livelihood. Similar trends are also observed among those holding other technical degrees as will be seen from the distribution of males into Occupational Divisions 0, 1, 2, 3 and 7-8. But females holding other technical degrees are mostly employed in Occupational Division 0 as Professional, Technical and Related Workers (82.52 per cent) and as Clerical and Related Workers (11.17 per cent).

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

97. Unemployment among the illiterate is relatively greater than that among literate without educational level. But taken as a whole among the illiterate as well as among those with educational level below matriculation or higher secondary it is far greater than among those with other educational qualifications. Technical degree and diploma holders show much lesser unemployment than others, as its extent is relatively greater among those holding non-technical university degrees or post-graduate degrees. Social factors also enter into determining the relative proportion of unemployed among both the sexes. The strength of males who are unemployed in towns is disproportionately higher and that among females is relatively insignificant. For, circumstances which impel either sex to go out in search of jobs are different. While the males have to shoulder the responsibility of maintaining the members of their families, females seek employment either with a view to be economically independent or supplement the family income to relieve economic stress in the household. Unemployment in towns is relatively greater in younger ages than in the older, though every age-group from 15 onwards shows a sizable proportion of unemployed among males at different ages. Another significant feature of unemployment is to push off the age at which employment is sought. It is comparatively low, 15-19 years in case of the illiterate, which rises with every advance in literacy till it reaches the age-group 25-39 in case of technical education which takes long to be completed. Further, technical qualifications have shown comparatively smaller proportions of unemployed as their absorption into suitable occupation is not difficult and the period of waiting is comparatively much less. The strength of those seeking employment for the first time is much less than that of those who would need it for the second time. But their proportions are greater among the illiterates and lower levels of education than among the educated who number less than those seeking employment for

the first time. Thus there seems to be an unmistakable tendency on the part of the illiterate and the lesser educated to be weeded out and thrown out of employment because of the lack of educational qualifications, inexperience and inefficiency.

98. In urban areas it is non-agricultural pursuits rather than agricultural which offer relatively greater employment both to the illiterate as well as to the literate and educated. There are certain educational qualifications, however, which are in greater demand than others. By their very nature, the illiterate as well as those who are literate without educational levels mostly find themselves employed in manufacturing industries and other services. But persons with some educational level as primary or junior basic which would also include non-matriculates have a further opening for being employed in trade and commerce which extends to transport, storage and communications in case of those who have passed matriculation or higher secondary. Technical degree or diploma holders are for the most part employed in other services with a fair proportion in manufacturing, trade and commerce, but those having degrees in technology have greater scope for employment in manufacturing other than household industries.

99. So far as occupations are concerned as distinguished from industry, majority of those who are not matriculate or illiterate and literate without educational level work as craftsmen, production process workers, etc., whereas matriculates are mostly employed in clerical and related jobs as well as sales workers. Non-technical as well as technical diploma or degree holders in engineering, medicine, veterinary, dairying and teaching, as well as others primarily work as professional, technical and related workers. But those with degree in agriculture as well as those possessing technical degrees or non-technical university degrees are distributed in addition to profession and technical jobs in administrative, executive and clerical jobs, though some of the agriculture degree holders do work as farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers.

STATEMENT VII.20

Educational attainment by occupational division in urban areas, each occupational division being expressed as percentage to all occupational divisions, 1961

Occupational Division		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
All Divisions									
Division 0	Professional, Technical and Related Workers	1.16	1.02	2.50	14.30	4.30	40.81	13.65	71.29
1	Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	2.25	0.41	2.78	0.65	3.04	0.79	6.13	1.97
2	Clerical and Related Workers	6.50	1.20	6.37	2.70	9.91	2.66	43.10	19.50
3	Sales Workers	9.82	7.89	18.12	6.23	23.25	3.63	15.99	0.90
4	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers	6.22	8.59	1.10	4.57	0.73	2.30	0.18	0.02
5	Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	0.58	0.34	0.14	0.07	0.11	0.03	0.05	0
6	Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations	7.49	0.79	6.42	0.32	5.53	0.20	6.50	2.16
7-8	Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified	52.49	61.83	52.49	53.95	44.26	39.82	11.26	3.63
9	Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	13.44	17.92	10.06	17.20	8.84	9.74	3.10	0.49
X	Workers not classifiable by Occupation	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.04

Occupational Division		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
All Divisions									
Division 0	Professional, Technical and Related Workers	53.46	94.24	49.62	86.44	34.40	63.94	82.36	100.00
1	Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	9.23	0	13.03	3.40	13.90	3.68	12.95	0
2	Clerical and Related Workers	12.85	1.44	24.56	3.40	35.70	25.30	0	0
3	Sales Workers	2.53	0	4.26	0	7.80	2.31	1.59	0
4	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers	0.18	0	0.50	0	0.10	0	0	0
5	Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations	3.41	0	1.76	1.69	2.44	2.11	1.84	0
7-8	Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified	17.27	3.24	4.76	1.69	3.89	1.94	1.26	0
9	Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	0.96	1.08	1.51	1.69	1.67	0.61	0	0
X	Workers not classifiable by Occupation	0.08	0	0	1.69	0.10	0.11	0	0

STATEMENT VII.20-contd.

Occupational Division 1	Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	18	19	20	21	22	23
All Divisions	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0
Division 0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers	96.48	98.44	29.35	20.00	80.33	0
1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	2.90	1.56	37.54	0	18.03	0
2 Clerical and Related Workers	0	0	24.23	80.00	0	0
3 Sales Workers	0.62	0	2.39	0	0	0
4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers	0	0	6.49	0	1.64	0
5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0
7-8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	0	0	0	0	0	0
X Workers not classifiable by Occupation	0	0	0	0	0	0

Occupational Division 1	Technology		Teaching		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	24	25	26	27	28	29
All Divisions	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Division 0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers	45.37	0	93.59	97.26	42.29	82.52
1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	9.58	0	6.34	2.74	13.48	1.94
2 Clerical and Related Workers	0	0	0	0	21.06	11.17
3 Sales Workers	5.43	100.00	0	0	8.21	2.43
4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers	0	0	0	0	0.47	0
5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	0	0	0	0	0.08	0
6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations	0	0	0	0	2.03	0.97
7-8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified	39.62	0	0	0	10.54	0.97
9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	0	0	0	0	1.81	0
X Workers not classifiable by Occupation	0	0	0.07	0	0.03	0

SECTION 8

LITERACY AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

A—LITERACY AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES distribution of Scheduled Castes by educational level.
100. The following table gives the percentage level.

STATEMENT VII.21

Percentage distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by sex and educational level in rural and urban areas separately, 1961

Educational level 1	Persons			Males			Females		
	General population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	General population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	General population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RURAL									
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Illiterate	75.91	80.24	88.68	65.49	69.87	81.47	86.81	90.66	96.10
2 Literate (without educational level)	9.17	8.77	3.95	13.04	13.36	6.59	5.11	4.17	1.24
3 Primary or Junior Basic	14.53	10.85	7.34	20.76	16.51	11.88	8.02	5.16	2.66
4 Matriculation and above	0.39	0.14	0.03	0.71	0.26	0.06	0.06	0.01	N
URBAN									
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Illiterate	51.23	69.17	81.20	40.40	55.12	71.34	63.31	84.77	92.20
2 Literate (without educational level)	11.49	11.09	5.28	13.87	16.01	8.11	8.83	5.63	2.12
3 Primary or Junior Basic	32.71	18.87	13.28	38.50	27.33	20.13	26.25	9.48	5.64
4 Matriculation or Higher Secondary	3.58	0.79	0.23	5.61	1.39	0.39	1.32	0.11	0.04
5 Technical diploma not equal to degree	0.09	0	0	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0
6 Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	0.01	0	0	0.02	0	0	0	0	0
7 University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	0.57	0.07	0.01	0.89	0.13	0.02	0.21	0.01	0
8 Technical degree or diploma equal to post-graduate degree	0.32	0.01	0	0.55	0.01	0	0.07	0	0

N=Negligible

As against 75.91 per cent who are illiterate in the rural population of the State, 80.24 per cent of the Scheduled Castes cannot read and write. In urban areas, corresponding percentages are 51.23 in the general population, and 69.17 in the population of Scheduled Castes. These figures show that illiteracy among Scheduled Castes is less in towns than in villages. This has also been noticed to be the general feature of literacy in the State as a whole. Scheduled Castes being backward and devoid of the facilities of education due to social as well as economic

causes have lesser percentage of literates without educational level as well as with primary or junior basic or matriculation and above. Higher education among the Scheduled Castes is negligible. Any education that they have either in rural or urban areas is confined to lower levels of education and is greater in case of males than females. Examining the condition of individual castes whose strength exceeds 5,000 it is noticed that there is a large variation from one caste to another as shown in the table given below.

STATEMENT VII.22

Percentage distribution of individual Scheduled Castes by educational level in rural areas only, 1961

Name of Scheduled Caste 1	Population		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	100.00	100.00	69.87	90.66	13.36	4.17	16.51	5.16	0.26	0.01
1 Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Telugu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar	100.00	100.00	65.94	89.67	15.97	5.20	17.78	5.12	0.31	0.01
2 Bhangi or Rukhi	100.00	100.00	85.65	97.92	6.59	0.82	7.74	1.25	0.02	0.01
3 Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmalli	100.00	100.00	74.83	93.73	11.43	2.80	13.68	3.47	0.06	0
4 Chamar, Nalia or Rohit	100.00	100.00	83.26	98.71	7.19	0.58	9.51	0.71	0.04	0
5 Garoda or Garo	100.00	100.00	38.89	78.34	27.41	10.86	32.85	10.79	0.85	0.01
6 Hadi	100.00	100.00	84.12	96.56	4.51	0.60	11.33	2.84	0.04	0
7 Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar	100.00	100.00	57.61	82.66	17.31	7.31	24.54	10.01	0.54	0.02
8 Meghval or Menghvar	100.00	100.00	92.38	99.34	4.60	0.26	3.00	0.40	0.02	0
9 Meghwal	100.00	100.00	85.29	98.87	7.94	0.60	6.75	0.53	0.02	0
10 Nadia or Hadi	100.00	100.00	76.28	93.77	18.25	4.85	5.47	1.38	0	0
11 Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Rawat	100.00	100.00	79.26	93.61	12.61	4.23	8.10	2.16	0.03	0
12 Turi	100.00	100.00	53.16	87.06	26.29	7.81	20.32	5.11	0.23	0.02
13 Vankar, Dhedh or Antyaj	100.00	100.00	78.48	96.84	8.35	0.91	13.10	2.25	0.07	0
14 Others	100.00	100.00	71.59	96.22	13.85	1.73	14.44	2.04	0.12	0.01
15 Unclassified	100.00	100.00	74.12	90.65	12.90	3.95	12.80	5.39	0.18	0.01

NOTE:

Scheduled Castes the individual strength of which is less than 5,000 are grouped together under 'Others'.

The spread of literacy among the various castes is seen to be distributed according to their economic condition and the occupations they pursue. Illiteracy is the least among Garoda or Garo (38.89 per cent males), Turi (53.16 per cent males), Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar (57.61 per cent males) and Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Telugu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar (65.94 per cent males) but the highest among Meghval or Menghvar (92.38 per cent males), Bhangi or Rukhi (85.65 per cent males) and others. The same position exists also as regards the different levels of education among them. The castes which relatively fare better in the matter of education are Bhambi, Chamadia, Chamar, Mochigar, etc., Garoda or Garo, Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar and Turi. Thus, those of Scheduled Castes who are engaged in such profitable occupations as tanning

and currying of hides and skins or weaving fare a little better than others in the matter of education.

UNEMPLOYED AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES

101. Unemployment among the Scheduled Castes does not appear to pose any sizable problem as those seeking employment for the first time among males number 2,653 as against 3,477 seeking employment for the second time of whom as many as 1,335 are accounted for by the district of Ahmedabad. The total unemployed among females of the Scheduled Castes is 187 only. The district of Ahmedabad also accounts for as many as 1,020 persons seeking employment for the first time. Thus, the problem causes some concern only in those districts which have large urban areas. In others the extent of unemployment as revealed by the census is not of any consequence, though it is much likely that there would be a large section of this population who would be underemployed, particularly in rural areas.

STATEMENT VII.23

Distribution of unemployed among Scheduled Castes, 1961

District 1	Total unemployed		Per cent unemployed to non-workers		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Per cent seeking employment for the first time to total non-workers		Per cent employed before but now out of employment and seeking work to total non-workers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	6,130	187	1.81	0.04	2,653	61	3,477	126	0.78	0.01	1.03	0.03
1 Jamnagar	124	1	1.01	0.01	28	1	96	0	0.23	0.01	0.78	0
2 Rajkot	211	9	1.19	0.04	96	1	115	8	0.54	N	0.65	0.04
3 Surendranagar	154	6	0.94	0.03	82	..	72	6	0.50	0	0.44	0.03
4 Bhavnagar	330	5	2.57	0.03	149	1	181	4	1.16	0.01	1.41	0.02
5 Amreli	79	3	0.77	0.02	38	..	41	3	0.37	0	0.40	0.02
6 Junagadh	202	3	1.03	0.01	129	2	73	1	0.66	0.01	0.37	N
7 Kutch	150	15	1.11	0.07	78	11	72	4	0.58	0.05	0.53	0.02
8 Banaskantha	142	4	0.65	0.02	72	2	70	2	0.33	0.01	0.32	0.01
9 Sabarkantha	133	..	0.71	0	49	..	84	0	0.26	0	0.45	0
10 Mehsana	542	14	1.38	0.03	229	7	313	7	0.58	0.02	0.80	0.01
11 Ahmedabad	2,330	55	3.77	0.07	995	25	1,335	30	1.61	0.03	2.16	0.04
12 Kaira	519	13	1.77	0.03	235	3	284	10	0.80	0.01	0.97	0.02
13 Panchmahals	156	2	1.28	0.01	79	..	77	2	0.65	0	0.63	0.01
14 Baroda	383	14	1.84	0.05	168	1	215	13	0.81	N	1.03	0.05
15 Broach	135	11	1.30	0.09	50	1	85	10	0.48	0.01	0.82	0.08
16 Surat	539	32	2.55	0.11	176	6	363	26	0.83	0.02	1.72	0.09
17 Dangs	1	..	1.41	0	..	..	1	0	0	0	1.41	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT VII.25

Percentage distribution of individual Scheduled Tribes by educational level in urban areas only, 1961

Name of Scheduled Tribe 1	Total population		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	100.00	100.00	71.34	92.20	8.11	2.12	20.13	5.64
1 Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave	100.00	100.00	74.15	94.34	9.09	1.80	16.25	3.83
2 Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi	100.00	100.00	68.36	91.19	9.86	3.36	21.24	5.45
3 Dhodia	100.00	100.00	58.84	86.13	9.59	3.58	30.76	10.24
4 Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati	100.00	100.00	4.28	93.45	7.19	1.67	18.40	4.88
5 Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	100.00	100.00	74.29	93.23	6.00	1.31	19.46	5.46
6 Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholimvala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka	100.00	100.00	76.31	94.87	6.88	1.40	16.65	3.73
7 Others	100.00	100.00	71.10	90.80	7.06	2.25	21.31	6.78

Name of Scheduled Tribe 1	Matriculation or higher secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	0.39	0.04	0.01	0	N	0	0.02	0	0	0
1 Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave	0.47	0.03	N	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0
2 Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi	0.54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Dhodia	0.77	0.05	0.01	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	0
4 Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati	0.12	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0
5 Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0.07	0	0	0
6 Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholimvala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka	0.14	0	0.01	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
7 Others	0.49	0.17	0.01	0	0.01	0	0.02	0	0	0

N=Negligible

NOTE:

Scheduled Tribes, the individual strength of which is less than 5,000 are grouped together under 'Others'.

STATEMENT VII.26

Number of university degree holders and technical diploma holders among Scheduled Tribes whose strength exceeds 5,000 in urban areas of the State, 1961

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Males	Females	University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	
				Males	Females	Males	Females
				3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Total . . .	72,739	65,211	17	..	..	..
1	Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave . . .	20,447	17,893	8	..	..	..
2	Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi . . .	2,769	2,498	..	..	..	..
3	Dhodia	11,319	10,321	4	..	..	..
4	Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati . . .	18,387	17,111	..	..	..	..
5	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	2,765	2,436	2	..	..	..
6	Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholimvala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka	6,542	5,852	1	..	..	..

UNEMPLOYED AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES

106. The following table gives the strength

as well as percentage distribution of unemployed among Scheduled Tribes.

STATEMENT VII.27

Distribution of unemployed among Scheduled Tribes, 1961

District 1	Total unemployed		Per cent unemployed to non-workers		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Per cent seeking employment for the first time to total non-workers		Per cent employed before but now out of employment and seeking work to total non-workers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	1,927	93	0.33	0.01	653	28	1,274	65	0.11	N	0.22	0.01
1 Jamnagar	4	..	0.62	0	2	..	2	..	0.31	0	0.31	0
2 Rajkot	1	..	1.00	0	..	..	1	..	0	0	1.00	0
3 Surendranagar	..	..	0	0	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0
4 Bhavnagar	..	..	0	0	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0
5 Amreli	2	..	4.26	0	1	..	1	..	2.13	0	2.13	0
6 Junagadh	5	..	0.42	0	2	..	3	..	0.17	0	0.25	0
7 Kutch	36	..	0.49	0	11	..	25	..	0.15	0	0.34	0
8 Banaskantha	32	4	0.30	0.03	5	..	27	4	0.05	0	0.25	0.03
9 Sabarkantha	17	..	0.06	0	8	..	9	..	0.03	0	0.03	0
10 Mehsana	19	..	2.02	0	12	..	7	..	1.28	0	0.74	0
11 Ahmedabad	178	1	5.64	0.02	61	..	117	1	1.93	0	3.71	0.02
12 Kaira	25	..	0.67	0	3	..	22	..	0.08	0	0.59	0
13 Panchmahals	162	8	0.16	0.01	73	1	89	7	0.07	N	0.09	0.01
14 Baroda	128	3	0.19	N	40	2	88	1	0.06	N	0.13	N
15 Broach	185	15	0.23	0.02	63	8	122	7	0.08	0.01	0.15	0.01
16 Surat	1,130	62	0.43	0.02	370	17	760	45	0.14	0.01	0.29	0.01
17 Dangs	3	..	0.02	0	2	..	1	..	0.01	0	0.01	0

N=Negligible

B—LITERACY AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES

102. Illiteracy is relatively greater among Scheduled Tribes than among Scheduled Castes. In other respects the extent of literacy, education and unemployment among Scheduled Tribes is in no way different from that in case of Scheduled Castes. There is greater illiteracy among females than among males as seen from the fact that 81.47 per cent of males living in rural areas are illiterate as against 96.10 per cent of females. In the total population of Scheduled Tribes among males 6.59 per cent are literate without educa-

tional level, 11.88 per cent have passed primary or junior basic test and 0.05 per cent are matriculates. Corresponding percentages among females are 1.24, 2.66 and negligible in case of matriculates. These figures which show a relatively high proportion of those who have passed primary or junior basic test and the inclusion also of females in the ranks of literacy show the results of recent efforts Government is making in extending the benefits of education to these backward sections of society who were hitherto neglected but have been assured of certain guarantees in the Constitution of the country after Independence.

STATEMENT VII.24

Percentage distribution of each Scheduled Tribe by educational level in rural areas only, 1961

Name of Scheduled Tribe 1	Population		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	M 2	F 3	M 4	F 5	M 6	F 7	M 8	F 9	M 10	F 11
Total	100.00	100.00	81.47	96.10	6.59	1.24	11.89	2.66	0.05	N
1 Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave	100.00	100.00	83.73	97.32	7.15	1.14	9.09	1.54	0.03	N
2 Chaudhri	100.00	100.00	73.65	91.71	4.81	1.55	21.38	6.71	0.16	0.03
3 Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi	100.00	100.00	74.50	94.70	12.76	3.07	12.73	2.23	0.01	0
4 Dhodia	100.00	100.00	63.35	89.39	8.21	2.15	28.21	8.45	0.23	0.01
5 Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati	100.00	100.00	81.70	96.30	5.82	1.19	12.45	2.51	0.03	0
6 Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi	100.00	100.00	81.93	94.93	5.14	1.31	12.88	3.74	0.05	0.02
7 Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	100.00	100.00	85.47	97.90	4.72	0.52	9.77	1.58	0.04	N
8 Koli	100.00	100.00	95.41	99.82	3.21	0.12	1.37	0.06	0.01	0
9 Koli, Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha	100.00	100.00	96.04	99.33	1.63	0.14	2.27	0.53	0.06	0
10 Kunbi	100.00	100.00	87.07	97.45	3.36	0.76	9.52	1.79	0.05	0
11 Naikda or Nayaka, including Choliwala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka	100.00	100.00	83.86	96.64	5.13	0.88	10.97	2.48	0.04	0
12 Patelia	100.00	100.00	78.91	98.01	11.99	1.09	9.03	0.89	0.07	0.01
13 Rabari	100.00	100.00	96.51	99.76	1.94	0.12	1.55	0.12	0	0
14 Rathawa	100.00	100.00	91.25	99.32	3.81	0.31	4.94	0.37	N	0
15 Varli	100.00	100.00	91.84	99.49	2.89	0.18	5.26	0.33	0.01	0
16 Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia	100.00	100.00	96.42	98.89	0.81	0.47	2.77	0.64	0	0
17 Others	100.00	100.00	90.61	98.11	3.05	0.49	6.28	1.40	0.06	0
18 Unclassified	100.00	100.00	76.85	95.80	18.22	3.24	4.85	0.94	0.08	0.02

N=Negligible

NOTE:

Scheduled Tribes the individual strength of which is less than 5,000 are grouped together under 'Others'.

103. Coming to individual Scheduled Tribes, as given in the Statement VII.24, it is noticed that illiteracy is comparatively less among Dhodia (males 63.35 per cent, females 89.39 per cent) but the highest among Koli, Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha, Rabari, Rathawa, Varli, Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia and exceeds 90 per cent. Among females it exceeds 90 per cent in case of all the Scheduled Tribes except Dhodia and is more than 99 per cent among most of the tribes. Under this state of literacy the distribution of higher level of education is confined to Dhanka, Patelia, though primary or junior basic claims a fair share among such tribes as Chaudhri, Dhodia, Dhanka, etc., Dubla, etc., Gamit, etc., Naikda or Nayaka, etc., where the percentage of male literates with this educational level exceeds 10 per cent. Among females, there is not a single tribe where the percentage exceeds 10 in the primary or junior basic. Dhodia (8.45 per cent) and Chaudhri 6.71 per cent have returned comparatively high percentage among females.

104. Examination of educational standards among Scheduled Tribes living in towns shows greater spread of literacy owing to urban impact as revealed by Statement VII.25, on page 162.

As is to be expected, most of the Scheduled Tribes live in backward and rural areas, but there are some who have also migrated to urban areas, though their strength is proportionately much less. The outcome of urban influence is, however, noticeable in the comparatively higher extent of literacy in case of those living in towns. Among Bhils, etc., as against 83.73 per cent illiterate living in rural areas, the proportion is reduced to 74.15 per cent in case of those living in towns. Similar tendency is at work also among females who account for 97.32 per cent illiterate in rural areas as against 94.34 per cent in towns. Among Dhankas including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi, 68.36 per cent of urban males are illiterate as against 74.50 per cent in rural areas. The least percentage of illiteracy is to be found in case of males and females of urban Dhodias, who account for 58.84 per cent males and 86.13 per cent females, as against 63.35 and 89.39 per cent respectively in villages. Other castes like Dubla, Kokna, Nayaka and Naikdas whose strength in the tribal population exceeds 5,000 also reveal the same tendency, lesser

illiteracy in case of those who have left their native place and opted for urban life. Some spread of higher education is also to be noticed in case of those tribals who have got comparatively larger percentage of persons among those living in towns. Among Dhodia as many as 30.76 per cent of males have passed primary or junior basic. They also have 37 male matriculates and 5 among females. University degree holders and technical diploma holders are also not wanting among them, as will be seen from Statement VII.26, on page 163 which gives these figures for those tribes whose strength exceeds 5,000.

SUMMING UP

105. These statistics while emphasising the stark illiteracy prevalent among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes further reveal that existence or absence of literacy is with them more a question of opportunity and means. For, wherever these facilities have been provided in recent times, the tribals of both the sexes are coming forward in increasing numbers to make themselves literate, though on account of their inherent apathy over the past so many centuries, it may be difficult to break the ground in early stages of work. But once the ground is broken, the tribals do not lag behind others in taking advantage of the opportunities that come their way. The difference that exists throughout the length and breadth of the country as well as the State as regards the two distinct strata of society, namely, rural and urban, operates with equal force in case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also. Their urbanites also are more literate and educated than those living in rural areas, where the opportunities for schooling are comparatively much less and that of higher education non-existent. Urban influences are imperceptibly at work in case of those Adivasis who have chosen urban life by returning a relatively larger percentage of literate among those living in towns. There are some among them who have taken higher education and also a few who have initiated themselves in technical education as well. These statistics further stress the need for the provision of greater opportunities to these backward sections of society in ample measure, so that the guarantees provided in the Constitution for their welfare and amelioration are so implemented that within a course of time they come on par with others.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCIENTIFIC OR TECHNICAL PERSONNEL BY MAIN BRANCH OF SCIENCE OR TECHNOLOGY

The data derived from special enumeration of scientific and technical personnel have been tabulated into 58 branches and 126 sub-branches.

These may be broadly classified into three branches covering (i) general science, (ii) engineering and technology and (iii) medical including animal husbandry, livestock and veterinary and Ayurvedic and Unani systems. Those who could not be classified into any one of these categories have been shown as unclassifiable.

STATEMENT VII.28

Scientific or technical personnel by main branch of science or technology

1	Total			Per cent		
	Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4	Persons 5	Males 6	Females 7
All branches	14,495	13,848	647	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Graduates in general science and post-graduates in science	5,721	5,390	331	39.47	38.92	51.16
2 Engineering and Technology degree, diploma and certificate	5,562	5,524	38	38.37	39.89	5.87
3 Medicine degree, diploma, modern and other systems including veterinary	3,137	2,863	274	21.64	20.68	42.35
4 Unclassifiable	75	71	4	0.52	0.51	0.62

All the branches of science or technology jointly account for 14,495 persons, of whom 13,848 or 95.54 per cent are males and 647 or 4.46 per cent are females. Their distribution into broad categories shows that graduates and post-graduates in general science claim 5,721 persons, 5,390 males and 331 females. Next come holders of degree, diploma and certificate in engineering and technology, who number 5,562 persons, 5,524 males and 38 females. Degrees and diplomas in various systems of medicine including veterinary have 3,137 persons, of whom 2,863 are males and 274 are females. The rest of 75 have been returned as unclassified. These statistics show the relative importance of male technical personnel which is in increasing demand in engineering and technology, followed at a short distance by general sciences, wherein most of those engaged in teaching profession would be included. As is to be expected, males in all the various branches far outnumber females, among whom the largest number opts for degrees or diplomas in general science and medicine.

112. Distribution of personnel by selected branch of science or technology shows that graduates in general sciences which include physics, mathematics, statistics, agriculture, bio-sciences, chemistry, geophysics, geology and other sciences constitute the largest proportion (39.47 per cent) of technical or scientific personnel enumerated. Greater facilities for higher education in these disciplines are responsible for the largest concentration under this category. For, the acute shortage of institutions imparting training of a highly technical nature where admissions are limited naturally restrict the number of persons in such branches. One-fifth of the total enumerated as possessing scientific and technical qualifications is covered under various systems of medicine inclusive of modern, Ayurvedic, Unani and others owing to the increasing hospitalisation and provision of public health facilities in rural and urban areas of the State. Growing importance attached to degree and diploma in various sub-branches of engineering is seen from their

PROGRESS OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

114. On the basis of classification of the technical or scientific personnel in some selected branches by the year of obtaining degree, the progress can be broadly discussed under three stages, namely, (a) before 1920, (b) 1920-49 and (c) 1950-60. Selected branches comprise graduates, post-graduates (including doctorates) in science, engineering, technology, general and specialised human medicine/surgery, animal husbandry, livestock and veterinary. The distribution of total scientific and technical personnel by these stages reveals that only 1.16 per cent have obtained their degree before 1920, 25.30 per cent between 1920-49 and 71.34 per cent between 1950-60, whereas 2.20 per cent have omitted to state the year of obtaining their degrees. These figures high-light the progress of scientific and technical education which received the greatest impetus during the decade 1950-60 due to the implementation of various schemes under successive Five Year Plans, rapid pace of industrialisation, increasing demand of scientific and technical personnel to man the public and private sectors, and opening of a number of institutions to impart scientific and technical know-how.

115. Only 1.19 per cent of the total scientific and technically qualified males have obtained their degrees before 1920 as against 25.56 per cent during the period 1920-49, and as many as 71.01 per cent during the period 1950-60. Sex-wise classification by year of obtaining degree brings out that of the total scientific and technically qualified females, only 0.55 per cent obtained their degrees before 1920, 18.68 per cent during 1920-49, 79.67 per cent between 1950-60 and 1.10 per cent have not stated the year of obtaining the degree. Very low percentage of females before 1920 is due to social customs and economic conditions then prevalent when higher education of females generally ended with a degree in arts. The changed outlook and increasing importance attached these days to technical education even in case of females is evident from the fact that as many as 80 per cent of those who are qualified

accounting 37.21 per cent. Whereas degree and diploma holders in electrical and mechanical engineering account for 10.84 per cent of the total personnel enumerated in all branches, degree holders in civil engineering contribute 7.50 per cent and diploma in civil engineering inclusive of draughtsmen, overseers, surveyors and computers, etc. (7.90 per cent). The total contribution made by this sub-branch thus comes to 15.40 per cent. The larger number of personnel returned under these sub-branches is indicative of the technological and industrial development taking place in different sectors of the State economy and the great spurt in construction and building activities in public and private sectors during the past decade. Qualified persons holding degrees and diplomas in textile technology and chemistry account for 4.86 per cent of total personnel in all branches, owing to the prime position held by the textile industry in the State. The fact that the sub-branches relating to engineering and technology only are so far favoured, besides bringing out the greater scope of employment available under these branches, emphasises the need for more varied and diversified types of technological and engineering skills to enable Gujarat to exploit the vast industrial possibilities with which it is endowed.

CLASSIFICATION OF SCIENTIFIC OR TECHNICAL PERSONNEL BY SEX

113. More than half the females technically qualified (51.16 per cent) are accounted for by graduates and post-graduates in general science as against 38.92 per cent in case of males; 42.35 per cent under medical science against 20.68 per cent of females. 93.51 per cent of the total females enumerated under different branches of science or technology are thus covered under only two main branches relating to general science and medicine. In case of engineering and technology, the percentage distribution of males and females to total personnel under all branches comes to 39.89 and 5.87 respectively. Compared to their male counterparts who can better withstand the physical strain involved in engineering and technological branches, women are seen to prefer employment in general sciences and medicine wherein manual exertion is the least.

in science or technical subjects belong to the decade 1950–60.

116. Post-graduate personnel in physical science, engineering and technology, and selected branches of medicine by year of obtaining post-graduate degrees reveal that only 56 persons obtained their post-graduate degrees before 1920, as against 1,218 between 1920–49. But post-graduate courses were favoured the most during the post-Independence period as seen from the fact that the decade 1950–60 claims 3,435 or 71.34 per cent of such personnel distributed into science (80.13 per cent), engineering and technology (75.33 per cent), animal husbandry, livestock and veterinary (86.67 per cent) and medicine—modern system—(57.67 per cent).

117. The foregoing discussion reveals the

greater headway made in the State in the matter of imparting technical education after Independence as also the growing realisation of the fact that training in the scientific and technical field must proceed *pari passu* with industrial expansion. It also shows the greater opportunities and avenues for employment technical branches present these days than was the case hitherto.

AGE COMPOSITION

118. Age has an important bearing on education. For, scientific and technical studies extend over greater duration than ordinary courses. This will be apparent from the distribution of scientific and technical personnel by age and sex reproduced below.

STATEMENT VII.29

Percentage distribution of technically or scientifically qualified personnel by sex and age-groups

Age-group 1	Total			Per cent		
	Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4	Persons 5	Males 6	Females 7
All ages	14,495	13,848	647	100.00	100.00	100.00
20 and below	43	41	2	0.30	0.30	0.31
21–25	2,177	2,037	140	15.02	14.71	21.64
26–30	4,132	3,962	170	28.51	28.61	26.27
31–35	2,608	2,459	149	17.99	17.76	23.03
36–40	1,591	1,517	74	10.98	10.95	11.44
41–45	995	961	34	6.86	6.94	5.25
46–50	924	901	23	6.37	6.51	3.55
51–55	688	669	19	4.75	4.83	2.94
56–60	362	355	7	2.50	2.56	1.08
61 +	525	517	8	3.62	3.73	1.24
Age not stated	450	429	21	3.10	3.10	3.25

119. The period of technical education by its very nature is comparatively longer than that required for a degree or diploma in arts and general sciences. There would be certain cases wherein it would last even upto the age of 30. Distribution by age-group given above also confirms the conclusion already arrived at, namely, a rapid increase in technical personnel during the last 10 years. The age-group 36 and over may be roughly taken to represent the technically qualified personnel available in 1951 and include all those who had obtained degrees and diplomas

in scientific and technical branches during the past. The total number of such persons comes to 5,085 as against 6,740 who have been so qualified between 1951 and 1961. The most representative group, however, relates to ages 26 to 30, which cover 4,132 or 28.51 per cent of the total returned as technically or scientifically qualified. Thereafter the numbers gradually decline for both the sexes, as these age-groups include only those who were fortunate to acquire technical education during pre-Independence period.

DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL STATUS

120. Marital status has been tabulated into

never married, married and others by type of activity classified into employed, unemployed and retired.

STATEMENT VII.30

Technically or scientifically qualified personnel by marital status and type of activity

Marital status/type of activity 1	Total			Per cent		
	Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4	Persons 5	Males 6	Females 7
TOTAL	14,495	13,848	647	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total	13,141	12,669	472	100.00	100.00	100.00
Employed	1,005	834	171	100.00	100.00	100.00
Unemployed	349	345	4	100.00	100.00	100.00
Retired						
NEVER MARRIED	2,957	2,673	284	20.40	19.30	43.90
Total	2,621	2,395	226	19.94	18.90	47.88
Employed	313	258	55	31.14	30.94	32.16
Unemployed	23	20	3	6.59	5.80	75.00
Retired						
MARRIED	10,902	10,570	332	75.21	76.33	51.31
Total	9,971	9,750	221	75.88	76.96	46.82
Employed	626	516	110	62.29	61.87	64.33
Unemployed	305	304	1	87.39	88.11	25.00
Retired						
OTHERS	636	605	31	4.39	4.37	4.79
Total	549	524	25	4.18	4.14	5.30
Employed	66	60	6	6.57	7.19	3.51
Unemployed	21	21	..	6.02	6.09	0
Retired						

121. Out of a total number of 14,495 persons who have returned themselves as technically or scientifically qualified, 2,957 or 20.40 per cent are never married, 10,902 or 75.21 per cent are married and 636 or only 4.39 per cent are returned as others. 13,141 or 90.66 per cent of the total are returned as employed, 1,005 or 6.93 per cent are unemployed and 349 or 2.41 per cent are retired. The insignificant proportion of those returned as unemployed brings out the relative ease with which persons possessing technical qualifications can get themselves employed as compared to those who possess non-technical degrees. The distribution of marital status by sex shows that male proportions follow very much the same order, as that notice in case of the general population, but the percentages differ in case of females, among whom 47.88 per cent of the employed are never married, as against 46.82 who are married and

5.30 who are neither. The variation in the percentages of never married among both the sexes which is higher in case of females, shows a greater tendency on the part of women to continue single even after they are employed. This may be due partly to the difficulty of getting a suitable partner in marriage, partly due to their anxiety to help their parents by contributing to the family purse and partly due to their desire to remain economically independent. But the reverse is the case for a young man, whose first thought after employment is to settle himself in life and surround himself with all the amenities a family life usually provides. In every 100 who are unemployed 31.14 per cent are never married, 62.29 per cent married and 6.57 per cent others. Sex-wise distribution of the unemployed reveals more or less the same order of distribution, which is a little higher in case of never married and

married females. But out of 349 persons returned as retired, 345 are males and only 4 females. Of the former, 20 are never married and 304 are married, corresponding figures for females being 3 and 1.

CLASSIFICATION BY STATE OF PERMANENT ADDRESS AND STATE OF ENUMERATION

122. Statement VII.31 given at the end of the Chapter classifies technically qualified persons by State of permanent address and by State of enumeration in different branches of science or technology.

As many as 12,730 or 87.82 per cent—12,144 males and 586 females—had their permanent address in Gujarat and 1,765 or 12.18 per cent outside Gujarat. Important among those who had their permanent address outside the State are Maharashtra (431), Mysore (249), Kerala (167) and Uttar Pradesh (156). These figures show that only a very small percentage of the technical personnel employed in the State is returned from outside Gujarat. Among different branches that draw technical personnel from outside animal husbandry, livestock and veterinary seem to be the most important, Mysore being the permanent address of 24.76 per cent returned under this category. Contribution made by Maharashtra is noteworthy in Branch No. 9—General Science subjects (110) and Branch Nos. 10–47—Engineering and Technology degrees and diplomas (208).

DISTRIBUTION BY NATURE AND SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT

123. Classification of technical or scientific personnel by three sectors of employment, namely, public, private and self-employment has been given in the table that follows.

STATEMENT VII.32

Scientific or technical personnel by sector of employment, 1961

Sector of employment 1	Total persons			Percentage 5
	Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4	
Total	13,141	12,669	472	100.00
Public sector	7,319	7,071	248	55.69
Private sector	4,089	3,937	152	31.12
Self-employment	1,733	1,661	72	13.19

Out of a total of 13,141 persons possessing scientific or technical qualifications and returned as employed 7,319 or 55.69 per cent work in public sector, 4,089 or 31.12 per cent in private sector and 1,733 or 13.19 per cent are covered under self-employment. These figures establish the increasing importance of public sector, wherein technical personnel is in far greater demand than in any other sector in the State. It also reveals the growing shift from private to public sector due to nationalisation of various branches of the country's economy, as in the field of life insurance, road transport, electricity, establishment of national laboratories and research institutions, prospecting and extracting of oil and natural gas, etc.

124. The statement given on the next page shows the sector of employment of persons in different branches of sciences or technology.

In every 100 employed in the public sector, 37.96 per cent are holders of degrees in general science subjects, of whom 31.62 per cent are graduates and 6.34 per cent post-graduates. The various branches of engineering account for 42.34 per cent followed by 19.25 per cent under various systems of medicine. Corresponding proportions for private sector are 47.47 per cent graduates and post-graduates in general science subjects, 42.11 per cent in various branches of engineering and 9.88 per cent in medicine. But for self-employed persons, the most material branch is medicine, which claims 56.55 per cent, followed at some distance by general sciences which claim 23.14 per cent, engineering accounting for 19.68 per cent. The distribution of technical personnel among various sectors according to the branch of science or technology reveals that general sciences still hold the field though engineering is assuming greater importance day by day both in public and private sectors. Importance of medicine in the self-employment sector is quite obvious, be it the system of modern medicine, Ayurvedic or Unani. Engineering though not equally important as a means of self-employment shows that those who have the means to do so, prefer to start an independent career of their own.

125. Nature of employment is classified into teaching in school and college, technical in and

STATEMENT VII.33

Empolyment of persons in each branch of science or technology by sector of employment

Classi- fication No.	Description of branch of Science or Technology	Public sector		Private sector		Self-employment	
		Persons 3	Percentage to total 4	Persons 5	Percentage to total 6	Persons 7	Percentage to total 8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Total	7,319	100.00	4,089	100.00	1,733	100.00
0-8	Post-graduates (including Doctorates) in Science	464	6.34	365	8.93	26	1.50
9	Graduates (B. A. & B. Sc., including Honours) in General Science subjects	2,314	31.62	1,576	38.54	375	21.64
10-14	Aeronautic, Agricultural Engineering, Applied Geology/Geophysics, Architecture and Regional Planning, Automobile	16	0.22	6	0.15	2	0.12
15-20	Chemical Engineering and Technology, Civil, Electrical	1,041	14.22	313	7.65	90	5.19
21-25	Electrical, Mechanical, Food, Sugar & Dairying Technology, Fuel and Petroleum Technology, Glass Silicate, Ceramics & Cement Technology	83	1.13	83	2.03	7	0.40
26-33	Mechanical Engineering, Metallurgy, Mining, Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, Pharmaceuticals and Fine Chemicals, Textiles, Others	193	2.64	401	9.81	39	2.25
34-47	Engineering and Technology Diplomas	1,699	23.21	864	21.13	193	11.14
48	Engineering and Technology Certificate Courses	67	0.92	55	1.34	10	0.58
49-51	Medicine (Modern System), College Bachelor's Degree and above	614	8.39	201	4.92	453	26.14
52	Animal Husbandry, Livestock and Veterinary	98	1.34	3	0.07	2	0.12
53-55	Medicine (Modern System) Diploma level	397	5.42	110	2.69	313	18.06
56	Ayurvedic, Unani and other Systems of Medicine	300	4.10	90	2.20	212	12.23
57	Unclassifiable	33	0.45	22	0.54	11	0.63

outside an industry and non-technical. The technically and scientifically qualified personnel

are further distributed by nature and sector of employment as given in the following statements.

STATEMENT VII.34

Percentage distribution of technically and scientifically qualified personnel by employment in each sector

Nature of employment	Total	Per cent	Public sector	Per cent	Private sector	Per cent	Self-employment	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	13,141	100.00	7,319	100.00	4,089	100.00	1,733	100.00
Teaching in school	1,525	11.60	754	10.30	726	17.76	45	2.59
Teaching in college	1,255	9.55	828	11.31	391	9.56	36	2.08
Technical in industry	3,817	29.05	1,526	20.85	2,059	50.35	232	13.39
Technical outside industry	4,471	34.02	2,916	39.84	519	12.69	1,036	59.78
Non-technical	2,073	15.78	1,295	17.70	394	9.64	384	22.16

STATEMENT VII.35

Percentage distribution of technically and scientifically qualified personnel by sector and employment

Nature of employment	Total	Per cent	Public sector	Per cent	Private sector	Per cent	Self-employment	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	13,141	100.00	7,319	55.69	4,089	31.12	1,733	13.19
Teaching in school and college	2,780	100.00	1,582	56.91	1,117	40.18	81	2.91
Technical in and outside industry	8,288	100.00	4,442	53.60	2,578	31.10	1,268	15.30
Non-technical	2,073	100.00	1,295	62.47	394	19.01	384	18.52

Teaching in school or college is purely educational. While purely educational type of employment accounts for 2,780 or 21.15 per cent, technical within or outside an industry appropriates 8,288 or 63.07 per cent and non-technical 2,073 or 15.78 per cent. These figures hardly require any explanation to show that the scientific and technical personnel have greater scope of employment in professions other than teaching where technical work either in or outside the industry offers much greater scope for their absorption. The fact that about one-sixth of the technically qualified have to serve in non-technical jobs shows the absence of their full utilisation in work for which they are trained or qualified. Distribution by nature and sector of employment shows that technical in and outside the industry accounts for 53.60 per cent in the public sector, as against 31.10 per cent in the private sector,

corresponding percentages of teaching in schools and colleges being 56.91 and 40.18 respectively. The insignificant nature of self-employment sector is, however, noticeable from there being 15.30 per cent engaged in and outside the industry, 2.91 per cent in teaching in schools and colleges and 18.52 per cent in non-technical jobs.

RESEARCH

126. As scientific and technical work is closely related to research, the type of employment can be broadly subdivided into two parts, those employed with research assignment and those without research assignment, the former constituting 5.75 per cent and the latter 94.25 per cent of the total personnel. These figures point out that scientific and technical work is not yet closely associated with research to that extent to which it should be. However, with increasing industrialisation

DISTRIBUTION BY INCOME RANGE

and growth of scientific and technological knowledge, the pace of research will naturally get accelerated as a result of a number of research institutions that are coming up around the country.

DISTRIBUTION BY INCOME RANGE

127. Distribution of scientific and technical personnel by broad income range according to sector of employment is given below.

STATEMENT VII.36

Percentage distribution of persons employed by income range and sector of employment

Income range (in Rs.)	All sectors		Public sector		Private sector		Self-employment	
	Persons	Percentage to total	Persons	Percentage to total	Persons	Percentage to total	Persons	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	13,141	100.00	7,319	100.00	4,089	100.00	1,733	100.00
Less than 100	166	1.26	96	1.31	56	1.37	14	0.81
100-399	8,633	65.70	5,536	75.64	2,657	64.98	440	25.39
400-999	2,232	16.98	1,176	16.07	883	21.59	173	9.98
1,000-1,999	485	3.69	188	2.57	230	5.63	67	3.87
2,000 & over	176	1.34	55	0.75	74	1.81	47	2.71
Unspecified	1,449	11.03	268	3.66	189	4.62	992	57.24

Income range Rs. 100-399 appears to be the most representative group for all the sectors. Three-fourth of total employed in public sector come under this income range against 64.98 per cent in the private sector and one-fourth in self-employment sector. Percentages in each of the three ranges (a) Rs. 400-999, (b) Rs. 1,000-1,999 and (c) Rs. 2,000 and above are higher for the private than for the public sector and illustrate the disparity of remuneration paid in these two sectors. The higher emoluments paid in the private sector as compared to the public are noticeable throughout all income ranges above Rs. 400 per month, the disparity being greater

in case of those drawing Rs. 1,000 and above per month. As many as 57.24 per cent of the total under self-employment returned under the income range 'unspecified' indicate not only the indefinite nature of income earned by persons working under this sector but suggest as well the unwillingness of such persons to disclose their true earnings for fear of income-tax which is absent in case of salaried people.

EMPLOYMENT BY TENURE STATUS

128. The table below distributes technically qualified personnel by tenure and sector of employment.

STATEMENT VII.37

Percentage distribution of persons employed by tenure and sector of employment

Tenure of employment	All sectors		Public sector		Private sector		Self-employment	
	Persons	Percentage to total	Persons	Percentage to total	Persons	Percentage to total	Persons	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	13,141	100.00	7,319	100.00	4,089	100.00	1,733	100.00
Permanent	6,723	51.16	3,886	53.09	2,837	69.38	..	0
Temporary	3,660	27.85	2,865	39.15	795	19.44	..	0
On contract	320	2.44	82	1.12	209	5.11	29	1.67
Research Scholar, etc.	29	0.22	16	0.22	9	0.22	4	0.23
Others	2,409	18.33	470	6.42	239	5.85	1,700	98.10

Employment is governed by certain tenure conditions classified into permanent, temporary, contractual, research and otherwise. Of the total persons employed, 6,723 or 51.16 per cent are returned as having permanent tenure, 3,660 or 27.85 per cent as temporary, 320 or 2.44 per cent work on contractual basis, 29 or 0.22 per cent as research scholar and 2,409 or 18.33 per cent come under others. A little more than half the total personnel (51.16 per cent) enjoy permanent status in all the sectors taken together, corresponding proportions in public and private sectors being 53.09 and 69.38 per cent. These figures indicate that permanency and stability so very necessary for continuance in service are wanting to the extent desired. As is to be expected in case of self-employment, no person is returned as working on permanent or temporary tenures and 98.10 per cent come under the category of 'Others'.

129. Tenure of employment by branch of science or technology reveals that of the total employed with graduate and post-graduate degrees in general science 2,979 or 58.18 per cent are on permanent tenure, 1,425 or 27.83 per cent on temporary, 94 or 1.84 per cent on contract, 16 or 0.31 per cent on research assignment and 606 or 11.84 per cent as others. In case of persons having engineering and technology diplomas and certificate courses and degrees, the respective percentages are 52.63, 33.11, 3.27, 0.16 and 10.83. The corresponding distribution in various systems of medicine including diplomas and degrees, in modern, Ayurvedic, Unani and other systems constitute 35.41, 18.33, 2.01, 0.18 and 44.07.

UNEMPLOYMENT BY BRANCH OF SCIENCE OR TECHNOLOGY

130. Of the total persons scientifically or technically qualified in all branches, 13,141 or 90.66 per cent are employed, 1,005 or 6.93 per cent are unemployed and 349 or 2.41 per cent are returned as having retired. Sex-wise distribution reveals that of the total males, 91.49 per cent are employed, 6.02 are unemployed and 2.49 are retired. In case of females the corresponding proportions are 72.95, 26.43 and 0.62 per cent respectively. Females (26.43 per cent) returned as unemployed are proportionately

greater than males (6.02 per cent) as after marriage females are usually preoccupied in attending to household duties which usually result in their giving up their former employment.

131. Examination of unemployment in different branches of science and technology discloses that 515 or more than half the total unemployed (51.24 per cent) are accounted for by holders of graduate and post-graduate degrees in general science. Sex-wise distribution raises this figure to 76.61 for females but is reduced to 46.04 per cent for males. The next branch wherein higher number of unemployed persons is returned relates to engineering and technology which account for 28.86 per cent of the total unemployed. One-third of the total unemployed males is taken up by this branch which has only 4.09 per cent of females unemployed. Medicine with its various systems and levels of education accounts for 19.00 per cent of the total unemployed, distribution by sex being very nearly equal males (19.18 per cent) and females (18.13 per cent).

These percentages bear out the general tendency of specialised jobs which offer greater openings for employment than general sciences wherein the extent of unemployment seems to be relatively greater.

UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE-GROUPS

132. The unemployed among the technical personnel number 1,005 of whom 834 or 82.99 per cent are males and 171 or 17.01 per cent are females. Distribution by age-group reveals that the age-group 21-35 alone has 66.37 per cent of the total unemployed. Such a large proportion of unemployed at these ages shows that even though technically qualified they have to face some waiting period after getting their degree, before their services are effectively utilised. 20.50 per cent come under the age-group 36-55 and 7.66 per cent are aged 56 and above. Classification by age-group and sex again point out higher proportion of females (80.12 per cent) unemployed in the age-group 21-35 compared to males (63.55 per cent). Against 22.18 per cent unemployed among males in the age-group 36-55, there are 12.28 among females of these ages. But in the age-group

6 and above the extent of unemployment among males is 9.11 per cent against 0.58 per cent only among females. Taken as a whole the extent of unemployment is relatively greater among females of effective ages than among males who are preferred to the other sex in the matter of employment in technical and scientific avocations.

UNEMPLOYED BY PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT

133. Period during which scientific and technical personnel remain unemployed and idle provides a good index about the extent of unemployment in their ranks. Unemployment in case of scientific and technical personnel results from a variety of causes like personal aptitude for a particular job, unsuitable service conditions offered by the employer, lesser pay scales, absence of practical experience, etc. Classifying the unemployed according to period

of unemployment, it is noticed that of the total unemployed, 23.58 per cent come under the period less than 12 months, which can again be subdivided into 14.13 per cent unemployed for a period upto 6 months and 9.45 per cent for 7 to 12 months. Unemployment for these periods may be classified as short-term unemployment. 9.95 per cent of the total are unemployed for a period varying from 1-2 years and 16.72 per cent for over 2 years, which can be considered to be long-term unemployment. Nearly 50 per cent of the total returned as unemployed under unspecified duration can be ascribed partly to some conceptual difficulty of unemployed by period of unemployment and partly to intermittent nature of unemployment due to frequent changes of employer, but mostly due to the subjective consideration on the part of the respondent to admit that he is in fact unemployed for any specified period.

STATEMENT VII.8

Districts and talukas/mahals in which rural literacy is above or below the rural average for the State, 1961

Taluka/Mahal with rural literacy						
District	More than 50% above	25-50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25-50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Jamnagar	..	..	..	Jamnagar (20.35)	Dhrol (17.02)	..
	..	..	..	Jodiya (24.06)	Kalavad (16.62)	..
	..	..	..	Lalpur (19.12)	Okhamandal (14.63)	..
	..	..	..	Jamjodhpur (21.67)	Kalyanpur (12.98)	..
	..	..	..	..	Khambhalia (12.90)	..
	..	..	..	..	Bhanvad (16.59)	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Rajkot	..	Dhoraji (33.15)	Gondal (25.70)	Paddhari (20.08)	Rajkot (16.83)	..
	..	..	Upleta (28.68)	Lodhika (18.29)	Jasdan (15.43)	..
	..	..	..	Kotda Sangani (20.08)	Wankaner (17.32)	..
	..	..	..	Morvi (21.17)	..	..
	..	..	..	Maliya (22.64)	..	..
	..	..	..	Jetpur (21.01)	..	..
	..	..	..	Jamkandorna (19.95)	..	..
3 Surendranagar	..	..	..	Wadhwan (19.79)	Muli (15.25)	Chotila (8.61)
	..	..	..	Limbdi (18.28)	Dhrangadhra (17.15)	Sayla (10.30)
	..	..	..	Lakhtar (18.64)	Halvad (15.75)	..
	..	..	..	Dasada (20.57)	..	..
4 Bhavnagar	..	..	Vallabhipur (24.32)	Bhavnagar (20.53)	Botad (18.03)	..
	..	..	..	Ghogho (20.32)	Palitana (15.34)	..
	..	..	..	Gadhada (20.49)	Mahuva (16.43)	..
	..	..	..	Sihor (22.62)	Talaja (17.10)	..
	..	..	..	Umrula (22.50)	..	..
	..	..	..	Gariadhar (21.11)	..	..
	..	..	..	Kundla (20.81)	..	..
5 Amreli	Amreli (40.17)	Dhari (32.04)	Lathi (26.20)	Kunkavav-Vadia(19.63)	Babra (17.03)	Jafrabad (11.38)
	..	Khambha (31.01)	..	Lilia (22.00)	Rajula (13.84)	..
	..	Kodinar (34.00)	..	..	..	..

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STATEMENT VII.8-contd.

Districts and talukas/mahals in which rural literacy is above or below the rural average for the State, 1961

District	Taluka/Mahal with rural literacy						
	More than 50% above	25-50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25-50% below	More than 50% below	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
6 Junagadh	..	..	..	Junagadh (20.96)	Bhesan (15.92)	Patan Veraval (11.95)	
	..	..	..	Manavadar (23.45)	Visavadar (16.80)	..	
	..	..	..	Keshod (20.09)	Mendarda (16.56)	..	
	..	..	..	Vanthali (23.42)	Mangrol (15.12)	..	
	..	..	..	Porbandar (20.17)	Malia (16.07)	..	
	..	..	..	Ranavav (19.81)	Talala (15.81)	..	
	..	..	..	..	Una (14.90)	..	
	..	..	..	..	Kutiyaana (16.87)	..	
	7 Kutch	..	Mundra (31.10)	Mandvi (29.97)	Bhuj (18.29)	Lakhpur (14.68)	Rapar (10.75)
..		..	..	Nakhatrana (22.53)	Anjar (15.92)	Khadir (6.79)	
..		..	..	Abdasa (22.45)	Bhachau (15.57)	Khavda (11.90)	
..		..	..	Vadgam (19.81)	Palanpur (14.92)	Danta (9.05)	
8 Banaskantha	..	..	..	..	..	Dhanera (9.82)	
	..	..	..	..	..	Deesa (8.25)	
	..	..	..	..	..	Kankrej (10.64)	
	..	..	..	..	..	Vav (7.64)	
	..	..	..	..	..	Tharad (6.96)	
	..	..	..	..	..	Deodar (8.28)	
	..	..	..	..	..	Radhanpur (6.77)	
	..	..	..	..	..	Santalpur (9.31)	
9 Sabarkantha	..	..	Himatnagar (26.49)	Idar (23.90)	Khed Brahma (13.00)	..	
	..	..	Prantij (25.94)	Vijaynagar (18.88)	Meghraj (12.33)	..	
	..	..	Modasa (23.97)	Bhiloda (20.76)	..	..	
	..	..	Bayad (25.22)	Malpur (19.17)	..	..	
10 Mehsana	Visanagar (39.72)	Chanasma (32.42)	Patan (24.65)	..	Sami (12.21)	..	
	Vijapur (38.45)	Mehsana (34.15)	Kheralu (24.60)	..	Harij (14.38)	..	
	..	Sidhpur (33.79)	..	..	..	..	
	..	Kadi (33.97)	..	..	..	..	
	..	Kalol (33.94)	..	..	..	..	

STATEMENT VII.8—concl'd.

Districts and talukas/mahals in which rural literacy is above or below the rural average for the State, 1961

Taluka/Mahal with rural literacy						
District	More than 50% above	25-50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25-50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11 Ahmedabad	..	Ahmedabad City (30.83) Daskroi (31.43) Debgam (30.68)	Dholka (25.98) Dhandhuka (25.36)	Virangam (22.99) Sanand (21.20)	..	..
12 Kaira	..	Nadiad (34.33) Borsad (35.30)	Kapadvanj (26.85) Mehmedabad (25.60) Matar (29.49) Thasra (27.44) Cambay (29.42)	Balasinor (21.05)	..	..
13 Panchmahals	..	..	Kalol (28.85)	Godhra (20.85) Halol (23.25) Jambughoda (21.78) Shehera (20.17) Lunavada (19.40)	Jhalod (12.94)	Santrampur (11.81) Dohad (7.21) Limkheda (8.59) Devgad Baria (10.69)
14 Baroda	Baroda (38.81) Padra (40.49) Karjan (41.79) Sinor (47.05) Dabhoi (40.35)	Sankheda (31.42)	Savli (28.68)	Vaghodia (21.00) Tilakwada (23.63)	Nasvadi (16.13) Jabugam (15.48)	Chhota Udaipur (6.09)
15 Broach	Broach (43.78) Amod (41.58) Anklesvar (36.58) Hansot (41.65)	Vagra (35.93) Jambusar (35.38)	Jhagadia (27.68)	Nandod (23.89) Valia (23.77)	Sagbara (14.78)	Dediapada (11.04)
16 Surat	Olpad (42.10) Kamrej (39.21) Chorasi (39.59) Palsana (38.77) Navsari (44.33) Gandevi (43.33)	Bardoli (33.62) Mahuva (31.90) Bulsar (34.93) Pardi (30.69)	Mangrol (26.30) Valod (29.91) Chikhli (29.66)	Mandvi (19.60) Umbergaon (24.07) Nizar (19.75)	Vyara (16.25) Bansda (17.54)	Songadh (10.87) Dharampur (8.21) Uchhal (7.71)
17 Dangs	..	..	..	..	..	Dangs (9.26)

STATEMENT VII.9

Districts and talukas/mahals in which urban literacy is above or below the urban average for the State, 1961

Taluka/Mahal with urban literacy						
District	More than 50% above	25-50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25-50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Jannagar	..	..	..	Jamnagar (45.06) Dhrol (41.90) Jodiya (38.40) Kalavad (41.73) Lalpur (39.87) Jamjodhpur (40.90) Okhamandal (39.43) Bhanvad (41.81)	Khambhalia (32.84)	..
2 Rajkot	..	..	Rajkot (53.48)	Gondal (46.74) Morvi (46.95) Wankaner (46.09) Jetpur (44.83) Dhoraji (42.99) Upleta (43.03)	Jasdan (36.00) Jamkandorna (34.23)	Maliya (19.09)
3 Surendranagar	..	..	..	Wadhwan (47.60) Chotila (38.90) Limbdi (44.48) Lakhtar (37.24) Dhrangadhra (46.51) Halvad (41.05)	Muli (33.06) Sayla (30.54)	..
4 Bhavnagar	..	..	Bhavnagar (49.20)	Vallabhipur (38.14) Botad (39.98) Gadhada (40.93) Palitana (43.49) Sihor (46.62) Umralla (41.34) Kundla (38.20) Mahuva (41.41) Talaja (46.65)	Ghogho (32.79) Gariadhar (33.07)	..

STATEMENT VII.9-*contd.*
Districts and talukas/mahals in which urban literacy is above or below the urban average for the State, 1961

District	Taluka/Mahal with urban literacy						
	More than 50% above	25-50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25-50% below	More than 50% below	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
5 Amreli	..	..	..	Amreli (46.60)	Lathi (35.62)	..	
	..	..	..	Kunkavav-Vadia (39.94)	Lilia (33.11)	..	
	..	..	..	Babra (37.82)	Rajula (34.87)	..	
	..	..	..	Dhari (41.01)	Jafrabad (29.25)	..	
	..	..	..	Kodinar (46.61)	..	..	
6 Junagadh	..	..	Junagadh (49.60)	Visavadar (40.39)	Mendarda (35.90)	..	
	..	..	..	Manavadar (39.51)	Mangrol (32.55)	..	
	..	..	..	Keshod (42.05)	Patan Veraval (31.14)	..	
	..	..	..	Vanthali (38.40)	Talala (33.34)	..	
	..	..	..	Malia (41.62)	Una (35.36)	..	
7 Kutch	..	..	..	Porbandar (48.44)	Ranavav (35.28)	..	
	..	..	..	..	Kutiyana (36.00)	..	
	..	..	Bhuj (50.48)	Mundra (43.56)	..	..	
	..	..	Mandvi (49.42)	Anjar (41.61)	..	..	
8 Banaskantha	..	..	..	Palanpur (42.75)	Tharad (26.45)	..	
	..	..	..	Decsa (39.57)	..	..	
	..	..	..	Radhanpur (37.89)	..	..	
9 Sabarkantha	..	..	Himatnagar (50.53)	Idar (46.93)	..	..	
	..	..	..	Prantij (46.27)	..	..	
	..	..	..	Modasa (48.46)	..	..	
10 Mehsana	..	..	Chanasma (50.06)	Patan (46.83)	Harij (36.24)	..	
	..	..	..	Mehsana (46.87)	..	..	
	..	..	..	Sidhpur (48.37)	..	..	
	..	..	..	Kheralu (39.74)	..	..	
	..	..	..	Visnagar (47.35)	..	..	
..	..	..	Vijapur (42.10)	..	..		
..	..	..	Kadi (46.78)	..	..		
..	..	..	Kalol (46.56)	..	..		

STATEMENT VII.9-*concl'd.*
Districts and talukas/mahals in which urban literacy is above or below the urban average for the State, 1961

District	Taluka/Mahal with urban literacy						
	More than 50% above	25-50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25-50% below	More than 50% below	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
11 Ahmedabad	..	..	Ahmedabad City (52.25)	Virangam (43.78)	..	..	
	..	..	..	Delgam (46.44)	..	..	
	..	..	..	Sanand (41.29)	..	..	
	..	..	..	Dholka (41.86)	..	..	
	..	..	..	Dhandhuka (44.84)	..	..	
12 Kaira	..	..	Nadiad (57.62)	Thasra (47.01)	..	..	
	..	..	Kapadvanj (50.39)	Balasnor (46.44)	..	..	
	..	..	Mehmedabad (50.19)	Cambay (46.05)	..	..	
	..	..	Anand (56.21)	..	..	..	
	..	..	Petlad (52.41)	..	..	..	
13 Panchmahals	..	..	Borsad (50.68)	..	..	..	
	..	..	Kalol (50.85)	Godhra (48.62)	Halol (26.56)	..	
	..	..	Lunavada (52.83)	..	..	..	
	..	..	Santrampur (50.72)	..	..	..	
	..	..	Dohad (55.69)	..	..	..	
14 Baroda	..	..	Devgad Baria (51.63)	..	..	..	
	..	..	Baroda (54.71)	Karjan (43.49)	..	..	
	..	..	Padra (50.99)	Sinor (46.66)	..	..	
	..	..	Dabhoi (51.99)	Chhota Udaipur (45.64)	..	..	
	..	..	Sankheda (50.45)	..	..	..	
15 Broach	..	..	Broach (51.00)	Jambusar (46.62)	..	..	
	..	..	Anklesvar (51.33)	..	..	..	
	..	..	Nandod (51.14)	..	..	..	
	..	..	Kamrej (52.96)	Vyara (47.63)	..	..	
	..	..	Chorasi (55.92)	Bardoli (47.69)	..	..	
16 Surat	..	..	Mandvi (50.03)	Dharampur (40.46)	..	..	
	..	..	Navsari (54.04)	..	..	..	
	..	..	Gandevi (53.06)	..	..	..	
	..	..	Bulsar (53.91)	..	..	..	
	..	..	Pardi (48.92)	..	..	..	
	..	..	Umbergaon (51.67)	..	..	..	

Note: The Dangs district being entirely rural has no urban area.

STATEMENT

Area per school, scholars per 1,000 population, scholars per teacher,

State/District/ Taluka/Mahal	Area per school (sq. miles)				Scholars per 1,000 population				Scholars per teacher			
	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5 & over	1-24	25-49	50-74	75 & over	1-19	20-39	40-49	50 & over
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GUJARAT	..	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	102.19	..	38.05	..	..
JAMNAGAR DISTRICT	..	..	6.1	..	..	..	..	76.17	..	30.31	..	..
1 Jamnagar	..	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	105.73	..	38.76	..	..
2 Dhrol	..	..	6.4	..	..	..	71.53	..	..	32.61	..	..
3 Jodiya	..	..	5.6	..	..	..	..	103.50	..	30.00	..	..
4 Kalavad	..	..	5.2	..	..	..	62.18	..	..	26.24	..	..
5 Lalpur	..	..	6.1	..	..	..	74.48	..	..	27.92	..	..
6 Jamjodhpur	..	..	6.5	..	..	..	..	89.70	..	29.05	..	..
7 Okhamandal	..	..	..	11.5	..	49.93	..	..	..	34.65	..	..
8 Kalyanpur	..	..	..	8.0	..	49.09	..	..	..	27.29	..	..
9 Khambhalia	..	..	7.0	..	..	49.44	..	..	..	26.54	..	..
10 Bhanvad	..	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	77.09	..	27.98	..	..
RAJKOT DISTRICT	..	..	5.2	..	..	..	..	83.15	..	30.70	..	..
1 Rajkot	..	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	90.09	..	26.46	..	..
2 Jasdan	..	..	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.34	..	..
3 Paddhari	..	..	5.1	..	..	..	62.72	..	..	28.61	..	..
4 Gondal	..	..	5.7	..	..	..	..	77.13	..	30.56	..	..
5 Lodhika	..	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	87.60	..	26.18	..	..
6 Kotda Sangani	..	4.4	..	..	..	..	71.11	..	..	30.18	..	..
7 Morvi	..	..	5.3	..	..	..	..	94.11	..	27.09	..	..
8 Maliya	..	..	5.3	..	..	..	73.03	..	..	34.75	..	..
9 Wankaner	..	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	78.28	..	27.00	..	..
10 Jetpur	..	..	5.3	..	..	..	65.19	..	..	..	41.23	..
11 Dhoraji	..	..	6.0	..	..	..	..	90.20	..	36.69	..	..
12 Jamkandorna	..	..	5.8	..	..	..	..	122.53	..	32.60	..	..
13 Upleta	..	..	6.5	..	..	..	70.04	..	..	33.22	..	..
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT	..	..	6.8	..	..	..	..	109.06	..	24.23	..	..
1 Wadhwan	..	..	6.4	..	..	..	58.20	..	..	26.91	..	..
2 Muli	..	..	7.1	..	..	..	62.52	..	..	25.29	..	..
3 Chotila	..	..	5.7	..	..	49.04	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Limbdi	..	..	6.1	..	..	37.27	..	..	18.70	..	..	..
5 Lakhtar	..	..	7.0	..	..	..	66.38	..	..	23.16	..	..
6 Sayla	..	..	7.1	..	..	..	64.60	..	..	25.63	..	..
7 Dhrangadhra	..	..	..	8.3	..	42.10	..	..	19.27	..	..	..
8 Halvad	..	..	..	7.6	..	..	60.26	..	..	24.74	..	..
9 Dasada	..	..	6.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.36	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	68.18	..	..	27.43	..	..

NOTE :

Generally in all the districts of Gujarat State, there are two vacations in a year—(1) The Diwali vacation of two weeks in the month of October or November and (2) the summer vacation of 6 weeks in May-June.

VII.10

scholars per school and percentage of population in primary schools, 1961

State/District/ Taluka/Mahal	Scholars per school				Population of age 5+	Total literate and educated	Percent-age of popula-tion lite-rate and educated to popu-lation of age 5+	Percent-age of popu-lation in primary schools to popu-lation of age 5-14	Sowing months	Harvest-ing months	Whether school is closed in these months
	1-49	50-99	100-199	200 & over							
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
GUJARAT	..	93.33	..	..	12,814,170	3,690,087	28.80	37.49			
JAMNAGAR DISTRICT	..	62.96	..	..	440,405	95,737	21.74	27.02	July to	September	No
1 Jamnagar	..	92.10	..	..	72,692	17,905	24.63	38.29	November	to November	No
2 Dhrol	..	53.71	..	..	21,057	4,345	20.63	26.19			
3 Jodiya	..	99.11	..	..	44,479	12,903	29.01	36.65			
4 Kalavad	42.65	..	..	..	54,417	10,944	20.11	22.33			
5 Lalpur	49.94	..	..	..	39,091	9,103	23.29	26.22			
6 Jamjodhpur	..	81.74	..	..	52,256	13,820	26.45	31.53			
7 Okhamandal	46.70	..	..	..	17,716	3,148	17.77	17.83			
8 Kalyanpur	49.04	..	..	..	56,777	8,947	15.76	17.10			
9 Khambhalia	38.63	..	..	..	43,755	6,856	15.67	17.07			
10 Bhanvad	..	61.17	..	..	38,165	7,766	20.35	27.45			
RAJKOT DISTRICT	..	75.65	..	..	610,522	159,624	26.15	30.08	June, July,	October,	No
1 Rajkot	..	67.78	..	..	54,995	11,266	20.49	32.40	October,	November,	No
2 Jasdan	..	53.89	..	..	68,779	12,989	18.89	22.52	November	February,	No
3 Paddhari	..	59.00	..	..	30,289	7,373	24.34	27.21		March,	No
4 Gondal	..	96.51	..	..	74,840	23,219	31.02	32.02		April	No
5 Lodhika	49.09	..	..	..	18,181	4,042	22.23	25.35			
6 Kotda Sangani	..	74.28	..	..	25,352	6,182	24.38	32.59			
7 Morvi	..	63.13	..	..	89,051	22,698	25.49	26.26			
8 Maliya	..	68.77	..	..	35,261	9,546	27.07	28.12			
9 Wankaner	39.91	..	..	..	45,851	9,757	21.28	23.68			
10 Jetpur	..	114.25	..	..	50,148	12,772	25.47	33.22			
11 Dhoraji	..	174.90	..	..	35,380	14,197	40.13	44.99			
12 Jamkandorna	..	64.36	..	..	29,517	7,149	24.22	24.94			
13 Upleta	..	155.78	..	..	52,878	18,434	34.86	40.94			
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT	48.85	..	..	..	392,066	80,711	20.59	21.38	June, July,	October,	No
1 Wadhwan	..	68.43	..	..	41,662	9,966	23.92	23.46	October,	November,	No
2 Muli	37.94	..	..	..	30,172	5,662	18.77	18.22	November	February,	No
3 Chotila	22.17	..	..	..	33,467	3,587	10.72	12.72		March,	No
4 Limbdi	..	63.86	..	..	78,396	17,413	22.21	23.78		April	No
5 Lakhtar	..	54.54	..	..	27,083	6,137	22.66	24.88			
6 Sayla	27.59	..	..	..	27,328	3,443	12.60	14.93			
7 Dhrangadhra	..	51.44	..	..	44,276	9,221	20.83	22.03			
8 Halvad	33.72	..	..	..	35,724	6,824	19.10	17.00			
9 Dasada	..	66.50	..	..	73,958	18,458	24.96	26.62			

STATEMENT

Area per school, scholars per 1,000 population, scholars per teacher,

State/District/ Taluka/Mahal	Area per school (sq. miles)				Scholars per 1,000 population				Scholars per teacher			
	1.0- 2.4	2.5- 4.9	5.0- 7.4	7.5 & over	1-24	25-49	50-74	75 & over	1-19	20-39	40-49	50 & over
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT												
1 Bhavnagar	..	4.1	..	..	..	..	62.06	..	..	27.22	..	..
2 Ghogho	..	..	6.1	..	..	..	72.00	..	..	30.15	..	..
3 Vallabhipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76.16	..	30.76	..	..
4 Botad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81.36	..	28.59	..	..
5 Gadhada	..	4.7	..	..	..	..	61.21	..	..	28.68	..	..
6 Palitana	..	..	..	..	..	44.12	..	..	19.09	..	..	..
7 Sihor	..	3.0	..	..	..	49.43	..	..	..	22.73	..	..
8 Umralla	..	3.4	..	..	..	..	68.38	..	..	28.10	..	..
9 Gariadhar	..	3.5	..	..	..	..	68.91	..	..	30.25	..	..
10 Kundla	..	3.9	..	..	..	..	62.51	..	..	28.16	..	..
11 Mahuva	..	..	5.7	..	..	..	66.68	..	..	29.12	..	..
12 Talaja	..	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.09	..	..
	..	2.9	..	..	..	..	58.46	..	..	25.43	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	56.39	..	..	..	..	..
AMRELI DISTRICT												
1 Amreli	..	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	92.37	..	36.40	..	..
2 Kunkavav-Vadia	..	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	153.95	..	..	45.50	..
3 Babra	..	4.5	..	..	..	..	67.54	..	..	34.31	..	..
4 Lathi	..	..	6.3	..	..	..	55.41	..	..	25.95	..	..
5 Lilia	..	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	100.06	..	34.47	..	..
6 Dhari	..	4.0	..	..	..	..	72.53	..	..	30.24	..	..
7 Khambha	..	..	5.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.60	..	..
8 Rajula	..	..	5.1	..	..	..	..	131.82	..	38.96	..	..
9 Jafrabad	..	3.6	..	..	..	..	63.20	..	..	32.18	..	..
10 Kodinar	..	..	5.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.88	..	..
	..	2.8	..	..	..	37.63	..	..	..	..	40.62	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	93.64	..	..	..	..	..
JUNAGADH DISTRICT												
1 Junagadh	..	3.8	..	..	..	..	67.04	..	..	27.17	..	..
2 Bhesan	..	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	104.17	..	33.62	..	..
3 Visavadar	..	4.5	..	..	..	..	63.34	..	..	26.74	..	..
4 Mendarda	..	4.1	..	..	..	..	60.52	..	..	22.82	..	..
5 Mangrol	..	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	84.08	..	33.46	..	..
6 Manavadar	..	3.4	..	..	..	..	58.75	..	..	21.20	..	..
7 Keshod	..	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.81	..	..
8 Vanthali	..	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	85.15	..	33.48	..	..
9 Patan Veraval	..	3.0	..	..	..	..	73.12	..	..	25.41	..	..
10 Malia	..	2.5	..	..	..	38.64	..	..	18.80	..	..	..
	..	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	76.05	..	33.07	..	..
11 Talala	..	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.73	..	..
12 Una	..	3.4	..	..	..	..	58.96	..	..	25.42	..	..
13 Porbandar	..	4.8	..	..	..	48.66	..	..	..	25.49	..	..
14 Ranavav	..	..	6.5	..	..	..	60.45	..	..	31.45	..	..
15 Kutiyana	..	4.4	..	..	..	..	86.10	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.48	..	19.85	..	..	..

VII.10-contd.

scholars per school and percentage of population in primary schools, 1961

State/District/ Taluka/Mahal	Scholars per school				Popu- lation of age 5+	Total lite- rate and educated	Percent- age of popula- tion lite- rate and educated to popu- lation of age 5+	Percent- age of popula- tion in primary schools to popu- lation of age 5-14	Sowing months	Harvesting months	Whether school is closed in these months
	1-49	50-99	100- 199	200 & over							
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT											
1 Bhavnagar	..	55.35	..	..	632,405	148,552	23.49	22.83	June, July,	October,	No
2 Ghogho	..	68.75	..	..	45,192	11,174	24.73	26.12	October,	November,	
3 Vallabhipur	..	61.52	..	..	37,383	9,193	24.59	27.78	November	February,	
4 Botad	..	55.46	..	..	28,201	8,288	29.39	30.68		March,	
5 Gadhada	..	54.60	..	..	38,093	8,361	21.95	21.67		April	
6 Palitana	36.91	..	..	..	51,557	12,856	24.94	16.35			
7 Sihor	..	..	..	..	53,735	10,013	18.63	18.59			
8 Umralla	..	55.81	..	..	48,783	13,289	27.24	25.21			
9 Gariadhar	..	62.57	..	..	32,932	8,990	27.30	26.03			
10 Kundla	..	65.50	..	..	39,961	10,174	25.46	23.86			
11 Mahuva	..	80.24	..	..	81,496	20,533	25.20	24.78			
12 Talaja	..	55.50	..	..	95,330	19,181	20.12	21.16			
	47.74	..	..	..	79,742	16,500	20.69	20.39			
AMRELI DISTRICT											
1 Amreli	..	87.89	..	..	434,458	135,307	31.14	34.28	June, July,	October,	No
2 Kunkavav-Vadia	..	..	162.80	..	56,291	27,184	48.29	57.99	October,	November,	
3 Babra	..	70.67	..	..	58,136	13,761	23.67	25.10	November	February,	
4 Lathi	..	54.02	..	..	39,653	8,136	20.52	20.72		March,	
5 Lilia	..	97.04	..	..	43,522	13,720	31.52	37.72		April	
6 Dhari	..	71.63	..	..	31,025	8,256	26.61	27.31			
7 Khambha	..	..	122.45	..	56,760	22,021	38.80	47.89			
8 Rajula	..	89.23	..	..	22,873	8,700	38.04	35.79			
9 Jafrabad	47.27	..	..	..	49,719	8,387	16.87	27.37			
10 Kodinar	37.32	..	..	..	22,849	3,162	13.84	13.67			
	..	91.71	..	..	53,630	21,980	40.98	34.80			
JUNAGADH DISTRICT											
1 Junagadh	..	63.96	..	..	741,750	158,407	21.36	24.55	June, July,	October,	No
2 Bhesan	..	..	100.86	..	53,130	13,392	25.21	39.69	October,	November,	
3 Visavadar	..	61.21	..	..	30,645	5,847	19.08	23.89	November	February,	
4 Mendarda	48.54	..	..	..	47,249	9,568	20.25	22.28		March,	
5 Mangrol	..	66.91	..	..	22,260	4,480	20.13	30.52		April	
6 Manavadar	..	56.53	..	..	48,049	8,732	18.17	21.67			
7 Keshod	..	91.92	..	..	52,693	14,932	28.34	30.89			
8 Vanthali	..	..	107.87	..	53,182	12,847	24.16	32.91			
9 Patan Veraval	..	76.77	..	..	41,906	11,803	28.17	26.53			
10 Malia	31.82	..	..	..	69,437	9,943	14.32	14.59			
11 Talala	..	63.34	..	..	48,756	9,502	19.49	27.79			
12 Una	..	56.94	..	..	37,488	7,177	19.14	21.77			
13 Porbandar	47.97	..	..	..	93,138	16,886	18.13	17.13			
14 Ranavav	..	64.58	..	..	80,432	19,397	24.12	22.12			
15 Kutiyana	..	88.79	..	..	28,920	6,946	24.02	31.97			
	44.16	..	..	..	34,465	6,955	20.18	18.97			

STATEMENT

Area per school, scholars per 1,000 population, scholars per teacher,

State/District/ Taluka/Mahal 1	Area per school (sq. miles)				Scholars per 1,000 population				Scholars per teacher			
	1.0- 2.4	2.5- 4.9	5.0- 7.4	7.5 & over	1-24	25-49	50-74	75 & over	1-19	20-39	40-49	50 & over
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
KUTCH DISTRICT												
1 Bhuj	..	..	..	11.6	..	..	73.33	..	..	36.63	..	..
2 Nakhatrana	..	..	..	20.1	..	..	60.09	..	..	..	40.16	..
3 Lakhpat	..	..	..	7.8	..	..	..	84.89	..	38.63	..	..
4 Abdasa	..	..	..	45.8	..	..	61.46	..	..	..	45.24	..
5 Mandvi	..	..	5.2	9.6	..	..	72.87	..	..	31.22	..	..
6 Mundra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125.46	..	..	41.95	..
7 Anjar	..	..	5.8	..	..	..	..	109.98	..	34.59	..	..
8 Bhachau	..	..	7.4	..	..	..	72.52	..	..	35.32	..	..
9 Rapar	..	..	..	8.4	..	..	51.22	..	..	36.70	..	..
10 Khadir	..	..	..	14.7	..	35.72	..	..	..	30.82	..	..
11 Khavda	..	..	..	24.4	..	27.85	..	..	17.40	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	20.4	..	41.78	..	..	..	21.47	..	..
BANASKANTHA DISTRICT												
1 Palanpur	..	3.7	..	..	..	..	63.24	..	..	31.69	..	..
2 Danta	..	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	81.99	..	30.32	..	..
3 Vadgam	..	1.9	..	..	..	..	62.87	..	..	28.90	..	..
4 Dhanera	..	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	117.08	..	33.97	..	..
5 Deesa	..	..	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.14	..	..
6 Kankrej	..	..	4.1	..	..	49.18	..	..	..	35.49	..	..
7 Vav	..	3.3	..	..	..	..	56.15	..	..	..	..	..
8 Tharad	..	..	5.8	..	..	..	56.56	..	..	35.54	..	..
9 Deodar	..	..	4.0	..	..	46.82	..	..	..	32.28	..	..
10 Radhanpur	..	..	3.1	..	..	..	52.11	..	..	30.77	..	..
11 Santalpur	..	..	4.3	..	..	43.37	..	..	..	27.64	..	..
..	..	..	..	7.8	..	47.77	..	..	..	31.95	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56.19	..	..	31.52	..	..
SABARKANTHA DISTRICT												
1 Idar	..	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	113.36	..	39.73	..	..
2 Khed Brahma	..	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	122.95	..	..	43.08	..
3 Vijaynagar	..	3.4	..	..	..	..	64.46	..	..	32.66	..	..
4 Bhiloda	..	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	104.11	..	..	42.95	..
5 Himatnagar	..	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	120.83	..	..	41.54	..
6 Prantij	..	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	136.50	..	..	41.48	..
7 Modasa	..	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35.12	..	..
8 Meghraj	..	..	3.1	..	..	..	..	116.46	..	..	41.35	..
9 Malpur	..	..	2.6	..	..	..	..	119.99	..	..	..	..
10 Bayad	..	1.9	..	..	..	..	71.23	..	..	33.79	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112.00	..	..	41.15	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120.49	..	..	40.80	..

VII.10-contd.

scholars per school and percentage of population in primary schools, 1961

State/District/ Taluka/Mahal 1	Scholars per school				Popula- tion of age 5+	Total literate and edu- cated	Percent- age of popula- tion lite- rate and educated to popu- lation of age 5+	Percent- age of popula- tion in primary schools to popu- lation of age 5-14	Sowing months	Harvest- ing months	Whether school is closed in these months
	1-49	50-99	100- 199	200 & over							
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
KUTCH DISTRICT											
1 Bhuj	..	63.63	..	..	468,168	112,085	23.94	27.59	July,	October,	No
2 Nakhatrana	..	49.78	..	..	65,945	14,546	22.06	23.68	August	November,	..
3 Lakhpat	..	74.82	..	..	57,350	15,687	27.35	30.29	..	February,	..
4 Abdasa	..	56.55	..	..	15,239	2,702	17.73	23.16	..	March,	..
5 Mandvi	..	52.72	..	..	54,698	14,617	26.72	26.91	..	April	..
6 Mundra	..	94.91	..	..	62,906	22,447	35.68	45.88	..	..	..
7 Anjar	..	88.00	..	..	39,047	14,182	36.32	41.19	..	..	..
8 Bhachau	..	52.98	..	..	39,260	7,443	18.96	28.86	..	..	..
9 Rapar	..	61.85	..	..	54,288	10,153	18.70	19.64	..	..	..
10 Khadir	42.38	..	..	..	70,435	9,179	13.03	13.46	..	..	..
11 Khavda	17.40	..	..	..	2,589	212	8.19	10.13	..	..	..
..	29.27	..	..	..	6,411	917	14.30	15.39	..	..	..
BANASKANTHA DISTRICT											
1 Palanpur	46.23	..	..	..	772,787	99,148	12.83	23.08	June,	October,	No
2 Danta	..	70.50	..	..	125,784	22,059	17.54	29.90	July,	November,	..
3 Vadgam	22.57	..	..	..	44,350	4,744	10.70	22.83	October,	February,	..
4 Dhanera	..	104.61	..	..	77,103	17,876	23.18	42.55	November	March,	..
5 Deesa	34.03	..	..	..	74,847	8,767	11.71	18.21	..	April	..
6 Kankrej	..	54.60	..	..	101,262	10,067	9.94	20.07	..	..	..
7 Vav	..	36.72	..	..	76,767	9,962	12.98	20.75	..	..	..
8 Tharad	30.77	..	..	..	71,269	6,533	9.17	17.53	..	..	..
9 Deodar	29.81	..	..	..	63,542	5,301	8.34	18.69	..	..	..
10 Radhanpur	33.79	..	..	..	71,393	7,225	10.12	15.83	..	..	..
11 Santalpur	..	..	..	..	30,101	2,490	8.27	17.85	..	..	..
..	37.16	..	..	..	36,369	4,124	11.34	20.42	..	..	..
SABARKANTHA DISTRICT											
1 Idar	..	90.75	..	..	722,035	191,328	26.50	40.42	June,	October,	No
2 Khed Brahma	..	107.57	..	..	121,902	34,084	27.96	45.81	July,	November,	..
3 Vijaynagar	..	51.62	..	..	61,676	9,682	15.70	23.60	October,	February,	..
4 Bhiloda	..	92.21	..	..	24,622	5,684	23.09	34.51	November	March,	..
5 Himatnagar	..	96.20	..	..	75,610	18,840	24.92	41.14	..	April	..
6 Prantij	..	109.45	..	..	80,819	25,278	31.28	49.15	..	..	..
7 Modasa	..	102.17	..	..	106,136	32,541	30.66	40.67	..	..	..
8 Meghraj	..	88.99	..	..	86,448	24,535	28.38	43.17	..	..	..
9 Malpur	..	52.68	..	..	41,726	6,203	14.87	24.80	..	..	..
10 Bayad	..	79.26	..	..	32,358	7,325	22.64	40.37	..	..	..
..	..	89.48	..	..	90,738	27,156	29.93	42.95	..	..	..

STATEMENT

Area per school, scholars per 1,000 population, scholars per teacher,

State/District/ Taluka/Mahal 1	Area per school (sq. miles)				Scholars per 1,000 population				Scholars per teacher			
	1.0- 2.4	2.5- 4.9	5.0- 7.4	7.5 & over	1-24	25-49	50-74	75 & over	1-19	20-39	40-49	50 & over
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MEHSANA DISTRICT												
1 Patan	..	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	142.59	..	..	..	58.12
2 Chanasma	..	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	140.06	..	..	..	69.93
3 Sami	..	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	144.20	..	..	..	60.74
4 Harij	..	..	6.9	..	..	..	57.85	..	..	36.67	..	..
5 Mehsana	..	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	86.53	..	..	..	53.25
6 Sidhpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143.87	..	..	..	50.27
7 Kheralu	..	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	179.77	..	..	..	76.28
8 Visnagar	..	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	135.87	..	..	..	56.93
9 Vijapur	..	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	129.89	..	..	..	63.15
10 Kadi	..	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	164.39	..	..	..	51.06
11 Kalol	..	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	149.69	..	..	..	68.59
	..	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	141.38	..	..	..	51.91
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT												
1 Ahmedabad City	..	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	132.21	..	..	42.33	..
2 Viramgam	..	3.1	..	..	..	..	62.30	..	..	..	42.79	..
3 Daskroi	..	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	115.49	..	38.05	..	..
4 Dehgam	..	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	167.03	..	..	41.92	..
5 Sanand	..	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	125.86	..	38.26	..	..
6 Dholka	..	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	174.25	..	..	..	58.99
7 Dhandhuka	..	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	133.83	..	..	40.88	..
	..	..	6.9	..	..	..	..	114.36	..	..	46.51	..
KAIRA DISTRICT												
1 Nadiad	..	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	125.11	..	39.54	..	..
2 Kapadvanj	..	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	135.54	..	..	42.44	..
3 Mehmedabad	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	147.69	..	..	42.95	..
4 Matar	..	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	141.82	..	..	42.26	..
5 Anand	..	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	106.20	..	..	40.76	..
6 Thasra	..	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	128.08	..	35.50	..	..
7 Balasinor	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	114.60	..	37.78	..	..
8 Petlad	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	100.44	..	..	45.39	..
9 Cambay	..	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	127.06	..	38.10	..	..
10 Borsad	..	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	106.87	..	29.79	..	..
	..	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	117.10	..	..	43.79	..
PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT												
1 Godhra	..	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	86.40	..	34.65	..	..
2 Kalol	..	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	99.01	..	34.54	..	..
3 Halol	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	138.49	..	33.36	..	..
4 Jambughoda	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	112.92	..	37.85	..	..
5 Shehera	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	120.03	..	34.41	..	..
6 Lunavada	..	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	106.13	..	34.85	..	..
7 Santrampur	..	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	109.66	..	33.45	..	..
8 Jhalod	..	2.0	..	..	..	..	72.79	..	..	31.80	..	..
9 Dohad	..	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	81.58	..	39.80	..	..
10 Limkheda	..	2.4	..	..	..	..	53.81	..	..	40.41	..	..
11 Devgad Baria	..	2.2	..	..	..	..	57.76	..	..	32.12	..	..
	2.2	..	..	..	..	65.75	..	..	33.23	..	..	..

VII.10-contd.

scholars per school and percentage of population in primary schools, 1961

State/District/ Taluka/Mahal 1	Scholars per school				Popu- lation of age 5+ 18	Total literate and edu- cated 19	Percent- age of popula- tion lite- rate and educated to popu- lation of age 5+ 20	Percent- age of popula- tion in primary schools to popu- lation of age 5-14 21	Sowing months 22	Harvesting months 23	Whether school is closed in these months 24
	1-49	50-99	100- 199	200 & over							
	14	15	16	17							
MEHSANA DISTRICT											
1 Patan . . .	..	..	188.76	..	1,175,052	435,850	37.09	52.89	June,	October,	No
2 Chanasma . . .	..	..	168.05	..	129,728	38,148	29.41	52.43	July,	November,	
3 Sami . . .	46.67	..	169.25	..	101,845	39,197	38.49	54.99	October,	February,	
4 Harij . . .	..	84.31	..	..	58,511	8,671	14.82	22.07	November	March,	
5 Mehsana . . .	..	..	186.29	..	28,825	5,042	17.49	32.68		April	
6 Sidhpur . . .	..	..	..	281.52	130,416	52,629	40.35	54.12			
7 Kheralu . . .	..	..	145.88	..	111,260	44,453	39.95	65.22			
8 Visnagar . . .	..	..	..	223.21	115,892	33,809	29.17	49.06			
9 Vijapur . . .	..	..	..	326.62	85,019	39,590	46.57	47.14			
10 Kadi . . .	..	..	169.27	..	180,381	80,974	44.89	59.38			
11 Kalol . . .	..	..	..	238.20	104,222	41,871	40.17	55.84			
	..	..	..	..	128,953	51,466	39.91	54.02			
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT											
1 Ahmedabad City	..	..	120.86	..	723,566	235,747	32.58	49.84	June,	October,	No
2 Viramgam . . .	..	94.73	163.00	..	46,322	16,937	36.56	25.76	July,	November,	
3 Daskroi . . .	..	..	..	..	126,446	35,068	27.73	43.20	October,	February,	
4 Dehgam . . .	..	..	153.50	..	151,492	56,317	37.17	66.61	November	March,	
5 Sanand . . .	..	..	115.02	..	127,087	45,699	35.96	46.72		April	
6 Dholka . . .	..	..	128.71	..	59,888	15,506	25.89	66.50			
7 Dhandhuka . . .	..	..	131.90	..	110,892	35,081	31.64	49.22			
	..	95.54	..	..	101,439	31,139	30.70	40.24			
KAIRA DISTRICT											
1 Nadiad . . .	..	..	133.73	..	1,355,082	515,614	38.05	46.28	June,	October,	No
2 Kapadvanj . . .	..	..	162.57	..	181,596	72,875	40.13	50.25	July,	November,	
3 Mehmedabad . . .	..	..	111.42	..	162,806	51,458	31.61	52.70	October,	February,	
4 Matar . . .	..	..	154.41	..	96,269	28,983	30.11	53.67	November	March,	
5 Anand . . .	..	..	122.27	..	85,094	29,882	35.12	40.31		April	
6 Thasra . . .	..	..	168.11	..	207,378	94,472	45.56	47.98			
7 Balasinor . . .	..	94.56	..	..	112,352	36,454	32.45	41.51			
8 Petlad . . .	..	76.57	..	..	73,675	18,454	25.05	36.65			
9 Cambay . . .	..	..	168.86	..	142,364	68,040	47.79	47.44			
10 Borsad . . .	..	..	100.01	..	101,510	35,517	34.99	39.80			
	..	..	172.30	..	192,038	79,479	41.39	43.31			
PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT											
1 Godhra . . .	..	68.07	..	..	1,101,460	204,044	18.52	30.99	June,	October,	No
2 Kalol . . .	..	88.33	..	..	137,560	34,046	24.75	35.55	July,	November,	
3 Halol . . .	..	..	124.77	..	76,892	25,995	33.81	49.55	October,	February,	
4 Jambughoda . . .	..	83.94	..	..	77,519	21,431	27.65	41.02	November	March,	
5 Shehera . . .	..	62.38	..	..	13,870	3,621	26.11	42.99		April	
6 Lunavada . . .	..	99.48	..	..	75,995	18,148	23.88	36.67			
7 Santrampur . . .	..	67.53	..	..	111,289	25,335	22.77	40.48			
8 Jhalod . . .	..	50.80	..	..	152,115	21,515	14.14	25.33			
9 Dohad . . .	..	76.52	..	..	99,855	15,658	15.68	27.80			
10 Limkheda . . .	..	53.11	..	..	113,108	9,961	8.81	19.62			
	38.55	..	..	..	105,823	10,892	10.29	21.16			
11 Devgad Baria . . .	..	53.40	..	..	137,434	17,442	12.69	24.43			

STATEMENT

Area per school, scholars per 1,000 population, scholars per teacher,

State/District/ Taluka/Mahal 1	Area per school (sq. miles)				Scholars per 1,000 population				Scholars per teacher			
	1.0- 2.4	2.5- 4.9	5.0- 7.4	7.5 & over 5	1-24 6	25-49 7	50-74 8	75 & over 9	1-19 10	20-39 11	40-49 12	50 & over 13
	2	3	4									
BARODA DISTRICT												
1 Baroda	2.2	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	105.09	..	38.85	..	..
2 Savli	..	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	115.69	..	..	41.09	..
3 Vaghodia	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	105.83	..	39.06	..	..
4 Padra	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	123.81	..	..	42.59	..
5 Karjan	..	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	116.13	..	39.54	..	..
6 Sinor	..	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	141.07	..	33.95	..	..
7 Dabhoi	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	138.34	..	39.26	..	..
8 Sankheda	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	138.33	..	37.74	..	..
9 Tilakwada	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	113.16	..	39.31	..	..
10 Navvadi	..	4.8	..	..	..	..	64.69	104.41	..	..	42.20	..
11 Chhota Udaipur	..	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.59	..	..
12 Jabugam	..	3.0	..	..	..	42.92	..	..	..	31.68	..	..
BROACH DISTRICT								89.37	..	..	42.35	..
1 Broach	..	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	119.25	..	39.94	..	..
2 Vagra	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	156.03	..	39.14	..	..
3 Jambusar	..	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	121.11	..	..	42.04	..
4 Amod	..	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	117.70	..	..	40.68	..
5 Anklesvar	..	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	139.38	..	39.88	..	..
6 Hansot	..	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	130.79	..	..	41.79	..
7 Jhagadia	..	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	153.98	..	39.71	..	..
8 Nandod	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	115.82	..	39.80	..	..
9 Valia	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	108.20	..	39.19	..	..
10 Dediapada	..	..	5.6	..	..	..	..	92.81	..	39.82	..	..
11 Sagbara	2.1	..	..	..	..	66.52	..	..	..	34.31	..	..
SURAT DISTRICT								82.51	..	..	43.38	..
1 Olpad	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	126.52	..	..	40.56	..
2 Mangrol	..	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	175.99	..	..	41.24	..
3 Kamrej	..	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	110.23	..	..	41.71	..
4 Chorasi	..	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	137.59	..	..	41.61	..
5 Palsana	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	133.16	..	..	42.77	..
6 Mandvi	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	132.49	..	..	40.14	..
7 Songadh	..	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	106.66	..	..	43.53	..
8 Vyara	..	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Bardoli	..	2.7	..	..	..	71.67	..	..	..	31.12	..	..
10 Valod	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	90.45	..	..	40.48	..
11 Navsari	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	140.56	..	37.28	..	..
12 Gandevi	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	144.20	..	37.43	..	..
13 Mahuva	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	170.32	..	..	41.38	..
14 Bansda	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	158.22	..	..	42.43	..
15 Bulsar	..	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	142.14	..	..	41.04	..
16 Chikhli	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	86.28	..	37.94	..	..
17 Dharampur	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	117.32	..	..	44.50	..
18 Pardi	..	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	146.19	..	..	41.94	..
19 Umbergaon	1.7	..	..	..	..	63.38	..	..	..	32.69	..	..
20 Uchhal	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	146.56	..	..	45.31	..
21 Nizar	..	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	103.45	..	37.90	..	..
DANGS DISTRICT*								97.57	..	37.25	..	..
1 Dangs	..	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	79.86	..	26.34	..	..
	..	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	79.86	..	26.34	..	..

* During the sowing period, the schools remain closed for 20 days. During the harvesting period, the schools remain closed for 11 days.

VII.10-concl'd.

scholars per school and percentage of population in primary schools, 1961

State/District/ Taluka/Mahal 1	Scholars per school				Popula- tion of age 5+ 18	Total literate and edu- cated 19	Percent- age of popula- tion lite- rate and educated to popu- lation of age 5+ 20	Percent- age of popula- tion in primary schools to popu- lation of age 5-14 21	Sowing months 22	Harvesting months 23	Whether school is closed in these months 24
	1-49 14	50-99 15	100- 199 16	200 & over 17							
BARODA DISTRICT											
1 Baroda	..	..	107.16	..	951,677	324,836	34.13	39.39	June,	October,	No
2 Savli	..	..	157.70	..	129,236	58,727	45.44	45.24	July,	November,	
3 Vaghodia	..	..	119.89	..	111,504	37,684	33.80	39.19	October,	February,	
4 Padra	..	97.59	..	..	64,086	15,890	24.79	44.85	November	March,	
5 Karjan	..	..	160.85	..	104,022	49,352	47.44	43.81		April	
6 Sinor	..	..	127.30	..	67,369	33,187	49.26	54.02			
7 Dabhoi	..	..	137.40	..	34,043	18,693	54.91	53.88			
8 Sankheda	..	..	116.07	..	76,267	35,885	47.05	52.04			
9 Tilakwada	..	92.46	..	..	86,544	32,097	37.09	42.31			
10 Navvadi	..	84.39	..	..	31,384	8,787	28.00	38.38			
11 Chhota Udaipur	..	80.09	..	..	47,000	9,189	19.55	25.29			
12 Jabugam	40.03	..	..	..	108,897	8,176	7.51	15.63			
BROACH DISTRICT											
1 Broach	..	93.40	..	..	633,138	238,029	37.60	43.75	June,	October,	No
2 Vagra	..	..	147.89	..	90,677	46,892	51.71	58.05	October	November,	
3 Jambusar	..	96.00	..	..	44,377	19,081	43.00	46.89		March	
4 Amod	..	..	120.73	..	80,756	34,110	42.24	44.55			
5 Anklesvar	..	..	129.46	..	47,803	23,418	48.99	54.74			
6 Hansot	..	..	131.98	..	48,175	21,044	43.68	47.39			
7 Jhagadia	..	..	121.57	..	32,631	16,112	49.38	55.26			
8 Nandod	..	81.60	..	..	81,834	27,107	33.12	41.05			
9 Valia	..	68.90	..	..	83,995	23,880	28.43	39.42			
10 Dediapada	..	69.45	..	..	52,837	15,295	28.95	33.00			
11 Sagbara	42.04	..	..	..	36,129	4,953	13.71	23.31			
SURAT DISTRICT											
1 Olpad	..	..	120.37	..	1,602,155	548,441	34.23	46.20	June, July,	February,	No
2 Mangrol	..	..	150.33	..	66,520	33,444	50.28	62.99	October,	March,	
3 Kamrej	..	96.44	..	..	79,600	25,082	31.51	39.73	November	April,	
4 Chorasi	..	..	142.54	..	47,657	21,938	46.03	52.42		October,	
5 Palsana	..	..	178.13	..	116,873	54,545	46.67	50.96		November	
6 Mandvi	..	..	142.03	..	35,642	16,208	45.47	51.55			
7 Songadh	..	86.64	..	..	70,847	16,714	23.59	39.74			
8 Vyara	42.38	..	..	..	63,285	8,355	13.20	26.31			
9 Bardoli	..	80.26	..	..	85,926	16,874	19.64	33.60			
10 Valod	..	..	148.64	..	66,635	26,305	39.48	52.91			
11 Navsari	..	..	147.05	..	36,184	12,810	35.40	53.82			
12 Gandevi	..	..	196.33	..	138,026	72,050	52.20	61.75			
13 Mahuva	..	..	198.56	..	79,789	40,785	51.12	55.81			
14 Bansda	..	..	150.24	..	54,922	20,908	38.07	51.23			
15 Bulsar	..	87.56	..	..	75,586	16,199	21.43	30.86			
16 Chikhli	..	..	200.86	..	105,757	43,919	41.53	62.87			
17 Dharampur	..	..	182.72	..	117,463	41,514	35.34	50.92			
18 Pardi	45.74	..	..	..	117,467	11,736	9.99	24.44			
19 Umbergaon	..	..	170.16	..	93,345	33,495	35.88	52.51			
20 Uchhal	..	83.32	..	..	75,351	21,516	28.55	38.11			
21 Nizar	28.39	..	..	..	25,865	2,432	9.40	19.03			
DANGS DISTRICT											
1 Dangs	34.02	..	..	..	57,444	6,627	11.54	21.09	July	November	Yes
	34.02	..	..	..	57,444	6,627	11.54	21.09			

STATEMENT

School enrolment, one and multi-teacher schools, percentage of agricultural

State/District/Taluka/Mahal	Percentage of literacy			Percentage of school enrolment to the population in age-group 5-14			Percentage of one teacher schools to schools having more than one teacher	Percentage of male scholars in single teacher schools to total male scholars in both single teacher and multi-teacher schools
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Boys	Girls		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GUJARAT	28.80	41.16	15.81	37.49	47.69	26.19	102.57	19.92
JAMNAGAR DISTRICT	21.74	32.72	10.38	27.02	39.37	13.55	147.89	23.99
1 Jamnagar . . .	24.63	37.91	10.87	38.29	61.00	12.80	87.04	13.99
2 Dhol . . .	20.63	31.00	10.03	26.19	38.94	12.31	183.33	29.26
3 Jodiya . . .	29.01	45.14	13.38	36.65	52.58	19.37	40.00	8.11
4 Kalavad . . .	20.11	31.10	8.88	22.33	34.19	9.94	242.85	38.66
5 Lalpur . . .	23.29	34.31	11.80	26.22	37.03	14.43	162.96	31.62
6 Jamjodhpur . . .	26.45	37.44	14.94	31.53	41.86	20.26	105.88	13.77
7 Okhamandal . . .	17.77	26.23	8.79	17.83	23.42	11.50	666.66	51.27
8 Kalyanpur . . .	15.76	23.90	7.10	17.10	24.66	8.78	213.63	35.75
9 Khambhalia . . .	15.67	24.21	6.83	17.07	23.59	10.01	325.00	61.35
10 Bhanvad . . .	20.35	30.01	10.12	27.45	37.92	15.98	136.00	19.95
RAJKOT DISTRICT	26.15	38.74	13.07	30.08	42.33	16.78	86.27	16.39
1 Rajkot . . .	20.49	31.75	8.76	32.40	44.53	19.10	85.42	21.85
2 Jasdan . . .	18.89	29.08	8.08	22.52	32.90	10.99	127.91	29.46
3 Paddhari . . .	24.34	35.88	12.53	27.21	40.94	12.48	166.67	35.28
4 Gondal . . .	31.02	41.66	19.92	32.02	44.23	18.44	41.38	2.97
5 Lodhika . . .	22.23	31.94	12.45	25.35	37.00	13.52	166.67	19.91
6 Kotda Sangani . . .	24.38	34.38	14.16	32.59	44.91	19.22	77.27	10.49
7 Morvi . . .	25.49	43.40	6.98	26.26	43.05	8.20	79.71	20.39
8 Maliya . . .	27.07	43.81	9.74	28.12	42.24	13.03	118.18	18.82
9 Wankaner . . .	21.28	35.47	6.31	23.68	37.49	8.42	162.86	31.89
10 Jetpur . . .	25.47	38.17	12.15	33.22	41.84	24.01	60.00	9.76
11 Dhoraji . . .	40.13	52.49	27.45	44.99	54.48	34.40	15.38	1.97
12 Jamkandorna . . .	24.22	34.83	13.30	24.94	35.98	13.28	129.41	20.43
13 Upleta . . .	34.86	45.85	23.60	40.94	50.58	30.60	21.62	5.51
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT	20.59	31.47	8.91	21.38	31.39	10.13	177.56	31.77
1 Wadhwan . . .	23.92	37.96	8.83	23.46	34.84	10.58	64.29	15.23
2 Muli . . .	18.77	28.77	7.92	18.22	28.38	7.52	380.00	48.25
3 Chotila . . .	10.72	16.23	4.71	12.72	19.08	5.56	900.00	74.70
4 Limbdi . . .	22.21	33.55	10.07	23.78	34.85	11.11	86.79	19.39
5 Lakhtar . . .	22.66	33.16	11.61	24.88	36.42	12.39	160.00	33.81
6 Sayla . . .	12.60	18.96	5.62	14.93	21.30	7.63	537.50	62.22
7 Dhrangadhra . . .	20.83	32.92	8.02	22.03	33.51	9.22	103.23	26.23
8 Halvad . . .	19.10	29.36	8.04	17.00	25.50	7.32	369.23	49.00
9 Dasada . . .	24.96	37.88	11.17	26.62	37.20	14.59	130.00	26.41

VII.11

labourers and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population, 1961

State/District/Taluka/Mahal	Percentage of girl scholars in single teacher schools to total girl scholars in both single teacher and multi-teacher schools	Percentage of villages having no school	Percentage of villages having one teacher schools	Percentage of villages having more than one teacher schools	Percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
GUJARAT	14.41	19.86	41.83	38.31	17.70	6.75	17.08
JAMNAGAR DISTRICT	20.03	11.70	55.06	33.24	8.18	6.58	0.56
1 Jamnagar . . .	26.40	17.07	53.66	29.27	7.01	6.39	0.28
2 Dhol . . .	22.14	0	30.77	69.23	5.48	5.20	0.30
3 Jodiya . . .	6.33	4.95	67.33	27.72	9.19	8.51	0.28
4 Kalavad . . .	35.31	5.48	60.27	34.25	11.86	6.73	0.08
5 Lalpur . . .	24.30						
6 Jamjodhpur . . .	6.54	13.33	48.00	38.67	14.11	8.29	1.77
7 Okhamandal . . .	45.85	43.90	48.78	7.32	8.03	9.59	0.16
8 Kalyanpur . . .	26.48	4.35	68.12	27.53	5.89	4.66	0.12
9 Khambhalia . . .	35.92	17.28	64.20	18.52	4.63	5.37	0.52
10 Bhanvad . . .	9.67	17.39	49.28	33.33	7.31	5.73	2.28
RAJKOT DISTRICT	9.61	8.19	44.09	47.72	9.92	7.27	0.01
1 Rajkot . . .	10.08	5.38	44.09	50.53	4.73	8.17	N
2 Jasdan . . .	19.57	10.00	55.00	35.00	9.09	5.53	0
3 Paddhari . . .	22.97	21.31	49.18	29.51	7.50	6.61	0
4 Gondal . . .	3.85	2.50	30.00	67.50	12.34	7.86	0
5 Lodhika . . .	15.38	15.78	52.63	31.58	11.27	8.32	0
6 Kotda Sangani . . .	9.28	11.90	40.48	47.62	11.57	8.01	0.09
7 Morvi . . .	9.51	1.63	44.72	53.65	5.47	6.02	0
8 Maliya . . .	16.75	4.35	56.52	39.13	7.05	4.83	N
9 Wankaner . . .	29.47	10.00	57.00	33.00	6.78	7.44	0.01
10 Jetpur . . .	4.17	6.38	38.30	55.32	9.87	7.80	0.02
11 Dhoraji . . .	0.63	3.33	13.33	83.34	17.20	7.31	0
12 Jamkandorna . . .	17.23	17.02	46.81	36.17	13.74	8.35	0
13 Upleta . . .	7.24	6.25	16.67	77.08	21.01	9.82	0.02
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT	22.93	16.64	54.92	28.44	15.24	11.31	0.61
1 Wadhwan . . .	10.06	2.17	39.13	58.70	14.86	15.60	0.01
2 Muli . . .	39.62	17.24	65.52	17.24	14.60	11.90	0.39
3 Chotila . . .	47.96	38.94	54.87	6.19	9.36	6.53	0
4 Limbdi . . .	15.11	2.06	47.42	50.52	18.49	13.18	2.77
5 Lakhtar . . .	29.86	11.63	55.81	32.56	26.03	14.47	0
6 Sayla . . .	51.04	33.33	57.34	9.33	17.52	7.93	9.23
7 Dhrangadhra . . .	17.63	3.13	50.00	46.87	11.88	12.01	0.05
8 Halvad . . .	43.48	14.71	70.59	14.70	10.02	5.62	0.05
9 Dasada . . .	14.78	11.34	53.61	35.05	15.21	11.32	N

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

School enrolment, one and multi-teacher schools, percentage of agricultural

State/District/Taluka/Mahal	Percentage of literacy			Percentage of school enrolment to the population in age-group 5-14			Percentage of one teacher schools to schools having more than one teacher	Percentage of male scholars in single teacher schools to total male scholars in both single teacher and multi-teacher schools
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Boys	Girls		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT	23.49	36.38	9.72	22.83	33.86	10.31	134.97	24.86
1 Bhavnagar	24.73	38.08	10.34	26.12	37.44	12.98	111.11	17.76
2 Ghogho	24.59	34.62	13.69	27.78	34.82	19.41	107.41	28.57
3 Vallabhipur	29.39	43.75	13.86	30.68	43.65	16.32	150.00	29.91
4 Botad	21.95	34.25	8.66	21.67	33.40	8.77	173.68	27.92
5 Gadhada	24.94	37.42	11.57	16.35	23.18	8.73	188.46	16.24
6 Palitana	18.63	29.80	6.63	18.59	28.10	7.67	270.83	16.45
7 Sihor	27.24	40.68	12.30	25.21	36.47	12.08	105.71	18.66
8 Umralla	27.30	40.40	13.07	26.03	37.06	13.75	193.33	29.98
9 Gariadhar	25.46	40.28	9.47	23.86	36.57	9.17	91.66	24.11
10 Kundla	25.20	39.09	10.56	24.78	36.40	11.50	46.43	11.62
11 Mahuva	20.12	33.73	6.05	21.16	33.39	7.42	146.00	25.85
12 Talaja	20.69	32.44	8.26	20.39	32.68	6.60	165.12	31.38
AMRELI DISTRICT	31.14	42.57	19.27	34.28	42.66	25.11	66.77	13.65
1 Amreli	48.29	60.89	35.60	57.99	61.66	54.04	18.52	4.04
2 Kunkavav-Vadia	23.67	35.32	11.49	25.10	37.91	11.16	148.15	20.96
3 Babra	20.52	30.83	9.67	20.72	30.11	10.32	104.17	29.29
4 Lathi	31.52	45.12	17.39	37.72	48.64	25.91	17.39	7.86
5 Lilia	26.61	40.61	12.16	27.31	39.54	13.67	65.22	14.68
6 Dhari	38.80	49.99	27.28	47.89	56.84	38.34	32.14	5.77
7 Khambha	38.04	49.36	26.16	35.79	41.81	29.08	34.78	12.80
8 Rajula	16.87	27.57	5.65	27.37	31.91	13.84	350.00	38.34
9 Jafraabad	13.84	21.88	5.36	13.67	20.80	5.54	180.00	30.70
10 Kodinar	40.98	51.35	30.09	34.80	39.82	29.36	32.00	7.31
JUNAGADH DISTRICT	21.36	33.49	8.57	24.55	35.87	12.09	129.66	23.22
1 Junagadh	25.21	39.52	10.17	39.69	58.25	19.42	127.59	13.53
2 Bhcsan	19.08	29.55	8.07	23.89	35.78	10.55	123.53	22.69
3 Visavadar	20.25	31.66	8.18	22.28	32.62	10.36	208.70	37.27
4 Mendarda	20.13	33.70	6.07	30.52	49.69	9.46	112.50	15.94
5 Mangrol	18.17	29.68	5.95	21.67	32.63	9.62	53.85	9.79
6 Manavadar	28.34	43.58	12.30	30.89	35.03	26.35	59.46	16.30
7 Keshod	24.16	37.76	9.59	32.91	47.87	16.34	63.64	9.83
8 Vanthali	28.17	42.49	12.81	26.53	36.40	15.64	100.00	18.70
9 Patan Veraval	14.32	24.23	3.93	14.59	23.08	5.15	380.95	52.17
10 Malia	19.49	31.12	7.16	27.79	42.27	11.63	173.08	33.09
11 Talala	19.14	31.22	6.16	21.77	32.66	9.57	193.95	32.01
12 Una	18.13	28.91	6.70	17.13	27.94	5.12	173.81	33.49
13 Porbandar	24.12	35.38	12.55	22.12	31.91	11.71	80.00	17.95
14 Ranavav	24.02	36.95	10.41	31.97	44.16	18.98	100.00	12.04
15 Kutiyana	20.18	32.00	7.95	18.97	28.86	8.49	172.22	36.78

VII.11-contd.

labourers and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population, 1961

State/District/Taluka/Mahal	Percentage of girl scholars in single teacher schools to total girl scholars in both single teacher and multi-teacher schools	Percentage of villages having no school	Percentage of villages having one teacher schools	Percentage of villages having more than one teacher schools	Percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT	18.78	7.27	55.73	37.00	18.39	4.70	N
1 Bhavnagar	9.21	8.77	52.63	38.60	12.16	3.17	0.01
2 Ghogho	24.36	19.35	47.77	33.88	17.14	4.23	0
3 Vallabhipur	17.14	9.09	54.55	36.36	19.84	5.35	0
4 Botad	27.97	3.92	64.71	31.37	23.47	6.59	0
5 Gadhada	11.16	4.00	65.33	30.67	20.07	5.18	0
6 Palitana	35.97	5.44	70.65	23.91	21.53	5.31	0
7 Sihor	13.40	4.55	51.52	43.93	12.70	6.16	0
8 Umralla	22.67	0	69.05	30.95	20.44	7.96	0
9 Gariadhar	18.99	8.00	44.00	48.00	18.82	4.79	0
10 Kundla	9.05	1.23	32.10	66.67	17.55	4.71	0
11 Mahuva	22.52	12.03	54.89	33.08	21.24	3.15	0
12 Talaja	24.67	6.84	60.68	32.48	14.97	3.50	0
AMRELI DISTRICT	9.42	14.45	37.14	48.41	16.95	7.53	0.03
1 Amreli	3.10	3.08	15.38	81.54	17.27	7.34	0.02
2 Kunkavav-Vadia	13.69	4.48	59.70	35.82	11.80	8.56	0
3 Babra	20.93	17.54	43.86	38.60	14.31	6.24	N
4 Lathi	6.08	4.00	16.00	80.00	15.71	5.40	0
5 Lilia	16.46	2.70	40.54	56.76	17.48	4.58	0.01
6 Dhari	7.04	24.14	20.69	55.17	15.12	6.95	0
7 Khambha	8.18	16.67	22.22	61.11	23.49	4.00	0
8 Rajula	27.99	17.58	69.23	13.19	18.38	4.72	0.14
9 Jafraabad	29.80	45.24	42.86	11.90	23.03	7.23	0
10 Kodinar	11.46	9.52	25.40	65.08	20.51	15.90	0.11
JUNAGADH DISTRICT	9.34	17.12	48.74	34.14	13.09	8.04	0.70
1 Junagadh	4.75	15.79	48.68	35.53	10.51	7.03	0.15
2 Bhcsan	11.78	20.00	46.67	33.33	12.82	6.58	0
3 Visavadar	14.92	26.04	50.00	23.96	15.47	4.05	0.76
4 Mendarda	23.81	20.93	41.86	37.21	15.99	6.01	0.56
5 Mangrol	11.85	4.92	34.43	60.65	11.09	10.24	0
6 Manavadar	4.62	0	38.60	61.40	17.84	10.12	0.08
7 Keshod	3.21	1.89	39.62	58.49	16.15	9.22	0.07
8 Vanthali	6.58	0	51.11	48.89	17.61	10.71	N
9 Patan Veraval	22.49	0	80.00	20.00	7.68	11.03	0.18
10 Malia	12.04	1.59	71.43	26.98	16.83	6.29	0.03
11 Talala	14.77	52.53	31.31	16.16	15.96	5.22	6.53
12 Una	20.00	38.20	41.01	20.79	15.32	6.21	1.15
13 Porbandar	6.17	1.30	48.05	50.65	3.84	7.67	0.02
14 Ranavav	5.18	3.22	48.39	48.39	8.45	10.60	3.12
15 Kutiyana	18.72	2.22	64.44	33.34	19.00	9.73	N

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

School enrolment, one and multi-teacher schools, percentage of agricultural

State/District/Taluka/Mahal	Percentage of literacy			Percentage of school enrolment to the population in age-group 5-14			Percentage of one teacher schools to schools having more than one teacher	Percentage of male scholars in single teacher schools to total male scholars in both single teacher and multi-teacher schools
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Boys	Girls		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KUTCH DISTRICT . . .	23.94	33.29	15.25	27.59	37.81	16.69	185.02	32.09
1 Bhuj . . .	22.06	33.02	11.85	23.68	30.13	16.99	405.26	35.28
2 Nakhatrana . . .	27.35	42.82	14.40	30.29	43.84	15.98	146.88	27.85
3 Lakhpat . . .	17.73	26.17	8.90	23.16	31.64	13.96	566.67	40.42
4 Abdasa . . .	26.72	35.75	18.66	26.91	37.53	15.80	233.33	40.64
5 Mandvi . . .	35.68	45.49	27.65	45.88	60.47	30.79	94.12	25.29
6 Mundra . . .	36.32	43.28	30.78	41.19	48.43	33.37	35.72	11.26
7 Anjar . . .	18.96	27.81	10.24	28.86	42.09	14.18	276.47	32.18
8 Bhachau . . .	18.70	28.63	8.58	19.64	28.40	10.05	237.50	39.88
9 Rapar . . .	13.03	20.67	4.75	13.46	22.75	3.40	300.00	51.81
10 Khadir . . .	8.19	12.52	2.98	10.13	17.29	2.99	0	100.00
11 Khavda . . .	14.30	21.62	5.82	15.39	17.03	13.62	450.00	40.54
BANASKANTHA DISTRICT . . .	12.83	21.26	3.86	23.08	36.47	8.17	385.06	52.04
1 Palanpur . . .	17.54	29.48	5.15	29.90	46.68	10.99	129.33	36.11
2 Danta . . .	10.70	17.51	3.20	22.83	37.59	6.28	1,023.08	58.82
3 Vadgam . . .	23.18	38.29	8.29	42.55	61.89	21.34	65.57	32.15
4 Dhanera . . .	11.71	18.97	3.67	18.21	30.26	4.75	821.43	60.72
5 Deesa . . .	9.94	17.51	1.88	20.07	34.11	4.22	389.29	62.72
6 Kankrej . . .	12.98	20.18	5.20	20.75	31.20	8.89	234.48	39.22
7 Vav . . .	9.17	15.53	2.32	17.53	28.15	5.78	1,111.11	67.96
8 Tharad . . .	8.34	15.08	1.16	18.69	31.85	4.39	1,742.86	85.97
9 Deodar . . .	10.12	16.39	3.31	15.83	25.33	5.22	1,170.00	64.06
10 Radhanpur . . .	8.27	14.22	1.95	17.85	29.38	5.76	940.00	82.23
11 Santalpur . . .	11.34	18.15	3.91	20.42	30.54	9.16	570.00	51.33
SABARKANTHA DISTRICT . . .	26.50	40.65	11.69	40.42	54.91	24.59	113.34	17.43
1 Idar . . .	27.96	42.89	12.99	45.81	59.36	31.11	75.27	11.84
2 Khed Brahma . . .	15.70	24.31	6.68	23.60	34.25	12.02	389.47	40.72
3 Vijaynagar . . .	23.09	39.69	7.10	34.51	53.24	15.04	88.89	14.60
4 Bhiloda . . .	24.92	40.32	9.00	41.14	59.52	21.47	59.33	10.26
5 Himatnagar . . .	31.28	47.56	14.56	49.15	64.51	32.58	70.00	11.15
6 Prantij . . .	30.66	46.44	14.31	40.67	54.37	25.59	57.14	15.29
7 Modasa . . .	28.38	42.02	13.45	43.17	57.36	27.48	146.43	19.14
8 Meghraj . . .	14.87	24.18	4.82	24.80	38.25	10.38	518.18	39.92
9 Malpur . . .	22.64	35.10	8.92	40.37	55.71	23.21	217.65	23.80
10 Bayad . . .	29.93	44.76	13.66	42.95	57.19	26.95	163.64	20.26

VII.11-contd.

labourers and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population, 1961

State/District/Taluka/Mahal	Percentage of girl scholars in single teacher schools to total girl scholars in both single teacher and multi-teacher schools	Percentage of villages having no school	Percentage of villages having one teacher schools	Percentage of villages having more than one teacher schools	Percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
KUTCH DISTRICT . . .	23.07	34.14	45.86	20.00	13.30	9.42	5.08
1 Bhuj . . .	35.10	36.74	52.38	10.88	11.75	10.34	3.17
2 Nakhatrana . . .	18.07	35.00	39.17	25.83	12.98	11.32	2.73
3 Lakhpat . . .	48.93	78.31	18.07	3.62	6.98	8.51	1.67
4 Abdasa . . .	28.78	36.96	45.65	17.39	12.58	7.59	2.49
5 Mandvi . . .	19.71	15.46	46.39	38.15	19.33	8.58	2.07
6 Mundra . . .	4.51	28.07	26.32	45.61	21.48	12.74	2.95
7 Anjar . . .	41.27	14.08	66.20	19.72	14.60	8.57	4.11
8 Bhachau . . .	22.82	29.58	53.52	16.90	14.72	7.28	8.14
9 Rapar . . .	35.95	26.04	56.25	17.71	8.25	9.61	12.97
10 Khadir . . .	100.00	44.44	55.56	0	8.36	11.14	25.58
11 Khavda . . .	10.22	37.50	56.25	6.25	2.85	9.06	1.99
BANASKANTHA DISTRICT . . .	32.87	8.76	72.55	18.69	6.48	9.68	5.50
1 Palanpur . . .	30.75	5.62	52.81	41.57	5.42	9.64	10.33
2 Danta . . .	15.22	22.40	70.49	7.11	2.44	4.54	42.42
3 Vadgam . . .	21.84	8.18	36.36	55.46	10.37	16.25	2.07
4 Dhanera . . .	19.59	2.31	88.46	9.23	2.50	10.63	6.12
5 Deesa . . .	46.82	6.21	75.17	18.62	6.71	8.29	1.64
6 Kankrej . . .	26.15	9.52	63.81	26.67	10.99	7.70	0.19
7 Vav . . .	48.88	10.75	82.64	6.61	6.23	13.02	0.56
8 Tharad . . .	66.00	3.01	91.73	5.26	4.59	10.80	1.96
9 Deodar . . .	34.13	4.00	88.00	8.00	7.52	6.97	0.88
10 Radhanpur . . .	74.01	9.26	81.48	9.26	8.59	7.63	1.79
11 Santalpur . . .	47.54	13.33	74.67	12.00	6.31	7.30	1.19
SABARKANTHA DISTRICT . . .	20.40	41.47	30.73	27.80	7.06	8.86	14.88
1 Idar . . .	12.52	34.93	28.23	36.84	10.63	14.39	2.40
2 Khed Brahma . . .	64.05	44.00	44.67	11.33	4.61	5.00	53.56
3 Vijaynagar . . .	17.91	66.67	17.20	16.13	1.32	6.05	71.35
4 Bhiloda . . .	15.38	47.32	19.35	33.33	3.09	6.31	47.35
5 Himatnagar . . .	11.99	28.17	29.58	42.25	9.12	11.77	0.05
6 Prantij . . .	15.59	20.90	24.62	54.48	11.43	9.24	0.09
7 Modasa . . .	22.08	32.02	39.22	28.76	8.36	8.97	1.87
8 Meghraj . . .	70.44	56.08	37.16	6.76	1.31	4.03	30.32
9 Malpur . . .	29.43	57.85	28.93	13.22	1.98	6.27	3.14
10 Bayad . . .	23.62	38.41	35.37	26.22	8.04	7.18	1.24

STATEMENT

School enrolment, one and multi-teacher schools, percentage of agricultural

State/District/Taluka/Mahal	Percentage of literacy			Percentage of school enrolment to the population in age-group 5-14			Percentage of one teacher schools to schools having more than one teacher	Percentage of male scholars in single teacher schools to total male scholars in both single teacher and multi-teacher schools
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Boys	Girls		
	2	3	4	5	6	7		
MEHSANA DISTRICT	37.09	50.62	23.31	52.89	55.88	49.49	53.96	10.79
1 Patan	29.41	39.98	18.34	52.43	55.02	49.43	79.17	15.25
2 Chanasma	38.49	52.57	23.93	54.99	57.51	52.03	47.14	11.40
3 Sami	14.82	24.09	4.80	22.07	22.49	21.60	300.00	68.77
4 Harij	17.49	27.00	7.14	32.68	33.91	31.24	125.00	44.81
5 Mehsana	40.35	55.33	24.98	54.12	58.11	49.60	26.60	6.89
6 Sidhpur	39.95	54.44	25.35	65.22	72.40	57.27	20.00	3.92
7 Kheralu	29.17	42.22	15.90	49.06	49.71	48.33	58.02	15.59
8 Visnagar	46.57	60.83	32.40	47.14	49.21	44.80	18.37	4.52
9 Vijapur	44.89	59.63	30.61	59.38	63.29	55.05	34.18	4.99
10 Kadi	40.17	55.09	24.66	55.84	58.33	52.95	65.15	15.12
11 Kalol	39.91	54.59	24.95	54.02	56.66	50.92	42.86	7.70
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT	32.58	46.77	17.34	49.84	62.00	35.72	55.67	15.67
1 Ahmedabad City	36.56	49.83	21.23	25.76	31.70	18.82	31.25	7.49
2 Viramgam	27.73	42.48	12.28	43.20	56.15	28.60	61.74	23.87
3 Daskroi	37.17	50.91	22.24	66.61	78.28	52.48	30.87	8.15
4 Dehgam	35.96	50.76	20.35	46.72	57.19	34.75	69.79	14.82
5 Sanand	25.89	39.03	11.80	66.50	97.00	30.47	83.33	11.69
6 Dholka	31.64	46.39	15.63	49.22	55.03	42.45	61.18	17.86
7 Dhandhuka	30.70	44.38	16.03	40.24	52.33	26.52	56.38	24.97
KAIRA DISTRICT	38.05	52.74	21.75	46.28	56.36	34.30	60.84	11.33
1 Nadiad	40.13	55.15	23.45	50.25	59.70	38.56	53.91	9.21
2 Kapadvanj	31.61	46.35	15.60	52.70	66.14	37.26	111.67	20.97
3 Mehmedabad	30.11	44.85	14.31	53.67	66.47	38.20	62.50	9.23
4 Matar	35.12	49.40	19.31	40.31	48.61	30.36	46.67	10.62
5 Anand	45.56	60.48	28.69	47.98	56.87	37.06	51.64	6.36
6 Thasra	32.45	47.87	15.29	41.51	53.70	27.40	117.57	23.10
7 Balasinor	25.05	39.52	9.40	36.65	52.49	19.35	125.49	30.22
8 Petlad	47.79	60.86	32.97	47.44	52.94	40.82	10.62	2.15
9 Cambay	34.99	49.10	19.28	39.80	48.17	30.31	51.76	13.34
10 Borsad	41.39	56.48	24.53	43.31	52.39	32.47	24.39	2.03

VII.11-contd.

labourers and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population, 1961

State/District/Taluka/Mahal	Percentage of girl scholars in single teacher schools to total girl scholars in both single teacher and multi-teacher schools	Percentage of villages having no school	Percentage of villages having one teacher schools	Percentage of villages having more than one teacher schools	Percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
MEHSANA DISTRICT	11.10	7.21	33.18	59.61	11.41	8.71	0.06
1 Patan	16.45	7.35	41.91	50.74	17.53	9.73	0.17
2 Chanasma	11.30	5.50	30.28	64.22	8.87	8.49	N
3 Sami	78.05	10.31	68.04	21.65	11.96	9.32	0.30
4 Harij	34.45	5.26	52.63	42.11	17.26	9.03	N
5 Mehsana	7.28	3.60	22.52	73.88	10.31	9.39	N
6 Sidhpur	3.95	1.24	17.28	81.48	9.76	8.62	0.12
7 Kheralu	15.24	21.48	28.83	49.69	8.39	9.02	0
8 Visnagar	2.24	0	15.52	84.48	11.13	9.14	0
9 Vijapur	4.75	0	25.47	74.53	9.11	7.73	0.04
10 Kadi	15.18	6.84	36.75	56.41	12.90	9.99	0.09
11 Kalol	8.46	4.30	29.03	66.67	12.49	6.64	0.04
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT	13.67	2.04	31.48	66.48	22.06	10.39	0.60
1 Ahmedabad City	9.11	23.08	19.23	57.69	11.50	8.87	3.88
2 Viramgam	21.20	0.63	33.33	66.04	17.35	11.37	0.34
3 Daskroi	8.04	0.86	22.41	76.73	23.01	7.55	0.24
4 Dehgam	14.57	3.31	24.79	71.90	15.13	6.63	0.03
5 Sanand	14.87	0	41.79	58.21	23.13	11.82	1.02
6 Dholka	9.91	2.59	36.21	61.20	33.39	16.64	0.77
7 Dhandhuka	23.32	0	36.36	63.64	26.45	10.85	0.23
KAIRA DISTRICT	10.82	5.60	18.45	75.95	19.54	6.08	0.90
1 Nadiad	7.92	1.00	12.00	87.00	23.30	4.42	0.48
2 Kapadvanj	17.93	9.88	25.31	64.81	11.75	6.43	1.18
3 Mehmedabad	10.19	2.67	21.33	76.00	17.83	6.64	1.82
4 Matar	12.10	3.66	23.17	73.17	26.14	8.49	1.49
5 Anand	7.50	1.30	3.90	94.80	21.25	3.98	0.59
6 Thasra	26.49	1.06	28.72	70.22	16.79	3.86	2.85
7 Balasinor	35.43	22.22	26.26	51.52	6.09	7.89	1.75
8 Petlad	1.65	0	3.75	96.25	25.47	7.28	0.07
9 Cambay	14.98	7.77	27.18	65.05	19.85	10.75	0.44
10 Borsad	2.59	0	3.23	96.77	23.92	5.47	0.07

N=Negligible

STATEMENT

School enrolment, one and multi-teacher schools, percentage of agricultural

State/District/Taluka/Mahal	Percentage of literacy			Percentage of school enrolment to the population in age-group 5-14			Percentage of one teacher schools to schools having more than one teacher	Percentage of male scholars in single teacher schools to total male scholars in both single teacher and multi-teacher schools
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Boys	Girls		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT	18.52	29.67	6.48	30.99	44.92	16.02	112.76	30.42
1 Godhra . . .	24.75	39.51	8.39	35.55	51.61	18.21	36.57	16.78
2 Kalol . . .	33.81	48.77	17.42	49.55	63.13	34.12	20.48	13.22
3 Halol . . .	27.65	41.19	13.07	41.02	53.40	27.67	90.76	28.63
4 Jambughoda . . .	26.11	40.43	10.38	42.99	53.41	31.36	166.67	15.98
5 Shehera . . .	23.88	38.76	6.87	36.67	55.55	16.44	50.00	16.97
6 Lunavada . . .	22.77	35.87	8.55	40.48	55.01	24.58	116.33	25.49
7 Santrampur . . .	14.14	23.86	3.73	25.33	38.61	11.15	218.29	38.11
8 Jhalod . . .	15.68	24.41	6.50	27.80	39.98	15.11	134.55	30.12
9 Dohad . . .	8.81	15.23	2.14	19.62	31.26	7.53	174.51	55.87
10 Limkheda . . .	10.29	17.87	2.11	21.16	33.53	7.48	287.76	51.06
11 Devgad Baria . . .	12.69	22.10	2.57	24.43	39.01	9.06	120.88	45.93
BARODA DISTRICT	34.13	46.61	20.45	39.39	47.48	30.33	59.20	14.23
1 Baroda . . .	45.44	59.76	29.04	45.24	52.33	36.86	14.43	3.56
2 Savli . . .	33.80	47.31	18.82	39.19	47.36	29.49	58.90	13.79
3 Vaghodia . . .	24.79	36.75	11.83	44.85	52.67	36.18	68.42	19.73
4 Padra . . .	47.44	62.62	30.65	43.81	49.70	37.11	6.02	3.01
5 Karjan . . .	49.26	64.90	32.51	54.02	60.15	47.23	6.02	1.51
6 Sinor . . .	54.91	69.21	39.31	53.88	59.41	47.99	5.26	2.08
7 Dabhoi . . .	47.05	60.81	31.84	52.04	57.92	45.26	23.26	6.64
8 Sankheda . . .	37.09	50.62	22.38	42.31	50.04	34.02	66.67	19.71
9 Tilakwada . . .	28.00	41.61	13.31	38.38	50.36	25.37	76.92	28.96
10 Nasvadi . . .	19.55	29.58	8.76	25.29	32.43	17.58	142.10	31.35
11 Chhota Udaipur . . .	7.51	11.97	2.72	15.63	24.82	5.55	860.00	63.31
12 Jabugam . . .	18.80	29.06	7.67	32.43	45.73	18.23	131.82	15.22
BROACH DISTRICT	37.60	51.98	22.28	43.75	52.67	34.15	104.65	21.70
1 Broach . . .	51.71	68.34	33.83	58.05	65.63	49.78	20.21	3.87
2 Vagra . . .	43.00	60.79	23.96	46.89	55.86	37.27	81.08	19.71
3 Jambusar . . .	42.24	59.11	23.94	44.55	54.43	33.25	54.10	10.26
4 Amod . . .	48.99	64.11	32.59	54.74	62.45	46.38	35.56	7.30
5 Anklesvar . . .	43.68	57.95	28.82	47.39	56.21	37.95	35.71	7.39
6 Hansot . . .	49.38	65.77	32.78	55.26	63.58	46.76	36.11	10.10
7 Jhagadia . . .	33.12	45.76	19.57	41.05	49.06	32.45	172.55	30.79
8 Nandod . . .	28.43	41.70	14.23	39.42	47.86	30.52	207.84	40.12
9 Valia . . .	28.95	40.59	16.63	33.00	41.71	23.88	152.94	34.67
10 Dediapada . . .	13.71	22.55	4.30	23.31	34.41	11.55	610.00	65.59
11 Sagbara . . .	18.09	29.82	6.18	29.49	42.40	15.61	516.67	62.67

VII.11-contd.

labourers and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population, 1961

State/District/Taluka/Mahal	Percentage of girl scholars in single teacher schools to total girl scholars in both single teacher and multi-teacher schools	Percentage of villages having no school	Percentage of villages having one teacher schools	Percentage of villages having more than one teacher schools	Percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT	26.80	22.98	46.16	30.86	4.16	3.44	37.57
1 Godhra . . .	17.28	8.02	30.25	61.73	4.73	4.67	14.66
2 Kalol . . .	14.35	9.09	25.76	65.15	13.64	7.90	3.11
3 Halol . . .	28.63	14.52	47.58	37.90	15.92	1.94	12.44
4 Jambughoda . . .	18.60	41.82	36.36	21.82	39.72	1.38	10.49
5 Shehera . . .	17.32	7.23	38.55	54.22	2.02	5.49	3.48
6 Lunavada . . .	24.23	37.99	34.65	27.36	3.35	6.88	3.24
7 Santrampur . . .	42.03	35.26	45.09	19.65	2.10	2.39	60.16
8 Jhalod . . .	24.94	21.19	49.01	29.80	1.13	1.36	84.41
9 Dohad . . .	41.61	4.96	73.55	21.49	1.66	1.77	91.96
10 Limkheda . . .	59.64	22.73	58.26	19.01	0.87	1.13	57.72
11 Devgad Baria . . .	36.29	8.65	59.46	31.89	2.32	2.85	21.09
BARODA DISTRICT	11.07	36.90	24.36	38.74	33.77	6.35	28.00
1 Baroda . . .	4.50	10.83	11.67	77.50	31.90	7.66	7.82
2 Savli . . .	13.16	15.56	31.85	52.59	33.01	6.47	6.98
3 Vaghodia . . .	21.14	18.09	41.49	40.42	41.65	4.58	27.89
4 Padra . . .	4.13	3.57	5.95	90.48	35.10	8.71	3.30
5 Karjan . . .	1.77	7.45	5.32	87.23	49.87	10.70	21.06
6 Sinor . . .	1.90	0.00	5.00	95.00	46.92	12.58	24.00
7 Dabhoi . . .	7.12	15.97	16.81	67.22	45.48	10.68	26.75
8 Sankheda . . .	18.44	33.87	26.88	39.25	51.03	4.60	33.86
9 Tilakwada . . .	30.08	58.93	17.86	23.21	28.82	5.65	48.38
10 Nasvadi . . .	30.38	78.70	12.50	8.80	27.28	1.51	68.46
11 Chhota Udaipur . . .	41.60	48.39	46.24	5.37	15.61	3.16	61.03
12 Jabugam . . .	14.95	51.89	27.36	20.75	22.40	2.43	41.97
BROACH DISTRICT	18.31	28.10	38.62	33.28	39.04	5.02	46.72
1 Broach . . .	4.61	6.06	18.18	75.76	42.25	6.66	23.15
2 Vagra . . .	22.72	5.80	43.48	50.72	39.94	8.14	25.63
3 Jambusar . . .	14.37	9.76	34.15	56.09	36.86	9.23	9.34
4 Amod . . .	8.29	7.41	29.63	62.96	39.94	7.49	21.86
5 Anklesvar . . .	7.73	5.56	27.78	66.66	48.50	4.43	43.92
6 Hansot . . .	10.43	6.38	27.66	65.96	34.91	8.05	25.88
7 Jhagadia . . .	27.06	25.75	46.11	28.14	50.97	3.07	60.34
8 Nandod . . .	28.00	31.51	47.49	21.00	36.62	4.02	73.97
9 Valia . . .	33.35	18.18	48.48	33.34	46.67	0.73	72.42
10 Dediapada . . .	70.06	65.20	29.90	4.90	14.54	0.23	94.64
11 Sagbara . . .	58.47	41.46	48.78	9.76	19.79	0.53	89.19

STATEMENT

School enrolment, one and multi-teacher schools, percentage of agricultural

State/District/Taluka/Mahal	Percentage of literacy			Percentage of school enrolment to the population in age-group 5-14			Percentage of one teacher schools to schools having more than one teacher	Percentage of male scholars in single teacher schools to total male scholars in both single teacher and multi-teacher schools
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Boys	Girls		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SURAT DISTRICT	34.23	45.87	22.69	46.20	54.39	37.60	84.30	17.18
1 Olpad	50.28	66.27	34.85	62.99	70.47	55.36	38.81	8.84
2 Mangrol	31.51	42.57	19.95	39.73	47.93	31.13	172.50	35.26
3 Kamrej	46.03	58.16	34.30	52.42	57.00	47.69	38.46	8.87
4 Chorasi	46.67	61.24	31.51	50.96	57.36	44.33	25.61	5.02
5 Palsana	45.47	55.91	35.30	51.55	54.66	48.32	39.29	8.26
6 Mandvi	23.59	33.24	13.52	39.74	48.63	30.38	138.64	28.28
7 Songadh	13.20	18.94	7.02	26.31	35.17	16.80	712.50	65.93
8 Vyara	19.64	28.44	10.35	33.60	41.94	24.80	216.22	41.24
9 Bardoli	39.48	48.79	30.24	52.91	57.51	48.18	34.55	7.23
10 Valod	35.40	46.18	24.51	53.82	63.49	44.33	50.00	9.11
11 Navsari	52.20	64.74	41.31	61.75	66.00	57.31	17.50	3.63
12 Gandevi	51.12	64.97	37.69	55.81	60.31	50.92	2.74	0.64
13 Mahuva	38.07	51.21	24.93	51.23	57.03	45.18	19.23	4.32
14 Bansda	21.43	31.88	10.56	30.86	39.97	21.17	193.55	41.19
15 Bulsar	41.53	58.28	25.23	62.87	72.63	52.53	7.77	1.98
16 Chikhli	35.34	48.37	22.89	50.92	60.84	40.69	23.08	5.07
17 Dharampur	9.99	16.29	3.29	24.44	36.15	11.45	518.75	62.60
18 Pardi	35.88	51.44	20.98	52.51	63.77	40.90	27.03	6.21
19 Umbergaon	28.55	42.22	15.83	38.11	51.06	24.43	164.29	29.54
20 Uchhal	9.40	16.29	2.21	19.03	28.56	8.91	2,850.00	88.34
21 Nizar	23.50	37.61	9.48	33.72	45.90	20.94	163.64	38.78
DANGS DISTRICT	11.54	17.51	4.79	21.09	29.58	11.48	700.00	68.28
1 Dangs	11.54	17.51	4.79	21.09	29.58	11.48	700.00	68.28

VII.11-concl.d.

labourers and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population, 1961

State/District/Taluka/Mahal	Percentage of girl scholars in single teacher schools to total girl scholars in both single teacher and multi-teacher schools	Percentage of villages having no school	Percentage of villages having one teacher schools	Percentage of villages having more than one teacher schools	Percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SURAT DISTRICT	12.06	16.05	40.96	42.99	31.67	3.19	60.02
1 Olpad	10.02	8.82	25.49	65.69	37.42	6.06	21.54
2 Mangrol	31.42	27.33	46.00	26.67	35.35	4.22	66.09
3 Kamrej	10.13	21.74	21.74	56.52	59.19	7.50	38.54
4 Chorasi	5.53	18.92	18.92	62.16	33.36	4.97	28.45
5 Palsana	9.34	20.41	22.45	57.14	59.85	6.22	42.52
6 Mandvi	27.43	26.32	45.86	27.82	23.37	1.29	80.93
7 Songadh	48.47	28.73	62.98	8.29	21.89	0.21	92.88
8 Vyara	38.96	21.09	54.42	24.49	43.17	0.66	95.37
9 Bardoli	6.58	17.28	23.46	59.26	52.48	3.98	53.42
10 Valod	8.92	7.50	35.00	57.50	34.87	1.24	70.89
11 Navsari	3.48	12.95	15.11	71.94	40.22	5.00	30.00
12 Gandevi	0.60	1.82	3.64	94.54	24.53	3.77	29.28
13 Mahuva	5.80	13.24	14.71	72.05	35.69	2.45	77.82
14 Bansda	32.09	8.42	63.16	28.42	18.45	0.55	88.69
15 Bulsar	2.05	7.69	8.79	83.52	19.53	3.60	42.60
16 Chikhli	4.37	1.17	24.71	74.12	20.57	2.93	65.91
17 Dharampur	44.91	21.01	68.49	10.50	26.61	0.52	92.47
18 Pardi	6.55	2.50	21.25	76.25	26.00	3.73	61.10
19 Umbergaon	23.93	2.04	44.90	53.06	22.16	5.50	55.45
20 Uchhal	93.42	7.81	89.06	3.13	34.75	0.04	96.18
21 Nizar	34.98	7.06	63.53	29.41	46.10	0.98	71.49
DANGS DISTRICT	65.14	48.72	45.83	5.45	21.77	0.36	92.55
1 Dangs	65.14	48.72	45.83	5.45	21.77	0.36	92.55

STATEMENT VII.31-*contd.*

Classification by State of permanent address and by State of enumeration of persons in each branch of science or technology

Classification No. of branch of science or technology	No. and name of State of enumeration	No. and name of State of permanent address																		IX	
		I Andhra Pradesh		II Assam		III Bihar		IV Gujarat		V Jammu & Kashmir		VI Kerala		VII Madhya Pradesh		VIII Maharashtra					
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
34-47	2,987	2,974	13	17	..	3	..	5	..	2,542	12	2	..	44	..	22	..	102	..	16	..
34	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	63	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
36	61	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
37	1,145	1,144	1	8	..	1	..	2	..	981	1	1	..	13	..	3	..	36	..	5	..
38	313	311	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	259	1	1	..	9	..	6	..	12	..	2	..
39	153	153	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	134	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..
40	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
41	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
42	437	436	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	376	1	..	..	2	..	5	..	11	..	2	..
43	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
44	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	73	72	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	1
46	460	457	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	410	3	..	..	6	..	3	..	14	..	4 ^{3rd}	..
47	260	256	4	1	..	1	..	2	..	213	4	..	..	7	..	1	..	11	..	..	..
48	167	160	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	146	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
49-51	1,408	1,281	127	4	1	1	..	5	..	1,150	109	..	..	2	..	13	1	23	9	1	1
49	1,009	933	76	3	1	..	..	3	..	841	65	..	..	1	..	10	1	17	6	1	..
50	392	347	45	1	..	1	..	2	..	308	38	..	..	1	..	3	..	6	3	..	1
51	7	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	105	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
53-55	963	868	95	1	..	..	..	1	..	817	77	..	..	3	4	..	..	13	7	1	1
53	862	808	54	1	..	..	..	1	..	763	45	..	..	..	..	4	..	11	4	1	1
54	49	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	31	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..
55	52	51	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
56	661	609	52	1	..	..	..	1	..	571	50	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	1	..	..
57	75	71	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..

STATEMENT VII.31-*contd.*

Classification by State of permanent address and by State of enumeration of persons in each branch of science or technology

Classification No. of branch of science or technology	No. and name of State of enumera- tion	No. and name of State of permanent address																			
		X Mysore		XI Orissa		XII Punjab		XIII Rajasthan		XIV Uttar Pradesh		XV Bengal		XVI Delhi		XVII Himachal Pradesh		XIX Tripura		XXVI Unspecified	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
IV GUJARAT-contd.																					
34-47	51	..	1	..	28	..	11	..	37	..	15	..	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	58	1
34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
35	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
36	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
37	35	..	..	..	..	11	..	9	..	10	..	3	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
38	3	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	1
39	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	6	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
47	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
49-51	12	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	13	1	25	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	24	4
49	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	1	20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	1
50	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	6	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	3
51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	26	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53-55	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	19	4
53	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	3
54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
56	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
57	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CHAPTER VIII

LANGUAGE

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTORY

DEFINITION AND INSTRUCTIONS

1. The following were the questions on mother tongue and bilingualism and instructions given to enumerator for recording them on the enumeration slip.

Entries in respect of language were made against Q. 7, divided into two parts, viz., Q. 7(a) relating to mother tongue and Q. 7(b) relating to the subsidiary or any other language known to the respondent in addition to his/her mother tongue. The following were the instructions given to the enumerator for recording replies to these questions.

Q. 7(a) *Mother Tongue*

2. "Write the mother tongue in full including dialect as returned by the person enumerated. Mother tongue is language spoken in childhood by a person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household. If the mother died in infancy write the language mostly spoken in the person's home in childhood. In the case of infants and deaf-mutes give the language usually spoken by the mother."

Q. 7(b) *Any other Language(s)*

3. "After recording the mother tongue enquire whether the person knows any other language(s), Indian or foreign, and write the language(s) returned by him against this question. In case he does not know any other language put 'X'.

The number of languages recorded against this question should not be more than two. These languages should be other than his mother tongue which he speaks and understands best and can use with felicity in commu-

nicating with others. Such language or languages will exclude dialects of the same language."

DIFFICULTIES OVER THE CENSUS OF MOTHER TONGUES

4. Taken as a whole, no difficulty was experienced in the record of mother tongue as Gujarat is linguistically a homogeneous tract where the mother tongue of a vast majority of the population is the language of the region, namely, Gujarati. All speeches were returned as spoken in the household. There were a few instances, however, of propaganda by a certain section of the population specifically to return one or two languages other than that spoken in the house.

5. Organised campaign on the part of some of the Muslim institutions which advised their co-religionists to return Urdu as their mother tongue, even though Gujarati was the language spoken in the household, was reported by some of the Charge and District Census Officers—from Kalol in Mehsana district, Nadiad in Kaira district, Godhra and Halol in the Panchmahals district, Dholka in Ahmedabad district, Dabhoi in Baroda district, and Junagadh, Veraval and Una in Junagadh district. Printed leaflets, of course written in Gujarati, were distributed all over the State by the various State level and all-India Muslim organisations advising their co-religionists to return Urdu as their mother tongue. The District Census Officer, Panchmahals, reported that some females who had initially stated Gujarati as their mother tongue while the males were away, got it changed to 'Urdu' at the time of the final round. The Hindu Mahasabha, Panchmahals district, Godhra complained that the Muslim League of Gujarat had started propaganda that Muslims

whose mother tongue is really Gujarati should return 'Urdu' as their mother tongue instead of Gujarati. A similar campaign was also reported from the district of the Dangs, where the tribals were advised by the Maharashtrian party to return Marathi rather than Dangi, the mother tongue of most of the tribals living in this area.

6. Propaganda thus carried out brought forth numerous queries from various quarters as to what the enumerators should do under such circumstances when it was definitely known to the enumerator that the mother tongue of the respondent was Gujarati. The matter was, therefore, referred to the Registrar General, India, who advised that "the enumerators should not deviate from the principle that he should record the mother tongue as returned by the person enumerated. Where the enumerator has strong reasons to suspect that the person enumerated is deliberately giving a wrong answer he may draw attention to the penal provision of the Census Act which lays down penalty for wilful wrong answers but after having drawn the attention to this provision of the law, he should record the answer as returned by the citizen". Clear and definite instructions were accordingly issued to all the census workers who were strictly enjoined not to exercise any discretion or judgment of their own in such cases but to record the mother tongue as returned by the respondent himself/herself.

7. Mention must, however, be made of the action taken in respect of deliberate misstatement of language returns in Junagadh areas where the Collector referred the matter to the State Government for permission to resort to legal action against those who deliberately gave false reply in contravention of Section 11(1)(d) of the Census of India Act, 1948. The State Government referred the matter to the writer for remarks, when it was pointed out that in a vast national undertaking as the census it was not possible to ascertain the correct return of mother tongue by the enumerators to whom no discretion could be permitted in such matters and that the only alternative, therefore, left was

to record the replies as given by the enumerated persons. The State Government, however, directed the Collector to make some test cases in the court of law by filing complaints against those who made deliberate misstatements about their mother tongue. These cases were, however, withdrawn later pursuant to the advice given as aforesaid.

ACCURACY OF RETURNS

8. Barring the movement to return Urdu in some of the areas mentioned above and Marathi in the villages of the Dangs bordering Maharashtra, there was no other instance which influenced the mother tongues returned at the Census of 1961. This propaganda resulted in inflating the return of Urdu as mother tongue as will be evident from the fact that as against 395,032 who had returned Urdu as mother tongue in 1951 there were 594,538, an increase of 50.50 per cent, in 1961. In this connection it will be pertinent to reproduce the remarks made by Mr. Bowman in the Census Report for Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch, in connection with the returns of Urdu in 1951. While observing that the speakers of Urdu registered a slight decline since 1921, he commented:

"In Gujarat 8 per cent of the population were Muslims, but only 2.9 per cent of the population returned Urdu as a mother tongue. ... In other words, most of the Muslims in Gujarat returned Gujarati as their mother tongue, while elsewhere, and particularly in the Deccan, they returned Urdu. In Saurashtra and Kutch, where the percentage of Muslims in the population was higher, Urdu was very little spoken."¹

9. These comments when studied in the light of the returns of 1961, reveal the true extent of inflation in the speakers of Urdu as a result of the propaganda carried out. It may, however, be noted that because of the close contact between the Muslims and Hindus in this part of the country, as also owing to their retention of the original mother tongue after conversion, Gujarati has continued to be the mother tongue spoken

in the Muslim households of Gujarat. A slight variant of this speech which is adopted by them does not change the main mother tongue which is Gujarati, but makes it a dialect of Gujarati without any departure either from its grammar or its vocabulary.

10. The very fact that the speakers of Urdu have increased by 50 per cent in 1961 during the decade testifies to the fact that the enumerators worked without bias and scrupulously followed the directions given. The language returns thus represent the position of mother tongues as actually reported by the enumerated. Furthermore, there was no possibility whatsoever of the ignorance either on the part of the enumerator or that of the enumerated person about the mother tongue to be recorded in the census schedules. The question of defective recording would arise only if any discretion was given to the enumerator to classify the language returned by the enumerated person in terms of a standard language based on the linguistic survey or otherwise. Such a possibility can be absolutely ruled out on the present occasion, as the enumerators were strictly enjoined to record the mother tongues exactly as they were returned. That the instructions given were strictly carried out will be apparent from a large number of speeches (196) returned in 1961. It is, however, possible that the exact nature of a language may not be known to the enumerated person as in border areas where more than one language or mixed languages are spoken or when a dialect of a mother tongue is returned as a language spoken in these areas. Instances of this kind cannot be avoided, as any discretion given to the enumerator to ascertain a true mother tongue of the enumerated person would vitiate the returns and detract from their utility. Such minor variations in the language returns due to subjective factors influencing the enumerated are insignificant and do not materially influence the returns of mother tongue as the number of such persons in Gujarat would be very small indeed. A comparison, however, of the mother tongues returned by the tribals shows a disproportionately large number of persons who did not return the mother tongue by which a tribal is known. But

that does not go to show either the 'tyranny' of the enumerator as exercising his preference for the regional language, which he recorded instead of a tribal's mother tongue, but indicates the accelerated pace of the process of assimilation that has started long since in the tribal tracts and is still in operation owing to their greater association with the advanced classes in the adjoining areas.

Thus the returns of language in Table C-V present on the whole a true and accurate picture of the various speeches as spoken by the different sections of the population. Further, the returns of mother tongue in Gujarat stand very little chance of being vitiated as the State is less diversified and more homogeneous in the matter of mother tongue, as will be seen from its having a little over 90 per cent of its population speaking Gujarati as mother tongue.

REFERENCE TO STATISTICS

11. While absolute figures of mother tongues declared by the enumerated persons have been tabulated in Table C-V arranged in alphabetical order, proportionate figures are given in Table C-V.1 which shows distribution of 1,000 persons by mother tongue. The data relating to bilingualism are tabulated in Table C-VI. Additional inset tables have also been compiled and given in this Chapter to facilitate the study of different phases of mother tongue returns and the various aspects of bilingualism.

LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA

12. Sir George Abraham Grierson, who entered Indian Civil Service in the year 1871, came to India in 1873. He was in service for more than twenty years. From his student life, he was very much interested in linguistic studies. In 1886, on his initiative the proposal of a Linguistic Survey of India was moved in the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists held at Vienna by Prof. G. Buhler, as a result of which the Executive Committee of the Congress requested the Government of India to take up this study. The Government of India accepted this recommendation and entrusted Sir Grierson with this work by appointing him Superintendent of the Linguistic Survey of India in 1898. Grierson

1. Census of India 1951, Vol. IV, Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch, Part I—*Report and Subsidiary Tables*, p. 148.

assiduously applied himself to the task and based his survey on the Census of 1891. He started work in early nineties of the 19th century and took 31 long years to complete, although some of it still remains to be completed. The year 1904 witnessed the first publication of his monumental work, subsequently followed by other volumes numbering ten. Grierson classified the languages mainly on the basis of their structures for which purpose he exploited all the material available, made broad groupings following the traditional genealogical classification, and classified all the languages according to the four great families of India, viz., Austric, Dravidian, Indo-European and Tibeto-Chinese, further classified into Sub-family, Branch, Group, etc.

1961 CLASSIFICATION AND RECLASSIFICATION

13. Doubts have been expressed in certain quarters as to the advisability of including mother tongue returns in the census particularly when the Linguistic Survey of India carried out by Grierson has classified the various Indian languages on the basis of their structure. It must, however, be remembered that there is still a number of speeches which Grierson did not classify and are yet to be assigned their proper place in the linguistic structure of the country. Furthermore, India is a land of many people and many languages where the process of fusion and assimilation is continuously at work. The extent to which this process is in operation in respect of the country's languages can be gauged only by collecting returns of languages from census to census, which also gives an opportunity to classify doubtful and unclassified languages and bringing the survey up to date. This aspect of the language returns has been borne in mind by the Registrar General and the *ex-officio* Census Commissioner for India, who has taken the opportunity of carrying the survey a step forward by utilising the services of an expert Linguist, Shri R.C. Nigam, specially appointed for the purpose of reclassifying doubtful languages and classifying those that have not been classified till now. In fact, the retention of language returns is necessary and useful not only for academic study and research but also for ensuring that the good work done by the Linguistic Survey of India is not lost but preserved by periodically bringing

it up to date. To facilitate such a study, clear and definite instructions were given by the Registrar General to record mother tongues exactly as they were returned by the enumerated, so that the Linguist may later consider spurious and unclassified languages and determine the possibility either of their grouping or reclassification. While the crude returns thus obtained have been represented in Table C-V, the results of study made by the Linguist have been incorporated in the flyleaf and the notes preceding that table and printed in the Census of India 1961, Vol. V, Gujarat, Part II-C—Cultural and Migration Tables.

14. The crude returns showed that as many as 196 speeches or mother tongues were returned by the enumerated, a list of which was sent to the Linguist for scrutiny. Out of these speeches, 96 names were such as could be straight away equated with the classifications laid down by Grierson and offered no difficulty regarding their affiliations, etc. For the rest of the 100 names, however, two types of difficulties were noted and sorted out in two statements. One of them related to the names of speeches regarding which no reference was traceable and the other listed certain names of the speeches in connection with spelling vagaries or unspecified group names or in certain cases doubtful names with difficulties of equating them with Grierson's established classification. The latter numbering 69 were shown in the other list. On a study of these two statements, it was noticed that in some cases there were typographical errors and in several others names of castes, Scheduled Tribes in particular, were returned as language. Some of them suffered from spelling mistakes also, while in a few cases it was not possible to find out the exact languages returned. Joint discussions were, therefore, held with the Linguist with a view to ascertain the nature of each unclassifiable entry which resulted in elimination of 58 speeches which were capable of grouping or classification according to the Linguistic Survey of India.

LANGUAGES RETURNED IN THE STATE

15. Statement VIII.1 on the next page gives an alphabetical list of all languages as returned in the State.

STATEMENT VIII.1

List of all languages arranged in alphabetical order as returned in 1961

Sl. No.	Name of speeches returned	Sl. No.	Name of speeches returned	Sl. No.	Name of speeches returned	Sl. No.	Name of speeches returned
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1	Adiwasi	50	Germany	99	Koli	148	Persain
2	Afghani	51	Goanese	100	Kongkoi	149	Persian
3	African	52	Gondi	101	Konkani	150	Portuguese
4	Ahirani	53	Greek	102	Koshti	151	Portuguese
5	Andhra	54	Gujarati	103	Kotwalia	152	Prakrit
6	Arabia	55	Gurkha	104	Kshatriya	153	Punjabi
7	Arabic	56	Gurkhani	105	Kukna	154	Purbi
8	Ardhamagadhi	57	Gurumakhi	106	Lama	155	Rajasthani
9	Ardhamagudhi	58	Gurumkhi	107	Latin	156	Rajwadi
10	Assamese	59	Gurumukhi	108	Madar	157	Ravli
11	Avasta	60	Hatkai	109	Madrasi	158	Roman
12	Balochi	61	Hebrew	110	Mahar	159	Romanian
13	Bavchi	62	Hidustani	111	Maithili	160	Rungari
14	Bslochi	63	Hindi	112	Makrani	161	Russain
15	Bengali	64	Hindustani	113	Malayalam	162	Russian
16	Bhandari	65	Irani	114	Malbari	163	Sanskrit
17	Bhili	66	Irish	115	Malcyar	164	Shikhomukhi
18	Bhili	67	Islami	116	Malharani	165	Shyam
19	Bhilodi	68	Italian	117	Malvi	166	Siamese
20	Bhilori	69	Jadeji	118	Manglorese	167	Sikkim
21	Bhojpuri	70	Japanese	119	Manipuri	168	Sindhi
22	Bhopali	71	Jesalmeri	120	Marathi	169	Sinhalese
23	Bihari	72	Javanese	121	Marwari	170	Sinhalese
24	Braj	73	Javanese	122	Marwari Gondi	171	Sorathi
25	Burmese	74	Javani	123	Mavchi	172	Spanish
26	Chaudhari	75	Kabuli	124	Memani	173	Swahili
27	Chhari	76	Kachachhi	125	Methoti	174	Swhili
28	Chhatisgadhi	77	Kachchhi	126	Mevadi	175	Swedish
29	Chinese	78	Kutchchi	127	Multani	176	Talavia
30	Chaurani	79	Kafri	128	Musalmani	177	Tamil
31	Congolese	80	Kajala	129	Muttani	178	Tamili
32	Coorgi	81	Kamati	130	Mysori	179	Telegu
33	Czech	82	Kathodi	131	Nimadi	180	Telugu
34	Damal	83	Kannad	132	Naika	181	Tibetan
35	Dangi	84	Kannadi	133	Naiki	182	Tirbandi
36	Daxini	85	Kanarese	134	Naipali	183	Tulu
37	Dhodia	86	Karnataki	135	Naipuli	184	Tumbal
38	Dogra	87	Karnutaki	136	Norwegian	185	Turkish
39	Dravid	88	Kashmiri	137	Od	186	Udia
40	Dravidian	89	Kashmiri	138	Oriya	187	Urdu
41	Dungari	90	Kasmiri	139	Orissa	188	Valvi
42	Dutch	91	Katkari	140	Padvi	189	Vanzari
43	English	92	Kerala	141	Pahadi	190	Vanzuri
44	Ethiopian	93	Khalpa	142	Pahari	191	Varli
45	Farsi	94	Khandeshi	143	Passi	192	Vasavi
46	French	95	Khorpi	144	Pathani	193	Vraj
47	Gadhwali	96	Kigoi	145	Peshawari	194	Vrajbhasha
48	Gamit	97	Kivi	146	Pukhtu	195	Waderav
49	German	98	Kolchi	147	Pingal	196	Waderi

LANGUAGES TENTATIVELY CLASSIFIED

The following mother tongues arranged in an alphabetical order as per Table C-V and indicated

by asterisk and dagger or dagger alone in that table have been tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist in the manner stated below.

Languages tentatively classified or reclassified

Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist	Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist
1	2	1	2
Adivasi-Bhili (T)	Bhili	Koli-Gujarati (TR)	Gujarati
Goanese (TR)	Konkani, a language of the Southern Group of outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family	Kongkoi (T)	Kamathi
		Kshatriya-Gujarati (T)	Gujarati
		Mahar (T)	Gujarati
		Manglorese (T)	Kannada
		Mysore (T)	Kannada
Islami (T)	Urdu	Padvi (T)	Mavchi
Jesalmeri (T)	Rajasthani	Ravli (T)	Gujarati
Kerala (T)	Malayalam	Talavia (T)	Gujarati
Khalpa (T)	Gujarati	Tirbandi (T)	Gujarati
Kolchi (T)	Gujarati	Tumbal (T)	Ladakhi

NOTE:

(T) against the mother tongue in col. 1 indicates that it has been tentatively classified.

(TR) means that it has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

NUMERICALLY SMALL AND LESSER KNOWN LANGUAGES

16. In the table that follows are listed some

of the lesser known languages and dialects which are returned during the course of enumeration which are difficult of identification.

STATEMENT VIII.2

Places from which numerically small and lesser known languages, which are, besides difficult of identification, have been returned, 1961

Languages difficult to identify and spoken by less than a total of 2,000 persons all over the State (in descending numerical order)	No. of persons speaking them		District from which returned	Taluka/City/Non-City urban from which returned
	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5
Chhari	30	63	Ahmedabad	Non-City urban
Pingal	1	20	Kutch	Non-City urban
Khorpi	5	6	Surat	Umbergaon taluka
Kanjari	4	3	Surat	Nizar mahal
Damal	1	..	Surat	Chorasi taluka
Kigoi	1	..	Surat	Navsari taluka

Such languages are only 6 in number, having a total strength of 134 persons, 42 males and 92 females. These languages are in the descending order of their numbers—Chhari, Pingal, Khorpi, Kanjari, Damal and Kigoi returned from only 3 districts—Chhari from Ahmedabad, Pingal from Kutch and the rest from Surat. The disparity of the sex ratio among them shows that females are more than double males, a fact which indica-

tes that the tendency to stick to their original mother tongue is greater on the part of females than on the part of males, who have greater opportunities to abandon it in favour of the main language which they pick up on account of their greater and closer contact and association with their neighbours of advanced classes. As their names indicate, most of them are dialects, or speeches spoken either by some of the tribals or

ex-criminal tribe such as Chharas, who have their own lingo for internal use, though speaking Gujarati with the outsiders.

RATIONALISATION OF VARIANT FORMS AND SPELLINGS OF MOTHER TONGUES

17. Since mother tongues are given in Table

C-V exactly as returned at the census without any refinement of spellings or forms, the services of the Linguist were utilised also for the purpose of rationalising them. Column 2 shows variant spellings or forms of mother tongue returns which are rationalised by him to the names given against them in column 1.

Rationalisation of variant forms and spellings of mother tongues

Rationalised forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription	Rationalised forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription
1	2	1	2
Adivasi-Bhili . . .	Adiwasi	Kannada . . .	Kannad, Kannadi, Kanarese
Bhili	Bhil	Karnataka . . .	Karnataki, Karnutaki
Bhilodi	Bhilori	Kashmiri	Kashmiri, Kasmiri
Braj Bhasha/ . . .	Braj	Kolchi	Kolchi
Braj Bhakha . . .		Kotwali	Kotwalia
Charani	Chaurani	Malabar	Malbari
Chhattisgarhi . . .	Chhatigadhi	Mawchi	Mavchi
Chodhari	Chaudhari	Mewari	Mevadi
Dakshini	Daxini	Mysore	Mysori
Dogri	Dogra	Naikadi	Naika, Naiki
Dravidam	Dravid, Dravidian	Nepali	Naipali, Naipuli
Gamti/Gavit	Gamit	Oriya	Orissa
Garhwali	Gadhwali	Pahari-Unspecified .	Pahadi
Gorkhali	Gurkha, Gurkhani	Parsi	Passi
Gurmukhi	Gurumakhi, Gurumkhi	Rajwari	Rajwadi
Hindustani	Hidustani	Rangari	Rungari
Kachchhi	Kachachhi, Kutchchi	Telugu	Telegu
Kamathi	Kamati	Vasava	Vasavi
		Walvi	Valvi

18. The following table gives an abstract of classified and unclassified languages after

eliminating 58 names for spelling mistakes.

STATEMENT VIII.3

Abstract of classified and unclassified languages, 1961

Mother tongues of the Indian Sub-continent												
Total number of mother tongues	Classified by Linguistic Survey of India			Unclassified			Unclassified by Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively classified by Linguist			Classified by Linguistic Survey of India but reclassified by Linguist		
	No. of tongues	M	F	No. of tongues	M	F	No. of tongues	M	F	No. of tongues	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
138	85	10,630,077	9,996,466	5	41	72	16	697	679	2	31	25

NOTE:

The total of cols. 2,5,8 and 14 will give the total number of mother tongues.

LANGUAGE AND DIALECT

19. Before examining the statistics relating to mother tongues returned at the current census and comparing them with those of the past, it will be instructive to consider the distinction between 'Language' and 'Dialect'. Illustrating their difference, Sir George Grierson respectively likens them to mountain and hill, which are very often used in a loose manner. Giving the explanation of the Century Dictionary, the same authority says:

"In common use we may say that, as a general rule different dialects of the same language are sufficiently alike to be reasonably well understood by all whose native tongue is that language, while different languages are so unlike that special study is needed to enable one to understand a language that is not his own."¹

This, however, is not an essential difference. Because it is not always true that all mutually intelligible forms of speech are dialects and that only those that are non-intercommunicable are alone languages. Such a test will fail miserably in bilingual tracts where two languages are ordinarily known to their inhabitants who may be speaking in one language in their homes, but in quite a different language in their intercourse with the outsiders. Again two different languages very often possess a large number of words in common, as in Gujarati and Rajasthani and are, therefore, mutually intelligible. A reference, however, to

the vernacular equivalents of these two terms which are *bhasha* or language and *boli* or dialect makes their meaning more distinct. In the case of a dialect, the difference as its Gujarati equivalent *boli* indicates is mainly of accent or pronunciation and to some extent of vocabulary. This is clearly brought out by the popular Gujarati proverb, '*bar gau e boli badalay*', which means that the *boli* or dialect changes after every twelve miles that you travel. Thus the dialects are not so many different languages but only the variants of the native tongue whose grammatical structure they usually adopt. The different speakers of the dialects of the same language commonly understand one another, which is not the case with the speakers of different languages. A person whose mother tongue is Marathi or Tamil would not commonly understand Gujarati, and *vice versa*. The task of deciding whether a particular form of speech is a dialect or language is not easy, for even amongst the dialects themselves there are radical differences of idiom and construction, which also possess distinct literatures of great repute and standing. But the acid test of differences of grammatical structure solves the problem. Added to it is also the factor of nationality and race with its independent literature which enters into the connotation of the term language. Thus apart from the general definition of non-intercommunicability of languages, there are the fundamental differences of grammatical structure and nationality that go to distinguish one language from another.

1. GRIERSON, SIR GEORGE ABRAHAM, *Linguistic Survey of India*, Vol. I, Part I, Introductory, p. 22

SECTION 2

MOTHER TONGUE

MOTHER TONGUES

20. Out of a total number of 138 mother tongues according to the crude returns of the census after the removal of spelling mistakes, etc., 85 have been classified by the Linguistic Survey of India, 5 are unclassified, 16 which are unclassified according to Linguistic Survey of India, have been tentatively classified by the Linguist, 2 more which are classified by the Linguistic Survey of India have been reclassified by the Linguist, leaving 32 mother tongues outside the Indian subcontinent. Thus, the Census of 1961 has returned as many as 106 mother tongues of Indian origin, the total strength of which is 20,628,032 as against 5,318 for others.

MOTHER TONGUES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO GRIERSON'S CLASSIFICATION

21. Statement VIII.4 at the end of this Chapter rearranges the languages and dialects returned by the Census of 1961 under Families, Sub-Families, Branches, Groups and Sub-Groups of the Grierson's Classification.

The only families which are important in the State according to Grierson's classification are (1) Tibeto-Chinese, (2) Dravidian and (3) Indo-European. Under these 3 families are classified as many as 101 Indian languages returned as mother tongue. Tibeto-Chinese family contains 4 languages, Dravidian family 17 languages and Indo-European family as many as 80 languages. The respective number of speakers are found to be (i) 12, (ii) 37,357 and (iii) 20,590,550. Besides these Indian languages, there are 32 mother tongues outside the Indian subcontinent spoken by 5,318 persons enumerated in Gujarat and 5 languages of Indian origin which are yet to be classified but under investigation by the Linguist.

22. Examining the various tongues according to family, it is noticed that the number of speakers

who have returned Tibeto-Chinese as their mother tongue is the least (12). Dravidian family accounts for 37,357 speakers—23,371 males and 13,986 females. The most important sub-groups of this family are Tamil (13,264), Malayalam (7,709), Kannada (5,192) and Telugu (10,542). The most numerous group, however, in the State is Indo-European family, which has a total number of 20,590,550 speakers—10,607,391 males and 9,983,159 females. In this family Indo-Aryan branch predominates with 20,590,428 speakers, of whom 18,671,562 have Gujarati as their mother tongue. Other languages important in this group are Urdu, which accounts for 594,538 speakers, Kachchhi (341,660), Hindi (192,279), Marathi (191,260) and Sindhi (156,152). Various languages classified under the branch Bhili jointly account for 276,213, the most important among them being Chodhari (59,724), Bhilodi (59,243), Kokna/Kokni/Kukna (39,890), Gamti/Gavit (37,995), Dhodia (26,459), Bhili proper (22,340) and Dangi under Khandesi accounts for 60,580. In the branch Rajasthani, Marwari accounts for 45,238 and Rajasthani 11,212. The Pahari group of languages claims 3,328 speakers, of whom Nepali is spoken by 2,657 and Garhwali by 633.

23. Among mother tongues outside the Indian subcontinent, English has the largest number of speakers who have returned it as their mother tongue, and account for 2,043 persons. Other important mother tongues declared are Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani (761), Arabic/Arbi (529), Balochi/Baluchi (689), Japanese (141), Persian (354), Portuguese (305) and Spanish (82).

DISTRIBUTION OF DIALECTS/VARIANTS OF THREE NUMERICALLY MOST IMPORTANT MOTHER TONGUES

24. The table at page 218 reproduces from the Census of India 1961, Vol. V, Gujarat, Part

II-C—Cultural and Migration Tables, pp. 124–125
dialects of 3 numerically most important languages
of the State.

STATEMENT VIII.5

Dialects of 3 numerically most important
languages of the State, 1961

Language and dialects	Speakers
<i>Gujarati</i>	18,672,722
Gujarati	18,671,562
Kolchi	1,004
Parsi	50
Memani	40
Tirbandi	20
Koli-Gujarati	19
Mahar	18
Talaviya	5
Khalpa	1
Kshatriya-Gujarati	1
Ravli	1
Sorathi	1
<i>Urdu</i>	594,670
Urdu	594,538
Islami	124
Dakani/Musalmani	8
<i>Sindhi</i>	500,222
Sindhi	156,152
Jadeji	2,410
Kachchhi	341,660

The three most important standard languages—Gujarati, Urdu and Sindhi—which jointly account for 19,767,614 speakers constitute 95.80 per cent of the total population of Gujarat. Gujarati is obviously the most numerous accounting as it does for 90.50 per cent of the total population of the State, and includes besides Gujarati proper 18,671,562 speakers, 11 names which are either dialects or variants of Gujarati. The latter account for an insignificant number (1,160), of whom 1,004 are claimed by what is returned as Kolchi. Among the rest, all except Sorathi are caste names, which can by no stretch of imagination be considered to be the dialects of Gujarati. Neither Parsis, nor Memons, nor Kolis, Mahars, Khaltas, Kshatriyas nor Rawals have a dialect of their own. 594,670 persons speaking Urdu classified as a standard language

also include speakers of two dialects or variants of the speech, namely, Islami and Dakani/Musalmani, which respectively number 124 and 8. The standard language Sindhi accounts for 500,222 speakers of whom 341,660 have returned themselves as speaking Kachchhi, 156,152 as speaking Sindhi and 2,410 as speaking Jadeji.

MOTHER TONGUES AND THEIR SPEAKERS

25. Statement VIII.6 at pages 219-220 gives the number per 10,000 of total population speaking each recorded language as mother tongue in the State in 1951 and 1961. Another Statement VIII.7 at page 221 distributes the major mother tongues per 10,000 of total population among the districts of the State for the same period.

Three numerically most important standard languages (including dialects) as of 1961 are:

- (i) Gujarati 18,672,722 speakers
- (ii) Urdu 594,670 „
- (iii) Sindhi 500,222 „

The most commanding position among them all is, however, enjoyed by Gujarati, which accounts for 18,671,562 speakers or 90.5 per cent of the total population of the State as returned in the census schedules. Others, which are numerically important among the recorded mother tongues are Urdu (594,538), Kachchhi (341,660) and Marathi (191,260) which jointly account for another 5.5 per cent, which together with Sindhi (156,152 or 0.8 per cent) and Hindi (192,279 or 0.9 per cent) raise the total strength of these 6 languages to 97.7 per cent. The strength of the remainder though more numerous, as many as 132, is quite insignificant and as low as 2.3 per cent.

Gujarati

26. Compared with 1951 there is a very small decline in the proportionate strength of Gujarati speakers who have been reduced from 9,186 in 1951 to 9,049 in 1961 among 10,000 speaking all the languages returned in the State. This fact is also reflected in the increase in the number of Gujarati speakers who have risen from 14,834,934 to 18,671,562 since 1951 giving a total increase of 25.86 per cent against 26.88 per cent in the general population. The distribution of the main mother tongue, Gujarati, among the districts

STATEMENT VIII.6

Number per 10,000 of total population speaking each recorded language
as mother tongue in the State, 1951 and 1961

Sl. No.	Mother Tongue	Number per 10,000 of total population		Sl. No.	Mother Tongue	Number per 10,000 of total population	
		1961	1951			1961	1951
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Mother Tongues		10,000	10,000	36	Dravidam	N	0
1	Adivasi-Bhili	N	0	37	Dungari	N	0
2	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani	N	1	38	Dutch	N	N
3	African	N	N	39	English	1	1
4	Ahirani	2	0	40	Ethiopian	N	0
5	Andhra	N	0	41	French	N	N
6	Arabic/Arbi	N	N	42	Gaelic	0	N
7	Assamese	N	N	43	Gamti/Gavit	19	0
8	Balochi/Baluchi	N	N	44	Garhwali	N	0
9	Banjari	N	0	45	German	N	N
10	Bavchi	N	0	46	Goanese	N	0
11	Bengali	2	1	47	Gondi	N	N
12	Bhandari	N	0	48	Gorkhali	N	0
13	Bhili	11	20	49	Greek	N	N
14	Bhilodi	29	0	50	Gujarati	9,049	9,186
15	Bhojpuri	N	0	51	Gurumukhi	N	0
16	Bhopali	N	0	52	Hebrew/Jewish	N	N
17	Bihari	N	N	53	Hindi	93	67
18	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	N	0	54	Hindustani	1	5
19	Burmese	N	N	55	Irani/Iranian	N	0
20	Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese	N	N	56	Irish	N	0
21	Charani	N	0	57	Islami	N	0
22	Chhari	N	0	58	Italian	N	N
23	Chhattisgarhi	N	0	59	Jadeji	1	0
24	Chinese/Chini	N	N	60	Japanese	N	N
25	Chitralli	0	N	61	Javanese/Java	N	N
26	Chodhari	29	0	62	Jesalmeri	N	0
27	Congolese	N	0	63	Kachchhi	166	207
28	Coorgi	0	N	64	Kadi	0	N
29	Czech/Czechoslovakian	N	0	65	Kamathi	N	0
30	Dakani/Musalmani	N	0	66	Kanjari	N	0
31	Dakshini	N	0	67	Kannada	2	2
32	Damal	N	0	68	Karnataka	N	0
33	Dangi	29	0	69	Kashmiri	N	N
34	Dhodia	13	0	70	Kathodi	1	0
35	Dogri	N	0				

N=Negligible

NOTE:

The data for the year 1951 represent the State total derived from districts as they stood in 1951.

STATEMENT VIII.6-*contd.*

Sl. No.	Mother Tongue	Number per 10,000 of total population		Sl. No.	Mother Tongue	Number per 10,000 of total population	
		1961	1951			1961	1951
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
71	Katkari	N	0	111	Oriya	N	N
72	Kerala	N	0	112	Padvi	N	0
73	Khalpa	N	0	113	Pahari-unspecified	N	0
74	Khandesi	N	0	114	Pali	0	N
75	Khasi	0	N	115	Parsi	N	N
76	Kharwari	0	N	116	Persian	N	N
77	Khorpi	N	0	117	Peshawari	N	0
78	Kigoi	N	0	118	Pingal	N	0
79	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna	19	1	119	Portuguese	N	1
80	Kolchi	1	0	120	Punjabi	7	5
81	Koli-Gujarati	N	0	121	Purbi	N	0
82	Kongkoi	N	0	122	Rajasthan	6	66
83	Koshti-Bundeli	N	0	123	Rajwari	N	0
84	Kotwali	1	0	124	Rangari	N	0
85	Kshatriya-Gujarati	N	0	125	Ravli	N	0
86	Lahnda	0	N	126	Roumanian	N	0
87	Madrasi	N	0	127	Russian	N	N
88	Mahar	N	0	128	Sanskrit	N	N
89	Maithili	N	0	129	Siamese/Thai	N	N
90	Makrani	N	0	130	Sikhi	N	0
91	Malayan	0	N	131	Sikkim-Bhotia	N	0
92	Malabar	N	0	132	Sindhi	76	73
93	Malayalam	4	1	133	Siraji	0	N
94	Malvi	N	0	134	Sorathi	N	0
95	Manglorese	N	0	135	Spanish	N	N
96	Manipuri/Meithei	N	0	136	Swahili	N	0
97	Marathi	93	110	137	Swedish	N	0
98	Maru	0	N	138	Talavia	N	0
99	Marwari	22	0	139	Tamil	7	4
100	Marwari Gondi	N	0	140	Telugu	5	3
101	Mawchi	7	0	141	Tibetan	N	0
102	Memani	N	0	142	Tirbandi	N	0
103	Mewari	N	0	143	Tulu	N	0
104	Multani	N	0	144	Tumbal	N	0
105	Munda	0	N	145	Turkish/Turkistani	N	N
106	Mysore	N	0	146	Urdu	288	245
107	Naikadi	1	0	147	Vadari	N	0
108	Nepali	1	1	148	Varli	8	0
109	Nimadi	N	0	149	Vasava	6	0
110	Norwegian	N	0	150	Walvi	N	0

N=Negligible

STATEMENT VIII.7

Distribution of the major mother tongues per 10,000 of total population among the districts of the State, 1951 and 1961

State/District 1	Number per 10,000 of total population speaking					
	Gujarati		Kachchhi		Urdu	
	1961 2	1951 3	1961 4	1951 5	1961 6	1951 7
10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
GUJARAT	424	376	474	259	63	53
1 Jamnagar	614	677	710	599	268	226
2 Rajkot	350	332	16	13	71	26
3 Surendranagar	591	681	11	5	35	33
4 Bhavnagar	352	202	17	337	128	98
5 Amreli	633	614	53	449	565	1,192
6 Junagadh	198	193	8,634	8,179	17	2
7 Kutch	515	448	1	1	224	90
8 Banaskantha	477	453	4	29	284	192
9 Sabarkantha	877	970	7	10	517	457
10 Mehsana	959	950	30	40	2,968	2,824
11 Ahmedabad	1,000	1,039	9	32	1,454	1,408
12 Kaira	757	753	6	6	492	310
13 Panchmahals	731	718	15	26	1,011	985
14 Baroda	433	454	2	3	715	691
15 Broach	1,088	1,139	11	12	1,180	1,410
16 Surat	1	1	0	0	8	3
17 Dangs						

NOTE:

- The data for the year 1951 are according to district boundaries at the time of 1951 Census.
- Mother tongues, the number of speakers of which is more than 1 per cent of the total population, have been regarded as major mother tongues.

more or less conforms to the percentage the districts bears to the total population of Gujarat except for Kutch and the Dangs as will be observed from the Statement VIII.8 in the opposite column.

The linguistic homogeneity of Gujarati, the regional language of the State, the supreme position it enjoys, and the comparatively insignificant proportions of speakers of other languages returned as mother tongue are self-evident from these figures which need no comment but limit the field of discussion on the subject within a very narrow compass of major important languages.

Kachchhi

27. Among other numerically important mother tongues Kachchhi accounts for 341,660 in 1961 as against 334,893 in 1951. The proportion of Kachchhi speakers in 10,000 of the State population shows a decline from 207 to 166 during the

STATEMENT VIII.8
Percentage distribution of population and Gujarati speakers among districts, 1961

State/District 1	Total population 2	Gujarati speakers 3	Percent- age of total popu- lation 4	Percent- age of Gujarati speakers 5
GUJARAT	20,633,350	18,671,562	100.00	100.00
1 Jamnagar	828,419	791,014	4.01	4.24
2 Rajkot	1,208,519	1,146,520	5.86	6.14
3 Surendranagar	663,206	653,924	3.21	3.50
4 Bhavnagar	1,119,435	1,102,611	5.43	5.91
5 Amreli	667,823	656,723	3.24	3.52
6 Junagadh	1,245,643	1,181,540	6.04	6.33
7 Kutch	696,440	370,552	3.38	1.98
8 Banaskantha	996,144	961,085	4.83	5.15
9 Sabarkantha	918,587	890,627	4.45	4.77
10 Mehsana	1,689,963	1,638,352	8.19	8.77
11 Ahmedabad	2,210,199	1,790,017	10.71	9.59
12 Kaira	1,977,540	1,867,735	9.58	10.00
13 Panchmahals	1,468,946	1,412,782	7.12	7.57
14 Baroda	1,527,326	1,365,068	7.40	7.31
15 Broach	891,969	807,906	4.32	4.33
16 Surat	2,451,624	2,032,312	11.88	10.88
17 Dangs	71,567	2,794	0.35	0.01

past decade. As is to be expected Kachchhi as mother tongue is important in the district of Kutch, where 8,634 out of every 10,000 speaking that language reside, the next in importance being Rajkot and Jamnagar having 710 and 474 per 10,000 speakers of that language.

Urdu

28. Those who had returned Urdu as their mother tongue in 1951 numbered 395,032 and have risen to 594,538 or by a little over 50 per cent in 1961, as a result of the regular campaign on the part of some of the Muslim organisations advising their co-religionists to return Urdu as their mother tongue, as referred to at the outset. For the most of its speakers, Urdu as mother tongue returned in the State is not the standard language as classified by Dr. Grierson, but Musalmani a dialect of Gujarati written in Gujarati script having Gujarati vocabulary with an admixture of some Urdu words. Nearly 30 per cent of those speaking Urdu are accounted for by Ahmedabad, followed by Kaira (14.5 per cent), Baroda (10.1 per cent) and Surat (11.8 per cent), the rest of the one-third of the speakers of this language being distributed in the remaining 13 districts of the State.

Marathi

29. The total numbers of persons in the State whose mother tongue has been returned to be Marathi are 191,260, an increase of 8.14 per cent over 176,871 returned a decade ago. Their proportionate strength in the general population has been reduced from 1.09 to 0.93 per cent during the same period. The reasons for this fall in the number of persons whose mother tongue is Marathi is to be sought in the nature of language returns of the Census of 1951, when rather than following the scientific classification as laid down by Grierson, the mother tongue of the Adivasis living in the Dangs was, as a matter of political expediency treated as Marathi and not Dangi¹,

which is a separate and distinct language classified at number 710 in the Linguistic Survey of India. Basically also there is a fundamental difference between Marathi and Dangi. While Marathi belongs to Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Indo-Aryan Branch, Dangi falls under Khandesi, which belongs to Central Group of Inner Sub-Branch of Indo-Aryan Branch. On the present occasion those who have returned Dangi as their mother tongue have been tabulated under Dangi and number 60,580. Speakers of Marathi are distributed in all the districts of the State owing to the proximity of Gujarat and Maharashtra. Their concentration, however, is the greatest in the district of Baroda, where Marathi speaking population have settled on a permanent basis, in the former Princely State of Baroda ruled by the Gaekwads. This district accounts for 57,711 speakers of Marathi which go to make 30 per cent of the total speakers of this language in the State. Other two districts where the speakers of this language are important are Surat, the largest district of the State which has 54,688 and Ahmedabad which has 41,467, most of whom reside in the cosmopolitan area represented by the city of Ahmedabad. These three districts jointly account for 153,866 or 80.45 per cent of its speakers.

Dangi

30. In addition to the three most numerically important mother tongues in the State, the three others that follow are Hindi, Marathi and Dangi. The last named language accounts for 60,580 speakers, of whom 60,571 live in the tribal district of the Dangs.

RURAL/URBAN DISTRIBUTION

31. Statement VIII.9 that follows on the next page shows the number per 10,000 of total population speaking the major language as mother tongue in each district of the State.

STATEMENT VIII.9
Number per 10,000 of total population speaking the major language as mother tongue in each district of the State, 1961

State/District 1	Rural/ Urban 2	Total 3	Number per 10,000 of total persons speaking							
			Bhili 4	Bhilodi 5	Cho- dhari 6	Dangi 7	Dhodia 8	Gamti/ Gavit 9	Gujarati 10	Hindi 11
GUJARAT	R	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,420	..
	U	10,000	..	0	0	0	0	0	7,981	306
1 Jamnagar	R	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,878	..
	U	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,948	115
2 Rajkot	R	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,859	..
	U	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,899	..
3 Surendranagar	R	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,896	..
	U	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,767	..
4 Bhavnagar	R	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,981	..
	U	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,565	..
5 Amreli	R	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,946	..
	U	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,421	..
6 Junagadh	R	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,911	..
	U	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,404	..
7 Kutch	R	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,590	..
	U	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,200	351
8 Banaskantha	R	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,810	..
	U	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,521	461
9 Sabarkantha	R	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,871	..
	U	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,236	171
10 Mehsana	R	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,881	..
	U	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,831	168
11 Ahmedabad	R	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,702	..
	U	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,065	715
12 Kaira	R	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,683	..
	U	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,455	142
13 Panchmahals	R	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,930	..
	U	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,965	743
14 Baroda	R	10,000	..	0	0	0	0	0	9,755	..
	U	10,000	..	0	0	0	0	0	6,615	375
15 Broach	R	10,000	209	183	0	0	0	0	9,275	..
	U	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,826	..
16 Surat	R	10,000	..	237	313	..	139	199	8,300	..
	U	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,251	156
17 Dangs*	R	10,000	0	0	0	8,464	0	..	390	..

0 means nil figures.
.. means that the number of speakers of mother tongue is less than 1 per cent of the total population of the rural or urban areas of the district.
* Entirely rural

NOTE:
Mother tongues, the number of speakers of which is more than 1 per cent of the total population, have been regarded as major mother tongues for that district.

1. Census of India 1951, Vol. IV, Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch, Part I, Report and Subsidiary Tables, p. 147

“In the case of the tiny new district of the Dangs, formed in 1948, a controversy arose regarding the language spoken by the Adivasis of the area. The Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister of Bombay, whose mother tongues were respectively Marathi and Gujarati, but who spoke both languages with almost equal facility, decided after touring the area that the language of the Dangs was Marathi”.

STATEMENT VIII.9-*conld.*

State/District 1	Rural/ Urban 2	Number per 10,000 of total persons speaking						
		Kachchhi	Kokna/ Kokni/ Kukna	Marathi	Marwari	Rajasthani	Sindhi	Urdu
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
GUJARAT	R	165	..	..	..	..	..	95
	U	167	..	265	..	..	245	844
1 Jamnagar	R	..	0	..	..	0	..	..
	U	415	..	..	..	..	157	..
2 Rajkot	R	100	..	..	0	..	..	..
	U	360	..	..	..	..	195	332
3 Surendranagar	R	..	0	..	..	0	..	..
	U	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
4 Bhavnagar	R	..	0	..	..	0	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	248	..
5 Amreli	R	..	..	..	..	0	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	445
6 Junagadh	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	591	847
7 Kutch	R	4,263	0	..	..	0	103	..
	U	4,120	..	..	..	..	938	..
8 Banaskantha	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	110	..	390	1,426
9 Sabarkantha	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Mehsana	R	..	0	..	..	..	138	2,084
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Ahmedabad	R	..	..	..	..	..	159	626
	U	..	..	..	..	..	116	..
12 Kaira	R	..	..	302	160	..	264	1,250
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	279
13 Panchmahals	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,094
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Baroda	R	..	..	205	..	..	311	1,550
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	157
15 Broach	R	..	..	1,343	..	..	403	1,066
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	260
16 Surat	R	..	..	220	..	..	..	1,705
	U	..	118	154	..	..	..	104
17 Dangs*	R	0	..	466	..	..	..	930
			..	951	..	..	..	..

* Entirely rural

Gujarati

32. The unquestionably supreme place which Gujarati occupies among the mother tongues returned in the State has already been seen before. Examination of the language data for rural and urban areas of the State evidences a greater stronghold the regional language has in the countryside as compared to towns, where immigrants tend to reduce the relative proportion of Gujarati speakers in the urban population. This observation stands amply corroborated by the fact of there being 9,420 Gujarati speakers in villages as against 7,981 in towns in every 10,000 of their population. The strength of Gujarati speakers in both these areas varies from district to district. It rises over 99 per cent in the rural areas of the districts of Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, the Panchmahals and is more than 92.7 per cent in all other districts except Kutch, which has 55.90, Surat 83.00 and the Dangs 3.90 per cent of its population speaking Gujarati. In every 10,000 living in urban areas, the proportion is divergent and varies between 4,200 for Kutch and 9,767 for Surendranagar. Other districts besides Kutch, where the urban proportions of Gujarati speakers decline are Banaskantha (7,521) and Sabarkantha (7,236) both on the border of Rajasthan, Ahmedabad (7,065) where the metropolitan city has a comparatively greater influx of immigrants from various parts of the country, the Panchmahals (6,965) on the border of Madhya Pradesh, Baroda (6,615) where 30 per cent of the speakers of Marathi language reside and Broach (7,826) where the proportionate strength of Muslims is relatively greater.

Kachchhi

33. This speech has more or less the same strength in the rural and urban population of the State, 165 in villages and 167 in towns. This proportion rises to 360 in Rajkot, to 415 in Jamnagar and to 4,120 in Kutch for their urban areas. Rural areas where Kachchhi language is worthy of note are Kutch (4,263) and Rajkot (100).

Marathi

34. Marathi is the mother tongue returned mainly by those who live in towns, except in

Surat, where 154 and the Dangs where 951 in every 10,000 of the rural population of these districts speak this language. It is worthy of mention also in some of the urban areas, where 302 in Ahmedabad, 205 in the Panchmahals, 1,343 in Baroda, 220 in Broach and 466 in Surat, in every 10,000 living in the towns have it as mother tongue.

Urdu

35. Urdu is the mother tongue of 95 in every 10,000 living in villages, as against 844 living in towns. The districts where it has been returned both in rural and urban areas are Kaira (rural 279, urban 1,094), Baroda (rural 157, urban 1,066), Broach (rural 260, urban 1,705) and Surat (rural 104, urban 930). In the rest of the districts it is the mother tongue only of those who reside in urban areas. Whereas the proportion per 10,000 of Urdu speakers is the highest in the urban areas of Sabarkantha followed by Banaskantha, Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach and Surat, their numerical strength is the highest in the urban areas of Ahmedabad district, which accounts for 167,966 speakers of Urdu out of a total of 448,959 returned by all the towns of the State taken together. In the rural areas their numerical strength is the highest in Kaira district, where they number 44,438. Urdu is thus found to have been returned for the most part from the urban areas of the State, where they are three times as numerous as they are in villages.

Sindhi

36. After the partition of the country, the speakers of this language in the various parts of the State have appreciably increased and account for a total number of 156,152 speakers, 25,659 in villages and 130,493 in towns. The displaced persons from Sind, whose mother tongue this language is, would naturally settle in those areas which afford opportunities for making a decent livelihood. These obviously are towns and not villages, as disclosed by the fact that the majority of persons whose mother tongue is Sindhi are town-dwellers. The only rural areas where they are in fair numbers are the districts of Kutch and Ahmedabad, which respectively account for 5,801 and 10,079 speakers. In the urban areas, their

strength is particularly noteworthy in the towns of Ahmedabad (35,441), Junagadh (20,783), Kutch (12,669) and Baroda (16,028). These also are the districts where concentrated efforts at their settlement both in the rural and urban areas were made after they were displaced from Pakistan.

Hindi

37. Hindi is the mother tongue of 192,279 persons who are migrants from various Hindi speaking regions and are for the most part scattered in the urban areas of the State. Out of a total number of 162,793 living in the towns of Gujarat, as many as 91,522 live in the city of Ahmedabad, next in importance being the urban

areas of the Panchmahals (11,511), Baroda (14,899) and Surat (8,452). Those living in villages number 29,486 only.

Tribal Languages

38. The principal tribal languages returned in the State are Bhili, Bhilodi, Chodhari, Dangi, Dhodia and Gavit or Gamti. They are important as mother tongues only in the districts of Broach, Surat and the Dangs, where their speakers are more numerous in the rural areas than in the urban. While Bhili and Bhilodi have been returned only from Broach and Surat and Dangi from the Dangs, Bhilodi, Chodhari, Dhodia, Gamti or Gavit have been returned as mother tongue by the tribals living in Surat district.

SECTION 3

BILINGUALISM

39. The total number of persons who have been returned as speaking a language subsidiary to their mother tongue are 1,347,867-964,446 males and 383,421 females. They have returned between themselves as many as 81 speeches as subsidiary languages as shown in Table C-VI. The most important among them are in order Hindi, Gujarati, English, Urdu, Marathi, Sanskrit, Arabic/Arbi, Varli, Kachchhi, Sindhi, Kokna/Kokni/Kukna and Marwari,

each of which has a total strength of over 1,000. The extent of bilingualism in the State thus appears to be 6.53 per cent.

40. Statement VIII.10 at the end of this Chapter gives distribution per 10,000 speakers of the major mother tongues in the State, who also speak one or more subsidiary languages. The entries for the State are, however, reproduced below.

STATEMENT VIII.10
Distribution per 10,000 speakers of the major mother tongues in the State who also speak one or more subsidiary languages, 1961

(a) denotes absolute figures returned in 1961.
(b) denotes the above as proportion of 10,000.

State 1	Mother tongues in descending order of numerical strength 2	Three subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength 3			
GUJARAT	GUJARATI	HINDI	ENGLISH	URDU	
	(a) 18,671,562	(a) 470,311	(a) 242,885	(a) 55,669	
	(b) 10,000	(b) 252	(b) 130	(b) 30	
	URDU	GUJARATI	HINDI	ENGLISH	
	(a) 594,538	(a) 202,687	(a) 10,677	(a) 5,970	
	(b) 10,000	(b) 3,409	(b) 180	(b) 100	
	KACHCHHI	GUJARATI	HINDI	URDU	
	(a) 341,660	(a) 99,906	(a) 1,376	(a) 1,198	
	(b) 10,000	(b) 2,924	(b) 40	(b) 35	

Besides showing the nature of bilingualism in Gujarat, the table also shows the relative extent to which some of the languages are known in addition to the mother tongue returned by a person. The languages to be recorded on the slip were both Indian as well as foreign and were limited to two in number. But it is only the first which has been tabulated for the purpose of Table C-VI-Bilingualism. The test applied was obviously different from that prescribed for literacy. What was required was the knowledge of an extra language in addition to the mother tongue which the enumerated person could speak and understand best and also use with felicity in communicating with others. These other languages were to be different from the dialects of the same language. Thus, the knowledge of subsidiary languages was rather subjective in the sense that it was the judgment of the person enumerated which would ultimately determine the number of speakers of extra languages understood best and spoken with felicity. It is, therefore, possible that a person who could not use a language with felicity in communicating with others and in which he found it difficult to express himself with ease, would, if he thought that his knowledge was perfect, return it as a subsidiary language. Such instances would be few and far between as they would occur in case of those languages only, the use of which was not required to be made in daily life but casually in contact with a person whose mother tongue was different from his own.

41. The use of various languages as a subsidiary speech varies according to the numerical strength of the speakers of a particular mother tongue. Since Gujarati is the predominant mother tongue of the State, its numerical strength is naturally the highest also among its speakers as a subsidiary language. For, besides being spoken by those who have returned themselves as speaking Urdu and Kachchhi as also by a large majority of those whose mother tongue is Marathi and Sindhi and have permanently settled in Gujarat, it would also be the medium of communication with the local people by non-Gujarati speaking immigrants in the State. For, Gujarati would be automa-

tically picked up by them as a result of their daily contact with Gujarati speakers who form 90 per cent of the State population.

SPEAKERS OF SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES

Gujarati

42. Gujarati, as is to be expected, claims the highest proportion of bilingual speakers. As many as 799,682 whose mother tongue is Gujarati are bilingual, the corresponding numbers of Urdu and Kachchhi being 223,548 and 103,415 respectively. Among speakers of Gujarati who are bilingual, the general order of preference is Hindi, English and Urdu. This order generally holds good not only for the State as a whole but also for its component districts except Kutch, where Kachchhi gets precedence over Urdu, Marathi, etc., and in Broach where Urdu as a subsidiary language takes precedence over Hindi and English. For persons with Urdu as mother tongue, the order of bilingualism is Gujarati, Hindi and English; similar order for Kachchhi being Gujarati, Hindi and Urdu because Kutch is a border district which adjoins Pakistan and Rajasthan and also has a relatively larger proportion of the Muslim population. The first place Gujarati occupies as a second speech among Kachchhi speakers is taken over by Urdu in the district of the Panchmahals. In the rest of the districts, it is invariably Gujarati.

Hindi

43. The unique position Hindi enjoys under the Constitution merits a special treatment as a secondary speech known to the people of the State. These statistics further illustrate one important aspect of bilingualism resulting from intensive efforts made in the State to popularise Hindi as the *lingua franca* of the country. This is evident from there being a comparatively large number of persons (525,364) knowing and using it as a subsidiary language all over the State. Hindi today has become an important medium of communication all over the country with those whose mother tongue is not Gujarati. Its understanding has been greatly facilitated and promoted by movies all of which barring a few are produced in Hindi. Passing of a test in Hindi is also made compulsory for those in Government service. The increasing opportunities

of travel and visit to various parts of the country bring the speakers of other languages together to an extent hitherto unknown. Since the importance of English after the prominence given to the regional languages is on the wane, use of Hindi has been automatically encouraged. All these factors have combined to raise the strength of those who are bilingual in Hindi. In the result, the secondary position to which English is now being relegated as a subsidiary language in the State will be seen from the fact that as against 470,311 Gujarati speakers, who also know Hindi, there are 242,885 who have returned English as a second language. The increasing importance given to Hindi and the corresponding decline in the number of English speakers which is noticeable from these statistics, need no further comments.

Urdu and Kachchhi

44. The position Urdu and Kachchhi occupy in the bilingual pattern of the State has been aptly brought out by the following observations made in the Census of India 1951, Vol. IV, Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch part I—Report and Subsidiary Tables. The same position holds equally good even in 1961.

“Urdu and Kachchhi in Bombay State occupied a special position. Urdu is not a regional language in the sense of having a well defined region where the speakers of the language constitute an important block. The majority of the speakers of the language were not immigrants, but Muslims who were indigenous to the areas where they resided, and in consequence spoke the regional languages. 52.16 per cent of the persons who returned Urdu as their mother tongue in Bombay State were bilingual—Marathi, Kannada and Gujarati, in that order being the languages in which the Urdu speakers were bilingual. It has already been noted that the mother tongue of most Muslims in Gujarat was not Urdu, but Gujarati. The number of persons in Bombay State who spoke Kachchhi as a mother tongue was 67,376 and 61.75 per cent of them were bilingual, the great majority being bilingual in Gujarati. The language is indigenous to

Western India, but not to Bombay State.”¹
This position holds equally good even in 1961, when 29.24 per cent of those whose mother tongue is Kachchhi and 34.09 per cent of those whose mother tongue is Urdu are returned bilingual in Gujarati.

Marathi and Sindhi

45. The two other languages which are important in the field of bilingualism are Marathi and Sindhi, a substantial number of whose speakers as mother tongue has also returned Gujarati as a subsidiary language, as seen from the fact that 40,829 who have returned Marathi and 20,742 who have returned Sindhi as mother tongue also know Gujarati. The relative strength of Gujarati as a subsidiary language would be apparent from Statement VIII.11 on page 229.

This is but natural in such a highly homogeneous linguistic tract as Gujarat, where Gujarati dominates the linguistic pattern of the State. These figures further go to show that the linguistic picture in the State is not much diversified and the occasions for bilingualism are correspondingly reduced.

BILINGUALISM IN TRIBAL TRACTS

46. There is another aspect of bilingualism, particularly in case of those living in the tribal tracts adjacent to Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. These areas would contain some at least who will have as their mother tongue either the regional or tribal language of the adjoining areas. Another process at work in case of tribals will be the disappearance of the tribal languages or dialects and their replacement by the regional language, be it the result of the ‘tyranny’ of the standard language, or an outcome of their increasing intercourse with the speakers of the dominant tongue. The process of assimilation of tribals with non-tribals and the fusion to which it leads will be examined in the next Chapter on religion. Suffice it to say that what is true in case of religion is equally true also in case of language. The process of assimilation which has been going on imperceptibly in case of religion is also at work in case of mother tongue which is being unconsciously adopted in

STATEMENT VIII.11 Strength of Gujarati as subsidiary language, 1961

Mother tongue 1	Total speakers 2	Speakers of Gujarati as subsidiary language 3	Col. 3 as percentage of Col. 2 4	Mother tongue 1	Total speakers 2	Speakers of Gujarati as subsidiary language 3	Col. 3 as percentage of Col. 2 4
All mother tongues	1,959,478	430,254	21.96	40 Kachchhi	341,660	99,906	29.24
1 Adivasi-Bhili	7	3	42.86	41 Kannada	5,192	430	8.28
2 Afghani/Kabuli/ Pakhto/Pashto/ Pathani	761	117	15.37	42 Karantaka	25	2	8.00
3 African	14	1	7.14	43 Kashmiri	122	2	1.64
4 Ahirani	4,966	24	0.48	44 Kathodi	911	9	0.99
5 Arabic/Arbi	529	191	36.11	45 Kokna/Kokni/ Kukna	39,890	5,078	12.73
6 Assamese	37	4	10.81	46 Kolchi	1,004	215	21.41
7 Balochi/Baluchi	689	332	48.19	47 Koli-Gujarati	19	2	10.53
8 Banjari	544	1	0.18	48 Kotvali	2,694	16	0.59
9 Bengali	3,393	309	9.11	49 Kshatriya-Guja- rati	1	1	100.00
10 Bhili	22,340	1,060	4.74	50 Madras	254	22	8.66
11 Bñilodi	59,243	266	0.45	51 Maithili	20	5	25.00
12 Bihari	51	2	3.92	52 Malabar	75	3	4.00
13 Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	66	5	7.58	53 Malayalam	7,709	284	3.68
14 Burmese	15	1	6.67	54 Malvi	26	3	11.54
15 Ceylonese/ Simelu/ Singhalese	36	1	2.78	55 Marathi	191,260	40,829	21.35
16 Chhari	93	8	8.60	56 Marwari	45,238	7,556	16.70
17 Chinese/Chini	45	5	11.11	57 Marwari Gondi	28	4	14.29
18 Chodhari	59,724	2,671	4.47	58 Mawchi	13,353	78	0.58
19 Congolese	36	2	5.56	59 Memani	40	10	25.00
20 Dakshini	2	1	50.00	60 Mewari	88	36	40.91
21 Dangi	60,580	2,129	3.51	61 Multani	17	2	11.76
22 Dhodia	26,459	3,073	11.61	62 Naikadi	1,182	547	46.28
23 Dravidam	6	2	33.33	63 Nepali	2,657	245	9.22
24 Dutch	7	1	14.29	64 Oriya	379	18	4.75
25 English	2,043	307	15.03	65 Persian	354	149	42.09
26 French	26	3	11.54	66 Portuguese	365	24	7.87
27 Gamti/Gavit	37,995	1,515	3.99	67 Punjabi	14,627	1,655	11.31
28 German	34	4	11.76	68 Rajasthani	11,212	2,207	19.68
29 Goanese	37	4	10.81	69 Roumanian	23	1	4.35
30 Gondi	219	52	23.74	70 Sanskrit	99	9	9.09
31 Gorkhali	25	1	4.00	71 Sindhi	156,152	20,742	13.28
32 Gurmukhi	156	15	9.62	72 Sorathi	1	1	100.00
33 Hebrew/Jewish	15	3	20.00	73 Spanish	82	10	12.20
34 Hindi	192,279	29,022	15.09	74 Tamil	13,264	851	6.42
35 Hindustani	1,101	95	8.63	75 Telugu	10,542	559	5.30
36 Islami	124	7	5.65	76 Tibetan	8	1	12.50
37 Italian	4	1	25.00	77 Tumbal	1	1	100.00
38 Jadeji	2,410	1,412	58.59	78 Urdu	594,538	202,687	34.09
39 Jesalmeri	9	4	44.44	79 Varli	15,627	2,828	18.10
				80 Vasava	12,679	572	4.51

1. Census of India, 1951, Vol. IV, Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch, Part I—Report and Subsidiary Tables, p. 149

preference to the tribal language spoken in the home. The possibility, however, of the enumerator exercising his judgment in some cases though remote, cannot be totally ruled out. In this connection, the following statement which compares

(a) the numerical strength in the Census of 1961 of certain tribes with (b) the number of persons returned as speaking mother tongue the languages that go by those tribal names will prove instructive.

STATEMENT VIII.12

A comparative statement of (a) numerical strength in the Census of 1961 of certain tribes and of (b) the number of persons returned as speaking as mother tongue the languages that go by those tribal names

(a) Scheduled Tribes	(b) Mother tongue (in alphabetical order)	Males	Females	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4	
GUJARAT				
(a) Bhil	(b) Bhili	370,806	357,420	903
(a) Chaudhri	(b) Chodhari	69,523	67,946	980
(a) Dhodia	(b) Dhodia	137,924	137,863	1,139
(a) Gamit/Gavit	(b) Gamti/Gavit	68,971	65,615	882
(a) Katkari	(b) Katkari	119	145	1,478
(a) Kolcha	(b) Kolchi	2,887	2,799	802
(a) Kotwalia	(b) Kotvali	3,450	3,206	951
(a) Kokna/Kokni/Kukna	(b) Kokna/Kokni/Kukna	56,151	53,903	990
(a) Mavchi	(b) Mawchi	5,675	5,536	990
(a) Nayaka	(b) Naikadi	51,416	49,655	1,504
(a) Padvi	(b) Padvi	6,445	6,461	933
(a) Talavia	(b) Talavia	60,180	53,183	0
(a) Valvi	(b) Valvi	11,668	11,949	962
(a) Varli	(b) Varli	49,683	48,027	1,011
(a) Vasava	(b) Vasava	114,503	110,938	970
BROACH DISTRICT				
(a) Bhil	(b) Bhili	83,920	81,344	1,005
(a) Katkari	(b) Katkari	9	10	1,111
(a) Kotwalia	(b) Kotvali	173	202	1,059
SURAT DISTRICT				
(a) Bhil	(b) Bhili	16,890	16,600	750
(a) Chaudhri	(b) Chodhari	69,523	67,946	980
(a) Dhodia	(b) Dhodia	137,311	137,521	1,139
(a) Gamit/Gavit	(b) Gamti/Gavit	66,541	63,437	881
(a) Katkari	(b) Katkari	29	27	1,714
(a) Kolcha	(b) Kolchi	2,738	2,703	802
(a) Kokna/Kokni/Kukna	(b) Kokna/Kokni/Kukna	53,701	51,673	968
(a) Kotwalia	(b) Kotvali	3,079	2,836	946
(a) Mavchi	(b) Mawchi	5,146	5,080	989
(a) Nayaka	(b) Naikadi	30,404	30,399	1,504
(a) Padvi	(b) Padvi	4,782	4,823	933
(a) Talavia	(b) Talavia	32,083	31,535	0
(a) Valvi	(b) Valvi	7,127	7,488	962
(a) Varli	(b) Varli	44,661	43,946	1,011
(a) Vasava	(b) Vasava	26,280	25,960	970
DANGS DISTRICT				
(a) Gamit/Gavit	(b) Gamti/Gavit	926	772	947
(a) Kokna/Kokni/Kukna	(b) Kokna/Kokni/Kukna	2,388	2,184	5,000
(a) Mavchi	(b) Mawchi	523	453	1,556

47. Statement VIII.12 examines 15 such languages. The disparity between the numerical strength of the tribals and speakers of the languages that go by the name of that tribe is striking. The reader may judge for himself whether it is so much the offensive of the superior regional tongue or the process of assimilation at work over generations which is responsible for this disparity in the two sets of returns. The absence, however, of any great disparity in the sex ratios of the speakers of different tribal languages is worth noting as revealing a genuine process of assimilation which these statistics reflect. On the other hand, the comparisons instituted above depict in no uncertain terms the extent to which the standard language has been accepted by the tribals in preference to the languages and dialects formerly in use amongst them.

48. The foregoing table may be recast in the Statement VIII.13 which is given at the end of this Chapter with a view to ascertain the difference in the numbers and proportions of males and females as indicative of the extent to which males and females are forward or conservative, either by choice or by circumstance, in learning languages other than their own.

An analysis of these statistics and proportions establishes the fact that among the tribals of Gujarat, the extent of bilingualism is insignificant. Secondly, the subsidiary languages returned, if any, are Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi or English. Gujarati, however, occupies the first place for those bilingual speakers whose mother tongue is other than Gujarati. But for those who have returned Gujarati as a mother tongue and also have a second language, the extent of Hindi and Marathi and in a few cases Kokni as a

subsidiary language is determined by their contiguity with the neighbouring States whose standard languages they adopt as their secondary language in communion with their tribal brethren on the other side of the State's border. It would be Hindi if the speakers live in the regions bordering Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, and Marathi and Kokni if in the regions bordering Maharashtra. English is also returned by a few among them who have received higher education. The sex ratios of the speakers of subsidiary languages fluctuate from one tribe and mother tongue to another. In some cases, the female proportion is larger than the male, whereas in others it is the reverse. No significant conclusions can possibly be drawn as the numbers returned as being conversant with more than one language are very few indeed (males 26,297, females 11,544). The ultimate balance, however, is in favour of males so far as secondary languages are concerned, in which those of the stronger sex appear to outnumber the weaker who have comparatively lesser chances to intermix with others.

CAUSES OF BILINGUALISM

49. Bilingualism is thus the result of many causes, chief among them being (i) growing contact and movement between different parts of the country necessitating knowledge of a language other than one's own mother tongue, (ii) popularisation of Hindi as a national language since Independence of the country, (iii) necessity in the past to learn the language of the ruling race, viz., English in which all higher education was imparted, (iv) border and tribal areas with mixed languages and (v) predominance of the regional language, viz., Gujarati which is automatically picked up by the non-Gujarati speakers.

STATEMENT VIII.4

Mother Tongues, 1961

Mother tongues 1	Total speakers		
	Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4
(a) MOTHER TONGUES ARRANGED UNDER FAMILIES, SUB-FAMILIES, BRANCHES, GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS OF THE GRIERSON'S CLASSIFICATION			
TIBETO-CHINESE FAMILY			
Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family	12	12	..
TIBETO-HIMALAYAN BRANCH	12	12	..
<i>Tibetan Group</i>	10	10	..
Sikkim Bhotia	10	10	..
Tibetan	1	1	..
Tumbal	8	8	..
ASSAM-BURMESE BRANCH	1	1	..
<i>Kuki-Chin Group</i>	2	2	..
Meithei Sub-Group	2	2	..
Manipuri/Meithei	2	2	..
DRAVIDIAN FAMILY	2	2	..
<i>*Dravida Group</i>	37,357	23,371	13,986
Tamil	26,276	16,843	9,433
Malayalam	13,264	7,894	5,370
Malabar	7,785	5,767	2,018
Malayalam	75	52	23
Kerala	7,709	5,714	1,995
Kannada	1	1	..
Karnataka	5,222	3,179	2,043
Kannada	25	16	9
Manglorese	5,192	3,160	2,032
Mysore	4	2	2
Tulu	1	1	..
<i>Intermediate Group</i>	5	3	2
Gondi	219	135	84
<i>Andhra Language</i>	219	135	84
Telugu	10,602	6,225	4,377
Andhra	10,602	6,225	4,377
Telugu	17	15	2
Kamathi	10,542	6,190	4,352
Kongkoi	17	12	5
Kamathi	6	4	2
Vadari	11	8	3
<i>Dravidam</i>	26	8	18
Madraji	260	168	92
Dravidam	254	162	92
	6	6	..

*Of late, however, according to the acceptable classification of Dravidian Family, the groupings are better known by names such as South Dravidian, Central Dravidian and North Dravidian, instead of Dravida Group, Intermediate Group, Andhra Language and North-Western Language

STATEMENT VIII.4-contd.

Mother Tongues, 1961

Mother tongues 1	Total speakers		
	Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4
INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY	20,590,550	10,607,391	9,983,159
Aryan Sub-Family	20,590,550	10,607,391	9,983,159
DARDIC OR PISACHA BRANCH	122	82	40
<i>Dard Group</i>	122	82	40
Kashmiri	122	82	40
INDO-ARYAN BRANCH	20,590,428	10,607,309	9,983,119
Sanskrit	99	9	90
OUTER-SUB-BRANCH	712,350	361,801	350,549
<i>North-Western Group</i>	500,240	246,609	253,631
Multani	17	12	5
Peshawari	1	1	..
Sindhi	500,222	246,596	253,626
Kachchhi	344,070	163,901	180,169
Jadeji	2,410	1,173	1,237
Kachchhi	341,660	162,728	178,932
Sindhi	156,152	82,695	73,457
<i>Southern Group</i>	208,229	112,716	95,513
Marathi	208,192	112,697	95,495
Dakshini	2	1	1
Bhandari	2	1	1
Katkari	389	43	346
Kathodi	911	439	472
Marathi	191,260	104,432	86,828
Rangari	1	1	..
Varli	15,627	7,780	7,847
Goanese	37	19	18
<i>Eastern Group</i>	3,881	2,476	1,405
Oriya	379	303	76
Bihari	72	63	9
Bihari	51	42	9
Maithili	20	20	..
Bhojpuri	1	1	..
Bengali	3,393	2,082	1,311
Assamese	37	28	9
MEDIATE SUB-BRANCH/INNER SUB-BRANCH	19,877,979	10,245,499	9,632,480
<i>Mediate Group/Central Group</i>	19,874,651	10,243,063	9,631,588
Hindi	192,407	125,263	67,144
Chhattisgarhi	34	11	23
Purbi	2	1	1
Hindi	192,279	125,214	67,065
Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	87	34	53
Pingal	21	1	20
Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	66	33	33
Koshti-Bundeli	5	3	2
Hindustani	1,101	698	403
Urdu	594,670	312,457	282,213
Dakani/Musalmani	8	7	1
Islami	124	58	66
Urdu	594,538	312,392	282,146
Punjabi	14,791	8,749	6,042
Gurmukhi	156	102	54
Punjabi	14,627	8,642	5,985
Sikhi	1	1	..
Dogri	7	4	3

STATEMENT VIII.4-*contd.*
Mother Tongues, 1961

Mother tongues 1	Total speakers		
	Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4
<i>Mediate Group/Central Group-contd.</i>			
Gujarati	18,672,722	9,590,183	9,082,539
Khalpa	1	1	..
Kolchi	1,004	511	493
Koli-Gujarati	19	12	7
Mahar	18	9	9
Kshatriya-Gujarati	1	1	..
Ravli	1	1	..
Talavia	5	5	..
Tirbandi	20	8	12
Gujarati	18,671,562	9,589,573	9,081,989
Memani	40	34	6
Parsi	50	28	22
Sorathi	1	..	1
Bhili	276,213	139,088	137,125
Dungari	5	3	2
Walvi	465	238	227
Kotvali	2,694	1,577	1,117
Vasava	12,679	6,416	6,263
Bhili	22,340	11,058	11,282
Adivasi-Bhili	7	2	5
Bhilodi	59,243	29,400	29,843
Charani	2	2	..
Chodhari	59,724	30,166	29,558
Dhodia	26,459	13,145	13,314
Kokna/Kokni/Kukna	39,890	20,279	19,611
Mawchi	51,523	26,225	25,298
Bavchi	2	..	2
Gamti/Gavit	37,995	19,403	18,592
Padvi	173	90	83
Mawchi	13,353	6,732	6,621
Naikadi	1,182	577	605
Khandeshi	65,589	33,751	31,838
Ahirani	4,966	2,447	2,519
Dangi	60,580	31,279	29,301
Khandeshi	43	25	18
Rajasthani	57,158	32,874	24,284
Jesalmeri	9	2	7
Marwari	45,266	26,148	19,118
Marwari Gondi	28	26	2
Marwari	45,238	26,122	19,116
Mewari	88	53	35
Malvi	29	15	14
Bhopali	3	3	..
Malvi	26	12	14
Rajwari	2	2	..
Nimadi	8	6	2
Banjari	544	275	269
Rajasthani	11,212	6,373	4,839
<i>Pahari Group</i>			
Eastern Pahari or Nepali	3,328	2,436	892
Nepali	2,682	1,890	792
Gorkhali	2,657	1,876	781
Central Pahari	25	14	11
Garhwali	633	537	96
Pahari Unspecified	633	537	96
	13	9	4

STATEMENT VIII.4-*concl'd.*
Mother Tongues, 1961

Mother tongues 1	Total speakers		
	Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4
(b) MOTHER TONGUES OUTSIDE THE INDIAN SUB-CONTINENT			
1 Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/ Pashto/Pathani	761	424	337
2 African	14	5	9
3 Arabic/Arbi	529	302	227
4 Balochi/Baluchi	689	365	324
5 Burmese	15	5	10
6 Ceylonese/Simelu/ Singhalese	36	33	3
7 Chinese/Chini	45	22	23
8 Congolese	36	33	3
9 Czech/Czechoslovakian	5	5	..
10 Dutch	7	3	4
11 English	2,043	1,175	868
12 Ethiopian	1	1	..
13 French	26	11	15
14 German	34	14	20
15 Greek	1	..	1
16 Hebrew/Jewish	15	9	6
17 Irani/Iranian	4	3	1
18 Irish	2	1	1
19 Italian	4	..	4
20 Japanese	141	141	..
21 Javanese/Java	7	6	1
22 Makrani	34	14	20
23 Norwegian	39	39	..
24 Persian	354	186	168
25 Portuguese	305	202	103
26 Roumanian	23	19	4
27 Russian	47	22	25
28 Siamese/Thai	5	2	3
29 Spanish	82	38	44
30 Swahili	7	3	4
31 Swedish	1	..	1
32 Turkish/Turkistani	6	4	2
(c) MOTHER TONGUES THAT ARE NOT CLASSIFIED AND UNDER INVESTIGATION BY THE LINGUIST			
1 Chhari	93	30	63
2 Damal	1	1	..
3 Kanjari	7	4	3
4 Khorpi	11	5	6
5 Kigoi	1	1	..

STATEMENT VIII.10

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of the major mother tongues in the State who also speak one or more subsidiary languages, 1961

(a) denotes absolute figures returned in 1961.
(b) denotes the above as proportion of 10,000.

State/District	Mother tongues in descending order of numerical strength	Three subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength			
1	2	3			
GUJARAT	GUJARATI	HINDI	ENGLISH	URDU	
	(a) 18,671,562	(a) 470,311	(a) 242,885	(a) 55,669	
	(b) 10,000	(b) 252	(b) 130	(b) 30	
	URDU	GUJARATI	HINDI	ENGLISH	
1 Jamnagar	(a) 594,538	(a) 202,687	(a) 10,677	(a) 5,970	
	(b) 10,000	(b) 3,409	(b) 180	(b) 100	
	KACHCHHI	GUJARATI	HINDI	URDU	
	(a) 341,660	(a) 99,906	(a) 1,376	(a) 1,198	
2 Rajkot	(b) 10,000	(b) 2,924	(b) 40	(b) 35	
	GUJARATI	HINDI	ENGLISH	URDU	
	(a) 791,014	(a) 15,987	(a) 6,830	(a) 290	
	(b) 10,000	(b) 202	(b) 86	(b) 4	
3 Surendranagar	KACHCHHI	GUJARATI	HINDI	ENGLISH	
	(a) 16,213	(a) 3,185	(a) 103	(a) 14	
	(b) 10,000	(b) 1,964	(b) 64	(b) 9	
	URDU	GUJARATI	HINDI	ENGLISH	
4 Bhavnagar	(a) 3,720	(a) 864	(a) 93	(a) 49	
	(b) 10,000	(b) 2,323	(b) 250	(b) 132	
	GUJARATI	HINDI	ENGLISH	URDU	
	(a) 1,146,520	(a) 29,178	(a) 15,452	(a) 1,429	
5 Amreli	(b) 10,000	(b) 254	(b) 135	(b) 12	
	KACHCHHI	GUJARATI	URDU	HINDI	
	(a) 24,271	(a) 14,482	(a) 613	(a) 140	
	(b) 10,000	(b) 5,967	(b) 253	(b) 58	
6 Junagadh	URDU	GUJARATI	KACHCHHI	HINDI	
	(a) 15,920	(a) 8,147	(a) 999	(a) 144	
	(b) 10,000	(b) 5,117	(b) 628	(b) 90	
	GUJARATI	HINDI	ENGLISH	URDU	
7 Kutch	(a) 653,924	(a) 11,900	(a) 6,779	(a) 456	
	(b) 10,000	(b) 182	(b) 104	(b) 7	
	URDU	GUJARATI	HINDI	ENGLISH	
	(a) 4,224	(a) 2,781	(a) 55	(a) 24	
8 Kachchh	(b) 10,000	(b) 6,584	(b) 130	(b) 57	
	KACHCHHI	GUJARATI	HINDI	SINDHI	
	(a) 531	(a) 89	(a) 12	(a) 7	
	(b) 10,000	(b) 1,676	(b) 226	(b) 132	

STATEMENT VIII.10-contd.

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of the major mother tongues in the State who also speak one or more subsidiary languages, 1961

State/District	Mother tongues in descending order of numerical strength	Three subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength			
1	2	3			
4 Bhavnagar	GUJARATI	HINDI	ENGLISH	URDU	
	(a) 1,102,611	(a) 24,216	(a) 10,470	(a) 1,063	
	(b) 10,000	(b) 220	(b) 95	(b) 10	
	URDU	GUJARATI	HINDI	ENGLISH	
5 Amreli	(a) 2,088	(a) 722	(a) 178	(a) 41	
	(b) 10,000	(b) 3,458	(b) 852	(b) 196	
	KACHCHHI	GUJARATI	ENGLISH	URDU	
	(a) 389	(a) 178	(a) 42	(a) 23	
6 Junagadh	(b) 10,000	(b) 4,576	(b) 1,080	(b) 591	
	GUJARATI	HINDI	ENGLISH	URDU	
	(a) 656,723	(a) 9,099	(a) 3,148	(a) 653	
	(b) 10,000	(b) 139	(b) 48	(b) 10	
7 Kutch	URDU	GUJARATI	HINDI	ENGLISH	
	(a) 7,640	(a) 3,430	(a) 160	(a) 53	
	(b) 10,000	(b) 4,490	(b) 209	(b) 69	
	KACHCHHI	GUJARATI	URDU	HINDI	
8 Kachchh	(a) 588	(a) 304	(a) 19	(a) 1	
	(b) 10,000	(b) 5,170	(b) 323	(b) 17	
	GUJARATI	HINDI	ENGLISH	URDU	
	(a) 1,181,540	(a) 21,513	(a) 7,762	(a) 3,224	
9 Kutch	(b) 10,000	(b) 182	(b) 66	(b) 27	
	URDU	GUJARATI	BENGALI	HINDI	
	(a) 33,592	(a) 14,028	(a) 255	(a) 224	
	(b) 10,000	(b) 4,176	(b) 76	(b) 67	
10 Kutch	KACHCHHI	GUJARATI	URDU	ENGLISH	
	(a) 1,804	(a) 640	(a) 152	(a) 54	
	(b) 10,000	(b) 3,548	(b) 843	(b) 299	
	GUJARATI	HINDI	ENGLISH	KACHCHHI	
11 Kutch	(a) 370,552	(a) 9,546	(a) 2,830	(a) 658	
	(b) 10,000	(b) 258	(b) 76	(b) 18	
	KACHCHHI	GUJARATI	HINDI	ENGLISH	
	(a) 294,981	(a) 80,270	(a) 1,013	(a) 422	
12 Kutch	(b) 10,000	(b) 2,721	(b) 34	(b) 14	
	URDU	GUJARATI	HINDI	KACHCHHI	
	(a) 1,004	(a) 431	(a) 59	(a) 52	
	(b) 10,000	(b) 4,293	(b) 588	(b) 518	

STATEMENT VIII.10-contd.

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of the major mother tongues in the State who also speak one or more subsidiary languages, 1961

State/District 1	Mother tongues in descending order of numerical strength 2	Three subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength 3		
8 Banaskantha	GUJARATI (a) 961,085 (b) 10,000 URDU (a) 13,328 (b) 10,000 KACHCHHI (a) 41 (b) 10,000	HINDI (a) 10,261 (b) 107 GUJARATI (a) 4,045 (b) 3,035 GUJARATI (a) 14 (b) 3,415	ENGLISH (a) 2,891 (b) 30 HINDI (a) 199 (b) 149 ENGLISH (a) 2 (b) 488	URDU (a) 1,897 (b) 20 ENGLISH (a) 161 (b) 121 URDU (a) 0 (b) 0
9 Sabarkantha	GUJARATI (a) 890,627 (b) 10,000 URDU (a) 16,871 (b) 10,000 KACHCHHI (a) 139 (b) 10,000	HINDI (a) 17,247 (b) 194 GUJARATI (a) 7,260 (b) 4,303 GUJARATI (a) 65 (b) 4,676	ENGLISH (a) 4,067 (b) 46 HINDI (a) 248 (b) 147 URDU (a) 0 (b) 0	URDU (a) 1,326 (b) 15 ENGLISH (a) 68 (b) 40
10 Mehsana	GUJARATI (a) 1,638,352 (b) 10,000 URDU (a) 30,769 (b) 10,000 KACHCHHI (a) 256 (b) 10,000	HINDI (a) 49,631 (b) 303 GUJARATI (a) 12,678 (b) 4,120 GUJARATI (a) 58 (b) 2,266	ENGLISH (a) 12,038 (b) 73 HINDI (a) 484 (b) 157 URDU (a) 21 (b) 820	URDU (a) 2,238 (b) 14 ENGLISH (a) 186 (b) 60 HINDI (a) 8 (b) 313
11 Ahmedabad	GUJARATI (a) 1,790,017 (b) 10,000 URDU (a) 176,462 (b) 10,000 KACHCHHI (a) 1,012 (b) 10,000	HINDI (a) 84,762 (b) 474 GUJARATI (a) 45,145 (b) 2,558 GUJARATI (a) 215 (b) 2,125	ENGLISH (a) 62,669 (b) 350 HINDI (a) 4,039 (b) 229 URDU (a) 24 (b) 237	URDU (a) 3,416 (b) 19 ENGLISH (a) 2,224 (b) 126 HINDI (a) 17 (b) 168
12 Kaira	GUJARATI (a) 1,867,735 (b) 10,000 URDU (a) 86,435 (b) 10,000 KACHCHHI (a) 298 (b) 10,000	HINDI (a) 44,600 (b) 239 GUJARATI (a) 24,616 (b) 2,848 GUJARATI (a) 41 (b) 1,376	ENGLISH (a) 26,082 (b) 140 HINDI (a) 1,054 (b) 122 ENGLISH (a) 3 (b) 101	URDU (a) 3,281 (b) 18 ENGLISH (a) 546 (b) 63 URDU (a) 3 (b) 101

STATEMENT VIII.10-contd.

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of the major mother tongues in the State who also speak one more subsidiary languages, 1961

State/District 1	Mother tongues in descending order of numerical strength 2	Three subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength 3		
13 Panchmahals	GUJARATI (a) 1,412,782 (b) 10,000 URDU (a) 29,250 (b) 10,000 KACHCHHI (a) 202 (b) 10,000	HINDI (a) 27,062 (b) 192 GUJARATI (a) 11,172 (b) 3,819 URDU (a) 3 (b) 149	ENGLISH (a) 7,566 (b) 54 HINDI (a) 672 (b) 230 GUJARATI (a) 1 (b) 50	URDU (a) 3,176 (b) 22 ENGLISH (a) 269 (b) 92 URDU (a) 0 (b) 0
14 Baroda	GUJARATI (a) 1,365,068 (b) 10,000 URDU (a) 60,080 (b) 10,000 KACHCHHI (a) 501 (b) 10,000	HINDI (a) 39,497 (b) 289 GUJARATI (a) 23,825 (b) 3,966 GUJARATI (a) 201 (b) 4,012	ENGLISH (a) 21,581 (b) 158 HINDI (a) 1,397 (b) 233 HINDI (a) 42 (b) 838	URDU (a) 2,760 (b) 20 ENGLISH (a) 598 (b) 100 URDU (a) 33 (b) 659
15 Broach	GUJARATI (a) 807,906 (b) 10,000 URDU (a) 42,495 (b) 10,000 KACHCHHI (a) 60 (b) 10,000	URDU (a) 19,099 (b) 236 GUJARATI (a) 17,798 (b) 4,188 GUJARATI (a) 42 (b) 7,000	HINDI (a) 11,665 (b) 144 HINDI (a) 353 (b) 83 URDU (a) 4 (b) 667	ENGLISH (a) 8,176 (b) 101 ENGLISH (a) 488 (b) 115 HINDI (a) 2 (b) 333
16 Surat	GUJARATI (a) 2,032,312 (b) 10,000 URDU (a) 70,168 (b) 10,000 KACHCHHI (a) 374 (b) 10,000	HINDI (a) 63,662 (b) 313 GUJARATI (a) 25,644 (b) 3,655 GUJARATI (a) 121 (b) 3,235	ENGLISH (a) 44,428 (b) 219 HINDI (a) 1,284 (b) 183 HINDI (a) 17 (b) 455	URDU (a) 11,216 (b) 55 ENGLISH (a) 1,093 (b) 156 URDU (a) 16 (b) 428
17 Dangs	GUJARATI (a) 2,794 (b) 10,000 URDU (a) 492 (b) 10,000	HINDI (a) 485 (b) 1,736 GUJARATI (a) 101 (b) 2,053	ENGLISH (a) 116 (b) 415 HINDI (a) 34 (b) 691	MARATHI (a) 34 (b) 122 MARATHI (a) 28 (b) 569

STATEMENT VIII.13

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of mother tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more subsidiary languages, 1961

(a) denotes absolute figures for each sex returned in 1961.
(b) denotes the above as proportion of 10,000.

Name of Scheduled Tribe 1	Mother tongue		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength 4
	Males 2	Females 3	
GUJARATI			
1 Barda	(a) 1 (b) 10,000	.. 0	Hindi (M1) M10,000
2 Bavacha or Bamcha	(a) 69 (b) 10,000	26 10,000	Marathi (M35, F20) M5,073, F7,692
3 Bhil	(a) 10 (b) 10,000	.. 0	Hindi (M10) M10,000
4 Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvil Bhil, Bhagalila, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave	(a) 2,172 (b) 10,000	4 10,000	Hindi (M2,106) M9,696
5 Chaudhri	(a) 1,331 (b) 10,000	378 10,000	Hindi (M1,331, F378) M10,000, F10,000
6 Chodhara	(a) 152 (b) 10,000	40 10,000	Hindi (M119, F32) M7,829, F8,000
7 Dhanka, including Tadvil, Tetaria and Valvi	(a) 57 (b) 10,000	.. 0	Hindi (M57) M10,000
8 Dhodia	(a) 3,226 (b) 10,000	12 10,000	Hindi (M3,215, F9) M9,966, F7,500
9 Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati	(a) 459 (b) 10,000	1 10,000	Hindi (M456) M9,935
10 Gamit or Gamta or Gavil, including Mavchi, Padvil, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi	(a) 456 (b) 10,000	2 10,000	Hindi (M447, F2) M9,803, F10,000
11 Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	(a) 855 (b) 10,000	546 10,000	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna (M573, F546) M6,702, F10,000
12 Koli, Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha	(a) 42 (b) 10,000	9 10,000	Hindi (M28, F5) M6,667, F5,556
13 Kunbi	(a) 6 (b) 10,000	.. 0	Hindi (M3) M5,000
14 Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholimvala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka	(a) 223 (b) 10,000	2 10,000	Hindi (M205, F2) M9,193, F10,000

STATEMENT VIII.13-contd.

tribution per 10,000 speakers of mother tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more subsidiary languages, 1961

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Mother tongue		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength		
	Males	Females			
	1	2	3	4	
GUJARATI-contd.					
15 Paradhi	(a) 2 (b) 10,000	.. 0	Hindi (M2) M10,000		
16 Patelia	(a) 297 (b) 10,000	4 10,000	Hindi (M294, F4) M9,899, F10,000	English (M3) M101	
17 Pomla	(a) 6 (b) 10,000	.. 0	Hindi (M6) M10,000		
18 Rathawa	(a) 1 (b) 10,000	.. 0	Hindi (M1) M10,000		
19 Siddi	(a) 21 (b) 10,000	3 10,000	Hindi (M18, F3) M8,571, F10,000	English (M3) M1,429	
20 Varli	(a) 2,064 (b) 10,000	2,261 10,000	Varli (M1,650, F1,963) M7,994, F8,682	Marathi (M413, F298) M2,001, F1,318	Hindi (M1) M5
21 Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia	(a) 20 (b) 10,000	29 10,000	Marathi (M11,F25) M5,500, F8,621	Hindi (M9,F4) M4,500, F1,379	
22 Unclassified	(a) 77 (b) 10,000	3 10,000	Hindi (M77, F2) M10,000, F6,667	Od (F1) F3,333	
DANGI					
1 Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvil Bhil, Bhagalila, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave	(a) 319 (b) 10,000	137 10,000	Gujarati (M198,F137) M6,207, F10,000	Marathi (M121) M3,793	
2 Dhodia	(a) 5 (b) 10,000	1 10,000	Gujarati (M2,F1) M4,000, F10,000	Hindi (M3) M6,000	
3 Gamit or Gamta or Gavil, including Mavchi, Padvi Vasava, Vasave and Valvi	(a) 109 (b) 10,000	26 10,000	Gujarati (M104,F26) M9,541, F10,000	Marathi (M5) M459	
4 Kathodi or Katkari, including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari	(a) 3 (b) 10,000	.. 0	Gujarati (M3) M10,000		
5 Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	(a) 179 (b) 10,000	78 10,000	Gujarati (M83,F61) M4,637, F7,821	Marathi (M95,F17) M5,307,F2,179	Hindi (M1) M56
6 Kunbi	(a) 766 (b) 10,000	233 10,000	Gujarati (M512,F233) M6,684, F10,000	Marathi (M254) M3,316	
7 Varli	(a) 364 (b) 10,000	178 10,000	Gujarati (M276, F178) M7,582, F10,000	Marathi (M88) M2,418	
8 Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia	(a) 6 (b) 10,000	16 10,000	Gujarati (M6,F16) M10,000, F10,000		

STATEMENT VIII.13-*contd.*

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of mother tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more subsidiary languages, 1961

Name of Scheduled Tribe 1	Mother tongue		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength 4
	Males 2	Females 3	
	BHILLODI		
1 Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalila, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave	(a) 1,733 (b) 10,000	235 10,000	Marathi (M1,595, F213) M9,204, F9,064 Gujarati (F9) F10,000
2 Chaudhri	(a) 1 (b) 10,000	9 10,000	Gujarati (M98, F22) M565, F936 Marathi (M1) M10,000
3 Dhanka including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi	(a) 1,008 (b) 10,000	252 10,000	Marathi (M1,008, F252) M10,000, F10,000 Hindi (M1) M10,000
4 Dhodia	(a) 1 (b) 10,000	0 10,000	
5 Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi	(a) 787 (b) 10,000	117 10,000	Marathi (M775, F113) M9,848, F9,658 Gujarati (M12) M152 Vasave (F4) F342
6 Kathodi or Katkari, including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari	(a) 1 (b) 10,000	17 10,000	Marathi (M1, F17) M10,000 F10,000
7 Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholimvala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka	(a) 38 (b) 10,000	34 10,000	Marathi (M38, F10) M10,000 F2,941 Gujarati (F24) F7,059
8 Patelia	(a) 2 (b) 10,000	0 10,000	Marathi (M2) M10,000
CHODHARI			
1 Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalila, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave	(a) 2 (b) 10,000	1 10,000	Hindi (M2) M10,000 Gujarati (F1) F10,000
2 Chaudhri	(a) 1,507 (b) 10,000	1,114 10,000	Gujarati (M1,507) F1,114 M10,000 F10,000
3 Chodhara	(a) 3 (b) 10,000	0 10,000	Hindi (M3) M10,000
4 Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati	(a) 3 (b) 10,000	0 10,000	Hindi (M3) M10,000

STATEMENT VIII.13-*contd.*

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of mother tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more subsidiary languages, 1961

Name of Scheduled Tribe 1	Mother tongue		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength 4		
	Males 2	Females 3			
KONKANI					
1 Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalila, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave .	(a) 2 (b) 10,000	0	Marathi (M2) M10,000		
2 Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	(a) 1,221 (b) 10,000	897 10,000	Gujarati (M1,204, F889) M9,861, F9,911 Hindi (M3) M24	Vasave (M11, F8) M90, F89	Marathi (M3) M25,
3 Koli, Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha .	(a) 218 (b) 10,000	204 10,000	Gujarati (M218, F204) M10,000, F10,000		
4 Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholimvala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka	(a) 6 (b) 10,000	0	Gujarati (M6) M10,000		
5 Varli	(a) 72 (b) 10,000	48 10,000	Gujarati (M72, F48) M10,000, F10,000		
BHILI					
1 Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalila, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave .	(a) 702 (b) 10,000	305 10,000	Gujarati (M607, F265) M8,647, F8,689	Marathi (M92, F40) M1,310, F1,311	Hindi (M3) M43
2 Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi .	(a) 40 (b) 10,000	4 10,000	Gujarati (M23, F4) M5,750, F10,000	Marathi (M14) M3,500	Hindi (M3) M750
3 Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi	(a) 371 (b) 10,000	55 10,000	Marathi (M303, F46) M8,167, F8,364	Gujarati (M67, F9) M1,806, F1,636	Hindi (M1) M27
4 Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholimvala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka	(a) 0 (b) 10,000	2 10,000	Gujarati (F2) F10,000		
5 Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia	(a) 11 (b) 10,000	2 10,000	Gujarati (M11, F2) M10,000, F10,000		

STATEMENT VIII.13-contd.

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of mother tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more subsidiary languages, 1961

Name of Scheduled Tribe 1		Mother tongue		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength 4		
		Males 2	Females 3			
DHODIA						
1 Dhodia	(a)	723	1,297	Gujarati (M611, F1,297) M8,451, F10,000	Hindi (M112) M1,549	
	(b)	10,000	10,000			
MARATHI						
1 Bavacha or Bamcha	(a)	16	7	Gujarati (M14,F6) M8,750, F8,571	Hindi (M2,F1) M1,250, F1,429	
	(b)	10,000	10,000			
2 Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalila, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave	(a)	35	17	Gujarati (M19,F14) M5,428, F8,235	Hindi (M15,F3) M4,286, F1,765	English (M1) M286
	(b)	10,000	10,000			
3 Chaudhri	(a)	5	6	Gujarati (M4,F4) M8,000, F6,667	Hindi (M1,F2) M2,000, F3,333	
	(b)	1,000	10,000			
4 Chodhara	(a)	12	2	Hindi (M6,F1) M5,000, F5,000	Gujarati (M4,F1) M3,333, F5,000	English (M2) M1,667
	(b)	10,000	10,000			
5 Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi	(a)	15	2	Gujarati (M15,F2) M10,000, F10,000		
	(b)	10,000	10,000			
6 Dhodia	(a)	1	..	Gujarati (M1) M10,000		
	(b)	10,000	0			
7. Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati	(a)	3	7	Gujarati (M3,F3) M10,000, F4,286	Hindi (F4) F5,714	
	(b)	10,000	10,000			
8 Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi	(a)	8	..	Gujarati (M7) M8,750	Hindi (M1) M1,250	
	(b)	10,000	0			
9 Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	(a)	126	77	Gujarati (M113,F77) M8,968, F10,000	Hindi (M13) M1,032	
	(b)	10,000	10,000			
10 Koli	(a)	2	..	English (M1) M5,000	Hindi (M1) M5,000	
	(b)	10,000	0			
11 Koli, Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha	(a)	1	..	Gujarati (M1) M10,000		
	(b)	10,000	0			
12 Kunbi	(a)	33	..	Hindi (M21) M6,364	Gujarati (M12) M3,636	
	(b)	10,000	0			
13 Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka	(a)	7	..	Hindi (M6) M8,571	Gujarati (M1) M1,429	
	(b)	10,000	0			

STATEMENT VIII.13-contd.

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of mother tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more subsidiary languages, 1961

Name of Scheduled Tribe		Mother tongue		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength		
		Males	Females			
		1	2	3	4	
MARATHI-contd.						
14 Patelia	(a)	1	..	Hindi (M1)		
	(b)	10,000	0	M10,000		
15 Varli	(a)	735	492	Gujarati (M735,		
	(b)	10,000	10,000	F492) M10,000, F10,000		
16 Vitolia, Kotwalia or						
Barodia	(a)	35	19	Gujarati (M35,F19)		
	(b)	10,000	10,000	M10,000, F10,000		
17 Unclassified	(a)	1	1	Gujarati (F1)	Hindi (M1)	
	(b)	10,000	10,000	F10,000	M10,000	
GAMTI/GAVIT						
1 Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi	(a)	542	232	Gujarati (M407, F231)	Hindi (M126)	Marathi (M9,F1)
	(b)	10,000	10,000	M7,509, F9,957	M2,325	M166, F43
VARLI						
1 Dhodia	(a)	1	..	Hindi (M1)		
	(b)	10,000	0	M10,000		
2 Koli, Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha	(a)	8	..	Gujarati (M8)		
	(b)	10,000	0	M10,000		
3 Naikda or Nayaka, includ- ing Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka	(a)	143	102	Gujarati (M143, F102)		
	(b)	10,000	10,000	M10,000, F10,000		
4 Varli	(a)	1,204	937	Gujarati (M1,204, F937)		
	(b)	10,000	10,000	M10,000, F10,000		
MAWCHI						
1 Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalila, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave	(a)	14	..	Marathi (M14)		
	(b)	10,000	0	M10,000		
2 Chaudhri	(a)	1	..	Hindi (M1)		
	(b)	10,000	0	M10,000		
3 Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi	(a)	63	5	Marathi (M63,F5)		
	(b)	10,000	10,000	M10,000, F10,000		
4 Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi	(a)	306	48	Marathi (M236,F48)	Gujarati (M53)	Hindi (M17)
	(b)	10,000	10,000	M7,712, F10,000	M1,732	M556
5 Unclassified	(a)	1	..	Gujarati (M1)		
	(b)	10,000	0	M10,000		

STATEMENT VIII.13-contd.

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of mother tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more subsidiary languages, 1961

Name of Scheduled Tribe 1	Mother tongue		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength 4		
	Males 2	Females 3			
KACHCHHI					
1 Bhil	(a) 5 (b) 10,000	.. 0	Gujarati (M5) M10,000		
2 Koli	(a) 525 (b) 10,000	391 10,000	Gujarati (M525,F391) M10,000, F10,000		
3 Paradhi	(a) 158 (b) 10,000	107 10,000	Gujarati (M158,F107) M10,000, F10,000		
4 Siddi	(a) 9 (b) 10,000	6 10,000	Gujarati (M9,F6) M10,000, F10,000		
5 Vaghri	(a) 92 (b) 10,000	64 10,000	Gujarati (M89,F64) M9,674, F10,000	Hindi (M3) M326	
6 Unclassified	(a) 20 (b) 10,000	15 10,000	Gujarati (M20,F15) M10,000, F10,000		
VASAVA					
1 Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvī Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave	(a) .. (b) 0	36 10,000	Gujarati (F36) F10,000		
2 Dhanka, including Tadvī, Tetaria and Valvi	(a) 5 (b) 10,000	.. 0	Gujarati (M5) M10,000		
HINDI					
1 Bavacha or Bamcha	(a) 1 (b) 10,000	.. 0	Gujarati (M1) M10,000		
2 Bhil	(a) 1 (b) 10,000	.. 0	English (M1) M10,000		
3 Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvī Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave	(a) 47 (b) 10,000	6 10,000	Gujarati (M43,F5) M9,149, F8,333	English (M2,F1) M426, F1,667	Rajasthani (M2) M425
4 Dhanka, including Tadvī, Tetaria and Valvi	(a) 1 (b) 10,000	.. 0	Gujarati (M1) M10,000		
5 Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati	(a) 2 (b) 10,000	.. 0	Gujarati (M2) M10,000		
6 Koli	(a) 2 (b) 10,000	.. 0	English (M1) M5,000	Marathi (M1) M5,000	

STATEMENT VIII.13-contd.

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of mother tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more subsidiary languages, 1961

Name of Scheduled Tribe 1	Mother tongue		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength 4	
	Males 2	Females 3		
VASAVA-contd.				
7 Koli, Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha	(a) 14 (b) 10,000	6 10,000	Gujarati (M12, F6) M8,571, F10,000	English (M2) M1,429
8 Naikda or Nayaka, includ- ing Choliwala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka	(a) 2 (b) 10,000	4 10,000	Marathi (M1, F3) M5,000, F7,500	Gujarati (M1, F1) M5,000, F2,500
9 Patelia	(a) 4 (b) 10,000	5 10,000	Gujarati (M3, F5) M7,500, F10,000	Marathi (M1) M2,500
10 Rathawa	(a) 1 (b) 10,000	1 10,000	Gujarati (M1, F1) M10,000, F10,000	
11 Siddi	(a) 10 (b) 10,000	5 10,000	Gujarati (M10, F5) M10,000, F10,000	
KATHODI				
1 Kathodi or Katkari, includ- ing Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari	(a) 4 (b) 10,000	20 10,000	Vasave (M4, F13) M10,000, F6,500	Gujarati (F7) F3,500
KOLCHI				
1 Koli, Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha	(a) 64 (b) 10,000	33 10,000	Gujarati (M63, F33) M9,844, F10,000	Hindi (M1) M156
MARWARI				
1 Bhil, including Bhil Gara- sia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvī Bhil, Bha- galia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave	(a) 70 (b) 10,000	45 10,000	Gujarati (M70, F45) M10,000, F10,000	
NAIKADI				
1 Naikda or Nayaka, includ- ing Choliwala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka	(a) 94 (b) 10,000	215 10,000	Gujarati (M93, F215) M9,894, F10,000	Konkani (M1) M106
2 Varli	(a) 3 (b) 10,000	3 10,000	Gujarati (M3, F3) M10,000, F10,000	

STATEMENT VIII.13-*contd.*

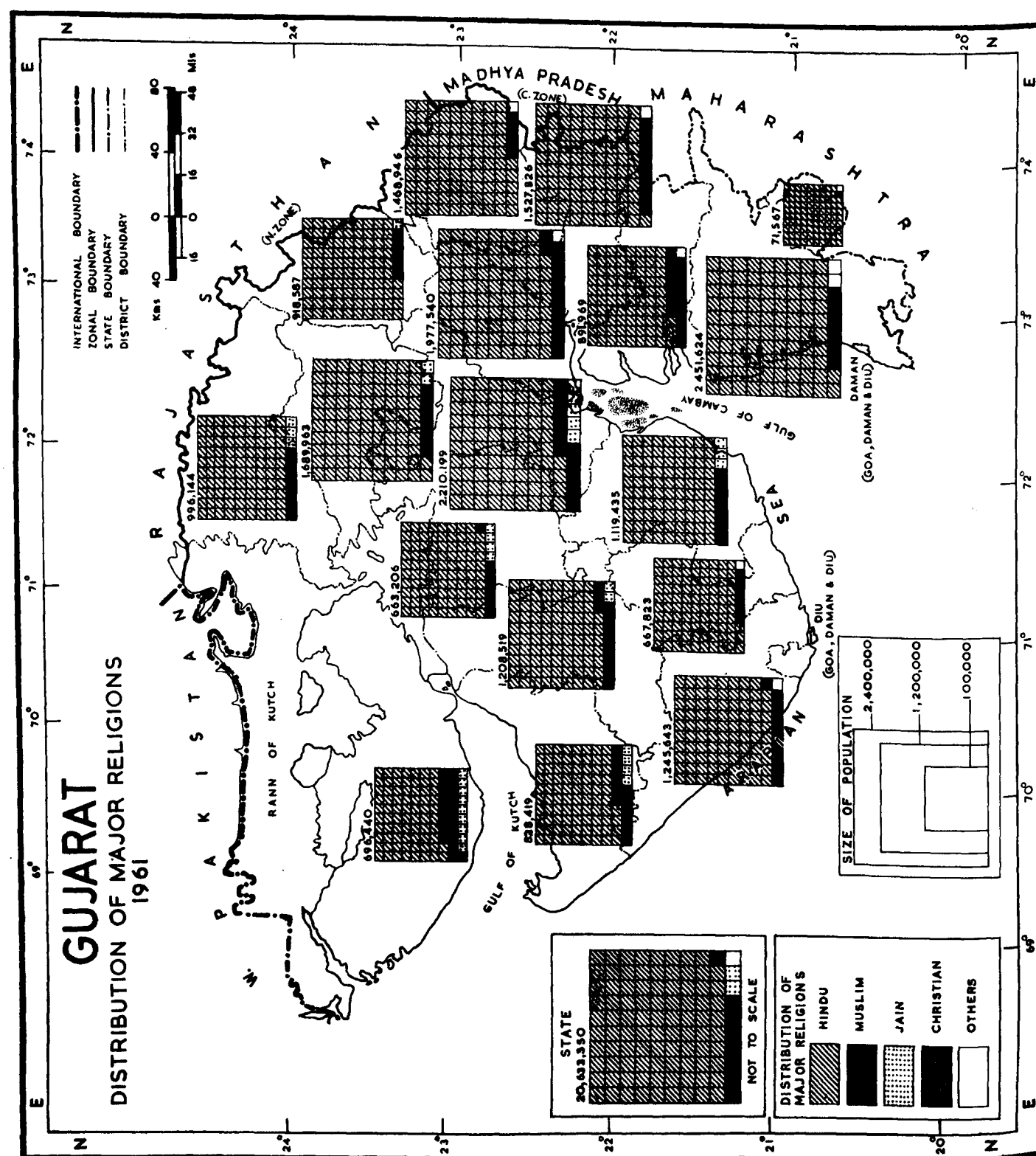
Distribution per 10,000 speakers of mother tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more subsidiary languages, 1961

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Mother tongue		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength		
	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4		
VALVI					
1 Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi .	(a) 23 (b) 10,000	4 10,000	Marathi (M21, F4) M9,130, F10,000	Hindi (M2) M870	
SINDHI					
1 Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagaliala, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave .	(a) 27 (b) 10,000	13 10,000	Gujarati (M24, F13) M8,889, F10,000	Hindi (M2) M741	English (M1) M370
2 Unclassified	(a) 1 (b) 10,000	.. 0	Hindi (M1) M10,000		
RAJASTHANI					
1 Bhil	(a) 3 (b) 10,000	.. 0	Hindi (M2) M6,667	Gujarati (M1) M3,333	
2 Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagaliala, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave .	(a) 10 (b) 10,000	7 10,000	Gujarati (M7, F7) M7,000, F10,000	Hindi (M3) M3,000	
3 Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholimvala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka .	(a) 1 (b) 10,000	.. 0	Gujarati (M1) M10,000		
TADVI					
1 Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi	(a) 2 (b) 10,000	.. 0	Marathi (M2) M10,000		
URDU					
1 Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagaliala, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave .	(a) 1 (b) 10,000	.. 0	Gujarati (M1) M10,000		
2 Siddi	(a) 13 (b) 10,000	11 10,000	Gujarati (M13, F9) M10,000, F8,182	Kachchhi (F1) F 909	Marathi (F1) F 909
3 Varli	(a) 1 (b) 10,000	.. 0	Gujarati (M1) M10,000		

STATEMENT VIII.13-*concl'd.*

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of mother tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more subsidiary languages, 1961

Name of Scheduled Tribe 1	Mother tongue		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength 4
	Males 2	Females 3	
AHIRANI			
1 Koli, Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha .	(a) 1 (b) 10,000	.. 0	Marathi (M1) M10,000
TELUGU			
1 Bhil, including Bhil Gara- sia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bha- galia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave .	(a) 4 (b) 10,000	9 10,000	Hindi (M4, F9) M10,000 F10,000
TAMIL			
1 Bhil, including Bhil Gara- sia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bha- galia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave .	(a) .. (b) 0	1 10,000	English (F1) F10,000
2 Patelia	(a) 1 (b) 10,000	.. 0	Hindi (M1) M10,000
MALAYALAM			
1 Bhil, including Bhil Gara- sia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bha- galia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave .	(a) 3 (b) 10,000	.. 0	Hindi (M3) M10,000
MEWARI			
1 Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi .	(a) 1 (b) 10,000	1 10,000	Hindi (M1, F1) M10,000 F10,000
GOANESE			
1 Kokna, Kokni, Kukna .	(a) 1 (b) 10,000	.. 0	Gujarati (M1) M10,000
NEPALI			
1 Bhil, including Bhil Gara- sia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bha- galia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave .	(a) 1 (b) 10,000	.. 0	Hindi (M1) M10,000



CHAPTER IX

RELIGION

SECTION I

GENERAL

THE NATURE OF RETURNS

1. The following were the instructions given to the enumerator for recording 'religion' at the Census of 1961.

For Hindu . . .	write H
Muslim . . .	write M
Christian . . .	write C
Jain . . .	write J
Buddhist . . .	write B
Sikh . . .	write S
others . . .	write answers actually returned.

2. Though the religion to be entered on the individual enumeration slip was one of the six major religions of the country, the respondent had the discretion and liberty to return himself under any other religious denomination. Next to 'sex' of a person, religion is the only question which was not capable of any ambiguous or vague reply by the enumerated person. Because, every individual not only knows the religion he professes but also has a clear idea as to which of the six major religions he belongs, unless he chooses to return himself as professing some other religious persuasion. The returns of religion thus represent a true and faithful picture of the principal religions professed by the people of the State. As the returns show, the general tendency on the part of the heads of households was to return themselves and the members of their family under one of the main religious heads. For, those tabulated under other religions and persuasions are insignificant and number 18,569 only. There were a few cases, however, wherein the entries made were in terms of castes, such as Patel, Brahmin, etc., or in terms of sects such as 'Swaminarayan Hindu', 'Naidu Hindu', Judaism, Israel, etc. The very nature of such entries shows that they presented no difficulty whatever in their tabula-

tion, as they clearly and indisputably indicated the main religion to which they referred. Mention may, however, be made of a letter received from the Secretary, Radhasoami Satsang Sabha, Dayalbag, Agra, Uttar Pradesh, who stated that enumerators in Gujarat refused to enter Radhasoami religion against Q. 5(b) in respect of persons professing that faith and requested for the issue of specific instructions for entering 'Radhasoami' in case of the followers of that cult. He was informed that specific instructions had already been given to all the enumerators that the religion as returned by the enumerated persons was to be recorded in the enumeration slip. He was further informed that instructions to that effect had been repeated and was also requested to state specific instances of complaint so that necessary inquiries could be made. No further communication was, however, received from him thereafter.

STATISTICAL DATA

3. Relevant statistics on religion are compiled in Table C-VII—Religion, to which a supplement has been added giving details of 'other religions and persuasions' grouped under cols.18 and 19 of the main table. Proportionate figures will be found in Subsidiary Table C-VII.1 and inset tables included in this Chapter.

GENERAL

4. Religion is one of those entries in the census schedule which has figured prominently in the analysis of census data since the commencement of the enumeration. Coupled with caste, race and tribe, there is no other aspect of the census data which has offered such a fertile field of study and research into the social and religious behaviour of the people of this land. While its original inclusion in the census was

casual and aimed at distinguishing various socio-economic strata of society as represented by different castes and communities, religious aspect assumed growing importance at subsequent enumerations by analysing census statistics by religion. This artificial distinction imported in the analysis of demographic data led people to believe, and not without reason, that the census statistics of religion tended to perpetuate communal divisions. Table on religion by itself gave very little scope for statistical analysis. Chapters on religion in the census report in the past have, therefore, been devoted to giving a detailed account of the various religions and sects, castes and communities, races and tribes, tracing their origin, deities worshipped, philosophy, reforming tendencies, social customs, religious rites and practices, etc. These writings on a variety of aspects of religion and caste provide very useful and valuable literature on the subject. But in course of time what was a fruitful source of academic dissertations on the part of anthropologists and sociologists came to be a handy instrument in the hands of politicians to create political divisions and perpetuate communal dissensions and disharmony which suited the alien rulers of the time. Such a tendency to utilise census statistics of religion and caste for political needs became an object of much public criticism which compelled Dr. J. H. Hutton, the Census Commissioner for India in 1931, to devote a special section on 'Religion and the Census' at the commencement of the 'Chapter on Religion' by entering into an apologia in the following terms for the analysis of census data by religion :

“Although on the face of it religion would appear to be a concern purely for the individual, and in spite of the recent pronounce-

ment of an eminent Frenchman to the effect that the deity is an academic subject (*“la question de Dieu manque d’actualite”*), yet strongly held religious convictions inevitably react on political situations and cannot be divorced from those aspects of social life of which the State and, therefore, the census must take cognizance. This is particularly the case in India, which is still the most religious country in the world, and must be regarded as the justification for the importance attached to religion in the census of India as compared, for example, with that of United States of America, where culture is comparatively independent of religion. In India the two are so inseparably bound up that religion, always a conservative force, appears as a positive obstacle to cultural unity.

It has been argued that the census statistics of religion tend to perpetuate communal divisions; the census cannot, however, hide its head in the sand like the proverbial ostrich, but must record as accurately as possible facts as they exist, and there is no question of the existence of communal differences which are reflected at present in political constituencies.”¹

5. The national Government recognised the force of public opinion against the retention of questions on religion and caste in the census schedule at the 1951 Census, when tabulation of data by caste was totally dropped and the analysis of census statistics by religion confined only to the distribution of population by the main religious communities to find out their relative strength and distribution in the various parts of the country and the State. But the former practice of examining demographic data in terms of religion was altogether abandoned.

1. The Census of India, 1931, Vol. I, India, Part I, Report, p. 379

SECTION 2

INTERCENSAL VARIATION

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION

6. The following table compares the distribution of population between the six major religions of the State and compares their strength and variation in numbers with those returned at the Census of 1951, the statistics for the latter

census having been adjusted to the existing territorial jurisdiction of Gujarat. The study over time particularly in the present century since 1901 till 1941 is not possible as similar adjustment for the previous censuses is not possible owing to causes already seen before.

STATEMENT IX.1
Variation by religion, 1951-61

Religion	Total population 1961	Total population 1951	Difference Increase (+) Decrease (—)	Variation per cent
1	2	3	4	5
Total	20,633,350	16,262,657	+ 4,370,693	+ 26.88
Hindu	18,356,065	14,328,535	+ 4,027,530	+ 28.11
Muslim	1,745,103	1,451,107	+ 293,996	+ 20.26
Christian	91,028	78,061	+ 12,967	+ 16.61
Sikh	9,646	7,027	+ 2,619	+ 37.27
Buddhist	3,185	198	+ 2,987	+ 1,508.59
Jain	409,754	374,867	+ 34,887	+ 9.31
Others	18,569	22,862	— 4,293	— 18.78

7. The table shows that Hindu, Muslim and Jain are the important religions of the State, Hinduism being the religion of a large majority of its people accounting for 18,356,065 or 88.96 per cent of the total population of the State. Muslims number 1,745,103 or 8.46 per cent and the Jains 409,754 or 1.99 per cent. The strength of other religions in order is Christian 91,028, Sikh 9,646 and Buddhist 3,185, while those included under 'others' account for 18,569.

8. The increase of 26.88 per cent in the total population of the State between 1951 and 1961 is distributed between the major religions in the proportion of 28.11 per cent among Hindus, 20.26 per cent among Muslims, 9.31 per cent among Jains, 16.61 per cent among Christians, 37.27 per cent among Sikhs, 1,508.59 per cent among Buddhists and a reduction of 18.78 per cent in other religions. These figures show an unequal rise in the population of the various religious communities in the State, higher or lower than the State average. While the reasons for variation in the followers of major religions will be noticed later, substantial rise registered by Sikhs may well

be accounted for by the movement of immigrants displaced on the partition of the country. The increase in the number of Buddhists from 198 in 1951 to 3,185 in 1961 may be attributed to the movement of 'Neo-Buddhism' which was responsible for the conversion of some of the Scheduled Castes to Buddhism during the decade. The small percentage of increase, however, in case of Jains is noteworthy and indicates the comparative mobility of that community which spreads out of the State to various parts of the country, Bombay in particular for trade and business. The decrease, however, in the numbers of other religions indicates the extent to which the return of minor religious sects has been avoided at the Census of 1961 as compared to that of 1951.

STRENGTH OF MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES

9. The strength of each major religious community per 10,000 of total, rural and urban population respectively, 1951-61 is given in Statement IX.2 on the next page.

In the State as a whole as also in each individual district Hindus form the major religious community not only in the general population

STATEMENT IX.2

Distribution of the strength of each major religious community per 10,000 of total, rural and urban population respectively, 1951-61

CHAPTER IX — RELIGION

State/District 1	Total Rural Urban	Total			Hindu			Muslim			Christian			Sikh			Buddhist			Jain			Others		
		1961	1951	1951	1961	1951	1951	1961	1951	1951	1961	1951	1951	1961	1951	1951	1961	1951	1951	1961	1951	1951	1961	1951	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
GUJARAT	T	10,000	10,000	8,896	8,811	846	892	44	48	5	4	1	N	199	231	9	14								
	R	10,000	..	9,302	..	549	..	32	..	1	..	1	..	112	..	3	..								
	U	10,000	..	7,727	..	1,702	..	79	..	15	..	3	..	449	..	25	..								
1 Jamnagar	T	10,000	10,000	8,416	8,166	1,222	1,424	15	7	9	3	2	N	334	398	2	2								
	R	10,000	..	9,061	..	648	..	N	..	..	..	0	291	..	0	..									
	U	10,000	..	7,240	..	2,267	..	43	..	25	..	5	..	415	..	5	..								
2 Rajkot	T	10,000	10,000	8,721	8,503	1,037	1,174	8	5	2	1	N	N	230	315	2	2								
	R	10,000	..	9,326	..	626	..	1	..	N	..	0	..	47	..	N	..								
	U	10,000	..	7,763	..	1,688	..	18	..	6	..	N	..	521	..	4	..								
3 Surendranagar	T	10,000	10,000	8,933	8,808	647	660	6	4	2	1	N	N	412	526	N	1								
	R	10,000	..	9,421	..	456	..	2	..	N	..	..	..	121	..	N	..								
	U	10,000	..	7,676	..	1,140	..	16	..	6	..	N	..	1,161	..	1	..								
4 Bhavnagar	T	10,000	10,000	9,005	8,961	658	691	10	6	2	2	N	0	323	337	2	3								
	R	10,000	..	9,553	..	311	..	3	..	1	..	0	..	132	..	N	..								
	U	10,000	..	7,811	..	1,414	..	26	..	4	..	N	..	739	..	6	..								
5 Amreli	T	10,000	10,000	9,315	9,108	584	706	11	6	N	1	N	0	90	177	N	2								
	R	10,000	..	9,644	..	314	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	42	..	0	..								
	U	10,000	..	8,106	..	1,578	..	51	..	1	..	N	..	263	..	1	..								
6 Junagadh	T	10,000	10,000	8,923	8,677	1,002	1,228	3	2	2	4	N	0	69	88	1	1								
	R	10,000	..	9,446	..	532	..	N	..	1	..	0	..	21	..	N	..								
	U	10,000	..	7,595	..	2,195	..	10	..	6	..	N	..	192	..	2	..								
7 Kutch	T	10,000	10,000	7,220	6,926	1,854	1,963	8	2	4	9	N	0	913	1,099	1	1								
	R	10,000	..	7,236	..	1,759	..	1	..	N	..	0	..	1,004	..	N	..								
	U	10,000	..	7,150	..	2,253	..	37	..	17	..	N	..	537	..	6	..								
8 Banaskantha	T	10,000	10,000	8,994	8,934	696	697	3	5	N	2	4	N	302	360	1	2								
	R	10,000	..	9,182	..	578	..	1	..	N	..	4	..	235	..	N	..								
	U	10,000	..	6,530	..	2,246	..	26	..	4	..	0	..	1,186	..	8	..								

N=Negligible

N=Negligible

Notes:

- Figures for 1901 to 1941 are not available.
- Rural/urban break up for 1951 is not available.

STATEMENT IX.2-contd.

State/District 1	Total Rural Urban	Total			Hindu			Muslim			Christian			Sikh			Buddhist			Jain			Others		
		1961	1951	1951	1961	1951	1951	1961	1951	1951	1961	1951	1951	1961	1951	1951	1961	1951	1951	1961	1951	1951	1961	1951	1951
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
9 Sabarkantha	T	10,000	10,000	9,384	9,360	474	471	26	26	1	1	N	0	115	142	N	N								
R	10,000	..	9,567	..	325	..	..	24	..	N	..	0	..	84	..	0	..								
U	10,000	..	6,824	..	2,567	..	..	57	..	12	..	N	..	539	..	1	..								
10 Mehsana	T	10,000	10,000	9,245	9,183	593	612	2	1	2	1	N	N	158	203	N	N								
R	10,000	..	9,442	..	461	..	..	N	..	N	..	0	..	97	..	N	..								
U	10,000	..	8,338	..	1,204	..	..	9	..	9	..	N	..	440	..	N	..								
11 Ahmedabad	T	10,000	10,000	8,415	8,384	1,098	1,122	85	83	16	13	6	N	370	384	10	14								
R	10,000	..	9,477	..	395	..	..	22	..	3	..	N	..	103	..	N	..								
U	10,000	..	7,729	..	1,550	..	..	126	..	25	..	10	..	543	..	17	..								
12 Kaira	T	10,000	10,000	8,818	8,776	895	879	200	243	2	1	N	N	84	96	1	5								
R	10,000	..	9,077	..	686	..	195	..	195	..	1	N	..	41	..	N	..								
U	10,000	..	7,743	..	1,763	..	..	220	..	9	..	1	..	261	..	3	..								
13 Panchmahals	T	10,000	10,000	9,499	9,463	430	460	36	43	3	2	N	0	30	28	2	4								
R	10,000	..	9,825	..	144	..	..	22	..	N	..	0	..	9	..	N	..								
U	10,000	..	6,732	..	2,858	..	..	160	..	27	..	4	..	204	..	15	..								
14 Baroda	T	10,000	10,000	9,079	9,060	778	784	36	36	6	14	1	N	95	100	5	6								
R	10,000	..	9,394	..	554	..	..	12	..	1	..	N	..	39	..	N	..								
U	10,000	..	8,184	..	1,417	..	..	103	..	21	..	2	..	256	..	17	..								
15 Broach	T	10,000	10,000	8,272	8,252	1,595	1,593	56	71	3	2	2	N	58	58	14	24								
R	10,000	..	8,453	..	1,437	..	..	54	..	1	..	2	..	48	..	5	..								
U	10,000	..	7,245	..	2,490	..	..	67	..	14	..	1	..	114	..	69	..								
16 Surat	T	10,000	10,000	9,196	9,158	617	635	32	29	6	4	4	N	92	95	53	79								
R	10,000	..	9,527	..	372	..	..	25	..	4	..	4	..	44	..	24	..								
U	10,000	..	8,026	..	1,482	..	..	58	..	14	..	1	..	263	..	156	..								
17 Dangs*	R	10,000	10,000	9,774	9,817	109	65	91	91	8	4	9	0	3	2	6	21								

N=Negligible

*Entirely rural

but also in the rural and urban sectors, the only distinction being that their proportionate strength is greater in villages than in towns. In every 10,000 of the district population, it varies from 7,220 in Kutch district to 9,774 in the Dangs. Corresponding variation in respect of rural population is 7,236 in Kutch and 9,825 in the Panchmahals, whereas in case of urban population it ranges between 6,530 for Banaskantha and 8,338 for Mehsana. The minority communities are essentially urban and have a greater proportionate strength in towns than in villages. Changes over decade that has gone by reveal that in the case of Hindus the proportionate strength per 10,000 in the State has increased from 8,811 to 8,896, a result which is also reflected in all the districts of the State except the Dangs, where there has been a slight reduction from 9,817 in 1951 to 9,774 in 1961. The proportionate strength of Muslims in the State has fallen from 892 to 846 during the same period, but there is some improvement in the districts of Sabarkantha, Kaira, Broach and the Dangs. Movement of evacuees to and from Pakistan would appear to be the reason for variation in both the cases. Jains, the third major religious community in the State, has likewise registered a decline in its proportionate strength during the past decennium from 231 in 1951 to 199 in 1961, a result which is uniformly reflected in all the districts of the State except the Panchmahals, where it has risen from 28 to 30 and the Dangs where it has been 3 instead of 2 in every 10,000 of the population of the district. It seems Jains are not increasing as rapidly as other religious communities as their increase in the State during the decade is only 9.3 per cent as against the overall increase of 28.8 per cent for the State.

10. To sum up, as in the case of language of the State, so in the case of religion, Hinduism is the predominant major religion professed by a vast majority of the population who account for 89 per cent of the total, corresponding rural and urban percentages being 93 and 77.3. Other religions of note are Muslims, who account for 8.5 and Jains 1.99 per cent of the population. Christians account for 4 per 1,000, the proportions of Sikhs and Buddhists being negligible and that of other religions and persuasions only 1 per 1,000. The rural percentage of Hindus,

however, rises still further in some of the districts like Bhavnagar (96 per cent), Amreli (96 per cent), Sabarkantha (96 per cent), the Panchmahals (98 per cent), Surat (95 per cent) and the Dangs (98 per cent), where it goes beyond 95. In the rest of the districts, it is over 90 per cent except in the districts of Kutch and Broach where the percentages of Hindus are respectively reduced to 72.4 and 84.5 in rural areas and 71.5 and 72.5 in urban areas. Owing to the mixed and cosmopolitan nature of population in urban areas, the proportion of Hindus falls down to 773 per 1,000 of the urban population, and varies from one district to another, in some cases according to the extent of urbanisation, whereas in others according to the strength of other religious communities in the local population, Muslims in particular.

Variation in the numerical strength and reasons for percentages of increase and decrease will now be examined for each of the six major religious communities.

HINDUS

11 Hindus have risen from 14,328,535 to 18,356,065 and registered an increase of 28.11 per cent as against a total increase of 26.88 in the general population.

TRIBALS

12 In addition to the six major religions, separate tabulation of other religions and persuasions including the tribals returned, if any, was also carried out. This has helped ascertain the existence or otherwise of any animist or tribal belief among the Adivasi population of the State as also the extent to which they have been Hinduised by gradual process of assimilation through contact and communication with the members of the Hindu fold. It is significant to note that not a single person has returned himself as practising tribal religion either at the Census of 1951 or at the Census of 1961.

13. Instructions to distinguish tribals from Hindus have been repeated from census to census till 1931. But the result was not consistent, as the enumerator was left the discretion to determine whether the enumerated person was a Hindu or Animist, termed tribal since 1931. To overcome this difficulty, 1941 Census

returns classified the population by religious communities and determined the strength of the tribals with reference to names of those tribal castes which did not return Islam or Christianity as their religion. Such an arbitrary attempt to fix the strength of tribal religions naturally resulted in the depletion of the number of Hindus. Thus apart from the enumerator, even the census authorities themselves have taken great liberty with the figures of tribals, as will appear from the conversion of as many as 70,000 Bhils in Reva Kantha Agency from Hindu into tribal by one stroke of pen by Mr. Gait, Census Commissioner for India in 1921. In this connection it would be pertinent to reproduce what Mr. Bowman has observed about the tribal returns in his Census Report for Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch.

"The average enumerator has always tended to regard the aboriginal tribes as Hindus, and Hindu influence pervades practically every Tribal religion. Some Tribals, notably the Tadvī Bhils of East Khandesh, are Muslims, and a few are Christians, but the vast majority are Hindus or follow a form of worship that is virtually indistinguishable from Hinduism.

* * *

The assimilation of the Tribals to Hinduism has been a genuine and painless process, unlike in several other areas where the Tribal population was more backward. It has not been accompanied by any drastic readjustment of Tribal customs. The Scheduled Tribes are regarded by their neighbours as Hindus, and such of them as are articulate in Bombay State would probably describe their religion as Hindu."

These observations made by Mr. Bowman in respect of tribals ten years ago apply with still greater force in 1961.

14. Circumstances leading to the complete absence of tribal religion in the State have already been examined in the preceding Chapter on language which has made amply clear that tribals do not differ in their religious profession from caste Hindus and believe in the same Gods, deities and elements some of which have also

found a place in the Hindu pantheon, as a result of progressive assimilation over a period of centuries. Thus, the absence of any returns of animists or tribal religionists in Gujarat is real and genuine as indicating the absence of animism and tribal religion, which has long disappeared. The tribals are as much a part of the Hindu fold as non-tribals who profess themselves to be Hindu, who regard the former also as Hindu.

MUSLIMS

15. Eightyfive in every 1,000 of the population are Muslims, as against 55 in villages and 170 in towns. The strength of Muslims is, as already seen, higher in the urban population than in the rural. Their strength in the districts is comparatively high in Broach (160), Jamnagar (122), Rajkot (104), Junagadh (100), Kutch (185) and Ahmedabad (110). These proportions rise still higher in urban areas of these districts, where the general average for the State (170) is exceeded in Jamnagar (227), Junagadh (219), Kutch (225), Banaskantha (225), Sabarkantha (257), the Panchmahals (286), Broach (249) and Kaira (176) in every 1,000 of the urban population.

JAINS

16. Jains have risen from 374,867 in 1951 to 409,754 or 9.31 per cent in 1961. The rate of their increase in the State falls much below the general average of 26.88 per cent owing to causes that will be presently examined. Twenty in every 1,000 of the population are Jains. Similar proportions for rural and urban areas are 11 and 45 respectively. Being a trading community, Jains have a relatively greater strength of their co-religionists in the urban areas of State. It is noteworthy in Surendranagar (116) and Banaskantha (119). But rural areas where their strength is proportionately higher than the State average are the districts of Kutch (100), Jamnagar (29), Banaskantha (24), Bhavnagar (13) and Surendranagar (12).

17. The principal reason for such a low percentage increase may be traced to the comparatively greater migratory tendencies of Jains,

¹ Census of India, 1951, Vol. IV, Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch, Part I, *Report and Subsidiary Tables*, p. 152

who are an enterprising business community, whose members move out to large urban centres for trade and business. So far as Gujarat is concerned, this movement is greater towards Maharashtra, which has registered a percentage increase of 43.86 among Jains between 1951 and 1961 as against that State's average rate of growth of 23.60 per cent. Even in Maharashtra, it is Greater Bombay which obviously has far greater attraction for this community as revealed by the relatively higher increase of Jains in that city—89.68 per cent during the past decennium. But all the shortfall that is noticed is not due to this factor alone. Some part of the decrease may even be attributed to the influence of Jainism upon its co-religionists who are advised to practise certain forms of penance leading to continence and lower birth-rate prevalent in this community, which is comparatively more educated than others. This conclusion stands amply corroborated by the following rates of fertility derived from the special fertility schedules filled in at the current census.

STATEMENT IX.3

Fertility rate by religion

Religion	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
All religions	164.0	157.9	172.8
Hindu . . .	164.3	157.7	175.2
Muslim . . .	170.2	168.9	171.1
Jain . . .	151.7	175.6	147.6
Christian . . .	140.7	..	140.7

NOTE:

The rates have been calculated on the basis of births during last 12 months (current fertility).

18. Furthermore, as repeatedly asserted in the previous Census Reports, it is possible that some of the Jains have returned themselves as Hindu from whom they differ neither socially nor economically.

Reference may be made to the instructions

given in Chapter V, Part A of the Census Code in 1921 and 1931 for recording the entries of Jains in the census slip, viz.,

“Jains should be entered as Jains and not as Hindus, even though they themselves regard themselves as such” which are in marked contrast to the actual fact noted at the time that “*Jains regard themselves as Hindus.*”¹

The attempts thus made to isolate the returns of Jains, tribals and others, tended in the past to deplete the returns of Hindus, whose strength in the general population was *pro rata* reduced. They also justify the criticism levelled against the census analysis of demographic data by religion in pre-Independence days.

CHRISTIANS

19. Their numbers have risen from 78,061 to 91,028 or 16.61 per cent between 1951–61. The lower rate of increase among Christians may be attributed to the relatively lower rate of fecundity and absence of fresh conversions during the decade.

ZOROASTRIANS

20. Though not one of the six major religions, Zoroastrianism is the religion of Parsis, an influential and important community concentrated in Surat district of the State. Among other religions and persuasions claiming 18,569 persons Zoroastrians top the list with 17,714 persons in 1961 as against 20,346 in 1951 adjusted to the present jurisdiction of Gujarat. Rather than an increase in the population of this community, Gujarat has registered a steep fall which is significant in case of Surat and Broach. These two districts, which are contiguous, claim between themselves 79.18 per cent of the total population of this community living in the State. The fall in their numbers, which indeed is considerable during the past decade, seems to have resulted from their migration out of the State to Greater Bombay in search of living in other occupations on the implementation of the prohibition policy of Government, leading to the closing of country liquor shops and business of toddy tapping, in which they were exclusively engaged.

OTHER RELIGIONS AND PERSUASIONS

21. The following table distributes other religions and persuasions, as actually returned.

STATEMENT IX.4

Other religions and persuasions

Other religions and persuasions	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	18,567	8,730	9,837
1 Zoroastrians . . .	17,714	8,294	9,420
2 Jews . . .	515	262	253
3 Ap Mul Satya Dharma . . .	177	91	86
4 Padmasali . . .	34	21	13
5 Kayampanth . . .	26	16	10
6 Atheists . . .	21	3	18
7 Satpanth . . .	20	6	14
8 Ramkabir . . .	19	10	9
9 Bahai . . .	15	5	10
10 Kevalpanth . . .	13	9	4
11 Humanists . . .	8	8	..
12 Brahmo . . .	4	4	..
13 Theosophists . . .	1	1	..

Besides six major religions, Table C-VII has returned 13 other religions and persuasions, the total strength of whose followers is 18,567, the details of which are reproduced above. Of these, 5,117 are returned from rural areas and 13,450 from urban.

Among those who profess religious beliefs other than the six major religions females outnumber males—8,730 males and 9,837 females. Excluding 17,714 professing Zoroastrianism, the rest account for an insignificant number (853), a fact which conforms the observation made at the outset that the general tendency for the enumerated was to return themselves under one of the main religions of the country. Excluding Jews numbering 515, this figure is further reduced to 338 and claims such varied beliefs as Ap Mul Satya Dharma, Padmasali, Kayampanth, Satpanth, Keval Panth, Ram Kabir, Bahai, Humanists, Brahmo and Theosophists, inclusive of 21 who have returned themselves as atheists.

¹ Census of India 1921, Vol. VIII, Bombay Presidency, Part I, *General Report*, P. 61

**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
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

List of Agents-contd.

BOMBAY-contd.

D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co., (P) Ltd., 210,
Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road
Thacker & Co., Rampart Row
N. M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street
The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road
P. H. Rama Krishna & Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan,
Shivaji Park Road No. 5 (R)
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)
Dowmadoo & 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. Mukhopadhaya, 6/1A, Banchha Ram
Akrar Lane
K. K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-19 (R)
Sm. P. D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktaram Babu Street (R)
Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street (R)
Modern Book Depot, Chowringhee Centre (R)
Soor & Co., 125, Canning Street
S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamtala 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)

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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., Rajpur Road
National News Agency, Paltan Bazar
Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318,
Chukhuwala
Utam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar (R)

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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 Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies)
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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, Balimaran (R)
Summer Brothers, P. O. Birla Lines (R)
Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji
Subhash Marg
B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawan (Chowri
Bazar) (R)
Rajkamal Prakashan Private Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar
Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers & Booksellers,
Nai Sarak (R)
Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market
Tech. & Commercial Book Coy., 75, Gokhle
Market (R)
Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj,
Kashmere Gate (R)
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Bazar (R)
Sat Narain & Sons, 3141 Mohd. Ali Bazar,
Mori Gate

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Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) Private Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar
Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak (R)
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& Publishers, P. B. 1165, Nai Sarak (R)
K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial Tech.
Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura (R)
Adarsh Publishing Service, 5A/10 Ansari Road (R)

DHANBAD—

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

DHARWAR—

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

ERNAKULAM—

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

FEROZEPUR—

English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road

GAUHATI—

Mokshada Pustakalaya

GAYA—

Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg

GHAZIABAD—

Jayana Book Agency (R)

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Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road

GUDUR—

The General Manager, The N.D.C. Publishing & Ptg.
Society Ltd. (R)

GUNTUR—

Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda, Chowrasta

GWALIOR—

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

HUBLI—

Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road

HYDERABAD—

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

IMPHAL—

Tikendra & Sons, Booksellers (R)

INDORE—

Wadhwa & Co., 56, M. G. Road
Swarup Brother's, Khajuri Bazar (R)
Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura (R)
Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace (R)
Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers,
10, Khajuri Bazar (R)

JABALPUR—

Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj
National Book House, 135 Jai Prakash Narain Marg (R)

JAIPUR—

Government Printing and Stationery Department,
Rajasthan
Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers,
Opp., Prem Prakash Cinema
Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar
Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway
Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolia Bazar (R)
Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta
Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta (R)
Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P.B. No. 23 (R)

JAMNAGAR—

Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar

JAMSHEDPUR—

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

JAWALAPUR—

Sahyog Book Depot (R)

JHUNJHUNU—

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

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

JULLUNDUR—

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

KANPUR—

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

KARUR—

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

KODARMA—

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

KOLHAPUR—

Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road (R)

KOTA—

Kota Book Depot (R)

KUMTA—

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

LUCKNOW—

Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot)
Balkrishna Book Co., Ltd., Hazratganj
British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj

List of Agents-contd.

LUCKNOW-contd.

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

LUDHIANA—

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

MADRAS—

Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road
Account Test Institute, P. O. 760 Emgore
C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane
K. 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 (R)
V. Sadanand, The personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Buildings, 111, Mount Road (R)

MADURAI—

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Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street

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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)

MEERUT—

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

MONGHYR—

Anusandhan, Minerva Press Buildings (R)

MUSSOORIE—

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

MUZAFFARNAGAR—

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

MUZAFFARPUR—

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

MYSORE—

H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle
Peoples Book House, Opp., Jagan Mohan Palace

Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers Krishna-murthipuram (R)
News Paper House, Lansdowne Building (R)
Indian Mercantile Corporation, Toy Palace Ramvilas (R)

NADIAD—

R. S. Desay, Station Road (R)

NAGPUR—

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

NAINITAL—

Coural Book Depot, Bara Bazar (R)

NANDED—

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

NEW DELHI—

Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus
Bhawani & Sons, 8-F, Connaught Place
Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus
Empire Book Depot, 278 Aliganj
English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus P.O.B. 328
Faqr Chand & Sons, 15-A, Khan Market
Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place
Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House
Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place
Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place
Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus
United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus

Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh
Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar
Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road
The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road
New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. & Novelles, P. B. 96, Connaught Place

Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji
Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath (R)
Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath (R)
People Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road
R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh (R)

Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar
Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar (R)
Sarvodaya Service, 66A-1, Rohtak Road, P. B. 2521 (R)
H. Chandson, P. B. No. 3034 (R)

The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road (R)
Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave (R)
Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura (R)
Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market Lody Colony (R)

PANJIM—

Singhals Book House P.O.B. 70 Near the Church (R)
Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5-7 Rua, 3 Idc Jameria (R)

PATHANKOT—

The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar (R)

PATIALA—

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

PATNA—

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

PITHORAGARH—

Maniram Punetha & Sons (R)

PONDICHERRY—

M/s. Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix (R)

POONA—

Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana
Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road
International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana
Raka Book Agency, Opp., Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk
Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar (R)

PUDUKOTTAI—

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

RAJKOT—

Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents

RANCHI—

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

REWA—

Superintendent, Government State Emporium V. P.

ROURKELA—

The Rourkela Review (R)

SAHARANPUR—

Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road (R)

SECUNDERABAD—

Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street

SILCHAR—

Shri Nishitto Sen, Nazirpatti (R)

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

SINNAR—

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

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

List of Agents-contd.

SHILLONG—

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

SONEPAT—

United Book Agency

SRINAGAR—

The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road

SURAT—

Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road

TIRUCHIRPALLI—

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

TRIVANDRUM—

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

TUTICORIN—

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

UDAIPUR—

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

UJJAIN—

Manek Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate (R)

VARANASI—

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

VELLORE—

A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers

VIJAYAWADA—

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

VISAKHAPATNAM—

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

VIZIANAGRAM—

Sarda & Co. (R)

WARDHA—

Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market

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

List of Agents-concl'd.

Railway Book-stall holders

S/S. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad
 Gahlot Bros., K. E. M. Road, Bikaner
 Higginbothams & Co., Ltd., Mount Road, Madras
 M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Private Ltd., Mathura Road,
 New Delhi

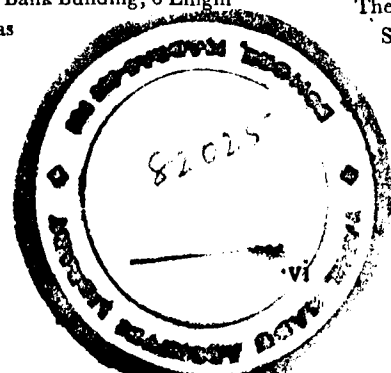
Foreign

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

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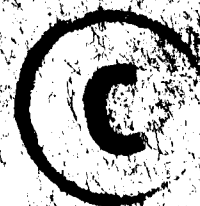
The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad
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 Belgaum
 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar
 The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo
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 The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India,
 Ministry of Mines & Fuel, Nagpur
 The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad
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 Poona
 Government Printing & Stationery, Rajkot
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 Erabourne Road, Calcutta-1
 The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 50, Feet Road,
 Ernakulam
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 Hyderabad
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 Shillong
 Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri
 Gate Extension, New Delhi
 The Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh,
 Link Road, Jullundur City
 Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jammal Road, Patna-1
 Registrar of Companies, Raj, & Ajmer; Shri Kamta Prasad
 House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur
 The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6 Linghi
 Chetty Street, P. B. 1530, Madras

The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West
 Cott. Bldg. P. B. 334, Kanpur
 The Registrar of Companies, Everest 100, Marine Drive,
 Bombay
 The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore
 The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior
 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad
 Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Candhi, Cuttack
 The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat
 Samachar Building, Ahmedabad
 Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi
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 New Delhi
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 Nagar, P. O. Burnipur
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 Tangra 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46
 Officer I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, (Footwear), Calcutta
 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad
 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.P.)
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 Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., C/o Chief Civil Admn. Goa,
 Panjim
 The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur
 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal
 Bhavan, Mornia
 The Officer I/C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad
 The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry
 The Asstt. Director of Publicity and Information, Vidhana
 Saubha (P. B. 271) Bangalore



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